

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN  
TIKAPUR MUNICIPALITY: A CASE STUDY OF TIKAPUR PARK,  
KAILALI DISTRICT**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development Faculty of  
Humanities and Social sciences of Tribhuvan University**

**In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Master of Arts**

**In  
Rural Development**

**Submitted by**

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**March 2019**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Tikapur Municipality: A Case Study of Tikapur Park, Kailali District" 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 acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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The thesis entitled **Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Tikapur Municipality: A Case Study of Tikapur Park, Kailali District** has been prepared by Dharma Raj Acharya under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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Dharma Raj Acharya

Kirtipur

March, 2019

## **ABSTRACT**

Nepal, being one of the poorest countries of the world, is facing various problems such as rapidly rising population, fewer possibilities for developing industries limited scope for increasing agricultural production, growing unemployment, social discrimination, poverty and so on. In this context, tourism has been regarded as a means of achieving social, economic development of the country.

For conducting the study data obtained from the field using household survey, interview with tourist and hotel owners through questionnaires. 75 respondents have been selected as random sampling method. Out of them 40 were local people, 25 were tourist and 10 were hotel owners from the study area. Primary information has been collected during the field survey, household survey, besides key information interview and observation as well as secondary data has been used. Other data was also collected from different sources such as published and unpublished books, journal, articles and library.

The potentiality of tourist arrival in the study area is favorable in all season. During the study time some problems were also found in the study area. Tourism center is also not established for the tourists. The nation have also announced the study area as the tourism area., for the promotion of the tourism activities local NGO's , Municipality and some other organization are also working but the effort is not so enough. So, I think that my thesis work will also support to some extent for the tourism development. A set of recommendations, conclusion and suggestion have been made at the end of study.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION LETTER</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>ACRONIMS</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Importance of the Study	5
1.5 Significance of the Study	7
1.6 Organization of the Study	7
1.7 Limitation of the Study	8
<b>CHAPTER- TWO LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Conceptual Review	9
2.2 Major Tourist Activities in Nepal	10
2.3 Empirical Literature Review on Tourism	14
2.4 Literature Review on Existing Plans and Policies of Tourism in Nepal	23
2.4.1 Review on Tourism Vision 2020	23
2.4.2 Declaration of Tourism Areas	24
2.4.3 Review of Three Year Plan (2010-2013)	25
2.4.4 Review of Tourism Policy 2009	25
2.5 Ghodaghodi Wetland	26
2.6 Gaura Parba (Festival)	27
2.7 Krishna Janmastami (Astimki)	27
2.8 Seti River	28
2.9 Kailali Dolphin Zone	28

2.10 Karnali Bridge	28
2.11 Mungrauha Naach	29
2.12 Bhada Home Stay	29
2.13 Chhaliya Dance	30
2.14 Deuda Dance	30
2.15 Khanidada	30
2.16 Dewariya Botanical Garden	30
2.17 Bardagoria Park	31
2.18 Sakhiya Naach	31
<b>CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>33</b>
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 Research Design	33
3.3 Rational for the Selection of Study Area	34
3.4 Sampling Procedure	34
3.5 Nature and Source of Data Collection	34
3.5.1 Primary Source of Data	35
3.6 Data Collection Tools and Techniques	35
3.6.1 Questionnaires Survey	35
3.6.2 Key Informant Interview	35
3.6.3 Field Visit and Observation	35
3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion	36
3.7 Methods of Data Analysis	36
<b>CHAPTER FOUR DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 General Background of the Study Area	37
4.3 Present Information about Tourists and Tourism	39
4.3.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality	39
4.3.2 Tourist Arrival by Age	40
4.3.3 Distribution of Tourist by Purpose	41
4.3.4 Tourist by Occupation	42
4.3.5 Current situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Tikapur Park According to the Tourists	43
4.3.6 Means of Transportation by which Tourist Visited Tikapur Park	45
4.4 Present Situation of Hotels in Tikapur	46



4.4.1	Investment Patterns of Hotels in Tikapur	46
4.4.2	Income Variation of Hotel in Tikapur	47
4.5	Profile of Hotel Owners	48
4.5.1	Accommodation Capacity of Hotels and Guesthouses in Tikapur	48
4.5.2	Employment Generated by Hotels	49
4.5.3	Varieties of Food items provided by Hotel	50
4.5.4	Tourist Arrival in Different Season	51
4.5.5	View Perception of Hotel Owner about their Business	52
4.5.6	Main Occupation of Local People	53
4.6	Purpose of Tourist Visit in Tikapur Park	54
4.7	Tourist Attraction to Tikapur Park	55
4.9	Problems and Challenges of Tourism in Tikapur	57
4.10	Prospect of Tourism in Kailali	58
<b>CHAPTER – FIVE PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN TIKAPUR</b>		<b>59</b>
5.1	Introduction	59
5.2	Scenic Attraction	60
5.3	Pleasant Climate	61
5.4	Trekking and Rafting	61
5.5	Dolphin	63
5.6	Religious Sites	63
5.7	Fishing and Jungle Safari	64
5.8	Local Games	65
5.9	Cultural Attraction	65
5.10	Banana Resorts	66
5.11	Prospect of Tourism	67
<b>CHAPTER – SIX IMPACT OF TOURISM IN TIKAPUR</b>		<b>69</b>
6.1	Introduction	69
6.2	Economic Impact	69
6.3	Social Impact	70
6.4	Cultural Impact	72
6.5	Environmental Impact	72
<b>CHAPTER -SEVEN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN TIKAPUR</b>		<b>75</b>
7.1	Introduction	75

7.2	Transportation and Communication	75
7.3	Electricity and Drinking Water	75
7.4	Trained Manpower	76
7.5	Health and Sanitation Problem	76
7.6	Ecological Problems	77
7.7	Social Problems	77
7.8	Recreational Facility	77
7.9	Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist arrival	77
7.10	Lack of Tourism Regulation and Manners	78
7.11	Information Center and Publicity	78
 <b>CHAPTER –EIGHT SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS</b>		 <b>80</b>
8.1	Summary	80
8.2	Finding from Tourist Survey	80
8.3	Conclusion	81
8.4	Suggestions	83
 <b>REFERENCES</b>		 <b>85</b>
 <b>Questionnaire for Tourists</b>		 <b>89</b>
<b>Questionnaire for Residence/ local people</b>		<b>92</b>
<b>Questionnaire for Hotel Owner</b>		<b>95</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table No. 1:	Tourist Arrival by Month in Tikapur Park from 2068 to 2073 B.S	2
Table No. 2:	Distribution of Tourist by Nationality	39
Table No. 3:	Tourist arrival by Age	40
Table No. 4:	Distribution of Tourist by Purpose of visit	41
Table No. 5:	Tourist by Occupation	43
Table No. 6:	Current situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Tikapur Park according to the tourists	44
Table No. 7:	Means of Transportation by which Tourist Visited Tikapur Park	45
Table No. 8:	Investment Pattern of Hotel in Tikapur	46
Table No. 9:	Income Variation of Hotel in Tikapur	47
Table No. 10:	Distribution of Accommodation Capacity	48
Table No. 11:	Employment Generated by Hotels	49
Table No. 12:	Varieties of food items provided by hotel	50
Table No. 13:	Tourist arrival in different season	51
Table No 14:	View perception of hotel owner about their business	52
Table No. 15:	Main occupation of local people	53
Table No. 16:	Purpose of tourist visit in Tikapur Park	54
Table No. 17:	Tourist Attraction to Tikapur Park	55
Table No. 18:	Agencies valued for tourism	56

## LIST OF FIGURES

	Page No.
Fig No. 1: Distribution of tourist by Nationality	40
Fig No. 2: Tourist arrival by age	41
Fig No. 3: Distribution of tourist by purpose	42
Fig No. 4: Tourist by Occupation	43
Fig No. 5: Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Tikapur Park According to the tourists	45
Fig. No. 6: Means of Transportation by which Tourist Visited Tikapur Park	46
Fig. No. 7: Employment Generated by Hotels	49
Fig. No. 8: Varieties of food items provided by hotels	50
Fig No. 9: Tourist arrival in different season	51
Fig. No. 10: View Perception of Hotels by hotel owners	52
Fig. No. 11: Main occupation of the people	53
Fig. No. 12: Tourist arrival by different purpose	55
Fig. No. 13: Tourist Attraction in Tikapur Park	56
Fig. No. 14: Agencies Valued for Tourism	57

## ACRONIMS

AIEST	International Association of Scientific Expert in Tourism
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DBG	Dewariya Botanical Garden
DDC	District Development Committee
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHT	Great Himalayan Trail
GHT-CSCT	Great Himalayan Trail – Climate Smart Celebrity Trek
GNI	Gross National Income
GoN	Government of Nepal
GOs	Government Organizations
HAN	Hotel Association of Nepal
INGOs	International Non Government Organizations
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organization
MIS	Management Information System
MOCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NAC	Nepal Airlines Corporation
NATA	Nepal Air Transportation Association
NATTA	Nepal Association of Tours and Travel Agents
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
TAAN	Trekking Agencies' Association of Nepal
TRPAP	Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program

TU	Tribhuvan University
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organizations
VDC	Village Development Committee
VITOF	Village Tourism Promotion Forum
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tour Council

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In terms of development, Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world with per capital income USD 734 per year (International Monetary fund, Economic Outlook , 2016) the total population of Nepal is 2, 64, 94,504; about 81.39% of the population lives in the rural area (World Bank, 2015).

Nepal's economy is based on agricultural and rest involves manufacturing, trade, service and tourism. The main source of foreign currency is tourism and services (Economic Survey2010) tourism has a big potentiality in the development of Nepal. In the economic context of tourism plays an important role. In the recent years tourism is regarded as the biggest and fastest growing industry. It has been playing a vital role for the economic development .Tourism has been identified as the tool of the development .Tourism is the important source of foreign

Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world In terms of bio-diversity due to its unique position and variations of its ndscape, culture and people. It can offer a unique pleasure for everyone which a very few destination in the world can match. With unlimited resources ,Nepal can make maximum use of the tourism sector as the leading sectors for the development .It is non disputable and polluted that tourism sector in Nepal is the largest single source for earning foreign currency and providing large number of employment to both urban and rural sector which helps for the sustainable development.

Nepal has varieties of tourism resources, places of natural beauty, historical and cultural monuments, art, architecture, festivals flora and fauna are the best attraction to the foreign and well as local visitors. Among such attractions, Tikapur Park is one of the biggest and beautiful parks in Nepal Situated at Tikapur Municipality of Kailali District. Tikapur is located 15km south of the East-West Highway and 10Km from the Indian border. It can be reached by bus from Dhangadhi two hours and from Nepalgunj three hours. These days Tikapur Park has been an area of tourists, entertainments and recreations. A very mass of people from in and outside of the

country comes to visit this place for their soul peace and satisfaction with its pleasant and cool environment. Besides, Tikapur park is a famous park with variety of food stuffs made up of banana, and a melodious and sweet banana wine has been each people's desire to taste once, and every time whenever they come.

Because of the quiet and silent peaceful environment and also pleased by the adjoining Bardia National Park, people are more attracted with the natural environment provided by the animals and birds' anomalous sound and their activities with their amazing eye-catching varieties and colors, preserved in that National Park. An amazing creation of feelings provided by the combination of the nature and its creatures that you would ever have dream. Not far from the park, Tikapur offers you a culinary highlight: the Banana Restaurant. Here you can relish a variety of food products made out of banana, such as mo-mos, chips, ice-cream, and wine. But not only have the fruits of the tree come to good use here. Visitors can also buy handicrafts created from parts of the banana stem, so that as little as possible of the tree goes to waste.

Besides it's further located near the Karnali Bridge at 25 km distant and Ghodaghodi Lake at 44 km, where a large mass of people come to visit and therefore are attracted to this very amazingly silent park, "The Rest place".

**Table No.: 1 Tourist Arrival by Month in Tikapur Park from 2068 to 2073 B.S**

Year	Baisakh	Jestha	Ashad	Shraw	Bhadr	Ashoj	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgu	Chaitra	Total
2068	8704	3045	1976	1736	1569	3475	6408	19982	14502	5436	3819	4401	75053
2069	16006	6683	1757	1710	1490	3764	43550	35569	7856	4949	7364	7905	138603
2070	19187	7150	1938	2039	2116	4158	21410	22242	8656	5394	6740	8333	109363
2071	25678	8674	3767	2893	3451	5876	23969	29879	12936	6703	8762	9543	323019
2072	29818	11145	4730	3794	227	1203	16929	33019	14943	9479	11045	14247	150579
2073	20240	6144	2983	4119	4048	10092	23418	44615	15167	8120	7350	9163	189459
2074	21346	8769	3678	4676	4327	11256	23671	45678	17890	8975	7589	10432	986076

Source: Tikapur Park Entrance Field Survey (2017)



The above table shows the tourist arrived in Tikapur Park from 2068 to 2073. This table shows the comparisons among 2068 to 2073. In the year 2068 the total tourist arrived in this park were 75053. The above table shows that there is the increase in the tourist from 2068 to 2069. It was because of the good publicity and increased awareness of importance of tourism. The tourist increased because there was peace in the country. In the year 2069 there were 138603 tourist visit. In the year 2070 the tourist were 109363. In the year 2071 the tourist were 323019. In the year 2072 the tourist were 150579. In the year 2073 the tourists were 189459. Finally in the year 2074, 98076, which show that the number of tourist arrival increase continuously in every year.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tourism can be a leading sector for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal. However, it has not been developed so far and poverty has not been addressed by the Tourism development. Tourism is the result of movement, entry and stay; it is a composite Product and outcomes of attraction, accessibility, accommodation and amenities. Elements and Components of tourism are the prime factors or indicators of the development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends up-on the quality and quantity of Products/components. However, the most of potential tourist destinations except few destinations such as Kathmandu, Pokhara and Chitwan are deprived of transportation, communication, accommodation and amenities. The government has yet to explore and identify new tourism potentialities and develop, advertise and promote them. Thus, the promotional efforts of tourism in the country so far are so ineffective that a large chunk of probable interesting tourist Destinations in Nepal are left unknown to world tourism market. Even though it is well recognized that tourism promotes peace among the countries, the diplomatic relationship between tourist generating countries and destination countries are precondition for the promotion of the tourism, besides peace and security should be intact within the host country. Only the tourism destinations surrounding Kathmandu valley are advertised, the present need of the country is additional tourism destinations of the country should be recognized, advertised; and in addition to this careful planning and promotion activities from the government agencies, and other stake holders is equally necessary.

Each person has their own interest, habits and hobbies about visiting place. Some are interested to visit natural resources like snow covered mountain, fast flowing rivers, scenario ,flora and fauna, some have keen interest in visiting human made park, Zoos, cinema hall ,to participate in party and some have hobbies in sitting alone and reading novel, poem, story etc. Each and every person has different views and aims in leisure time. So in Tikapur Park such types of people used to visit every year as their choice. In some years ago local people were only the visitors but now days due to the information, transportation and other infrastructure facilities people are visiting this park. Especially in the time of New Year, Dashain and Tihar the park used to be full of visitors.

Since the last five years tourism business has developed significantly in Tikapur. Tourist arrival and tourism activities are increasing but the main problems of the area such as lack of skilled tourist guide, very low standard of the local people, lack of communication skills still exist .So, the local government, local people ,Municipality, social workers, social organization ,tourist organization should negotiate among themselves to enhance to increase the more possibilities to increase tourist as well as to increase such types of recreation and entertainment place to satisfied the tourist. Hence the question arises, is tourism helping the local people? Is benefiting or loosing from tourism development?

What types of income generating activities are being undertaken through the excessive flow tourist in Tikapur Park?

How are local people benefiting through tourism development of Tikapur?

Who will be responsible to increase mass of tourist in Tikapur?

How has the tourism strengthened the local economy in the area?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Unfortunately, the benefits of the tourism in the country have been unscrewed. Much of the Dollars earned by tourism remains in Kathmandu and only a small portion of it trickles down to the rest of - the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery depending in which the center controls a lion's share of tourism receipts organizing

much of the travel activities in pre-paid packages supplying many of the needs from the center so that benefits flowing out to the rural areas and small towns are limited (SNV, 2003). The general objective of the study is to get information and to inform people about the possibilities is to increase the number of tourist in Tikapur Park, the specific objectives of the study are:

- ) To identify the major attractions of tourism and to examine the role of tourism sectors in increasing the living standard of people in Tikapur.
- ) To increase publicity about the history of Tikapur Park is the rest place of Late King Mahendra to improve his health condition about heart disease.
- ) To identify it is the place of getting variety of food product made out of banana such as mo-mos, chips, ice-cream, and wine and so on.
- ) To explore the major problems and prospects of tourism, recommend suggestions to all the people it is the most place to visit at least once in Tikapur Park.

#### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

Technical and most widely accepted definition of tourist was proposed by International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) in 1963 and approved in 1968 by the World Tourist Organization (Leiper, 1979: 393). Which states that international tourists are "temporary visitors staying at least twenty-four hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings: (a) leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport); (b) business (family mission, meeting)" According to Ryan (1991:5), tourism is "a study of the demand for and supply of, accommodation and supportive services for those staying away from home, and the resultant patterns of expenditure, income creation and employment". Nielsen (2001:12) comments that this is a rather bland definition. It is to be noted that it excludes any reference to enjoyment and leisure. It does, however, cover other ingredients- such as demand and supply, and stays away from home. Lanfant states that; Tourism is often presented as the last chance, thus through international tourism, poor regions which have been removed from any focus of activity closed in on themselves, and condemned to certain death find themselves rediscovered and thrust into the path of development, linked to the international

market and propelled into the world scene. The word 'tourism' was for the first time described in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1811 (Cellabos- Lascurain 1996: 1-2). This reveals that the word tourism did not appear in the English language until the nineteenth century, and the word 'tour' was more closely associated with the idea of the voyage or peregrination or a circuit. Then, with the idea of an individual being temporarily away from home for pleasure purposes a significant feature of the use of the word 'tourist' came into being. Jina (1994), there are three important resources which attract the tourists in the destination country. The resources are as follows: (i) resources of hydrosphere; (ii) resources of lithosphere; (iii) resources of anthroposphere. Tourism is one of the most potential and feasible sector of Nepalese economy. It has been taking one of the most important sectors of national economy. The potential of tourism contributes to pro-poor growth and hence poverty reduction in any given area clearly needs to be considered in the light of the alternative opportunities available. In many rural area of Nepal, there are no viable alternatives other than tourism. Therefore, tourism should be considered as one of the most important economic development opportunities available for the developing country like Nepal (UNWTO, 2001). According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC, 2003), world travel and tourism is the biggest industry in the world in terms of economic value, including gross output, value added, capital investment, employment, and tax contribution ( Theobald, 2005). Statistics shows, tourist arrival in Nepal grows by 22.1 percent in 2011 as compared to 2010 reaching their numbers to 736,215. Average duration of their stay, which was 12.67 days in 2010, has increased to 13.12 days in 2011. Income from the tourism sector totaled Rs. 28.63 billion with per tourist per day spending has reached US\$39.90. Contribution of the tourism sector to GDP has been 1.8 percent while this sector has provided direct employment to 120,000 people (MOF, 2012). West Nepal receives very small number of tourists despite having strong natural and cultural products appeal. Poor infrastructure is one of the reasons among many that have defended the flow of tourist's traffic toward the region. To balance tourism flow in different parts of the country, efforts have been made to emphasize domestic tourism, water based tourism activities such as rafting, kayaking, canoeing etc are being well promoted internationally and have possibilities in Far west Nepal also (NTB, 2012). Kailali is paramount of socio-cultural and natural assets. It is a place of god gifted natural assets, panoramic, scenic beauty of river basin, wild life, dense forest, cultural diversity and other attraction which may be of

great interest for the tourists. This study will be beneficial for the personals and organizations that are looking for the tourism development, management and progress in this sector. This study will be helpful for the NGO's; INGO's and GO's working in the field of tourism development in Tikapur.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Nepal, being a developing country, depends on agricultural economy. Problem like unemployment and population growth is rising days by days. There are no large scales for development .Nepal has bi-potentiality to develop tourism and tourism is suitable in cultural, rituals, language customs, and geographical condition.

Considering the important of tourism development Nepal government has made a number of provisions in five-year plan. Nepal Government has given priority to develop regional tourism in several places like Chitawan, Pokhara, Palpa, Janakpur, Solukhuimbu ,Helambu, Lumbini etc. NPC has planned to explore new tourist area to preserve the potentiality of such tourist area and such tourist area sufficient infrastructure building over there .As such Tikapur Park be other place where Nepal Government needs to give its priority.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This research report will be organized in different chapters with different dealing .The organization of this report is presented as follows;

Chapter one is about introduction of the study. This includes background .similarly statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and limitation of the study.

Chapter two deals about the literature review focus of books reports, journals, previous thesis etc.

Chapter three is organized on methodology of the study. Methodology includes research design sources of data and methods of data analysis etc.

Chapter four deals the data presentation and analysis with in this chapter many sub heading are included base on the nature of the availability of data.

Chapter five is consist about the prospects of tourism in Tikapur including its sub heading.

Chapter six deal the impact of tourism in Tikapur on various fields like social, economic, and environmental and so on.

Chapter seven is related about the problems of tourism in Tikapur such as infrastructure and with its sub heading.

Chapter eight is the Major tourist attraction area of Kailali District with its sub heading.

Chapter nine is consists with conclusive chapter. It gives the summary, findings and conclusion and suggestion of the report.

### **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

The study is easily accessible yet there are some limitations during the study. The limitations are as follows.

Every research work has its own limitations. No research work can encompass all aspects of the study area, due to the limited time and resources the study is carried out within the boundaries.

- ) This is an academic work, as a researcher is a student who does not have previous research experience like this, thus there could be many shortcomings.
- ) The increasing concern of tourist towards security condition.
- ) This study is primarily based on the data available from the field visit of the study area.
- ) This study has not covered the other activities, except tourism activities and products.

So, the study was done in limited area, with limited people that are the limitation of the study. Therefore, the findings may not be relevant to other part of Nepal. But the inferences might be Valid to some extent to those areas, which have similar geographic, socio economic and environmental settings.

## **CHAPTER- TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

Present literature review is done in the context of academic need of master's degree program in Rural Development; a part of dissertation work, which is partial fulfillment of the degree proposed.

This chapter is concerned with the literature review which is performed to increase and widen the research ideas. The chapter starts by elaborating on theoretical description of constructs namely destination image, tourist satisfaction, destination loyalty intentions and destination benchmarking. With reference to the previous theoretical researches, a conceptual model will hence be proposed.

In this part of report, extensive study conclusion, in the form of prescribed setting of presented, with due consideration of need of the report to be presented to the department .Some theoretical explanation along with the Nepalese experiences in different sectors of economy and culture as well as gender, related to the tourism in Nepal has been elaborated in this chapter. This will help to generalize the concept and the consideration of tourism in Nepalese prospective and the real scenario with the effects of tourism in Nepal and Tikapur Park.

Tourism has been defined in various ways by the scholars and author of tourism materials, some organization has also given the definition of tourism in this or that way. In general although the language differ ,the themes of tourism concept remain unchanged ,which is movement of people from one country to another or within the country ,without the motive of economic achievement but with the motive of pleasure ,study or holiday, at least more than one day.

Let's see some definition of tourism .To know the literal meaning of tourism one need to know the origination of the word tourism which is derived from the word "Tourism"(French) means to travel and travel related job. Tour means journey from place to place for pleasure.

## Defining a Tourism Destination

The UNWTO (2002) defines a local tourism destination as "a physical space that includes tourism products such as support services and attractions and tourism resource. It has physical and administrative boundaries defining its management, and images and perceptions defining its market competitiveness."

Tourism is a collection of activities, services and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses, activity facilities and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups traveling away from home. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) claims that tourism is currently the world's largest industry with annual revenues of over \$3

Trillion Dollars. Tourism provides over six million jobs in the United States, making it the country's largest employer.

Oxford advance learner dictionary defines tourism as "The business activity connected with providing accommodation service and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure (Oxford Dictionary, 2001).

The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only ", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

## **2.2 Major Tourist Activities in Nepal**

For the study wide range of relevant books, journals, reports, articles, and research reports has reviewed, special care has been taken to avoid duplication and maintain quality in research. Different materials on rural tourism, eco tourism, community tourism and principle of tourism have been reviewed to build theoretical as well as analytical frameworks. Tourism has various economic, social, cultural and environmental effects in tourism destinations (Nanhove, 2005) and the effects can be both positive and negative. Several studies try to measure the economic impact of tourism and concluded with its significance for the economy. Nowadays the



importance of tourism in economic development of many countries is well documented. Tourism is very beneficial industry in various ways if it is managed carefully. It is implicit that properly managed tourism will support economic growth and uplift the standard of lifestyle and also excel other forms of development in the host communities. If it is not carefully handled, it will become the major cause of various hazards in the host communities. That is why mass tourism has been recognized as a key factor that has left undesirable environmental and social impacts on host realms. The negative impacts of mass tourism are environmental social degradation, economic inflation and leakage, loss of habitats, rain forest, and species and wild- lives, and various social ills and problems. In 1992, Rio World Environmental Summit, the impacts of tourism were discussed and addressed in the Agenda 21 (McCool & Moisey, 2008).

### **Rural tourism**

Nepal where major chunk of area is occupied by villages has tremendous potential in rural tourism. Its main aim is to link Village Development and Sustainable Tourism through the generation of income, employment and local markets for agricultural products and handicrafts. Other objectives include the provision of incentives for forestation and nature conservation and the creation of a global family through the encounter between rural Nepalese people and foreign tourists during village home stays, resulting in mutual understanding and learning (NTB, 2008).

### **Mountain Climbing**

With eight of the highest peaks in the world, Nepal has been the focus of some of the most outstanding achievements in the world of mountaineering. For many decades the dauntless icy peaks have posed as challenge to those who dare. There are some 326 peaks in Nepal open for mountaineering today (NTB, 2008).

### **Trekking**

Nepal offers excellent trekking options to visitors from the easy walking excursions to the strenuous climb of the snowy peaks. The most rewarding way to experience Nepal's natural embellishment and cultural assortment is to walk through the length,

breadth and the altitudes of the country. Trekking in Nepal is a big part of the ultimate Himalayan adventure and a majority of tourists have trekking as a part of their itinerary (NTB, 2008).

### **Mountain Flight**

Only awe-stricken silence can come close to matching the experience of going on a mountain flight to encounter the tallest mountains on earth. Mountain flights offer the closest possible aerial views of Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga and the Tibetan Plateau. Mountain flights appeal to all category of travelers and have become a popular tourist attraction of Nepal (NTB, 2008).

### **Rock Climbing**

For all those cliffhangers out there, Kathmandu offers a roster of stone walls that make for an experience of a lifetime. Now of late, Rock climbing has become a popular sport in Kathmandu, which offers some really terrific places for rock climbing. Nagarjun, Balaju, Shivapuri and Budhanil Kantha are some of the places where you can try this sport (NTB, 2008).

### **Rafting**

Rafting is one of the best ways to explore the typical cross section of natural as well as ethno- cultural heritage of the country. There are numerous rivers in Nepal which offer excellent rafting or canoeing experience. The best time for rafting is from October through mid-December and March through early May. In winter hypothermia may be hindrance to some (NTB, 2008).

### **Hot Air Ballooning**

Hot air ballooning is very popular with tourists for it affords the most spectacular bird's-eye view of the Kathmandu valley and the Himalayan ranges towering in the background. On a clear day it's a superb way to view the Himalayan (from over 6000 meters up), and the view of the valley is equally breathtaking (NTB, 2008).

### **Bungee Jumping**

The ultimate thrill of a bungee jump can now be experienced in Nepal at one of the best sites that this sport can boast of anywhere in the world. Nepal's first bungee jumping site is situated 160 meters. Over the Bhoté Koshi River: inviting tourists to experience the ultimate adrenaline rush in the surroundings of this amazing place. The jump, at 160 meters, is staffed and operated by some of the most experienced jumpmasters in the business (NTB, 2008).

### **Paragliding**

Paragliding is a relatively new adventure sport in Nepal. Gliding is a weather dependent sport and the flying season in Nepal commences from November through February, the best months being November and December. By virtue of its latitude and monsoonal climate, the tree line in Nepal is at an incredible 3,900 meters above sea level (NTB, 2008).

### **Ultra light Aircraft**

Ultra light aircraft take off from Pokhara and offer spectacular views of the lakes, mountains and villages. This is an ideal way to see life from a new perspective. The choice of Pokhara Valley for ultra-light aircraft is appropriate chiefly because of the proximity of the mountains, and the scenic lakes. Flights are from the Pokhara airport beginning September through June. The flights take place from sunrise to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to sunset every day during these months (NTB, 2008).

### **Mountain Biking**

Nepal offers a challenging and pleasant scenic ride from the tropical plains of Terai, mid-hills, mountainous terrain and its lush valleys to the arctic climate of the high alpine region. The only way to discover these hidden treasures and its warm ever-smiling people is on mountain bikes. Mountain bikes are available for rent by the day or longer in many of the bicycle rental outlets in Nepal and around the city (NTB, 2008).

## **Jungle Safari**

National Parks located specially in the Terai region in Nepal attract visitors from all over the world. A visit to these parks involves game- stalking by a variety of means- foot, dugout canoe, jeep, and elephant back. One is bound to sight a one – horned rhino or two at every elephant safari. Besides the rhinos; wild boars, samburs, spotted deer, sloth bear, four-horned antelope are also usually seen (NTB, 2008).

## **Bird Watching**

Nepal is a paradise for bird lovers with over 646 species (almost 8 percent of the world total) of birds, and among them almost 500 hundred species are found in Kathmandu Valley alone. The most popular bird watching spots in Kathmandu are Phulchoki, Godavari, Nagarjun, Bagmati River, Taudaha and so on (NTB, 2008).

### **2.3 Empirical Literature Review on Tourism**

The concept of tourism was defined by the Swiss Professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Kraft, in 1742. This definition was more technical which was accepted by the International Association of Scientific Expert in Tourism (AIEST). According to them, “Tourism is the totality of relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay does not imply the establishment of the permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity” (Bhatia, 1994). Cambodia, after long political instability, has adopted community based ecotourism, as an integrated development tool to conserve protected areas and other biological and rural destinations of the country. According to Neth (2008), “with this frame, ecotourism/village tourism in Cambodia, has become a promising tool for promoting protected areas' objectives in providing incentives to maintain ecosystem integrity, biodiversity, and improving the livelihoods of local communities. ” The 1700 kilometer long Great Himlayan Trail – Climate Smart Celebrity Trek (GHT-CSCT) led by the Apa Sherpa along with his entourage concluded on 20th April, 2012 at Darchula, Far west, successful 99 days trek. The GHT-CSCT is longest trekking route of the world, covers 20 different districts that highlighted the impact of climate change in Himalayas and to promote the GHT as the best trekking trail in the world offering trekkers the possibility to experience extremely rich culture, breath taking land escapes and diverse range of

flora and fauna (NTB, 2012). Upadhayay (2003) has given much emphasized to tourism to be developed as a leading sector of the economy of Nepal. In addition to this, he said that tourism has become means of economic progress by various nations. As W.W. Rostow has made clear that some sectors most play the rate of lead sector in the process of economic development of backward country, so not only the sector in question, grow rapidly but also have the capacity to more other sectors of the economy forward. He said that there is no doubt that Nepalese economy is moving rapidly in the path of globalization. He added that more than half of the tourist intended to visit Nepal for pleasure while one fifth wants mounteering and trekking. Tourism sector has become more effective because of the inflow of more number of tourists. According to Jensen (2011), typology can be useful for tourism managers looking to improve their tourism activities. There exists considerable managerial benefit in understanding the psychology of the trekkers, yet such understanding does not equal pro-environmental awareness. The findings must be converted to management actions, whether that is improving or redefining the present marketing and promotion programs with the proposed ideal types in mind; considering the level of commercialization of trekking; focusing on behavior-based development theories rather than awareness based ones, or something completely different is left to be concluded upon. Shrestha (1999) has analyzed that the tourism too many as a major segment of Nepalese economy contribution substantially to the foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and overall economic development of the country. The main objectives set for her study are to assess the trend of tourism development to assess the role of tourism in the economy to review tourism plans and policies to enquire into the current problems to highlight the prospects and recommend measures and appropriate strategy for tourism industry development in Nepal. She identified the basic problem of tourism on the basis of its contribution to national economy, status of tourism infrastructure, review of the planning and policies of government. The main conclusion in her study that despite problems the prospects of tourism is bright in generating employment contributing to the development of Nepalese economy. Upadhayay (2008), in his report; "A study of Rural Tourism in Nepal, Measures to minimize the negative impacts" has given more priority to the different tourism products of Nepal, mostly located in villages or rural areas of country and tourism development in such areas can prove to be an effective medium for the sustainable economic growth of the industry. However, the people residing these areas are not

getting appropriate benefits. He has also highlighted on the requirement to make a very conscious effort to rural sector of the country as they are living in a terrible poverty. He has described that it is the right of the people to promote their living standard through the optimum utilization of the resources as most of the resources needed for the economic development lie in the rural areas. Tourism development: in rural areas need special pro active planning and to come intervention from local government bodies and from national level also. The tourism development until now has not brought affective economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact as per the expectation of people. He has defined Rural Tourism as the tourism show casing of the rural life, art and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefits the local community economically and socially as well as enabling interaction between the tourist and the local for a more enriching tourism experience. He has organized it under different sorts of models. The major ones are: Sirubari Community based Tourism Model, Ghalegaun Rural Tourism Model, Ghandruk Rural Tourism Model, Bandipurs Village Tourism Model, and TRPAP Model. According to him TRPAP looks forward for the improvement of rural community with multi dimensional concepts like pro-poor, pro-women, pro-environmental and pro-community seems very effective to address the pervasive poverty in a community, but caution about the receptive capacity of a community involvement and acceptance of the product by private sector, sustainable marketing and promotion of the product of the product must be taken from the very beginning of product development process. According to Wearing and Neil(2008), in general sense, alternative tourism can be broadly defined as a form of ecotourism/village tourism that sets out to be consistent with natural, social, and community values that contribute more conservation understanding, and appreciation of the environment and culture and also maximum satisfaction to both guests and hosts. Some important forms of alternative tourism are described below:

- **Nature-based Tourism:** Tourism entirely based on nature such as trekking, mountain climbing, surfing, rafting and other many activities including adventure tourism are known as nature- based tourism in which tourists should respect the intrinsic value of nature.
- **Cultural Tourism:** Tourism based on various cultural elements such as arts, music, dance, language, songs, cultural and religious heritages, traditional customs, skills

and handicrafts of indigenous and local people that visitors enjoy with them and promote them.

- **Wildlife Tourism:** Tourism based on various wild-species in terrestrial, marine and areal which tourists recognize the real value of these biological assets in ecosystem of the planet.
- **Educational Tourism:** Tourism run by educated and responsible tourists about the importance of nature, culture and ecosystem and also support for nature conservation.
- **Agro-tourism:** Tourism run basically by natural attraction on private farms comprising various traditional and indigenous farm activities like cattle herding, cowboy activities, sheep searing, dairy farming gardening, horse riding and other many more.
- **Scientific Tourism:** Tourism primarily based on scientific research and other various study purposes which help to collect scientific information to acquaintance the current state of the field and support for the betterment. Gurung (2010) reveals that the growth rate of tourist arrival, foreign exchange earnings and employment has been negative in general. The average duration of tourist stay is unstable and sort. The contribution of foreign exchange earnings to GDP has been deteriorating over the observed period. The trend of manpower development for providing quality services to tourists has also been decreasing more specifically the study reveals that the Tenth Plan period is worse than the Ninth Plan period. In the nutshell, the overall performance of tourism industry in Nepal is unsatisfactory.

According to Regmi U.K. (2009), the development of air transport is crucial for the sustainable development of tourism in Nepal but the main problem is that it is very difficult to enhance tourism effectively due to the landlocked situation of the country and lack of proper connectivity of different places by means of road transport. So, in the context of increased number of tourists every year and on the other hand, air transport is only one means of accessibility to different remote places and mountainous parts of the country with more tourism potential, there might be some relationship between air transport and tourism. His study investigated that of two way

significant positive relationship exist between air transport and tourism. In the context of Nepal, more than 80percent of tourists are found to be travelling by air means that it has contributed substantially on tourism as well. He also found that many factors are observed that there are basically four major factors such as political (political instability and terrorism), ( global financial recession, currency fluctuations, travel costs, economic strength of people), environmental (seasonality) and non-economic (choice of destinations and word-of Mouth) factors responsible for affecting air transport for tourism. His study proved that the political unrest has direct impact on tourism in Nepal. Sharp decline in tourists was observed whenever crisis arises. The slow growth is observed after the crisis is subsided. However, it does not reach to pre-crisis number. Similarly, terrorism had created worst impact worldwide on tourist flow as the sharp decline in the flow of tourists after September 11 events, Iraq and Afghanistan war are its great examples. Recession in originating markets was found to be more critical factors that affect tourism market in the destination countries. Weaker currency of the originating countries, higher travel cost, and low economic conditions of the people show low propensity to travel. It was also investigated that the flow of tourists depends on the specific period of the destination countries called seasonality effect. Besides, the tourists flow depends on the facilities of the destination countries and most sensible part is the word-of Mouth publicity. Pradhanang (2009) has highlighted various aspects of Village Tourism in his book entitled “Village: The new Tourist Destination of Nepali”. The book provides a cash plan and innovative research based thought for the economic growth of developing countries, like Nepal. This concept of Nepalese social structure is a novel development model to take Nepal’s villages to national and international levels connecting and exploring the digital economy to support the development of the world economy. Beginning with micro economics and global economics, it creates an engine of economic power in terms of domestic and foreign currency earnings. When the demand for international tourism in the developed countries increases, the tourist flow to the tourist receiving countries also increases. As a result income will increase in the tourist receiving countries. The developing countries need foreign exchange earnings for economic development. Village tourism, in fact is an income elastic. The economic effect of village tourism is significant. Village tourism can be effective weapon to decrease the gap between the rich and the poor, from which local tea shop owners, yak herders, porters, local guides, villagers etc will get benefit. The



marginalized groups of people with low income will also be benefitted. For example thousands of village households from Sirubari, Ghandruk, Khumbu, Namche Bazar etc, have been economically benefitted and raised their standard of living. Similarly, Solukhumbhu village developed by tourism is encouraging. Nationally, tourism is a catalyst of national development pumping out more foreign exchange earnings to support national economy. Tourism earning for developing countries is highly more significant than those for developed countries. For developing countries like Nepal, primary resources as well as products are main sources of income which are relatively concerned with tourism. There will be several items of income generated from visible and invisible sources that are highly significant and have very strong support and positive impact to national economy. Village tourism has pros and cons regarding the socio-cultural structure of the country. Taking about the cons of village tourism, we spell out decline in the traditional norms and values, increase in crime, social conflict, wave of materialism, over dependence on money, heavy traffic of tourists, loss of calm and quiet environment, degradation of natural environment and dependency on industrialized and developed countries. According to Gautam (2011), the evidence seems to verify the notion that tourism growth granger causes economic growth and vice versa indicating a bi-directional causality between economic growth and tourism growth. It is clear that tourism growth increases economic activities and economic growth also facilitates for the expansion of tourism activities in the country. The policy should be focused to develop tourism sector in order to achieve high economic growth. According to Paudyal (2012), on the basis of the Granger causality tests tourism affects on exports, government revenue generation such as taxes and expenditure are a good indication that tourism can be an engine of growth in the country in the days ahead. The Granger causality tests carried out between tourism receipts and GDP, per capita income, GNI, service and so on also show the linkage and causal relationships between these variables. Tourism receipts and tourist arrivals both show that tourism has impacted positively on the Nepalese economy. From multiplier and the Granger causality tests it can be concluded that tourism does really matter for the economic growth of Nepal.

According to Neupane (2012), the volatility can be inferred as risk or uncertainty associated with international tourist arrivals in Nepalese tourism industry. These empirical results envisage sufficient room for intervening or amending the tourism

policy to address the problems associated with Nepalese tourism industry and to harness the essence of tourism benefit by promoting tourism as a sustainable business. Further research on volatility by using daily data and extension of modeling considering spatial destination could be an important attempt for policy implications. The quantitative analysis of tourism demand in the Nepalese tourism industry including volatility modeling could be beneficial to translate the tourism policy in its real meaning. Yogi (2010) has said that ecotourism in Nepal always needs more scientific studies and researches and evaluation of ecotourism practice and scientific eco-certifications and accreditation system to the institutions and originations involving in the field. But it seems that Nepal still practices traditional tourism in the name of ecotourism due to massive policy deficit and various internal problems that prevent effective application of qualitative tourism which should emphasize for the ethical encouragement of all stakeholders including tourists, locals, and tour operators for the promotion of genuine ecotourism. And also there is no special strategy for conservation and tourism development. Besides various challenges and problems in the fields of ecotourism, it can be a great opportunity for Nepal if all tourism resources are handled and utilized responsibly and it can be phenomenal instrument to achieve real sustainable development of the country by promoting different aspects and sectors – economy, environment, culture, and conservation procedure. Pokhrel (2011) states that rural tourism being the key strategy for economic growth, lends village economy by generating income, employment and industry. Rural tourism in fact, is a powerful machine which can play decent role in poverty alleviation, as well as can reduce the growing inequality and unemployment. Tourism is important not only for the view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhance various industrial branches like hotels, motels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other leisure activities, gifts shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing so village tourism could be a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation as well as to reduce unemployment problem. According to Thapa (2012), after the peace agreement between major political parties of Nepal in 2006, there has been a significant growth of tourism in Nepal. The first five years, from 2001 to 2005, was the dark year for Nepalese tourism because of Nepal's civil war. In the recent four years, the number of visitors has doubled with 10 percent contributing to the nation's economy. Today, around 40 percent employment opportunities within a nation are created by tourism industry (Employment in third world countries is

excluded). He indicates that the development of tourism is limited mainly to Kathmandu and Pokhara because of the limited road connection and air availability. Nevertheless, the concept of home stay is being developed nowadays but still needs vast improvement to gain a regional balance in terms of tourism. Further standardization of present tourism infrastructures and construction of new infrastructures offers employment for youth, and helps to keep the manpower within the nation.

According to Kandel (2011), village tourism is new concept and implemented as part of ecotourism. In Nepal, village tourism emerged as to response to the negative effect that mass tourism has had on the culture and geography of countries. In reality, it is a culturally and environmentally sensitive travel that contributes to conservation and management of natural areas for sustainable economic development (Gayan & Brijesh, 2006). It has been touted as an attractive sustainable development alternative to mass tourism for two main reasons. The first is that it has fewer negative impacts on natural resources than mass tourism, while the other reason is that village tourism related activities can enhance conservation of natural resources, community development and overall socio-economic improvement of the area. However, village tourism has long term social influences on such community. Many local traditions and habits have come under the influence of western tourists. As a result, generations old traditions and cultures have been negatively impacted in many areas. This is common among porters and trekking guides of the younger generation who come into direct contact with tourists, to the extent that some of them leave the country to go to the West and work. The increased use of drugs and growth of criminal activities are also linked to tourism (Gurung, 2007). The word rural literally means countryside or village which is located far from urban area. In Nepal, most of the people living in villages are poor and are not getting equal access to mainstream of development due to various factors. Poor economic condition is one of them. It is, therefore, in order to raise the economic condition of the rural people, rural tourism was considered as one step solution.

According to Bista (2009), it was found that services of transportation, tourist information centre, availability of sign posts, and promotion of environment friendly products are rated poor. Similarly, it was found that Nepal was not free from fraud

less transaction. Services in area of meeting tourists' specific needs and needs of disable tourists in also poor. Besides, tourists felt poor night life and entertainment facilities in Nepal. Another area, which need service improvement, is the accommodation service. Though it is rated fairly well, tourists still feel that service is needed to improve. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO, 1995) the meaning of sustainable tourism, stated in Agenda 21 for travel and tourism industry, that meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems" (Sirakaya et al., 2001 p. 412).

Cohen has mentioned 8 important characteristics of tourism (1984:374-376); here they are;

- ) Tourism as commercialized hospitality.
- ) Tourism as democratized travel.
- ) Tourism as a modern leisure activity.
- ) Tourism as a modern variety of the traditional pilgrimage.
- ) Tourism as an expression of basic cultural themes.
- ) Tourism as an acculturative process.
- ) Tourism as a type of the ethnic relationship.
- ) Tourism as a form of neocolonialism.

Gurung (2000) in his article, "Tourism and Tirtha" has elaborated certain unique features of tourism in the context of a land locked country like Nepal. Dr. Gurung in his lectures in "International Conference on Himalayan Biodiversity, 2002" has elucidated triangle conservation, tourism and development as mutually interconnected factors. Conservation gives asserts to tourism and take revenue, tourism provides resource for development and takes framework while conservation ensures sustainability of development by taking its physical and social enhancement. Gurung concludes that conservation promotes tourism, tourism generates revenue for conservation and development enhances sustainability of conservation. The Draft of

Tourism Industry Strategic plan was presented to the MOTCA in May 2004 and it examines and highlights following issues

- The need for strategic repositioning of product
- To cussing well researched market, dynamics and distribution influences
- The need to trend the destination
- Changing destination perception to high light diversity of product
- Focusing the development of air access which is related to origin market demand in conjunction with industry.
- Integration training accreditation and professionalism with needs of the market
- Harnessing tourism to help poor people become less poor, developing product and skills in areas of Nepal.
- The need to constantly upgrade marketing skill
- The plan identifies 5 priority clusters for development and marketing as follows:
  - ) Culture, tradition and people
  - ) Cities and touring
  - ) Outdoors and adventure
  - ) Religion and pilgrimage and
  - ) Nature and wild life

## **2.4 Literature Review on Existing Plans and Policies of Tourism in Nepal**

### **2.4.1 Review on Tourism Vision 2020**

Government of Nepal has been reviewed its policies from time to time to exploit tourism as a potential industry. One of the latest developments is vision 2020. The objectives of tourism 2020 are as follows:

- ) To improve livelihood of the people across the country is 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 breadth of tourism to the grass root level.

- ) To develop tourism is a broad based sector by bringing tourism into the main stream of Nepal's socio-economic development supported by a coherent and enabling institutional development.
- ) To expand and extend tourism products and services in new and potential areas of Nepal by enhancing community capacity to participate in tourism activities.
- ) To publicize, promote and enhance the images of Nepal in international tourism sources market.
- ) To enhance the flight safety and improve capacity and facilities of national and international airports and
- ) To attract new investment in creating new tourism facilities, product and services.

#### **2.4.2 Declaration of Tourism Areas**

In the fiscal year 2011/12, 18 tourism areas has been declared encompassing all 75 districts of Nepal and mission of doing so is to materialize the country's tourism potentials and identify, develop and promote tourism resources in balanced way. The name and districts included in the tourism areas are: (1) Mechi Hill Tourism Area (Taplejung , Pachthar, Illam), (2) Birat Tourism Area (Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa), (3) Arun Tourism Area (Shankhuwasabha, Terhathum, Bhojpur, Dhankuta), (4) Salahas Tourism Area (Udaypur, Siraha, Saptari), (5) Sagarmatha Tourism Area (Solukhumbu, Okhaldhunga, Khotang, Ramechhap), (6) Bideha- Mithila Tourism Area (Sindhuli, Sarlahi, Mohhatari, Dhanusha), (7) Langtang – Gaurishankar Tourism Area (Rasuwa, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha), (8) Kathmandu Tourism Area (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavre), (9) Simraun Tourism Area (Chitwan, Makwanpur, Bara, Parsha, Rauthaut), (10) Annapurna-Manaslu Tourism Area (Gorkah, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang), (11) Pokahara Tourism Area (Tanahu, Syangja, Kaski, Parbat), (12) Lumbini Tourism Area (Nawalparashi, Rupendehi, Kapilbastu), (13) Ruru-Resunga Tourism Area (Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Palpa), (14) Sisne-Jaljala-Dhorpatan Tourism Area (Baglung, Myagdi, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan), (15) Bheri-Kakrebhihar Tourism Area (Jajarkot, Dailekh, Surkhet), (16) Rara-Karnali Tourism Area (Dolpa, Mugu, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot), (17) Chisapani-Thakurdwara Tourism Area (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur), (18)

Khaptad-Ramaroshan Tourism Area (Bajura, Achham, Bajhanj, Doti, Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura) (MOF,2012).s

### **2.4.3 Review of Three Year Plan (2010-2013)**

This plan has given very high priority to the tourism sector, believing that this industry can be a strong pillar of the economic growth and development of the country. It has emphasized on tourism diversification that would contribute for balanced regional development in the country. This plan has focused on rural tourism or home stay tourism in order to raise the living standard of the rural people. It has focused on the integrated tourism infrastructure development that is carried by the respective sectoral ministers. The plan has policies to encourage the youths and the people from pushed back, marginalized; women, indigenous and the rural poor to participate in rural tourism related awareness and employment oriented trainings and skill development, and capacity building programs. A commendable part of the Tourism policy is that the respective role of the government and the private sector has been clearly delineated. The government is bestowed with the role to act as a catalyst, leader, coordinator, and facilitator while the commercial and business activities are set aside from the private investors. Development of the required infrastructures and facilities in rural areas, enhancement of the quality of services, promotion of pilgrimage and development of adventure tourism are also some of the major activities mentioned in the policy but that lacks proverb ways to follow them. The original brand “Naturally Nepal; Once is not enough” has brought the tourism in Nepal. On the other hand the air transportation services should be made safe, cheap and trust worthy in order to recognize Nepal as the best tourism destination of the world (NPC, 2010).

### **2.4.4 Review of Tourism Policy 2009**

Nepal is well known in the map of global tourism as one of the best destination because of its unique natural beauty, immensely rich bio-diversity, multi-ethnicity, variety of languages and religion, social heterogeneity and historical as well as cultural heritages. Day and night advancement in the field of science, technology and communication had converted the entire world in one village, in this present context Nepal needs to advertise its national heritages in front of the world to enhance the capability to obtain maximum benefit by attracting global tourism market. As tourism industry in itself as a major basis of national economic development, it has become essential to enhance the livelihood and employment opportunities of general

population and improve their standard of living by diversification and expansion of their business. For this purpose, while on the one hand it is imperative to aptly protect and preserve these heritages of Nepal, on the other hand it is necessary to have quantities as well as qualitative growth of tourism service industry by developing all kinds of infrastructures related to tourism service industry including international airport services (MOTCA, 2009).

## **2.5 Ghodaghodi Wetland**

Ghodaghodi is one of the most beautiful lakes in whole Far Western Region of Nepal. This lake is very beautiful which can attract anyone toward it and can be considered as a perfect creation of nature. The lake is very accessible as Mahendra Highway passes besides the lake. The lake has got its name from the name of the temple situated on the lake. The temple is of the Goddess Ghoda Ghodi and the lake is named so. Is a Ghodaghodi Ramsar site hecter (6,330 acres) in covers an area of 2,563 Kailali District at an ft) on the lower slopes of the meter (673 altitude of 205.Siwalik hills This Ramsar site consists of a system of around 13 large and shallow oxbow lakes and ponds with associated marshes and meadows. It is surrounded by Tropical deciduous forest and some streams along the periphery, which are separated by hillocks. The forest and wetlands serve as a wildlife corridor between the Terai lowland and the Siwalik Hills. They support critically endangered and vulnerable species including Bengal tiger, smooth-coated otter, Eurasian otter, Swamp deer, Lesser, Adjutant stork, Marsh crocodile, Red-crowned roofed turtle and three-striped roofed turtle many people visit from different parts of the country and abroad During the festival of Sivaratri (one of the popular festival of Nepal) part of Nepal as well from India come and gather here to worship and get blessed. In the same time different types of cultural items are also prepared and sold there. People also get married on this day in this sacred place. The pilgrims who come here for praying offer money in the lake. This lake is very attractive from every angle when you come here and see. The eye catching scenario of the reflection of the forest on the lake makes everybody feel with unbound joys. This lake has social, cultural, religious, natural, ecological, historical importance and can be one of the places for attracting tourist in this region.



## **2.6 Gaura Parba (Festival)**

Gaura Parba is mainly celebrated in Mid Western and Far western parts of Nepal. Similarly, it is also celebrated in Garhwal and Kumaun in northern India, particularly in the month Bhadra . It begins from the birthday of lord Krishna. That is, why Krishna lasts for three days. This festival is by observed worshipping Shiva and Parvati along with Ganesh. Later they Janmastami fasting on the day of Krishna keep form a grass-made (from paddy, sau, teel, upamarg etc) idol of Shiva Parvati. Then they bring that idol to gaura ghar then the devotees do puja of Shiva and Gauri (Parvati). They not only worship the idol but also offer a mixture of five kinds of grains, known as Panchbirudi, to it. The biruda is different kinds of wet grains which are kept in water day before. This festival is also Parva. The devotees after puja women and men in different circles play Biruda called dueda chait, dhamari etc and that continues up to the last of the Gaura festival, people wears new clothes in this occasion the greenery in the nature and different colored dressed peoples looks very beautiful in this occasion. According to legendary, the festival is said to have been celebrated bodily sacrifice to the burning altar Satidevi's for the last four centuries, in memory of and Pravat (ancient mythology). People's belief that this festival not her re-birth from Himalaya only bring religious belief, brotherhood, the puja of Shiva and Gauri brings peace, happiness and the Gods and Goddess will also be happy.

## **2.7 Krishna Janmastami (Astimki)**

Krishna Janmastami is one of the festivals celebrated by different community people in this region like Chettri, Brahmin, Thakuri, Tharu, here we will discuss about the Astimki celebrated by Tharu people of this region. Krishna Janmastami is one of the big festivals for the Tharu women, in this Tharu women takes fasting throughout the day and in evening after worshipping Lord Krishna they takes fruits, milk, curd only. During the day the males in the house of the village head (Badaghar/Mahatauwa) makes picture of the Gods, Giants, persons, creatures related with Lord Krishna and Krishna leela with different colors namely forest, river, boat, Kansa, elephant, dog, crab, snake, scorpion monkey, tortoise, pandavas, pancha kanya and more. That is called Astimki and at the evening worship is done of the same picture. The artists (male or female) who make the picture should take fasting up to the drawing of the picture. Different Tharu food items are prepared and should

be given to the daughters and sisters up to their home, people makes their village, houses and surroundings neat clean and uses different colorful dress and ornaments which makes village attractive and beautiful.

## **2.8 Seti River**

This is an important tributary of the Seti River Karnali system that drains western Nepal. The Seti originates from the snow fields and glaciers around the twin peaks of Annapurna and Nanga Parbat in the south-facing slopes of the main Himalayas. The area is near the tri-junction of the borders of Nepal, India (Kumaon, Uttarakhand), and China (Tibet). The river first flows in a south-easterly direction then turns and flows in a south-westerly and finally south-easterly again before joining the Karnali (Nepal) or Ghagra (India) River. It has cut a spectacular gorge across the Mahabharat Range and appears to be lost amongst caves and tunnels for a short distance. Seti River is one of the most possible rivers for white water rafting in this region; this river has ecological importance also.

## **2.9 Kailali Dolphin Zone**

An indigenous species of Gangetic dolphins found in the big rivers in Kailali district. Dolphins are found in Kanda, Patharaiya, Kandra and Mohana rivers. Bardawaghat to Himmatpur area is the major habitat for dolphins. The numbers of dolphins are seen in hundreds of number in the four major rivers that flow through the district. Dolphins can be seen in the rivers in the rainy season when the water surface in the rivers increases. Many tourists come every year to see dolphins in these rivers.

## **2.10 Karnali Bridge**

Karnali Bridge, the asymmetric, single-tower cable-stayed bridge is the longest of its type in the World and represents a unique international collaboration. A bridge spanned the longest River between Karnali the Kailali District and Bardiya District of western Nepal. A cable-stayed single tower bridge was constructed by Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. Japan and inaugurated (1994 A D) after six years of its constructing date by late Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala. The bridge lies in Mahendra Highway, which is the longest highway of Nepal and connects Kailali

from the capital city and Bardiya district. The bridge site is 500KM from Kathmandu and 25 kilometer from Tikapur and 96 kilometer from Dhangadhi. A unique design of the bridge and its beautiful location has made it one of the tourist attractions for domestic and international visitors. Before this the Far western region is not connected with the other areas of Nepal, after construction of Mahendra Highway Ferry is used to clear this river for the people and transportation means, this bridge make easy connection of the Far west and other region of Nepal Thousands of tourists come here yearly to watch its design and explore Chisapani bazaar.

### **2.11 Mungrauha Naach**

This is one of the famous Tharu naach, according to mythology in ancient time epidemic and calamities takes many life and damage property, to protect community from that this naach (Dance) is performed. Male takes part in this dance. Generally in this dance, dancers carries small wooden log (mungra) and in their back they ties peacock quill which makes this dance catchy. This dance is performed in two lines and the wooden log of each other is collapsed with one another's in sequence, after male use the female cloth and use majira to perform an another aspects of dance and then at that time they are called Durpatti. In this dance male use dhoti, **kchhauti** chaubandi and colorful pagadi on their head. The colorful wooden logs, peacock quill, dress up; enthusiastic performance makes the dance catchy and attractive. Before and after the dance the name of different God is taken, this dance is also called the dance of Devi.

### **2.12 Bhada Home Stay**

Bhada home-stay based in Urma VDC – 8, Kailali, this home stay is very accessible from Dhangadi Municipality and from Mahendra Highway also, people from different part of Nepal and world visits here. Mostly this home stay is famous for the Tharu tradition; visitor can have warm welcome with Tharu tradition, can enjoy Tharu foods, enjoy Tharu dances and can have an experience of village day to day life with pleasant neat clean and green environment.

### **2.13 Chhaliya Dance**

This dance is a famous traditional dance in the hilly region of far western region of Nepal. This dance is performed without any discrimination of caste tribe by the people living in a village especially in the occasion like wedding, bartabandha (a ceremony where a young male lad of a family is proved to be matured to do a social happenings), pasani (where a newly born child is given a name by spiritual guru) male and female perform this dance wearing local customs playing famous musical instruments such as Daino, Damaha, Jhhyali, Hudka, Bigun, Ghunghar, Khakaretc.

### **2.14 Deuda Dance**

Nepal has a folk music repertoire to be really proud of. Deuda is one that belongs to the Far Western region of Nepal. In today's age, many may not be aware about Deuda, while some have a slight idea about this music. Deuda is limited to the area where it originated though people are aware about this music. Deuda is a song as well as culture. And it expresses one's emotions that include sorrow, happiness, love and tragedy. This music usually resounds in the festivals, fairs and celebrations. It is the conversation sung between females and males, or males against males, or between females.

### **2.15 Khanidada**

Khanidada is a beautiful place in the northern part of Kailali, it is located in the height of 1750 meters the small market with some shop is available here; new resorts and hotels are opening. This place is famous in the nearby cities as people from these cities came here in summer to avoid the hot and humid climate of Terai, Dhangadhi is about 25 kilometer from here and is growing as a one of the nearest and natural destinations for training, picnic, and seminar.

### **2.16 Dewariya Botanical Garden**

Devariya Botanical Garden was established under the Ministry of forest and soil conservation in BS 2055 and now functions as a field unit of district plant resources office, Kailali. It is located in the northeast of Dhangadhi Municipality (ward no. 7), at a distance of about 5 kilometer from the central of Dhangadhi Bazaar and is linked

to the main market by pitch road. DBG covers more than 100 hector with varying ecological condition and ecosystem. In addition to Botanical Garden there is Jakhaur Tal, Murfutta Tal, Murfutti Tal, Historical temple of Lord Shiva and Productive natural forest of Sal and Saj are the main attraction to the visitors. DBG more than 100 hectare and lies between the latitude 28°42' 22" N to 28°42'46" N the longitude 800° 37'09" to 800°38' 12" N Altitudinal range of DBG 105m to 110m from the sea level. The DBG has about 108 ha of natural forest of representing sal (*shora robusta*) forest mixed sal-saj (*shorea robusta-terminator*). Forest riverside Khair, Jamun (*Acaciacate chu- engchia jam bolina*) forest and grassland imperatassp, *saccharum*spp) this part of the natural in northeast of the garden is conserved for main forest products like temper fuel wood and fodder.

### **2.17 Bardagoria Park**

Bardagoria park lies in Bauniya, it is about 3 kilometers from the highway, we can find different types of birds, vegetations in the park, near park there are small ponds which adds the beauty and different temples inside the park has increased its religious importance also, the park has very good climate and be one of the best place for resting and visiting in this area.

### **2.18 Sakhiya Naach**

Sakhiya is also one of the famous cultural dances of Tharu community. After the finishing of cultivation of rainy season crop, after Gurahi it starts. Mythology says because of this cultural dance it became easy for the earth to carry the load of crops and grains, another believe this will help to protect the crops from insect. Before the starting of the dance all the Gods are pre-informed about, namely Bramha, Bishnu, Basukinag, Surya, Patal, Jamjutwa etc. and at the end of the dance are also informed about the ending. This dance is performed by at least four girls and women and as much as they can be in numbers. Dance is preformed in at least two or more rows, in rhythm of madam played by Mandariya (male who play musical instrument called madal/mandraa) and the dancers play majira in their hand during dance. In this Morihiniya used to be in first and Pachginiya at last. Morihiniya and Pachginiya use to start the song. Generally this dance is performed up to dashain and tihar, and songs of origin of earth and Krishna lila is sung. For the protection of dancers the Guruwas

used to be together. Every day after dance it is said that birds, animals, villagers has went to sleep, so dancer can go for sleep. Normally this dance is performed at night but at the time of Dashain and Tihar this is performed during day time also. Nowadays this is used for awareness enhancement programs also. Mandariya wears white dhoti, shirt/chaubandi and handkerchief on shoulder; the madal is covered with specially designed and colorful cloth which looks attractive. Manjra looks beautiful as different colored ribbons are tied on them, in this dance the dancers (girls and women) generally use phariya, choliya/blouse, ribbon/sagiya of same color and they also use different ornaments, pote, chura which makes them to look like butterfly. The above mentioned tourism attractions are only some of the major destinations, they are some of which described here, the region have even more than this.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Research methodology is the way to solve research problem systematically. It may be expressed in other words as process of arriving to the solution of the problem through planned and systematic dealing with collection of the data and research through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.

The basic objective of this study is to identify the problems and prospects for tourism development in Tikapur as well as impact of tourism in Tikapur. These objectives are therefore important because it provide micro level information, which is useful to make the macro level tourism development plan for related to adopt certain methodology, which is explained in the following paragraphs.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A research design is the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy is procedure.

Research design is the plan structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions. This study attempts to identify the strength and weakness of tourism development in Tikapur. For this study, the data and information are collected from the field in Tikapur and they are analyzed to get the answer of the research questions. The study therefore is descriptive and prescriptive in nature.

This study combines survey and analysis. For this study, data are collected through the questionnaire on tourist local people of Tikapur and hotel owners of Tikapur. The data collected through questioners were classified and tabulated according to the needs of the research.

### **3.3 Rational for the Selection of Study Area**

Tourism has been recognized priority sector. It is considered as key to strengthening the national economy, improving living standard and reducing poverty as well as helping to preserve cultural tradition and historic monuments (NTB, 2001). This study covers Tikapur Park of Kailali district, with focusing major destinations of around the Park. People of Tikapur have awareness about the tourism and to promote the industry. They are making infrastructure on tourism industry to get maximum benefit. Kailali DDC has also being involved to development infrastructure and tourism awareness programs due to get maximum benefit from tourism industry. But the problem is how to make recognize the possible places of tourism and how to advertise them in national and international level.

Tikapur lies in Far western Terai, it is the business hub of this region people of different caste and ethnicity lives here and different level of hotels are grooming in Tikapur Kailali these days, different natural, cultural, religious and historical sites are in easy access from Tikapur to other parts of Far Western Development Region.

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

Various types of tools and techniques were applied to select samples. In this study judgment method was adopted to select the sample units. Local people, leaders, intellectuals, tourists, hotel owners, key informants etc were selected purposively. Among 25 tourists were selected as purposive and random sampling as it takes two days data and 40 Local people and 10 Hotel owners of individuals related with tourism agencies in Tikapur were selected through random sampling and purposively.

### **3.5 Nature and Source of Data Collection**

This study is mainly based on the primary as well as secondary data. For this purpose the questionnaires were served to tourists who come to visit Tikapur Park. . Local people, hotel owners to collect the primary data. For the data to be reliable and authentic, quantitative and qualitative data obtained from primary source by using different data collection tools and techniques and secondary sources.



### **3.5.1 Primary Source of Data**

Primary data was collected through interview by structured questionnaire and observation of different activities by hotel, restaurant and local agencies and tourist who have visited Tikapur Park

### **3.5.2 Secondary Source of Data:**

Secondary data was obtained from various published and unpublished information sources i.e. relevant literature, library study, news papers and journal of tourism, research report and annual report of NTB, District Development Committee and Tikapur Municipality, Ministry of Tourism CBS, NPC and NRB

## **3.6 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

To collect reliable and authentic data, the researchers employed various research tools and techniques, which were dependent on the nature of the study. The following tools and techniques were adopted to obtain primary data and information.

### **3.6.1 Questionnaires Survey**

Structured questionnaires for tourist already visited Tikapur Park and the tourism agencies of Tikapur.

### **3.6.2 Key Informant Interview**

Structured questionnaires for local elites, local experts, development workers, hotels managers and owners, school teachers and entrepreneurs as well as business men were asked to collect the essential information related to existing scenario of tourism and prospects of ecotourism and hindrances of the tourism profession.

### **3.6.3 Field Visit and Observation**

It was done in imbedded form during accomplishing the other activities in destination area. It is recognized as major tool to sketch the condition of infrastructure, glance over the scenic beauty, and sanitary situation of the area, as well as prevailed culture

and tradition, tourist arrivals, satisfying and interesting manner/behavior of tourists were recorded indirectly.

#### **3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group discussion is major tool to acquire essential information from participatory approach and best verification procedure immediately. During the collection of information FGD was held in field. The researcher analyzed the problems and prospects of tourism.

#### **3.7 Methods of Data Analysis**

The data obtained from the field survey was coded and categorized according to requirement. Then the coded data was converted into tables with numbers, averages and percentages through computer office programs as MS Word and MS Excel. Different statistical means like diagrams and tables was used in presenting the data. Statistical methods like percentage analysis will be used to analyze the quantitative data. Since the study is qualitative description and explanation will be made to analyze the quantitative data.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, the collected data are analyzed for fulfillment of objectives. The analysis is mainly based on Questionnaires collected from local people, tourist (domestic and international), key informants, hotel owners and staff, shopkeepers, intellectual, political leaders etc. This study covers the period from July 2016 to October 2017. Information available from the primary as well as secondary sources is included in this chapter. The information on the number of tourist arrivals in Tikapur Park, purpose of visits, tourist arrival by major age, sex composition, means of transportation used by tourists, length of stay, tourist expenditure pattern, Kailali district is the district having many parks due to availability of dense forest over the district. Thus, the fate of the park and the dwellers is closely linked with the fate of the dense forest. Tikapur Park is situated in the southern part near the border of India and close of Karnali river of the district is a significance park of this area. It is central attraction for national and international organization due to its complete quiet and silent peaceful environment and also pleased by the adjoining Bardia National Park, people are more attracted with the natural environment provided by the animals and birds' anomalous sound and their activities with their amazing eye-catching varieties and colors, preserved in that National Park. An amazing creation of feelings provided by the combination of the nature and its creatures that you would ever have dreamt of has been extended approximately of 95 Bighas area of land. Therefore timely management of this park can assist in the sector of economy and community development in this region. Investment patterns of hotels, income variation of hotels in Tikapur are analyzed in this chapter.

#### **4.2 General Background of the Study Area**

1. Kailai district is located in Seti Zone in Far Western Development Region situated in the southern Latitude of 28° 24'-29° 18' and in the longitude of 80° 30'-81° 15' due to basin of the Genges in the south there is alluvial and fertile land whereas in the south the Bhabar area is situated consisting sandy and

concrete area of Churia range. Surkhet and Bardiya district lie in the east of Kailali, Dadeldura and Kanchanpur lies in the west. Likewise, Doti in the north and Uttar Pradesh of India in the south. The total area of Kailali is 3,235sq.km. With the total population of 7,75,709 and 61.8 percent territory is occupied with dense forest (CBS, 2011). Approximately, 13.2 percent territory is covered with park areas which contain the area of five hectares each. (Bhandari, 1996). The district was linked with capital city and other major parts of the country only after the construction of Karnali Bridge. Along with this connection it has cost the rapid depletion of its national heritage.

Tikapur Park is the biggest park among the parks of Nepal which is also called as great park of Nepal which is situated at Tikapur Municipality of Kailali District in the southern latitude of 80° 56'45" at the elevation of 200m from the sea-level in the Terai region. The Park occupies the total area of 95 bigas of land. More than 74 races of rose, 55 kinds of plants, 48 kinds of fruits, 34 kinds of butterflies, 4 types of snails, 4 types of reptiles, 5 types of fishes are available in this area. Especially this place is the important place for maintaining peace of soul, satisfaction with its pleasant and cool environment and to take rest those who had lived a very busy life. It is in the management on the hand of Tikapur Municipality. The Park is surrounded by Nuklipur Ward No 5 in the west, there is Karnali river in the east, Bairabnath Community Forest of 22 Bighas areas in the northern parts of the Park. Similarly there is Bhagaraiya Community Forest which is 35 Bighas of area lies in the southern part of the Park. There is very famous Resort known as Bananas where we can take the taste of 40 types of varieties which are only made of bananas which is never forgettable to anyone which is nearly one Kilometer near the west of the Park on the way. Most of the tourists used to come in the time of Nepali New Year and in the Time of Dashain and Tihar festival to enjoy with their relative, family and friends.

Tikapur Park is the historical place of Nepal. It can also be said that it is the place of natural treatment to the sick people. It was built by King Mahendra. During that time his health condition was very poor, due to heart disease and Doctor too asked him to rest. But despite of his health he kept on the work of building it. After it was built positive changes were seen in his health because of its fresh and good environment. So therefore this Tikapur Park is now known as "The Rest Place of King Mahendra

Tikapur Park" which brought about a great change in his health very drastically. Now days thousands of people of visitors visit here to be in touch with their soul, rest, nature and felling of heaven. Till now the inhabitants of this place felt that late king Mahendra is with them even his next generation is not now.s

### 4.3 Present Information about Tourists and Tourism

This chapter presents the results of the survey of tourists. The result is mainly based on questionnaires collected from 25 tourists who visited Tikapur Park during field visit.

#### 4.3.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

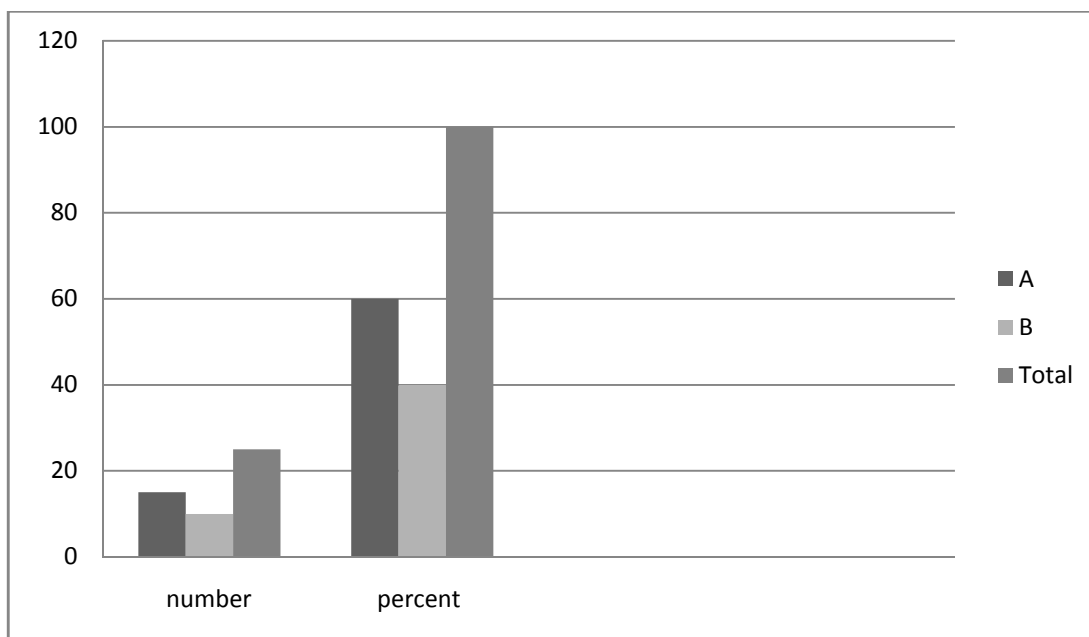
Since the field visit were conducted in the June/July, which generally known as off-season in tourism sectors, researcher couldn't meet tourist in large number. 25 tourists were surveyed during the field visit. The distribution of tourist by nationality is shown in below table.

**Table No 2: Distribution of Tourist by Nationality**

S.N	Countries	Number	Percentage
A	Domestic (Nepali)	15	60
B	India	10	40
Total		25	

Source: Field survey 2017

Though Tikapur Park attracts tourist from different countries in the past, during field visits researcher meet tourists basically from two countries .It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 60 percent from Nepal i.e. domestic tourists, 40 percent from abroad. The above data is shown below in bar-diagram below:



**Fig No 1: Distribution of tourist by Nationality**

Source: Field survey (2017)

#### 4.3.2 Tourist Arrival by Age

The different ages of tourists visit Tikapur Park, which is presented in below table:

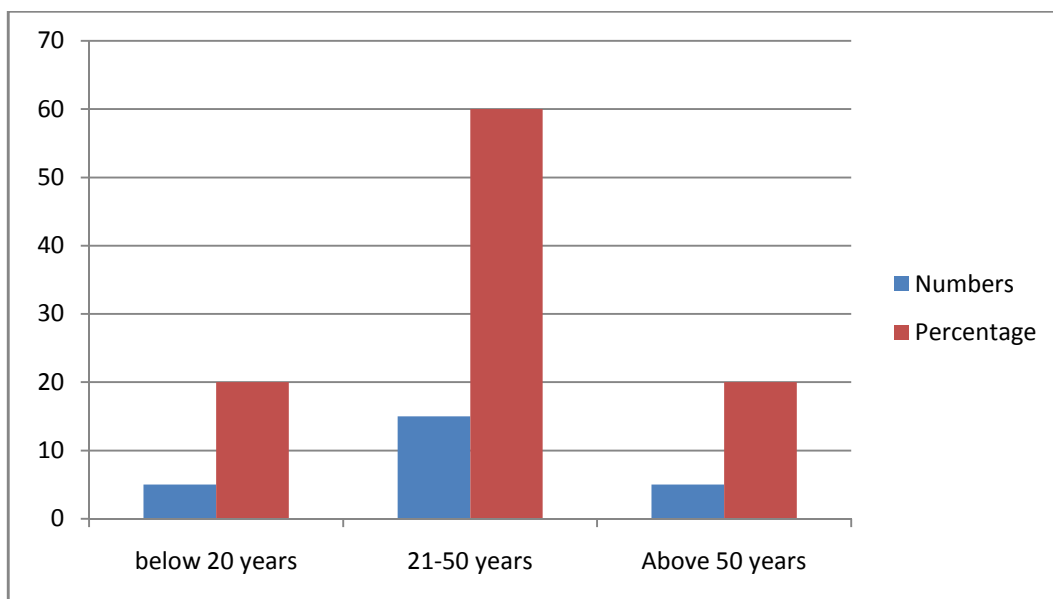
**Table No 3: Tourist arrival by Age**

Age group	Number	Percentage
Below 20 years	5	20
21-50 years	15	60
Above 50 years	5	20
Total	25	100

Source: Field visit 2017

Table reveals that 20 percent of the respondents are below 20 years of age, while 60 percent are within the age group of 21 to 50 years. Similarly 20 percent of respondents are of above 50 years.

Different ages of tourist visit Tikapur Park is shown in figure below:



**Fig No 2: Tourist arrival by age**

Source: Field survey (2017)

#### 4.3.3 Distribution of Tourist by Purpose

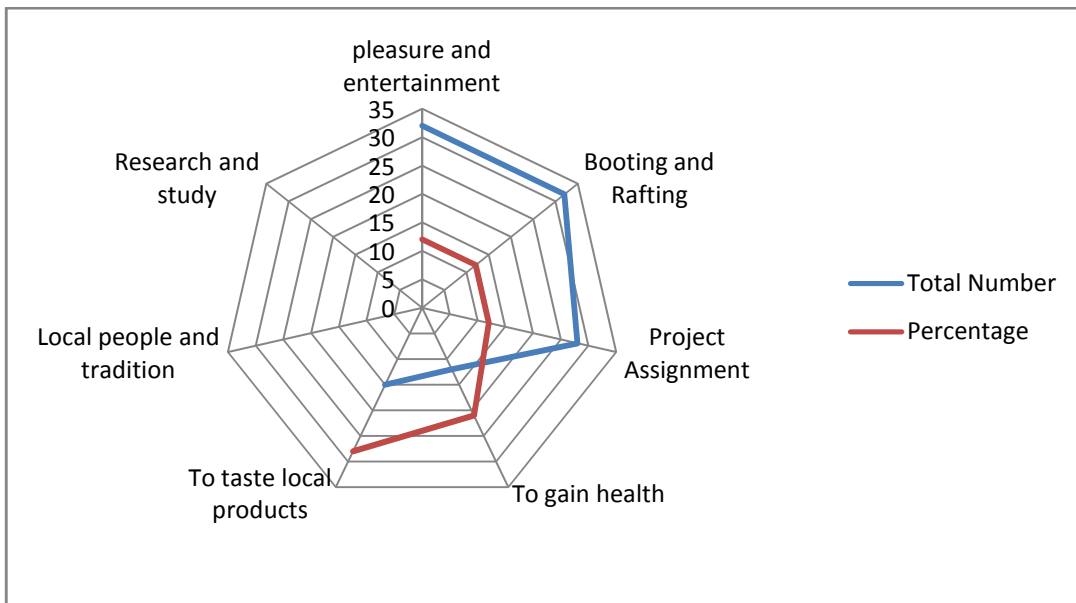
The purpose of visit by tourists in Tikapur Park may be classified into pleasure and relax, entertainment, boating and rafting, film making, project assignment ,to gain health and village people and culture .The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen from below table.

**Table No 4: Distribution of Tourist by Purpose of visit**

Purpose of visit	Total Number	Percentage
Pleasure and Entertainment	7	28
Boating and Rafting	5	20
Project Assignment	2	8
To gain health	2	8
To taste local product	5	20
Local people and tradition	3	12
Research and study	1	4
	25	100

Source: Field survey 2017

The above table shows that majority of tourists i.e. 28% visit Tikapur Park to see and enjoy with nature, traditional culture, folk dance of the village people. Similarly 20% visit Tikapur Park for the purpose of boating and rafting in the Karnali River. Whereas 8% for the purpose of Project Assignment and to gain health .20% for to test local product of Bananas product. Similarly 12% for the purpose of getting information about local tradition culture and 4% for Research and study. The above data is shown below: in diagram:



**Fig No 3: Distribution of tourist by purpose**

Source: Field survey (2017)

#### 4.3.4 Tourist by Occupation

The sample consists of different occupations. Table below shows the occupational difference of tourist.

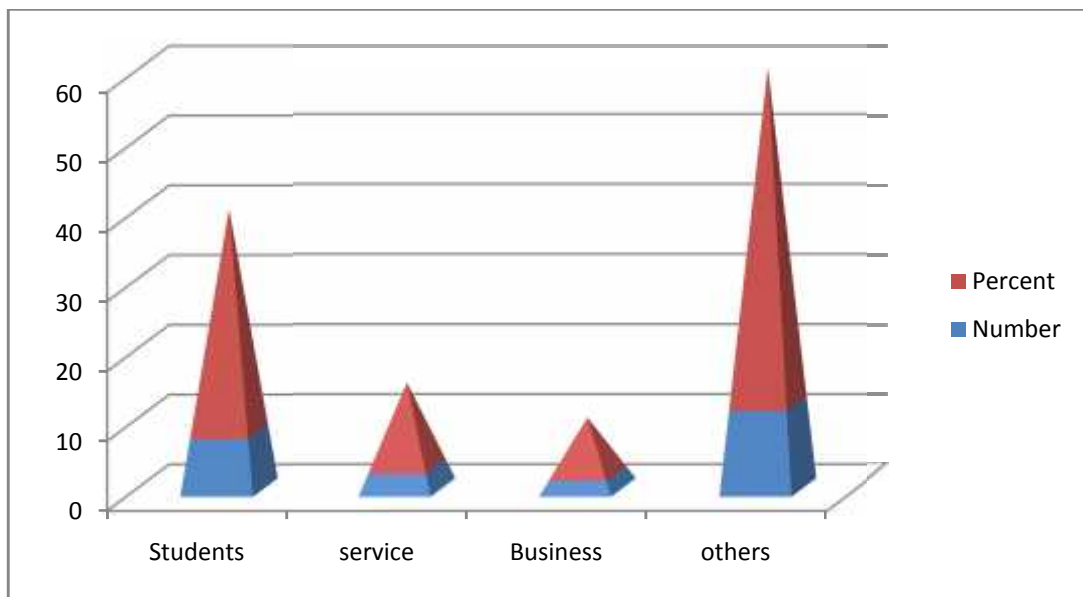


**Table No 5: Tourist by Occupation**

Occupation	Number	Percent
Student	8	32
Service	3	12
Business	2	8
Others	12	48
Total	25	100

Source: Field survey 2017

The table shows that 12% of respondents were service holder, 32% were students, 8% were in business and 48% in different occupation including volunteer, social worker etc. the above data is shown in Bar-diagram:



**Fig No 4: Tourist by Occupation**

Source: Field survey 2017

#### **4.3.5 Current situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Tikapur Park According to the Tourists**

Modern facilities and services is one of the major components that are necessary to attract the tourist. Park is rich and possesses all the major facilities and services to

develop it as tourism. Only it needs proper management and planning .Current existing facilities in Tikapur Park and tourist responses about it are shown below in the table.

**Table No 6: Current situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Tikapur Park according to the tourists**

S.N	Facilities	Very good	%	Good	%	Moderate	%	Don't know	%	Bad	%
1	Water supply			4	11						
2	Communication					5	14				
3	Electricity			5	14						
4	Road	6	18								
5	Health Service							4	11		
6	Cleanliness									3	9
7	Security					3	9				
8	Tourist Guide									5	14
9	Residence Facility										

The above information is shown below in Bar- diagram:

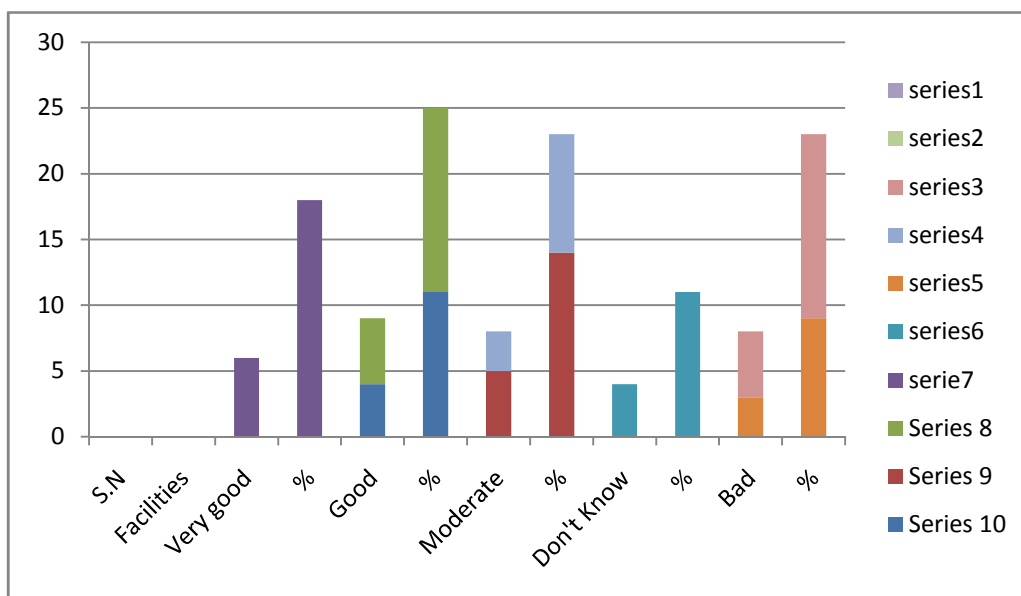
Very Good = When a particular facility is over supply.

Good = When a particular facility is abundant.

Moderate = When a respondents don't have any idea about a particular facility.

Don't know = When a particular facility is short supply and difficult to use.

Bad = When a particular facility is scarce and very difficult to us.



**Fig No 5: Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Tikapur Park According to the tourists**

Source: Field Survey 2017

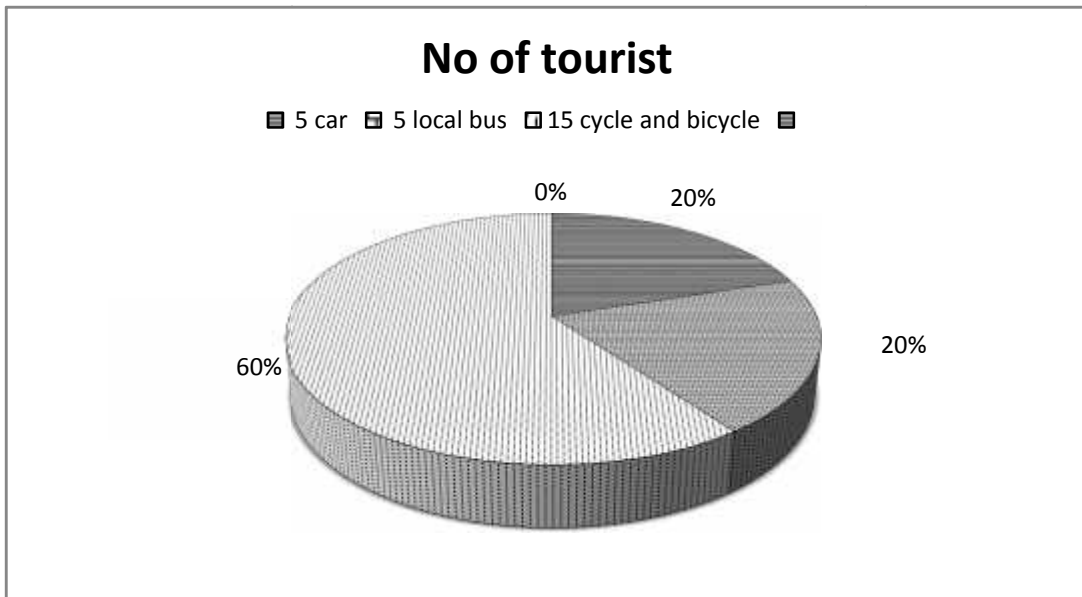
#### 4.3.6 Means of Transportation by which Tourist Visited Tikapur Park

Below table shows the number of tourist visited of Tikapur Park by different means of transportation.

**Table No 7: Means of Transportation by which Tourist Visited Tikapur Park**

S.N	Means of transportation	No. of tourist	Percentage
1	Car	5	20
2	Local bus	5	20
3	By cycle and Bicycle	15	60
	Total	25	100

The above table shows that about 60 percent of the tourists come by cycle and bicycle and the rest of the tourist came by car and by local bus 20%, 20% respectively. The above table is shown below in pie chart:



**Fig. No. 6: Means of Transportation by which Tourist Visited Tikapur Park**

#### **4.4 Present Situation of Hotels in Tikapur**

Hotel industry plays a dominant role in tourism development. Tourist inflows increase in Tikapur after people movement II. Before that most of the hotel was not given most priority because of unrest and internal war in-between His Majesty government Nepal and the Maoist. After that there was a felt need for hotels and lodges because of increase inflow of tourist from abroad and within the country.

##### **4.4.1 Investment Patterns of Hotels in Tikapur**

The investment pattern determines the standard of the hotels. At present, all the hotels / lodges of the Tikapur can be divided into three classes considering the investment. The capital investment by hotel owners is presented in the table 9

**Table No 8: Investment Pattern of Hotel in Tikapur**

Types of Hotel	Investment in Rs.	No of Hotels	Percentages of Hotel
First Class	Above one crore	1	10
Second class	30 to 80 Lakhs	3	30
Third Class	Below 30Lakhs	6	60
	Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The table shows that the first class hotels spent more than one crore. Similarly second class spent Rs.30 to 80 lakhs and third class hotels spent below 30 lakhs .It also reveals that the majority of hotels in Tikapur are of third category.

#### 4.4.2 Income Variation of Hotel in Tikapur

The income variation of Hotel in Tikapur is also our concerned manner. It plays key role for generating revenue of the country and helps to make the favorable balance of payment .In this section, to identify the annual income of different hotels at Tikapur. Questions were asked to the hotel/lodge owners categorically. Regarding the annual income of the hotel/lodge of Tikapur, some hotels of first class are found running at BEP position. Although the investment of such hotels is very high but the income is not satisfactory. According to them, the inflow of tourist in Tikapur is not good because of political disturbance like “Nepal Band” and “frequent Changes of government”. Generally the annual incomes of differently categorized hotels are shown in table no 9

**Table No 9: Income Variation of Hotel in Tikapur**

Types of Hotels	Annual Income(Average)	No. of Hotels	Percentage
First Class	25Lakhs to 30Lakhs	1	10
Second Class	10Lakhs to 12Lakhs	3	30
Third Class	2Lakhs to 5Lakhs	6	60
		10	100

Source: Field survey 2017

The table shows that the majority of the hotels in Tikapur (10 Hotels) have annual income of hardly 2lakh to five lakhs. Similarly, the annual income of first and second class hotels is hardly twenty five lakhs to thirty lakhs and the ten to twelve lakhs respectively. The annual income of the differently category of hotels at Tikapur is taken on an average basic indeed, if the government of Nepal becomes successful in controlling the political situation and other factors influencing the tourism industry,

no doubt the future of the hotels in Tikapur will be capable to increase to their incomes.

#### 4.5 Profile of Hotel Owners

Most of the hotels in Tikapur are owned by local all are operated in respondents own premises by their own resources .And majority of the owners belong to the local people. This shows Tikapur people are investing a lot in tourism industry.

##### 4.5.1 Accommodation Capacity of Hotels and Guesthouses in Tikapur

Accommodation capacity of hotels varies between different classes of hotels. It also depends upon the investment made for its establishment. The available rooms and beds in Tikapur are given below in the table.

**Table No. 10: Distribution of Accommodation Capacity**

S.N	Types of Hotels	Total Rooms	Total Beds	% of Rooms	% of Beds
1	First Class	25	40	31.25	30.77
2	Second Class	30	50	37.5	38.46
3	Third Class	25	40	31.25	30.77
	Total	80	130	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2017

The above table shows that most of the total accommodations available in Tikapur are of low cost and easily accessible paying hotels. These are located in the market area and run by providing homely environment. Most of the tourist used to stay in order to enjoy the local culture and traditional way of living and also to learn Nepali language.

Similarly, some of the accommodations available in Tikapur are medium standard lodges, which are operated giving emphasis to the tourists who are much concerned with village life and tradition (Tharu ,Rana Tharu, Doteli, other western culture like Deuda).

#### 4.5.2 Employment Generated by Hotels

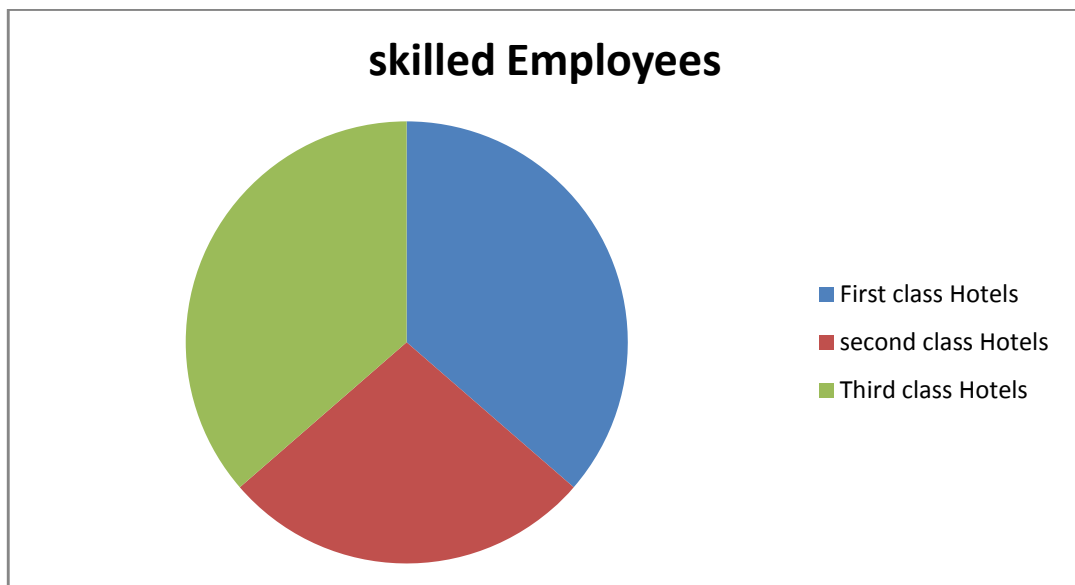
Comparatively to other tourist destination few people are employed in the tourism sectors of Tikapur. The employment provided by the hotels in Tikapur is shown below table.

**Table No. 11: Employment Generated by Hotels**

Types of Hotels	Skilled Employees	Unskilled Employees
First class	20	31
Second class	16	33
Third class	25	28
Total	61	92

Source: Field survey 2017

The employment has been grouped as skilled and unskilled. The above table shows that the first class hotels accommodation in Tikapur has employed 51 employees. Similarly, second class hotel has provided employment to only 49 and third class hotel by 53 only. The above information is shown in Pie-chart:



**Fig. No. 7: Employment Generated by Hotels**

Source: Field survey 2017

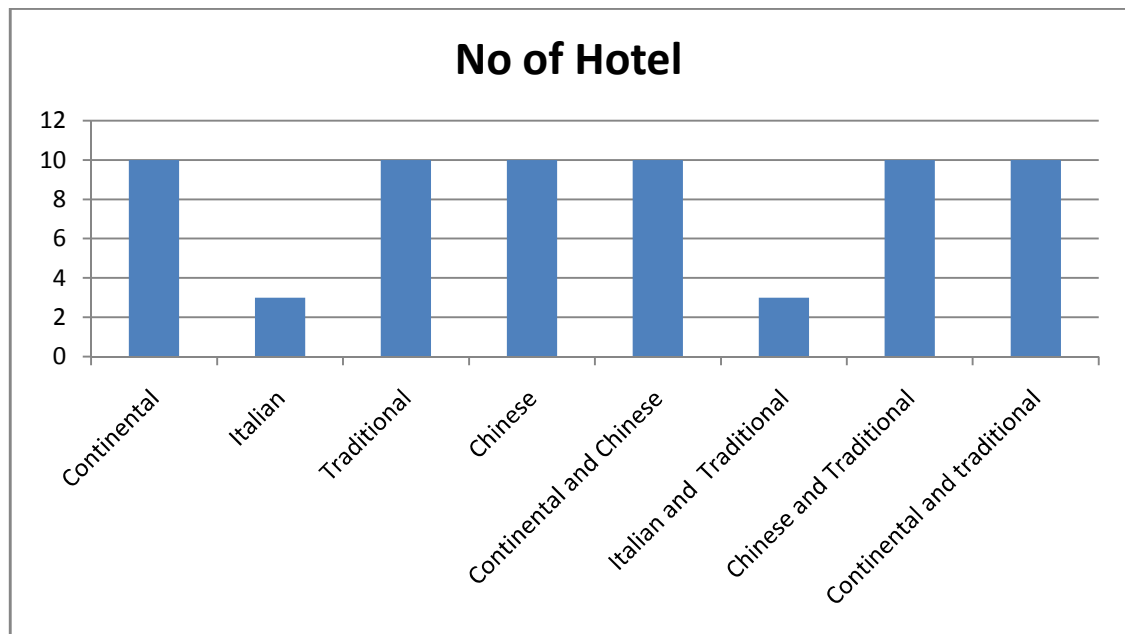
Similarly, during field visit it also noticed that most of hotels owners himself/herself, their family members and relatives are engaging in hotel task rather than employing other.

#### 4.5.3 Varieties of Food items provided by Hotel

**Table No.12: Varieties of food items provided by hotel**

S.N	Food items	No of Hotel
1	Continental	10
2	Italian	3
3	Traditional	10
4	Chinese	10
5	Continental and Chinese	10
6	Italian and Traditional	3
7	Chinese and traditional	10
8	Continental and traditional	10

Above information is shown below in bar-diagram:



**Fig. No. 8: Varieties of food items provided by hotels**

Source: Field survey 2017

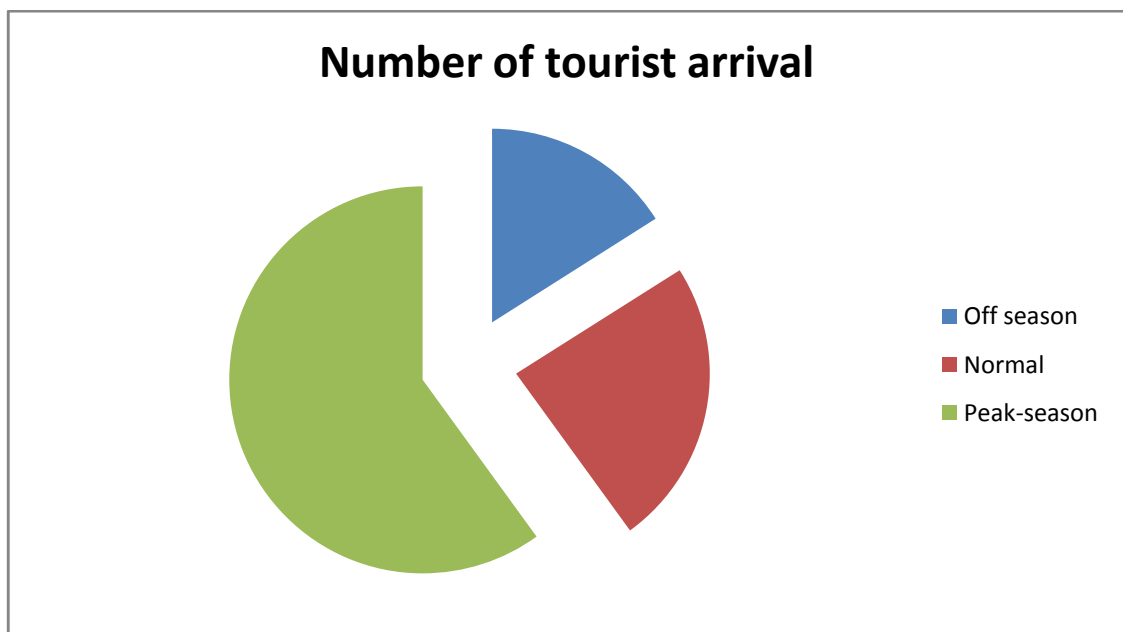


#### 4.5.4 Tourist Arrival in Different Season

**Table No. 13: Tourist arrival in different season**

S.N	Season	Number of tourist arrival	Percentage
1	Off season	8	16
2	Normal	12	24
3	Peak-season	30	60
4	Total	50	100

In the above table we can see that in the normal season about 12 tourist come to visit Tikapur Park which is 24%, in off season about 8 tourist come to visit which is about 16% and in the peak season about 30 tourist come here to visit which is about 60 percent.



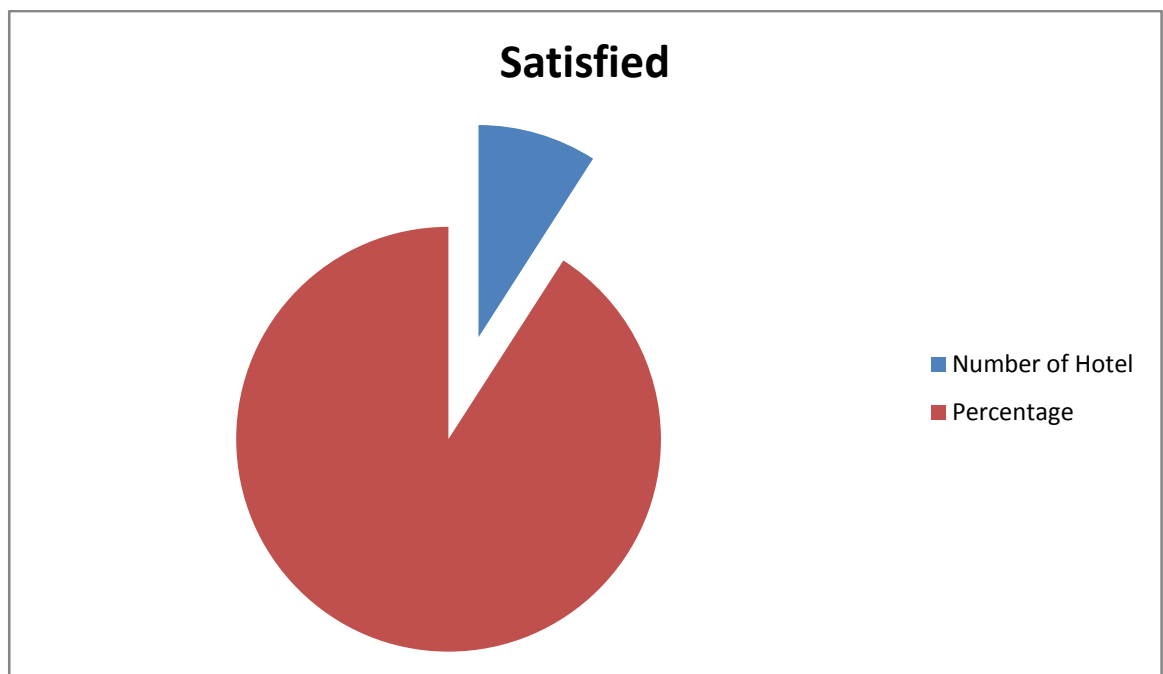
**Fig No 9: Tourist arrival in different season**

#### 4.5.5 View Perception of Hotel Owner about their Business

**Table No 14: View perception of hotel owner about their business**

S.N	satisfaction	Number of Hotels	Percentage
1	Satisfied	6	60
2	unsatisfied	4	40
3	Total	10	100

The above table shows that among 10 hotel owners six are satisfied which is about 60% owner asre unsatisfied which is about 40%.



**Fig. No. 10: View Perception of Hotels by hotel owners**

Source: Field survey 2017

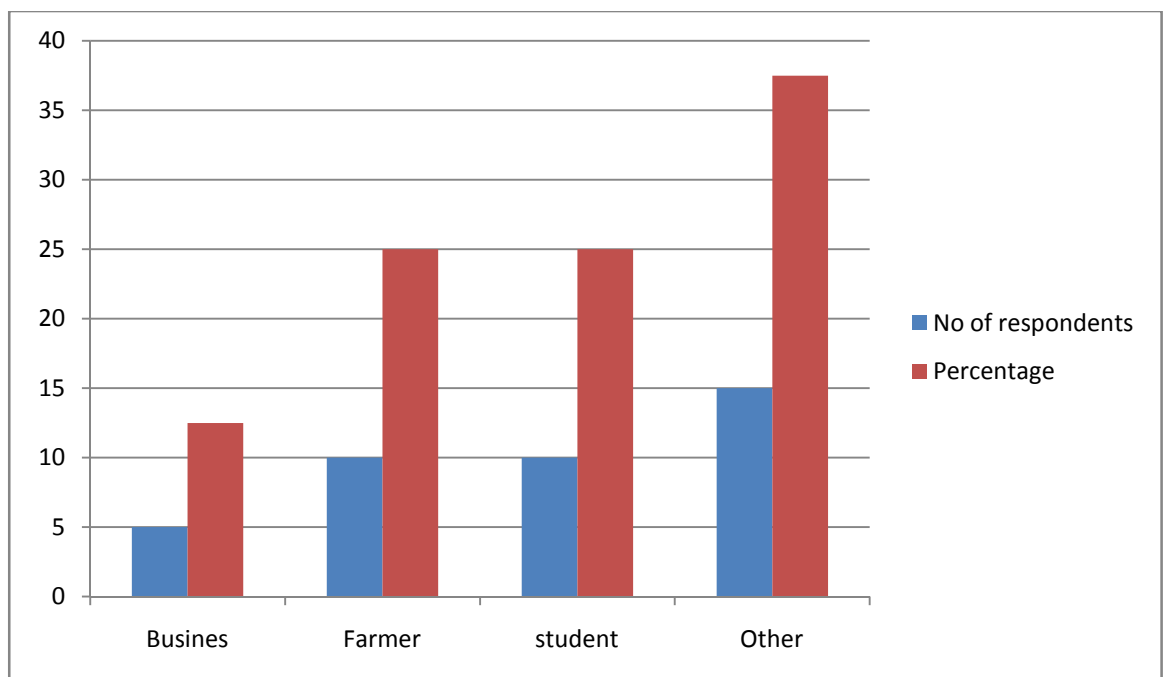
#### 4.5.6 Main Occupation of Local People

**Table No. 15: Main occupation of local people**

Occupation	No of respondent	Percentage
Business	5	12.5
Farmer	10	25
Students	10	25
Other	15	37.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey 2017

In the above table shows that 12.5 % of the people are engaged in business and other whereas 25% of the people are engaged in agricultural .Similarly other 25 % are students and 37.5 % people are engaged in other occupation. The above table can be shown below in the bar diagram below:



**Fig. No. 11: Main occupation of the people**

#### 4.6 Purpose of Tourist Visit in Tikapur Park

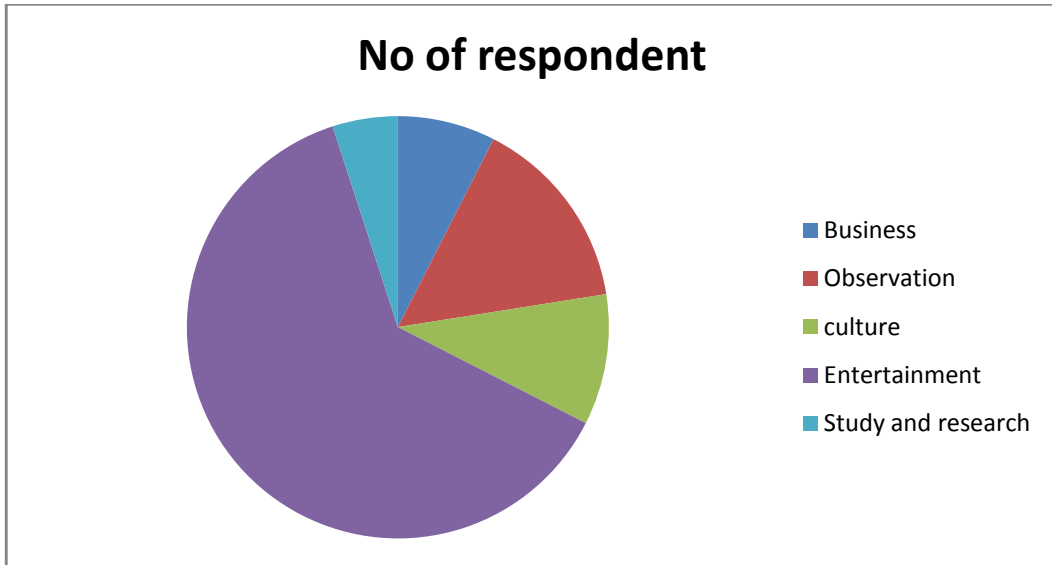
Purpose of tourist to come in Tikapur Park area has been presented in table. Tourism is a compound product of multiple sectors. It is the businesses of people different people come here for many purpose likewise local people were asked for what purpose the tourist come here. The response of the local people can be shown in the table below:

**Table No. 16: Purpose of tourist visit in Tikapur Park**

Purpose	No of respondents	Percentage
Trade/Business	3	7.5
Observation of the Park	6	15
To Observe the culture	4	10
Entertainment	25	62.5
Research and Study	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey 2017

The above table reveal that 7.5% of the people have come for the purpose of business similarly 15% of the tourist have come for the purpose of observation of the park similarly 10% of the people have come for cultural purpose whereas 62.5 % of the people have come for enjoyment purpose and finally 5% come for the purpose of study and research. The above table can be shown in pie-chart below:



**Fig. No. 12: Tourist arrival by different purpose**

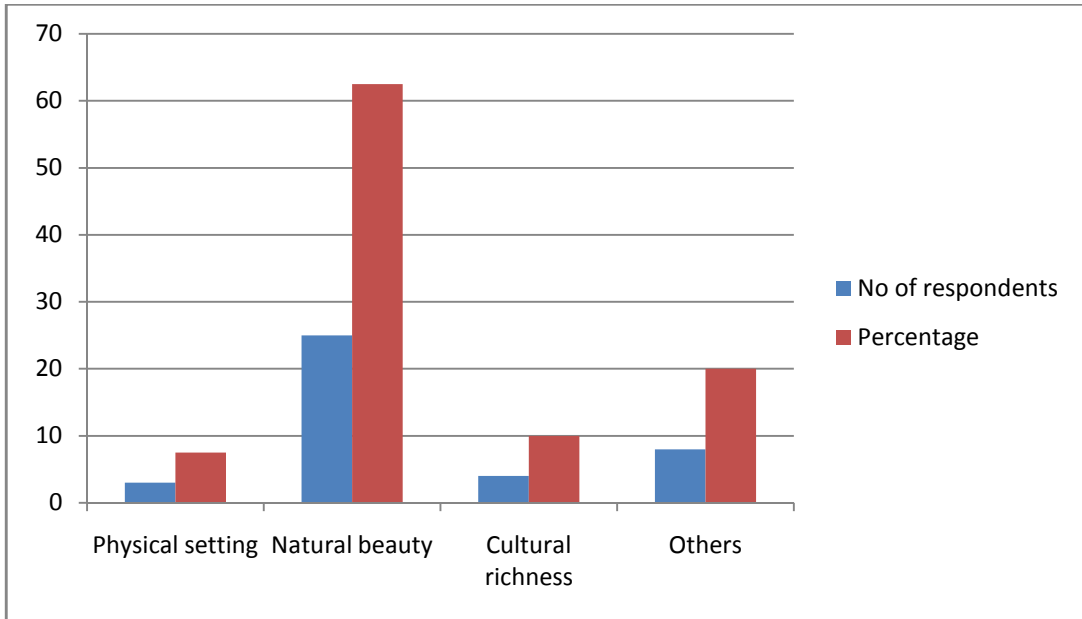
#### 4.7 Tourist Attraction to Tikapur Park

**Table No. 17: Tourist Attraction to Tikapur Park**

Attractions	No of respondents	Percentage
Physical Setting	3	7.5
Natural beauty	25	62.5
Cultural richness	4	10
Others	8	20
Total	40	100

The above table reveals about 7.5 % of the respondents have said that tourist are attracted through physical setting and others where as 10% of the people have said that tourist are attracted by culture .Similarly 62.5 % of the people have said that are attracted through natural beauty and the remaining of them 20% by others attractions.

The above table can be shown below in bar-diagram below:



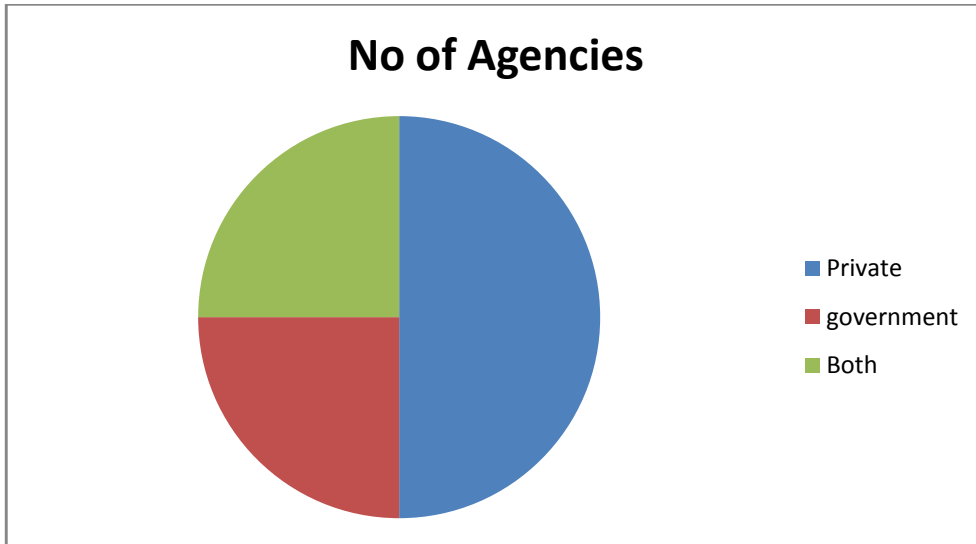
**Fig. No. 13: Tourist Attraction in Tikapur Park**

## 4.8 Agencies valued for Tourism

**Table No. 18: Agencies valued for tourism**

S.N	Working agencies	No of agencies	Percentage
1	Private	2	50
2	Governmental	1	25
3	Both	1	25
	Total	4	100

The above table reveals that 25% of the working agencies are governmental and both whereas 50 %of the working agencies are private which for the tourist. The above table can be shown below pie-chart:



Agencies valued for tourism

**Fig. No. 14: Agencies Valued for Tourism**

#### **4.9 Problems and Challenges of Tourism in Tikapur**

During the time of fields visit many problems were also observed in the study area. There are not sufficient hotels and lodges for tourists. The establishment of tourism center can help the tourists. For getting the information but there is lack of tourism information centre. The infrastructures were also seen insufficient for the tourist. The facility of tourist coaches may also provide some comfort for the tourist. So that the number of tourist can be increased and we can be benefited from the tourist activities.

The local people are also unaware about the tourism. Though the cultural biodiversity, culture and the beauty of the park can be seen in the study area but the people are unaware about the tourism. If the problems is not solve of the study area. Then, there is a chance of loss of natural beauty of the park. The living standard of the local people cannot be lifted, so for protecting tourism relate activities around the study area. Protection and conservations is quite necessary and problem related tourism should be solved in the study area.

#### **4.10 Prospect of Tourism in Kailali**

Prospect of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, cultural religious elements. Tikapur Park has its scope for tourism development and heading to be another tourists destination in the state. When a tourist decides to make his destination to the Tikapur park , he/she is likely to spend a minimum 2night /3days .The other fundamental attractions of tourism are: natural beauties pleasant weather, colorful different communities, verities food product of banana , peace and salient environment, Rafting and jungle safari and life style of people with different language.



## **CHAPTER – FIVE**

### **PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN TIKAPUR**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Prospects of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, socio-cultural, religious elements. The components of tourism development are as follows;

1. Accessibility and location
2. Space
3. Scenery:
  - Landforms e.g. Terai, Hilly, Mountain
  - Water e.g. rivers, ponds and lakes
  - Vegetation e.g. forest
4. Climate: clouds, temperature, condition of rain
5. Animals life: Fishing, Wild life
6. Settlement features:
  - Town, city, village
  - Historical remains and mountains
  - Archaeological remains
7. Culture: Ways of life, traditions, arts and crafts

Tikapur has its own scope for tourism development. Tikapur is a rapidly expanding Municipality situated on the western side of Bardia National Park and Karnali River. People over recent years migrated from hilly region specially from Western Development, Mid-Western Development and Far-Western Development Region of the country to established hotels and live permanently to enjoys various modern city facilities in Tikapur .

When tourist decides to make his destination to the Great Park Tikapur, he/ she are likely to spend a minimum of 2nights to 3 days. The destination offers Tharu Stick Dance, Village Tour, Ox Cart Ride ,Jungle Walk, Swimming programme, Meditation Programme, Rafting, Fishing, Picnic programme, visit to various side of hilly part of Far-Western and Mid-Western Development Region and religious purpose to India because it is near to India etc.

The other fundamental attraction of tourism in Tikapur are natural beauties ,pleasant weather, fishing, colorful different communities and their life styles with different language, more than 40 varieties of banana taste give a different slant on the luxuriant pleasant environment and so on.

The other potentials of tourism in Kailali stands recreation with nature, natural treatment of mentally disable, taste of more than 40 varieties agro bananas product naturally, calm and peaceful natural environment, satisfied life rest ,more than 60 types of rose flower garland, friendly people life style is world famous is enjoyed by tourist from many countries. It was Nepal's first Great nature Park being established in 2028 B.S. The Park has several interesting place like Birendra Bishram Batika, Mahendra Arogya Griha and Orchard, Bananas Resorts and so on. Kailalai has bright prospects for tourism development of which are listed below:

## **5.2 Scenic Attraction**

Tikapur is the gate of Far and Mid-Western Development Region Hilly parts where by making them cool, fresh and attraction to visit visitors Nepal again and again. It is the great natural catchments with outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Tikapur is situated on the bank and side of Karnali River and Bardia National Park which is covered by green jungle. When you reach in Tikapur Park, you feel the green colored umbrella covers you

Most of the hotels in Tikapur are situated in the city. The Dolphin, big fish, crocodile, are coming up to the bank of Karnali River in the evening or early in the morning shows a beautiful scene.

The recreation with nature, natural treatment to the people, taste of more than 40 agro bananas product naturally, calm and peaceful natural environment, satisfied life rest ,more than 60 types of rose flower garland, friendly people life style is world famous is enjoyed by tourist from many countries

The natural beauty of the Park varies from time to time. We can hear the different kind of song of the bird. Here full moon night is different from the other nights in the full moon night jungle looks like a green garden.

### **5.3 Pleasant Climate**

Climate is the basic primary element for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Tikapur has very pleasant and healthier climate throughout the year due to the forest of Tikapur. The pleasant climate is ideal for holiday.

Tikapur has a range of climatic season each offering a unique experience. October through February with an average temperature of 20°C offer an enjoyable climate. From March to June temperature can reach as high as 40°C. In these days there is some hot will be increased at noon, but we can face the problem by getting extra enjoyment by swimming in the Karnali River. In winter, particularly in late December or early January. Tikapur Park is lesser cold than Kathmandu being a part of Terai. Most of the months in a year have bright sunshine and cloudless sky, which attracts tourists. Tourists want fine weather and warm sunshine. A good weather is important because it plays an important role- making holiday pleasant. The best season for a food view of the roses, plants, birds and jungle camping and Dolphin is October till March.

Some of the seasonal attractions of Tikapur are as follows:

- i. During December" Tori flowering "are interesting to watch.
- ii. During October and November granary jungle with Sound song watching is interesting.
- iii. During winter seasons (January to February) Picnic sports are interesting to see.

### **5.4 Trekking and Rafting**

Tikapur offers some of the most unusual and delightful trekking inside and outside the Tikapur. There are seasonal jeep able road inside the park, which help us to walk in the jungle. There are more foot trails running as spider net which also helps us to foot ride in the jungle. At present there are many trekking routes existing in the Tikapur.

Tikapur - Drive to Bardiya passing through the Bardiya National Park and crossing the one pillared world's 2nd longest bridge over Karnali River. It takes about one day from Tikapur to Bardiya. The route is easy.

Tikapur - Explore the Ghuiyanghat and Jain village around Dhangadhi and Rampur Chaumala, Photogenic view of the Rampur Lake with its rare floral species like colorful lotus and various types of migratory water birds. It takes about two days from Tikapur to Chaumala. The route is easy.

Tikapur - Drive to the beautiful spot of Ghodaghodi Lake (lake of male and female horses), the biggest lake of lowland with unique floral and faunal species. The lake has its great historical and religious background. The picturesque Tharu villages can be seen very easily along both side of the road.

Tikapur- Explore some Tharu village along the road side, continue drive to Thakurdwara, the unique place to visit for culture and nature.

Walking with guide is best way to observe the parks profile bird life. The region is an important stopover spot for migratory species in December and March as well as home to many year-round residents bring binocular and look for Indian Lorress Paradise, Fly Catcher, Kingfisher, and Hornbills. Walking is also a way appreciate the smallest attraction in the jungle at your own place.

Karnali, the longest river in Nepal, originates in the holy Mt. Kailash in Tibet, and flows through deep gorges, deserted beaches and steep canyons. Karnali river rafting is one of the best river trips in Nepal, the Karnali run can last up to ten fun-filled days. The mild Class III to fabulous Class V rapids makes the ride an unforgettable one, and combining fishing or jungle safari with the trip add another dimension to the great adventure.

Karnali River Rafting is quite difficult because of its strong rapids. This river has very clean water. One can see many wild life as well as river dolphins during the trip. Karnali River rafting trip is possible after long trek to reach the starting point. Main features of the rafting are the magnificent forest scenery, spectacular rock formations, waterfalls, deserted White River beaches and rare wildlife and many local and migratory birds.

The Karnali Nepal's longest and largest river with tributaries feeding than any other river of Nepal. It makes the largest river for commercial rafting trip. It is situated in

the most remote western region in Nepal. So it becomes more than just a rafting trip. It is an expedition. This river rated grade 4+ to 5+ class huge series of Continuous wild rapids. In the banks of river are lined with coniferous forest and lower reaches pristine Rudyard Kipling style Jungle that has all but disappeared from regions of Himalayas. The river runner has reported Sightseeing of much wild life including the exclusive and mysterious route people also. Any bond can enjoy the fishing of great catfish and golden masheers.

Karnali River rafting journey to the river starts with an hour-long flight to Nepalgunj and a drive to Surkhet. The put-in point at Tallo Dhungeshwor is reached after a six-hour drive through lovely sal forests. Exciting rapids are encountered from Day One. The river takes rafters through the pristine Bardia National Park and the trip ends below the spectacular Chisopani Bridge which is the longest suspension bridge in Nepal.

Start from Tallo Dhungeshwor - Sauli- Seti Dovan- Chisopani Bridge and end.

## **5.5 Dolphin**

Dolphin is another attraction of Tikapur. Dolphins are found in Kanda, Karnali River Patharaiya, Kandra and Mohana rivers. Bardawaghat to Himmatpur area is the major habitat for dolphin. Dolphin usually travels from India to this place when the water level of these rivers is high. It is believed that there are around one hundred Dolphin of an indigenous species of *Platanista gangetica* species in Karnali region. Dolphins can be seen in the rivers in the rainy season when the water surface in the rivers increases. Many tourists came every year to see Dolphins in these rivers. We can view Dolphin plying Hide and Seek in these rivers.

## **5.6 Religious Sites**

Kailali is rich not only in natural and agro- product but in the cultural diversity as well. Shiva Mandir, Krishna Mandir and Jalpa Devi Mandir are the major temple of Tikapur which has great religious value celebrating grand religious festival. Devotees from different places, including Indian religious tourists visit this place. Tikapur is also near to Indian border. Most of the religious tourist used to visit Khaptad Baba of

Doti, Saileshwori Temple of Silgadhi, Badimalika of Bajur, Haridwar of Uttar Pradesh, etc which are near Tikapur. So, most of the religious tourists used to take rest in Tikapur at least one night from different parts of the country.

## **5.7 Fishing and Jungle Safari**

Fishing activities are seen at the bank of Karnali, Patharaiya, Rani and Jamara. The Sona, Magar, Kumale, Bhote, Tharu are the ethnic groups of people whose traditional professions are fishing. The programme for fishing should be set up for tourists to show them and experience how the local people catch fish. The moment tourists become a fisherman by wearing the traditional dress, a dramatic sequence of the fisherman's play will be exposed. Tourists can enjoy fishing by accompanying local fishing experts.

Tikapur is in-between both Bardia National Park and Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. Jungle Safari activities can be conducted from Tikapur to these two national parks to attract and rest time to Tikapur.

This is a wildlife safari tour which helps to explore the wild life of Shuklaphanta and to find out the life style of an ethnic group of Terai called Rana Tharu. Rana Tharu are present in some parts of the Kailali and Kanchanpur districts of the far western Nepal Terai also in some parts of India. Rana Tharu claim Rajput origin, and their culture is little different than other Tharu Culture.

Bardiya National Park encompasses an area of 968 sq. km. in the mid-far Western region thickly forested by sal trees (*Shorea Robusta*). An area of 327 sq. km belonging to the park was declared a buffer zone in 1997. The park accommodates blue bulls, deer, wild boars, langur and rhesus monkeys, civets, hyenas, rhesus macaque, jackal, wild dogs, sloth bears, otters, tiger, rhinoceros, mongoose, wild elephant, black buck, gharial and marsh mugger crocodiles, Gangetic dolphin and many other rare and endangered species. Ardent bird watchers and naturalists find this park a paradise for sightseeing exotic bird species like Bengal florican, silver-eared mesia, lesser florican, saurus crane etc. On wildlife safari, you can witness an awesome view of six different species of deer namely Chital or spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Sambhar deer, Swamp Deer, Barasingha deer and barking Deer cheerfully hopping

around the high grasslands. During your pleasurable visit to the park, you get ample opportunity to enjoy elephant safari, bird watching, rafting along Karnali River, village tour, cultural programme and crocodile breeding centre tour. Wildlife tour in the park unfold unlimited plethora of fun, adventure, excitement and pleasure.

Regarding the Jungle Safari activities in Bardiya & Chitwan are almost same in character wise. The number and course of your safari activities are determined by the number of nights you book for in Bardiya. 2 nights, 3 days programs could include activities like; Elephant Ride Safari, Jungle walk, Bird watching, Dugout Canoe

Rides on the river. In the evening a cultural show of the traditional Terai dances etc. The main aim of visiting Bardiya National Park is to see Tiger.

## **5.8 Local Games**

Local Games are also a recreation items. Sports events like Bagchal, Buddhichal, Kapardi, Canoeiry, Race Competition, Swimming, Football and Volleyball, Circket etc. can attract tourist. Well-organized sporting events provide uniqueness and champ. Football and Volleyball tournament organized by local people is an example in this respect to give full recreation to the tourists.

## **5.9 Cultural Attraction**

Culture basically traditional culture, is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists. Kailali is a rich district of Nepal for cultural attraction because people from Mechi to Mahakali have settled down here. Tharus live in the terai, out of 33 castes. The appurtenance of the Tharu originated from Rajasthan. Tharu is more or less similar to that of Mongolian. The Tharus have a rich culture fallowed by a number of customs and manners. The Tharu group of people would wear more than 30 types of different ornaments. The ornaments worn by a Tharu lady from head to leg shows that magnificent picturesque. The Tharu lady who stands on the traditional fashion will create the compassion and attraction. The Tharu male also wear an ornament named Tarana in his ear. The indigenous groups of people have a very rich culture.

The Tharus have their own distinct culture with beautiful song and dance world famous dances of the Tharu Community can be identified as:

- J Lauro Nach( Stick Dance)
- J Damphu Nach( Peacock Feather Bowing Round Dance)
- J Bhajeli Nach( Big Stick Moving Dance)
- J Bali Bhitrauni Nach( Harvesting Dance)
- J Sakhiya Naach( In the end of rainy season crops)
- J Mungrauha Naach ( To protect community from epidemic and calamities)

Similarly, Tharu houses could be attractively made needs plastered with a mixture of clay and cow dung as is Tharu's traditional practice. Mainly, the rectangular shaped and North-South oriented houses should be decorated with Tika patterns or with picture of flowers, animals and plants. It will give extra feeling to the tourists. The way to life and culture of other ethnic groups are equally interesting. Now, there are 33 castes of people living. Tharu(39.99%), Chettri(22.09%), Brahmin (12.68%), Tamang,Rai ,Lambhu, Newar, Gurung ,Raji, Dalit and so more .These caste people are newcomers who have come from hillside of Nepal. So the synthesis of these all castes makes a beautiful culture than the other places of Nepal.

### **5.10 Banana Resorts**

Banana Resort is famous with variety of food stuffs made up of banana, and a melodious and sweet banana wine has been each people's desire to taste once, and every time whenever they come. Because of the quiet and silent peaceful environment and also pleased by the adjoining Bardiya National Park, people are more attracted with the natural environment provided by the animals and birds' anomalous sound and their activities with their amazing eye-catching varieties and color National Park. It is providing 40 varieties of ago-based bananas product to the visitors every day. An amazing creation: of feelings provided by the, preserved in that combination of the nature and its creatures that you would ever have dreamt of. Besides it's further located near the Karnali bridge at 25 km distance , Ghodagodhodi lake at 44 km, where a large mass of people come to visit and therefore are attracted to this very amazingly silent park, "The Rest place".



## 5.11 Prospect of Tourism

From the different discussion with selected people related with tourism industry, related area expert and tourism managers main attractions of Kailali are village life, cultural attractions, adventure and trekking can be a potential option for tourism development here. Kailali can serve as a journey position for the tourism exploring and expanding in FWDR. According to them they see a high voltage of potential of tourism development in this district and region; they believe tourism can be an important industry for the improvement of the living standard of the people and development of this district giving positive impact on the economy of the districts in this region. If developed and promoted properly, Kailali district has a prospect of developing various types of tourism. Some major are village tourism, pilgrimage tourism, nature based tourism, trekking, adventure tourism, boating, rafting, cycling, biking, home stay tourism, agro tourism floriculture tourism, ethno tourism. However they identified following problems related to tourism in Tikapur of Kailali .

- ) Even Nepal is now going in good direction slowly but as even the peace agreement is not finalized yet that means new constitution is not implemented yet different strikes, shut downs and are protest announced, which make difficulty and fear in free movement.
- ) Only airport in the district with only two flights from Kathmandu, no regional flights which makes difficulty in the movement of tourists. Bus transportation has been improved than in past but even need some service improvements.
- ) Lack of advertisement and insufficient budget investment in this sector.
- ) Insufficient infrastructure development and the facilities like road, electricity, water and sanitation etc.
- ) Lack of tourism development centers and organizations.
- ) Lack of quality service
- ) Insufficiency in preservation of natural and cultural assets.
- ) Lack of motivational factors for the investors to invest in this industry.
- ) Lack of promotion of the tourism products in local, regional and international level.
- ) Less considerations and focus from the Government.

Infrastructure is an essential part of tourism. It plays an important role for the rapid development of tourism. It includes transportation, communication, accommodation, pure drinking water, electricity, security, medical facility, auto repair, banking facilities, tourists sports etc. These are the basic requirements for tourism promotion. Boosting tourist traffic depends largely on the extent to which these facilities are provided to the tourists. Service installation such as roadside facilities, roadside picnic facilities. Rest Park etc. are all needed for tourism infrastructure. Trained manpower is also required for the expansion of tourism. Thus tourism cannot be promoted unless there is maximum infrastructure development.

Development of tourism infrastructure in Tikapur is a recent phenomenon. Available infrastructures are listed below:

- ) Transportation and communication facility
- ) Accommodation and Catering Facility
- ) Security, Banking and sports facility

Besides these facilities post facility, guide facilities are available in Tikapur and bank and medical facilities are available in Tikapur .

## **CHAPTER – SIX**

### **IMPACT OF TOURISM IN TIKAPUR**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Tourism affects the people, society and socio-economic patterns of the people. Tourists influence food habits, family structure, religion, language and psychology of the local people. They spend money while stay for recreation in Tikapur. Actually, they create a chain reaction that produces additional economic benefit. They trade with various business that purchase goods and services locally. The initial direct expenditure of visitor's spreads and multiples throughout the local and regional economy.

Tourism helps to keep local craft industries alive and saves the traditional weaving and woodcarving. It generates employment and income in several sectors of the economy as well as development of infrastructure and a number of industries. Tourism paves the way of total development of people through generation of job opportunities and income.

The tourism industries have made several impacts in local community of Tikapur. Positive or negative impacts of tourism in and around Tikapur have been studied and analyzed specially from the economical, social, cultural, political and environmental point of view.

#### **6.2 Economic Impact**

Tourism is goose that lays golden eggs. Tourism is very strong factor to change economic condition of people in tourist destination. Earning from tourism occupies an important place in the national economy of a country. The flow of money generated by tourists expenditure multiplies as it passes through various sections of the economy. In this way there is no doubt those tourism industries by which a number of young men in Tikapur are being financially sound. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the lodge or resorts to those engaged directly or indirectly in the tourist sector. The numbers of trained guides in Tikapur are about 15 but presently only 5 are found working. Generally every resort, hotel or lodge has got a taxi, or

van. Approximately 33 persons are employed as a taxi or van driver. Among these 33 persons, some are Tharus. The majority of people employed are local people. The top management employees of the resort are from the developed city.

The jobless young people have eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists and helping them to transport their luggage. Thus, local people have been economically benefited from the opportunities available by tourism industry.

Most of the local residents are also benefited with the development of tourism industry in Tikapur. They got opportunity to sell their products to the hotels. They are also getting a reasonable price from the hotel owners.

So far, tourism in Tikapur has changed the economic status as well as living standard of people. It has also benefited neighboring villagers.

It seems that the further development of tourism in Tikapur is likely to raise economic condition of the people. Tourism industry in Tikapur can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry, which may bring economic well being of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activity of local people with the tourism activities.

Finally, tourism in Tikapur has left positive impact in the economy. With the growth of tourism in Tikapur the land value has been increased. A number of industries have flourished especially hotel industry, poultry farming, vegetable farming, horticulture, dairy production, pig farming, traditional cultural show, educational institutional etc. These industries are helping to eliminate poverty of the local. In aggregate, it is obvious that, tourism in Tikapur plays vital role for employment opportunities for local people, market for local products and permanent sources of foreign currencies earnings for country as far local people.

### **6.3 Social Impact**

Tourism has its impact on social condition of Tikapur. It has also shown the positive as well as negative social impact in the society. The development of tourism industry in these areas has brought number of changes in Tikapur. Especially life style of local people is changed, land has become expensive, people got many jobs to do and main

social impact in Tikapur is that the people who are unknown even about English and Hindi alphabet speak Hindi and English fluently. The people have opportunity to learn many things from the tourists. They learn good as well as bad things. The villagers learn quickly the life style of tourist. They learnt something about the language, something about electronic and mechanical goods the tourists generally carry with them such as laptop, I phone, Mobile, Camera, transistor etc. Similarly, by the development of tourism infrastructure like transportation, communication, Banking, Water supply, Taxi, car, van riding from Dhangadi, Nepaljung to Tikapur Bazar has facilitated the people.

The most visible social impact in Tikapur is that swarms of children follow the tourist begging money with or without providing service. Changing attitudes of economic life, which has evoked that work back into social and life style.

When tourists arrive in Tikapur the people watch tourist's activities. Most of the time the communication between tourists and peoples is always a problem. Another activity of the villagers is to co-operate tourists by providing them firewood and other necessary items. Frequently, the villagers present Tharu" Stick Dance and other Traditional Dances which is most popular in Tikapur for the amusement of the tourists. The people are therefore co-operative towards tourists visiting Tikapur. They don't have tendency of discourage tourists.

So far, with the development of tourism in Tikapur has brought certain changes upon the social movement. The traditional dresses have totally changed. Presently, the young Tharu boys are seen clean, colorful and modern dress. Women are also using modern dresses like cholo, sari, skirt, frock, kurta surwal, Maksi etc. The children are also wearing school uniform.

The people respondents feel that there is some harm associated with tourism development. The majority of them especially children and teenagers learn bad habits from the tourists. Though, some harm associated with development of tourism, they are actually insignificant in comparisons to benefits

#### **6.4 Cultural Impact**

The tourism in Tikapur has also made cultural impact. The lifestyles of people have been improved by tourism in Tikapur. Specially, by the development of tourism in Tikapur i.e. the inflow of tourist has created impact on local people both negatively and positively. In a way, incoming of tourists have destroyed the culture of local tribal people as their income has increased to follow the today's modernization. On the other, it has initiated for a new business instead of their traditional occupation of farming. Similarly by the growth of tourism in Tikapur, it has provided the opportunity to learn cross culture and moral values.

But, tourism has also brought some negative impacts in Tikapur. Such as prostitution, gambling, drinking, smoking, drug addiction etc. The extinct of hippies dumped tourist and sex tourist damages the social culture. Similarly, a new generation is being influenced seriously. Tourism gives a cultural shock to the society. Some young people have suffered from the hazardous disease like AIDS. People are being very luxurious because of which their limited income is not sufficient for maintaining their desires.

#### **6.5 Environmental Impact**

Man progress, nature loss- this has been the story of the man and the environment. The increase in tourism traffic indicates the loss of farmlands and natural environment. The environmental impact is thus, the outcomes of men's activities including industrial and developmental works. There are so many causes deteriorating the environment such as local people's attitudes and activities, local development growth of unplanned and uncontrolled tourism, poaching and several other illegal activities in Tikapur, Kailaili.

Tourism development in Tikapur is destroying the natural ecosystem such as air, water, land, sound pollution, destruction of forest, river pollution and so on. During tourist season at least 75 vehicles daily run in Tikapur and 25 vehicles inside the park where as second hand vehicles, van, jeeps produce carbon monoxide, sulphur and noise pollution. Throwing wastage in the water and land create serious ecological impact especially to the aquatic and terrestrial animals. Several flora and funna were

killed. Wild animals lost their natural habitat due to the disturbances of human activities like trekking, jungle safari, and picnic sports activities.

Garbage thrown inside the jungle created pollution. Furthermore, garbage, plastic bags, empty bottles are thrown at the roadside by outside lodges and hotels. It showed the environmental pollution in Tikapur.

Increasing construction in Tikapur causes great damage to the environment. The increases in the number of cemented house in Tikapur show that the natural environment is being lost day by day. Several natural plant species were lost by unplanned and uncontrolled growth of new buildings. The eco-system was automatically damaged when buildings were built. This type of changing in Tikapur shows that tourism in Tikapur has deteriorated the natural environment. There was not any additional plantation during early years. Thus, pollution is increasing rapidly.

Due to the above causes, Tikapur has become one of the important tourist centers having positive impact to preserve nature and ecology of the park. So tourists are coming here at an increasing rate at an increasing trend since last few years.

During the field visit, it was observed that the Tharus consider the tourists are rich and educated. They take different kind of food, wear neat and clean clothes and possess a lot of articles and instruments with them. They are good people and show much affection to the poor people. Their language, cultures are better than their culture and language. This reveals that the weak hosts always appreciate the stronger guests and show a positive attitude towards them.

Many local traditions and habits come under the influence of tourists in Tikapur. Influences of old customs and traditions have diminished in many areas. This is more common among the Tharu and non-Tharu boys and girls, restaurants employees and naturalists of Tikapur who come in direct contact with the tourists.

The promised benefits of tourism have not materialized and few jobs have been generated in spite of the tourist industry. Only a small number of locals are employed and then only in denial jobs mainly because of the shortage of educational opportunities in the area. More highly educated people take the well paid jobs from

outside Tikapur and even from outside Nepal. The Park itself employs a number of local people and is perhaps their bigger employer. As with tourism, these jobs are seasonal and only a small segment of the population diversities any benefit.

A rapid increase recently in the number of facilities at Tikapur, aimed at the budget tourist has provided some direct benefit to an isolated system of people but little else to increase earnings for the majority. Because of competition, prices charged for services are low, leaving little margin for any profit. Another detrimental effect on tourism is the rapid rate of inflation it has caused locally. The law of supply and demand pushed prices up, particularly when consumption is not matched by a parallel increase in supply. The only people to benefit are a few merchants and traders, the majority of the people loss.



## **CHAPTER -SEVEN**

### **PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN TIKAPUR**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

Tourism, no doubt, promotes national economy. But it also poses problems. So far, there are many problems associated with tourism development in Tikapur. Tourists can't enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If modern and recreational facilities are provided in Tikapur the length of stay of tourists may be increased. The major problems associates with the tourism in Tikapur as shown by present study are given below.

#### **7.2 Transportation and Communication**

Transportation and communication facilities assumed to be two separate mile- stones when considering tourism infrastructure development. But transportation facilities in Tikapur are not good. Tourists cannot get proper bus service all over the country through direct route. Anyone has to go to Lamki Bazar east-west highway to catch direct bus in time. Private tamphu, taxi, van are available only in the day time not in midnight if necessary. There is air port but not in use. Tourists have to go to Dhangadi or Nepaljung to travel by airways.

Communication is equally important to develop the tourism business. Today is the day when modern communication can pass the message around the world within a minute. One way communication is useless and isolated. There is the facilities of all means of communication but due irregular network sometimes problems are arises.

#### **7.3 Electricity and Drinking Water**

There is electricity facility in Tikapur. But electricity supply was not regular for long period nearly 18 hour's electricity off in a day till last year. So, from this year some reforms have been made. From this year electricity off is reduced nearly 4 hours a day. Hotels and Resort were using generator. Now there are also some problems of irregular of electricity. There is a problem of supply of pure drinking water in Tikapur. There is tube well in houses and public places but that water contain

chemical known as Arsenic which is dangerous to health. Now the project known as Tikapur Small Urban water supply project is running its projects to supply the demand of water to the people.

Drinking water is not only the basic need of the people, but it is universal need. Normally a local person needs 20 liters of water per day where as a tourist consumes 2.5 times more. Although every hotel has their hand pumps wells. Due to the lack of water supply, the second and third category hotels are unable to fulfill the demand of pure drinking water as well as hot and cold baths for their guests.

#### **7.4 Trained Manpower**

Trained manpower plays vital role for successful tourism development in any tourist destination. There is lack of trained guide and naturalists who can explain in detail about natural beauty, importance of it to the tourist of Tikapur. Most of the tourist broker and local people have lack of discipline and manners which had a bad impression up on tourists and it also creates serious problem to deal with their guests. So the guide facility in every hotel should be improved by related training. There must be comprehensive training curriculum course for guide with good knowledge in history culture and ecology.

#### **7.5 Health and Sanitation Problem**

Let us not forget that prevention is better than cure. Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Tikapur. The entrance of Tikapur Park and edge of the Jamara, Karnali are full of wastage deposits. Garbage disposal is a regular part of daily life. The environment cannot be clear unless it is managed properly and systematically. Today, everyone is environmental conscious. Nobody likes living in a dirty polluted environment. Basically, tourists like to see pollution free society with fresh and cool air.

Travelling to any where is a difficult task. Various problems may arise in the way. For this reason a health care service is necessary. But clinical and medical facilities are available where as serious problem are not solved in time, in such a condition patient have to go either to Nepaljung or to India due to nearness, which may create problem

among the tourists. They have to rely on city hospital for slight injuries too. Tourism will not flourish until plans to eliminate environmental problems are in Tikapur.

### **7.6 Ecological Problems**

Clearing forest and agricultural lands to make multi-stored buildings and hotels causes ecological problems, which destroys valuable flora and fauna. Many rare and scarce plants and animals are endangered due to unchecked flow of tourists.

The increase of industrialization within Tikapur is a barrier to the promotion of tourism and it leads to the deterioration of eco-system. Here several factories producing various products have been the causes of environmental pollution.

### **7.7 Social Problems**

Incoming of tourists invites social problems in the society. They kiss each other in public places, which is against our culture. Moreover, Hippies, Druggists and people involved in prostitution also get a free entrance in Tikapur Park. These bring unnecessary emotions and social evils in the Nepalese society. On the other hand security arranged around the Tikapur is not sufficient.

### **7.8 Recreational Facility**

Growth of tourism largely depends on the development of recreational facilities. There should be swimming pool, sports ground, cultural programmes etc. None of these facilities are available in sufficient in Tikapur except "Tharu Stick Dance" and other "Traditional Dances".

### **7.9 Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist arrival**

Tourism is a seasonal industry. Fluctuation of tourist arrival in peak and off seasons is a crucial problem of hotel owner in Tikapur. Fluctuation in tourist arrival in Tikapur is discouraging the hotel keepers to increase investment. Due to the seasonal industry several number of manpower remains idle in off- season, which affects general life of the people.

### **7.10 Lack of Tourism Regulation and Manners**

Lodges have been built in Tikapur to the point where tourist is overflowing due to the lack of tourism regulations and the unplanned growth of lodges. Entrance fee by nationality has Rs.25. The entrance fee NRs.300 to international tourists NRs. 150 to SAARC tourists. The cost structure is highly discriminating.

On the way to Tikapur Park after reaching Tikapur immediately after getting down from the bus tourists find themselves surrounded and harassed by hotel agents. Each agent tries to allure the tourist to choose the resort that he/she is representing. Even those tourists who have their reservation from other city are also harassed in the beginning. It is a common sight and for this most of the tourists are highly confused. The tourists visiting Nepal for the first time are found more confused.

In Tikapur, price varies from resort to resort. On account of high competition among them there is often 50% reduction in the prices. It has been found that the prices of bus ticket other city to Tikapur also varies and the tourists pay that owing to their ignorance of the fact. Tourism in Tikapur is also found to be highly disorganized.

### **7.11 Information Center and Publicity**

Most of the tourists visiting Nepal do not know about Tikapur. So the Tikapur Park should open a tourism information center in big and famous city of the country. The information center should be well equipped and facilitated with information technology, information service and documents.

In addition, majority of the local people are illiterate, backward and poor in Tikapur. They are less conscious about hygiene and cleanliness, which had a bad impression upon the tourists. Problem associated with tourism may be solved through a process of research, training and development. It is therefore important to have well organized tourism reached having and development. The study shows that there is a gap of cultural communication between the hosts and guest except the demonstration effect. The tourists just look at the local people, smile and think about them and return. The local people do not show any positive responses to the observation of the tourists in Tikapur seem quite busy in completing the itineraries given by the lodge owners.

Therefore, they do not have much time to keep in close contact and visit people. Another reason for this gap is because the guides are unable to brief the tourist about the society and culture of the people.

The lodge owners (90%) reported that there does not exist any symbiotic relation between tourism development in Tikapur and Kailali and other associated development which could supplement and complement the task of tourism promotion. The private sector in Kailali and Tikapur is still very diminutive. It is completely dominated by other developed city based entrepreneurs and never directed the local government, DDC, Municipality and even foreign investors through the policy guidelines.

According to the tourists, Kailali and Tikapur are highly polluted. The region is highly crowded and poorly managed. There does not exist any arrangement on tourist information. The security is loose, the transport facility is poor and the overall approach to tourism development is non-existent. Kailali is seemingly growing very fast but its growth is not planned and it appears that the local planners of the city are not concerned to upcoming alarming situations.

The biggest problem that we perceived in Kailali is that we did not find a collective feeling of which tourism development is predominant. We recognized that the local government and also various line agencies do not believe that tourism development also means a collective approach to various types of development works to supplement and complement tourism development. At the end we clearly perceived that the growth pattern of the existing tourism in Kailali and Tikapur hardly has induced investment from the private sector in any other related field such as in handicraft, food and beverage, fish and farming, specialized agricultural production ( Bananas ) dress and appeal and in community forestry.

## **CHAPTER –EIGHT**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

The tourism industry generates substantial economic benefits to both host countries and tourist's home countries. Especially in developing countries, one of the primary motivations for a region to promote itself as tourism destination is expected economic improvement.

#### **8.1 Summary**

Tikapur Park is a popular destination for domestic and international tourism, natural and cultural heritage resources preferred by tourists. The natural scenery, the rich flora and fauna, peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity, the rich and diverse culture are the tourist industry of Tikapur Park. Almost all the countries of the world have given priority to the development of tourism for allocating more money in these sectors. All the countries including Nepal have accepted tourism industry as major source of earning foreign currencies along with generator of new employment opportunities. Kailali also opened its door to tourism. The temples, lake, pictures, wide diversity of flora and fauna, pleasant climate on the natural heritage, diverse customs and traditions. Hence, Tikapur Park provides a wide spectrum of tourist interest ranging from research, Picnic tours, rafting, enjoy with natural beauty of the nature and revels others. Realizing the fact, district development committee has started to work by planning. Tourism industry does not only lift up the economic level of the country, but it also brings a number of changes in and around the local community, tourism in Tikapur park has brought several remarkable change in human and related atmosphere. The impact of tourism are noticed both moreover positive as well as negative.

#### **8.2 Finding from Tourist Survey**

- It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during the field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 60% Nepal and 40 % from abroad.
- 60 of the tourist visit Tikapur Park to enjoy with picnic sports and see natural beauty of the park.

- About 60 % visiting Tikapur Park and spend less than Rs.500 on lodging and fooding. Similarly 50 % says that they enjoy homely environment, cultural and traditional facilities and natural beauty.
- Respondents are satisfied with overall situation of infrastructure available in the study area.

### **Finding from the Survey of Hotel Owners**

- It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during the field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 60% Nepal and 40 % from abroad.
- 60 of the tourist visit Tikapur Park to enjoy with picnic sports and see natural beauty of the park.
- About 60 % visiting Tikapur Park and spend less than Rs.500 on lodging and meal. Similarly 50 % says that they enjoy homely environment, cultural and traditional facilities and natural beauty.
- Respondents are satisfied with overall situation of infrastructure available in the study area.
- Most of the visitors attraction is that they can easily visit Indians religious site like Haridwar, and Saileshwori temple , Badimalika of hilly region of far west from here.

### **8.3 Conclusion**

The history of tourism in Tikapur Park is relatively short. When the health condition of king Mahendra was very poor, due to heart disease and Doctor too asked him to rest for recovery. But the hotels of Tikapur were established after many years. Tikapur Park is famous place for tourism after the construction of east-west highway and people migrated especially from hilly parts of Far western Development Region and Mid Western Development Region of the country. Not only the increasing migration from FWDR and MWDR but also too near the Indian boarder the increasing tourist arrival in Tikapur Park, but also direct efforts towards improving the Town planning and quality of tourist attractions.

Now, inflow of tourism in Tikapur Park has increased which is a good symptom for tourism development .But crowd of people can destroy the natural beauty of Tikapur.

So, every precaution is to be taken to minimize the destruction of the environment and to strike a balance between tourism and conservation. Village tourism concept is an important activity to save the Tikapur Park from destruction. Tikapur Park, because of closeness to the east-way highway occupies a unique function for tourism. Since it is located not far from main high way and the majority of tourist who enter in Birdiya National Park, Karnali Bridge and Suklaphanta Hunting Reserve are found to visit Tikapur Park. Opportunities should be created for the tourist to stay longer. In Tikapur Park some activities for tourist should be created. Night activities are to be made available with indigenous Tharu culture show and sports activities also very suitable to lengthen the stay.

The guide in every hotel should be improved by related training. There must be comprehensive training curriculum courses for employer with good knowledge in history, culture, ecology and language. Some first class hotel at Tikapur is found running BEP position. Although their investment is high. Income is not satisfactory due to the present political situation of the government like 'Nepal Banda' and other factors. Indeed, if the governments of Nepal control undue political influence in the tourism sector and if there is proper security in tourism area, definitely, the future of tourism in Tikapur is bright.

Planning for tourism is an integral part of the overall plan for economic development. The success of tourism implementation and development is largely concerned with the principle of "The Right Plan, At Right Time, In the Right Place, and By the Right Person'. It will be the formula for achieving "The National Tourists Assets"

Tikapur Park is land comprising just 84 Bigha in area possesses the power to attract tourists with varied interest nature, an adventure seeking, or keen bird, picnic sports, rafting etc. The above study is able to show that Tikapur Park has basic infrastructure. So, culture facilities, which shall be upgraded. It also shows that it has potential to attract tourist in future. At present income generated from tourism is not satisfactory neither the distribution nor employment generated is encouraging. So, it is necessary to make active participate of all local respondents in their sectors. If majority of local works in this sectors being aware of tourism and its benefit then they can increase tourist revenue and its equal distribution. It will help the local people to drive the tourism activity in sustainable way. The development of tourism has negative as well



as positive impact upon society but the local should minimize the negative impact and minimize the positive impacts. Thus we can say that Tikapur Park has bright prospect of tourism, which shall be actualize to increase the level of income of local people. On the basic of the above analysis the study has made the following conclusion:

- ) Tourism in Tikapur Park is not recognized a major source of employment .Because of the lack of advertising and publicity it can't be fully developed.
- ) In addition to economic significance, it has socio- cultural, educational and political significance as well.
- ) Few increasing flow of tourist to a state Tikapur Park shows the great prospects of tourism development
- ) Besides economic benefits by way of earning foreign exchange and employment generation, tourism also makes contribution to the improvement of social and political understanding
- ) The majority of the tourist travels on local buses, jeep, van and car which give economic support to the local people.
- ) With the expansion and development of tourist destination, the average length stay increase, with increase in the length of tourist stay will definitely lead the economic growth.

#### **8.4 Suggestions**

It is well being accepted that the tourism is the backbone of the economy as well as foreign relation or cultural relation for with other culture for the countries like Nepal. So far, tourism in Kailali plays the vital role for the socio- economic development as well as the source of earning for the people. In order to promote future tourism development in Tikapur Park, the following suggestion should be taken up.It is important to build awareness and respect for the conservation of environment, historical and cultural sites.

- There should be a separate department in Municipality and DCC to publish the tourist information to guide and help tourists.
- There is a need of concert and effective plan for the proper development of tourism.
- There is a need of minimization of bad effects as far as possible.

- Standard of the Hotels should be increased.
- Tourist oriented programs should be launched.
- Kailali has many attraction places but not much disseminated widely.
- The guide facility should be improved by hiring trained people or experts in the field.
- There is no systematic recording process thus recording system of tourists should be improved.
- Most of the Domestic and Indian tourists visit Tikapur Park thus there should be focused programs for them to increase the number of tourists.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURISTS

Name.....

Occupation: .....

Nationality...

Education...

Age...

Sex...

1. By which means of transportation you come to Tikapur Park?

- a) ) Local bus   b) Car   c) cycle or motorcycle   d) Foot trail

2 Which country are you from?

.....

3 Is it your first visit?

Yes.....

No.....

4. If no, how many times did you visit here?

- a) Second   b) Third   Fourth   d) more than fourth

5. What is your purpose of visit to Tikapur Park?

Sight seeing	Peace and Relaxation	Visiting Tribal Village	Education
Research	Business	Health	Rafting

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

.....

7. How much are you spending per day over following?

- a) Fooding.....   b) Lodging -----

c) Travelling .....

d) Recreation.....

8. What is your opinion of lodging and fooding of Tikapur?

- a) Expensive   b) Moderate  
c) Cheap

9. What is your main occupation?

- a) Student                                      b) Business                                      c) Service                                      d) others

10. What makes you more satisfied in your visit to Tikapur Park?

- a) Sight-seeing                                      b) Peaceful environment                                      c) Rafting and Jungle safari  
d) Villagers life's

11. What you did not find that you required in the Tikapur Park?

- a) Lodging                                      b) Fooding                                      c) Guiding                                      d) sight- seeing

12. What do you think to come back again here?

Yes:.....

No:.....

13. What do you think about the potentiality of tourism in Tikapur Park?

- a) Very favorable    b) Favorable    c) Unfavorable    d) Don't Know

14. How do you Evaluate the tourism infrastructure in Tikapur ?

Facilities	Very good(1)	Good(2)	Moderate(3)	Don't Know(4)	Bad(5)
Water supply					
Communication					
Electricity					
Road					
Health Services					
Cleanliness					
Security					
Tourist Guide					
Residential facilities					



15. What are your suggestions to develop Tikapur Park as a Tourist center?

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

**Thanking you a lot**

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENCE/ LOCAL PEOPLE

Name.....

Occupation: .....

Nationality:.....

Education:.....

Age:.....

Sex:.....

1. What is your occupation?
  - a) Business
  - b) Farming
  - c) Student
  - d) Other
2. Are you satisfied with your income from this occupation?  
Yes..... No.....
3. What is your income source?
  - a) Agriculture Rs.....Per annum
  - b) Service Rs.....Per annum
  - c) Business Rs.....Per annum
  - d) Others Rs.....Per annum
4. What types of tourist come here mostly?
  - a) Domestic
  - b) Foreigner
5. From which country tourist mostly come here?  
.....
6. What are your major complaints against tourism in this area?  
.....
7. What sorts of role does the tourism play for the economic development?
  - a) Positive
  - b) Negative
  - c) Don't know
8. For what purpose do the tourists come in this area?
  - a) Trade
  - b) Observation
  - c) culture
  - d) Enjoyment
9. What are interested things for the tourists in Tikapur?
  - a) Physical settings
  - b) Natural beauty
  - c) cultural richness
  - d) Others
10. . In your view, what kinds of role play tourism on the development of the society?
  - a) Modernization
  - b) Protection and development of folk culture
  - b) Employment
  - d) Others
11. What are the problems of tourism development in this area?

Drinking water and sanitation	Transportation	Electricity
Hotels	Communication	Security

12. What do you think the impact of tourism?

- a) Tikapur park has some more dirty ?    Yes/No
- b) Increase in deforestation?                      Yes/No
- c) Adverse effects on the life of the people?      Yes/No
- d) Price Rise                      Yes/No
- e) Local people have become more selfish?    Yes/No
- f) Creation of the opportunities for the local people?    Yes/ No
- g) Enlargement of market and increase in production/    yes/ No.

13. Is the security for tourist is good?

- a) Yes.....
- b) No.....

14. Which other destination are there for tourists?

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....

15. Is there any picnic spot for tourists?

- a) Yes
- b) No

16. In your opinion how can tourism can further more developed here at Tikapur Park?

- a).....

b).....

17. Are there recreational facilities available to attract tourists?

a) Yes

b) No

18. Which types of agencies are working for providing facilities to tourists?

a) Governmental

b) Private

C) Both

19. Are there skilled tourism related manpower?

a) Yes

b) No

**Thanking you a lot**

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOTEL OWNER

Name of Hotel.....

Establishment: .....

Name of the Hotel Owner... ..

1. Is the present hotel your own house or you have taken in rent?
  - a) Own.....
  - b) Rent.....
2. What is your level of income per month?
  - a) Less than Rs.20,000
  - b) Rs.20,000-Rs.40,000
  - b) Rs. 40,000-Rs.60,000
  - d) Above Rs.60,000
3. How many skilled and unskilled employees have been employed by you?  
.....
4. How much do you pay them respectively per month?  
.....
5. How much tax did you pay last year?  
.....
6. What is your initial investment in hotel?  
.....
7. What is your investment at present?  
.....
8. On the average how many tourists visit your hotel in the month?
  - a) Normally.....per month
  - b) peak season.....per month
  - b) Off season.....per month
9. On the average for how many days the visitors stay in your hotel?
  - a) 1-2days
  - b) 3-4days
  - c) A week
  - d) More than one week
10. How many rooms and beds are there in your hotel?
  - a).....rooms
  - b).....S
11. What are the facilities available for tourist in your hotel?

- a) Casino
- b) Bar
- c) Night club
- d) None of them

12. Why did you choose this occupation?

.....

13. Which type of the rooms did you facilitate the tourist?

- a) With attached bathroom, balcony
- b) Single person room
- c) Couple room
- d) Common bathroom, no balcony

14. How many varieties of food do you provide to tourist?

- a) Continental
- b) Italian
- c) Traditional
- d) Chinese
- e) Continental and Chinese
- f) Italian and Traditional
- g) Chinese and Traditional
- h) Continental and Traditional

15. Do you have any hotel or lodge in other place?

.....

16. Are you satisfied with this occupation?

- a) Yes
- b) No

17 Does your business in profit at present?

- a) Yes
- b) No

18. If yes, what was the last year profit?

.....

19. What do you feel about the role played by the government for the tourism development inTikapur?

.....

20. Do you think that the inflow of tourists have made this place dirty?

a) Yes

b) No

21. If yes, how can environment are improved?

.....

22. Do you think that inflow of tourist has any impact on local people? If yes, what kind?

.....

**Thanking you a lot**