

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal, being located at the foot of the Himalayas, has the high potentiality of tourism. It has many natural, cultural and historical heritages to share with the world. Many artistic temples, lakes, hills and many others make Nepal one of the best places to be visited. Out of ten highest peaks of the world eight, including the highest peak Mt. Everest, lies in Nepal.

Nepal has several ancient pilgrimage sites. Each temple is attached to a legend or belief that glorifies the miraculous powers of its deity. Kathmandu Valley is home to the famous Pashupatinath Temple, SwayambhunathStupa and several other famous temples. Hundreds of famous temples are located in and around the Kathmandu Valley.

Some well-known pilgramage sites are: BarahChhetra, HalesiMahadev, Janakpur, Pathibhara, Tengboche in East Nepal; Dakshainakali, Kathmandu, Lumbini, Muktinath, Gosainkunda, Tansen, Kathmandu Valley in Central Nepal; and Swargadwari, Khaptad Ashram in West Nepal.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world where Nepal cannot be apart from this. Mr. Herman Schullard of Austria derived word "tourism" from French word "tourisme" in 19th century. In simple word, tourism is defined as the activities of tourists or travelers away from home more than a night. Likewise, tourism in Nepal is not much long but it started since 1950 formally. The country ascends from the tropical plains of the flat Terai to hilly through the high and middle mountain to high icy peaks in the Himalayan region. The world's highest peak Mt. Everest (8848 m) lies in Himalayan region of Nepal. Due to geographical, cultural, ethnical, biodiversity and religious diversity, the country is known as the kingdom of diversity. Tourism can be one of the major tools to reduce the poverty if it is handled properly.

Sir Edmond Hillary of Switzerland and Sir TenjingNorgey Sherpa recognized Nepal by successfully scaling the top of the Everest on May 29, 1953. Tony Hegan played a very

vital role by publishing the book called “Hagen Nepal Kingdom of Himalayan” in 1961. So, he can be known as the father of Nepalese tourism. In 1953 private airlines “Himalaya Airways” was established which operated its domestic flights. Nepal Air Commercial Agency was established and operated Kathmandu, Pokhara Simara Bhairahawa and Biratnagar’s flight. All these activities facilitated the growth and promotion of tourism. Tourism is socio-economic phenomenon comprising the activity and experience of tourist and visitors away from their home at least a night. In Nepal, the friendly people of the country are generally very happy to share their innate hospitality as well as their many customs and traditions with the visitors. It has emerged as one of the world’s most fashionable long haul exotic destination during the past years. Nepal is one of the major destinations for trekking. It holds multidimensional attractions of tourism like trekking, rafting, wildlife activities, mountaineering, expeditions, Village tourism, rock climbing, Bungee jump world heritage sites sightseeing, bird watching, biodiversity exploration and many more. Despite its multidimensional potentialities, the visitors were decrease more than fifty percent in between 1999 to 2002 and much more decreased in 2003 to 2005 due to the political situation of Nepal. Nepal had done some important events and campaigns to promote tourism. (Source: Internets)

Tourism provides direct and indirect employment many more people in Nepal. Tourism has become one of the major sources of foreign exchange which represents about 15 percent of national income(NTB-2001).However, tourism in Nepal has turned to be urban oriented. Hence, its benefits are not penetrated to the grassroots level. Village tourism is the phenomenon, which is concerned with rivers, sun, environment, rural society and household of local area. Rural tourism represents conservation of local culture, traditions, rural life style, adventure and above all, nature and adventure oriented benefit to the local people. The objectives of village tourism include helping tourist to plan a trip, choose a tour minimizing ecological impact.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tourism is one of the major foreign currency earning sources of Nepal. The government has given top priority to develop tourism in the country. Tourism in Nepal

ranges from nature, culture, adventure, mice, sports, spiritual, pilgrimage, Medicare, eco-tourism, community based village tourism, sustainable to mountaineering. Unique natural and cultural heritage along with scenic splendor of the mountain kingdom enchant and attract visitors from all over the world. However, because of remoteness and inaccessibility, many parts of the country remained out of tourists touch despite its immense potentiality of tourism. Nepal is a country, which is dominated by villages.

Dakshainkaliarea is regarded as one of the most important places of pilgrimages for the followers of Hinduism. Thousands of devotees from within and outside the country come to pay homage to Dakshainkalievery day. And on special occasions like Nauratha and Every Saturday (Full Saturday) the whole atmosphere turns festive and mirthful as people congregate here in a far greater number. During the Dakshainkali(also spelled Dakshainkali) festival Dakshainkalitemple is lit with Oil lamps throughout the night and the temple remains open all night. Thousands of devotees take ritual baths in the Baghmati River on the day of the festival and observe a fast for the whole day.

Prospects of tourism are the most discussed matter in the development of Nepal. The intensive discussions, initiatives and hopes are justifiable on the ground that the state is rich in cultural as well as natural inheritance. The geographical diversity, ecological miscellany and environmental assortments are good gifted assets for the development of tourism in Nepal. The economic development in general may be interpreted as attaining growth in every aspect by proper utilization of national resources and providing employment opportunity.

But developing country has to face financial problem since capital information is the most essential part for development of the economy. So far developing country like Nepal tourism promotion is vital for foreign exchange earning in large amount on one hand and providing employment opportunities directly or indirectly on the other. Next problem is the dissatisfaction caused by poor services provided by hotels, easy access by surface transportation, etc. But neither the government nor the private sector seem serious over these issues.

Dakshainkali, (a rural village of Kathmandu district) has multidimensional prospects for developing tourism. There are no macro and micro level studies made so far related to tourism in this virgin land. My research will be totally devoted to study the problem, prospects and issues related to village tourism in Dakshainkali Temple of Kathmandu. The study will also be an attempt to assess the status of rural culture and its influence on tourism.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze the prospect and constraints of religious tourism in Dakshainkali temple.

- To analyze the level of infrastructure development in Dakshainkali.
- To analyze the status of tourism.
- To explore the challenges of tourism development in the study area.

### **1.4 Rational of the Study**

Tourism is a major socio-economic force. For sustainable village tourism development, demand for tourism product must be met in a sustainable way. If supply exceeds demands, the resource use in tourism cannot be rewarded. The resource invested in the sector can only be rewarded when demands for the product are consistent and can be insured in the future too. There can be plethora of research works conducted related to village tourism at macro level. However, still there is scarcity of micro level study of rural tourism. My research based on micro level of problems and issues related to village tourism at Dakshainkali Temple, will be an attempt to fill this gap. Similarly, the research would be a valuable document for others who will conduct research on village tourism in the days to come. There is no denying the fact that the findings of research will facilitate both local and central level policy makers to organize programme in a sustainable manner. Hence, this research document will also be an important input for the stakeholders as well.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

This study is limited to Dakshinkali Temple of Kathmandu district. Due to limited time, budget and geographical status of Nepal the findings of this research cannot be applicable to all parts of the country.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The whole study of the research has been divided into five chapters, including appendix and annexes.

The first chapter associates the introduction part which contains historical as well as modern development and background of the developing village tourism, statement of the problem, objective, limitation of study, frame work of the village tourism have been presented in the chapter.

The second chapter associated with review of the literature on village tourism as well as other books and articles are brought for fulfill the research work.

The third chapter is mainly concentrated with the research methodology, being an essential tools and techniques for the completion of research work.

The fourth chapter associated Data promotion and analysis

The last chapter associated summary, conclusion and commendation

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter is basically based on the available reports, books, journals, workshop proceeding and studies on tourism and village tourism program and institutions undertaken nationally and globally.

Literature review is an integral part of a research undertaking to enrich the knowledge. Therefore, the literature review of the study has been organized into conceptualizing tourism and tourists, sustainable tourism, Eco tourism, emergence of sustainable tourism, sustainable tourism development, principle of sustainable community-based tourism, pro-poor tourism, why focus tourism of poverty, an overview of PPT strategies, impacts of tourism on poor, key factors, lessons on good practice emergence and tourism in the tenth plan.

#### **2.1 Tourism and Tourist**

The word '*tourism*', derived from French. Tourism is a socio -economic phenomenon that compromises the activities and experiences of tourists away from their home environment. Swiss professors Hunziker and Krafts define tourism as the totality of relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not concerned with a remunerated activity.

As a service industry, tourism is operated by travel and tour operators and host destinations. However, it is not easy to define tourism as an industry. This is because tourism has very broad nature. It contains many other trades and industries such as the aviation sector, accommodation, rail, cruise and food service industries.

Similarly, a tourist is a person, who travels to a place away from his/her home and stays there at least 24 hours for leisure, holiday, recreation, etc. According to WTO," a

person becomes a tourist if he/she stays at a place or country other than his own place of stay for a minimum of one night for leisure, recreation, holiday, medical treatment, study and business, and family mission of meeting". In this regard, sustainable tourism entails certain principles in which lowest possible consumption of non-redeemable resources is also a key among other principles. (Source:[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World\\_Tourism Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization))

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. "Tourism is the totality of the relationship arising from the travel and stay. Of strangers provided the stay does not imply the establishment of residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity" - Swiss Professor - Humtike Kraft. Tourism has been defined by different authors and concerned organizations and yet there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. The Austrian Economist Sir Von Schullard (1910) has given the first definition of tourism. "Sum total of operations, mainly of economic nature, which is directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region".

Village tourism development is a development of socio-economic development as well as environmental sustainability. "The increasing number of tourists and low spending behavior is a matter of concern for the environmentalist" – Arya, C. (NEFAS - 1998: 86). Dhakal has commented Arya's version "A cost of tourist is low spending and Arya is right that they are fewer environments friendly". The impact of village tourism can be negative or positive. In the negative side, it may impact negative of our tradition the culture, norms and values and damage the natural resources of the region. It may also rearrange the social stratification, put additional pressure on local people, change their rhythm of life, and threaten their privacy result in authentic presentation of local customs and tradition adapted to tourist wishes. On the positive side, village tourism encourages better use of available resources like land, labor, capital, natural and cultural attraction bring about the socio-economic change, contributes to the heritage protection and the conservation of the rural environment, provides more outward interaction for local people and increase their change to learn about their culture. Therefore, sustainability in socio-cultural terminology is highly vulnerable. The natural and man -made beauty and wildlife reservation are the major

attraction for the tourist. Because of this, their flow, duration of stay, types of visit and their expenditure behavior are the impact of tourism, which generate the income and employment to the Nepali villages. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has put some efforts for the development and promotion of tourism in the periodic plans since start.

## **2.2 Eco-tourism**

Eco-tourism is a relatively new idea that has dramatically captured the attention of many people from a variety of backgrounds. It seems to be a catch-all word that has different meaning to different persons. To some it means ecologically sound tourism; to others it is synonymous with nature tourism, alternative, appropriate, responsible ethical, green environmentally friendly or sustainable tourism. Despite the continued debate about exactly what eco-tourism entails, it seems that most agree that eco-tourism must be a force for sustaining natural resource. Eco-tourism is nature travel that advances conservation and sustainable development efforts.

Eco tourism is in its infancy in Nepal, yet it has certainly become a buzzword in a short period of time. There is a general lack of understanding, in both the local media and tourism industry, of that constitutes an ecotourism experience, what an ecotourism venture/initiative entails, and what the underlying rationale for eco-tourism is?

Eco-tourism is a specialized, niche market that has evolved with the diversification of the tourism industry into 'alternative or 'special interest' forms of tourism, including nature and adventure tourism. "Eco-tourism is distinguished from other forms of educational or nature based tourism by a high degree of environmental and ecological education, delivered the field by qualified interpreters. Eco-tourism contains a significant portion of human wilderness interaction that, coupled with the education provided, tend to transform tourists into strong advocates for environmental protection. Eco- tourism practice minimizes the environmental and cultural impacts of visitors, ensures that financial benefits flow to host communities and places a special emphasis on financial contribution to conservation efforts".(Allen, K., 1993). 'South Australian market review', in down to earth planning of and



Out-Of –The-Ordinary Industry, paper presented at the South Australian Eco-tourism Forum, August 19-20, Adelaide)

### **2.2.1 Eco-tourism Management Issues**

It is important to note that eco-tourism can be, but is not automatically, a form of sustainable tourism. To achieve sustainable eco-tourism involves balancing economic, environmental and social goals within an ethical framework of values and principles.

Eco-tourism markets are expanding faster than any other tourism market segment. Ironically, this rapid expansion threatens the sustainability of eco-tourism and the extent to which it can contribute to sustainable development. Eco tourism is inherently limited in the extent to which it can be developed and promoted, given that it cannot support large numbers without setting in train a process of succession and change, which destroys the reason for its existence. Hence, central to a sustainable eco-tourism industry are controls, restrictions and limits, codes of ethics and conduct. Consequently, questions of equity are certain to arise.

To compound the problems inherent in establishing carrying capacities is the lack of understanding and awareness of the concept as applied to tourism. Carrying capacity has four branches: physical, biological, psychological and social. All are related to the number of visitors/tourists to a site or area.

- Physical is the actual number of visitors a site can hold;
- Biological is the point at which environmental degradation occurs to the extent that it is irreversible or unacceptable;
- Psychological is the point at which the tourists feel the quality of their experience is damaged by the number of other tourists and/or their behaviors, and
- Social is the level at which the local inhabitants of the site (possibly the tourist attraction themselves) feel disrupted, intruded upon etc.

Eco-tourism faces considerable challenges, not least is the challenge to keep foremost a supply-oriented management perspective. The tourism industries has traditionally catered to market demand, attempting to foster, maintain and expand the market, rather than focusing on maintaining the product or 'attractions' often occurs in order to keep the tourists coming,

resulting in a tourist experience more and more divorced from the original attraction (Bulter, 1993:38).

The challenge of eco-tourism is to avoid this process and focus on maintaining the product/experience. Growth can only go so far and not nearly as far as with other forms of tourism given the dominance of ecosystem and ecological considerations.

### **2.3 An Overview of Pro Poor Tourism Strategies: What, Who, How?**

A wide range of actions is needed to increase benefits to the poor from tourism. These go well beyond simply promoting community tourism, although work at the grass-roots level to develop enterprises and local capacity is one key component. Efforts are also needed on marketing, employment opportunities, linkages with the established private sector, policy and regulation, and participation in decision-making. This involves working across levels and stakeholders. The focus and scale of PPT intervention vary enormously: from one private enterprise seeking to expand economic opportunities for poor neighbors, to a national program enhancing participation by the poor at all levels. Strategies can be broadly grouped into three types: expanding economic benefits for the poor, addressing non-economic impacts, and developing pro-poor policies/process/partnerships.

#### **2.3.1 Impacts on the Poor**

Emerging-through limited – indicates of the impacts of the current PPT initiatives suggest that for the poor, where it happens, PPT interventions are invaluable. A few are lifted out of income-poverty while many more earn critical gap-filling income. More still are affected by non-financial livelihood benefits. These are very significant though highly varied; they include improved access to information and infrastructure, pride and cultural reinforcement. While some initiatives are yet to deliver on the ground, there are a few that affect hundreds directly and thousand indirectly.

#### **2.3.2 Key Factors of Tourism**

Several critical factors constrain or facilitate progress in PPT, and need to be addressed. These are:

- Access of the poor to market (physical location, economic elites, social constraints on poor products);
- Policy framework (land tenure, regulatory context, planning process, government attitude and capacity);
- Implementation challenges in the local context (filling the skill gap, managing costs and expectation, maximizing collaboration across stakeholders).

### **2.3.3 Lessons on Good Practice Emerge**

PPT is relatively untried and untested and there is no blueprint. Nevertheless, several case studies reveal a number of common lessons.

- PPT requires a diversity of actions, from micro to macro level, including product development, marketing, planning, policy and investment. It goes well beyond community tourism.
- A driving force for PPT is useful, but other stakeholders, with broader mandates, are critical. PPT can be incorporated into tourism development strategies of government or business (with or without explicit).

## **2.4 Tourism in Tenth Plan**

There is no denying the fact that gradual growth in the living standards and upliftment of rural lives and poverty alleviation in the country can only be possible through systematic development of tourism all over the country. The tenth plan has envisaged tourism as a vehicle to reduce poverty. Following objectives are incorporated in the plan with regards to tourism (NPC, 2002):

1. The prime objective of the tenth plan is to develop sustainable community-based tourism in the nation.
2. Another major objective of the plan is to establish Nepal as the pilgrimage shrine for Hindus and Buddhists all over the world.

3. The next objective of the plan is to promote pro-women and pro-environment tourism development in the nation.
4. The immediate objective of the plan is to develop Nepal as the eco-tourism destination with the help of ADB

During the plan period, the tourism industry was severely affected due to the internal security problems, hijack Indian Airlines from Nepal, and the threat of international terrorism. With this, the tourism sector could not reap the benefit of the success of the Visit Nepal Year 1998. The number of tourist arrival declined in the later years of the plan reaching 365,477 numbers in the final year, with foreign exchange earnings of US\$ 140.3 million as against the estimated target of 441.6 million. The average length of stay of tourist reached 10.5 days by the final year of the plan as against the target of 13 days. The Air services also faced several obstacles during the period. The number of airplanes of government owned Nepal Airlines Corporation (NAC) declined during the period. The services of NAC deteriorated as it faced financial crisis. The international airlines companies also curtailed their services, which reduced the availability of seats. The Ninth Plan had also targeted to alleviate poverty through the growth of rural tourism and eco-tourism (NPC, 2002).

Tourism industry is the largest smokeless industry in the world and it is rapidly growing industry in the world. Therefore, the field of tourism is being wider not only in the developed countries but also in underdeveloped countries like Nepal. In 1980 Manila declaration (WTO, 1980), described tourism as being in essence, a massive interaction of people, demanding a wide range of services, facilities and inputs which generates opportunity and challenges to destinations.

Tourism can increase opportunities for the rural poor in their own communities. It also has the potential to help reduce rural out-migration to urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban poor, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also, tourism related skills gained by the urban poor can be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process (NTB, 2003). Tourism

provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing income (foreign exchange earnings and taxation), additional fund can be diverted to poverty reduction programs. The following are listed as inherent characteristics of tourism (WTO, 2002) that mark it as an industry that contributes to the welfare of the poor.

- Tourism is consumed at the point of production increasing opportunities for individual and micro-enterprises to sell additional products or services.
- The restriction of access to international markets faced by traditional sectors in developing countries is not applicable to tourism.
- Tourism depends not only on financial, productive and human capital but also largely on natural and cultural capital which are often assets possessed by the poor.
- Tourism is labor-intensive providing poor, who have large labor reserves, with opportunities.

## **2.5 The Tourism Perspectives**

In the world, 'travel' is old as mankind and by nature human beings are found of traveling. Human travel has started since nomadic times when they traveled and migrated for food and shelter due to natural compulsions (Tewari, 1994:1)

The true consciousness and the anxieties of human nature encouraged traveling for the new findings. Thus "the origin of tourist industry can be traced to the earliest period of human habitation on the globe. Of course, there exists a difference between modern traveling and traveling during the early period. But with the advent of civilization and change in the human outlook, the meaning of traveling has been shifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvelous adventures" (Rangit, 1976:17).

Moahnty, (1992:43), tourism grew gradually over the years as easier and faster means of travel became available. Mass tourism started in Europe only in late 19<sup>th</sup> century but today it is a worldwide reality. "Today tourism revolution is sweeping the glob, a revolution promising much and delivering a great deal. It has emerged as the most lucrative business of the world, having tremendous potentiality for earning foreign exchange, yielding tax

revenue, promoting growth of ancillary industrially backward region through its various linkage effects (since 1975). In concise form we can say that travel is rooted in the ancient past but tourism is a recent phenomenon of modern origin (Tewari, 1994:14)

In 1993 the United Nations statistical commission adopted Rome definition of tourism in revised form prepared by World Tourism Organizations (WTO) as follow up to the OTTAWA international conference on tourism statistics, jointly organized by WTO has developed a schematic break down of all travelers. A traveler is defined as “any person on trip between two or more countries or two or more localities within is/or country of usual residence” (WTO, framework for the collection and publication of tourism statistics, Madrid).

WTO has defined ‘Tourist’ in precise term as “any person who travels to a country to other than that in which he/she has his/her usual environment for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people traveling for leisure, recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professional; health treatment; religion/pilgrimages and other purpose” (WTO, 1996:24).

According to the Swiss professor Huziker and Crafts “tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity” (Bhatia 1995:34)

## **2.6 Global Perspectives on Tourism**

Tourism has emerged as an industry which, according to the WTO, in 1991 generated approximately 74 million jobs in its direct and services oriented industries, such as airlines, hotels, travel services and publications (Eadington and Smith:94)

The World Trade Organization predicts that international tourism by the years 2000 and 2010 will involve 702 million and 1108 million visitors respectively. This tourism will have significant economic and environmental implications worldwide (Nepal, 1997).

Madrid (1999) international tourist arrival grew by a solid 2.4 percent worldwide in 1998, despite fallout from Asia's economic crises, which depressed travel throughout the Pacific Rim countries.

According to preliminary results released by the World Tourism Organization 625 million tourist visited foreign country in 1998. Receipts from international tourism, exclude airfares, climbed two percent to US\$ 444.7 billion.

Nearly twenty year ago the American Futurologist Herman Kahn, (1976) predicted that by the end of the century tourism would be one of the largest international industries in the world; it appears that he was correct. Already the international tourism and travel industry is 4 times as larger as the international arms trade than and twice as large as the trade in petroleum product. By 1990 tourism expenditure in the United States, Including both domestic and oversea was nearly twice as large as expenditure in all forms of educations and was only surpassed by the health and medical service (Shrestha, 2059).

Rob Davidson and Robert Maitland (1997) have mentioned that 'from its early origins as an indulgence restricted to the rich and leisured classes. Tourism and grown to become an inseparable part of modern life and an integral part of modern life and an integral part of social. Cultural and economic activity in western Europe, as in other parts of the developed and developing world. The European Union 1995 Green Paper on tourism remarked that: 'More than a matter of habit or a heterogeneous set of economic activities, tourism has become, within less than a century, a determining factor in the life of millions of people, tourism changes with the improvement in improvement and result of it.' (Commission on the EC, 1995)

## 2.7 Nepalese Scenario

Nepal's economy is generating US\$ 170 million annually and attracting just fewer than half a million foreign visitors – 463646 in 2000 (MOCTCA 2001). Tourism provides direct and indirect employment for over 300,000 people is Nepal's major earner of foreign exchange dollars and represents 15% of total export earnings (Nepal Tourism Board, 2001). In this scenario, there is no doubt that expansion of tourism to villages will contribute more to the economic development for the country like Nepal.

Tourism plays an indeterminate role in Nepal's economy. It has become a pillar for economic development in recent years. According to a study of World Tourism Organization, one incoming tourist in a particular country provides direct and indirect employment to nine persons. The tourism sector accounts 19 percent of foreign currency earnings. On top on this, the sector pays for more than 33% of total revenue to the government. Economic survey (2003/2004) has evaluate overall present situation of tourism in following manner.

- ❖ The number of tourists visiting Nepal, from mid-December 2001 to mid-December 2002 declined by 23.7 percent. The number of tourists visiting Nepal from mid-December 2002 to mid-December 2003, however increased by 21.5 percent. Average duration of stay per tourist has also increased from 7.92 to 9.5 days during review period.
- ❖ In terms of purpose of visit, most tourists came for recreation, trekking and mountaineering. In period of mid-December 2002 and mid-December 2003, 40.0 percent of the tourist arrival was for recreation, 21.5 percent trekking and mountaineering, 6.2 percent for miscellaneous purpose
- ❖ In terms of origin, it is estimated that 31.0 percent came from Western Europe, 7.7 percent from North America, 3.1 percent from Australia and the Pacific, 1.9 percent from Eastern Europe, 1.0 percent from Central and South America, and 0.4 percent from Africa during the period between mid-December 2002 and mid-December 2003. Tourist from Asia shared 54.0 percent including 24.0 percent from India alone.



- ❖ Nepal Academy for Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM) are engaged in production of skilled manpower needed for tourism promotion. Academy conducts training in tourism business operation to encourage rural people to invest in such ventures for the promotion of rural tourism. NATHM is also producing skilled manpower required by the urban-based tourism industry. Accordingly, around 800 persons were trained in 2002/2003. Around 1200 persons have already received training from this academy in the first eight months of 2003/2004

### **2.7.1 Village Tourism in Nepal**

Rural tourism isn't a new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970 's, 1980' s, 1990' s, and 2000, is however different in several ways, while on pondering over rural, it has been argued that the concept is connected with low population densities and open space, and with small scale settlements, generally of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where farming, forestry and natural areas dominate land use.

A rural tourism product is anything that can be offered to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption; it includes physical objects, services, personalities, place and ideas too (Niraula, 2003).

Raman Grandson (2003), 'Sirubari Village' the first model tourism village, was initiated by Nepal Village Resorts (P) Ltd. In 1997. It was first step towards introducing community based village tourism in Nepal. Through the concept of village tourism, Nepal Village Resorts is trying to give a rare chance to experiencing and learning the indigenous culture and tradition by staying there as one of the members of the community. People here have more employment opportunities now and there is less danger of losing the culture. It is also in the interest of the resort to make the local people and community a direct beneficiary of economic gains out of tourism. That is why the resort has introduced the concept of community-based village tourism, which entails that every community should get benefits from tourism, which can in turn be used, for the development of the place.

Nepal Traveller Trade Reporter (2003) GhaleGaun is located in the Western Development region of Nepal. A fresh tourism spot, the place is on its way towards becoming community-based village tourism, after Sirubari and Ghandruk. It boasts of a rich cultural heritage. According to Dwarika Das, an expert in tourism informs that community should realize the importance for domestic tourism. The village should be a model for domestic tourism rather than European-based tourism. He also says that the feeling of becoming a tourist is not there among the Nepalese people. He further says that Nepalese should follow certain norms and ethics of tourism like friendly behavior, and learn to enjoy at one's own comforts and not at the others. He also thinks that entrepreneurs should also support and promote this concept by targeting the domestic tourists as well instead of concentrating only on foreign tourists.

The prospect of developing tourism in village is really good. However, we still need to spread awareness among the local people about conservation of natural resources and its gain to tourism. In addition, without the development of basic facilities and promotion of domestic tourism, the village will be far from seeing tourism flourish in the region.

## **2.8 Theoretical Review**

Eco tourism respects the host culture and the environment of the host area, the traditional way of life and economy, and the leadership and political patterns.

Ecotourism is "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people." Sometimes it is defined as a sub-category of sustainable tourism or a segment of the larger nature tourism market. It includes an interpretation/learning experience, is delivered to small groups by small-scale businesses, and stresses local ownership, particularly for rural people.

While nature-based tourism is just travel to natural places, eco-tourism provides local benefits - environmentally, culturally and economically. A nature-based tourist may just go bird watching; an eco-tourist goes bird watching with a local guide, stays in a locally operated eco-lodge and contributes to the local economy.

Sustainable Tourism embraces all segments of the industry with guidelines and criteria that seek to reduce environmental impacts, particularly the use of non-renewable resources, using measurable benchmarks, and to improve tourism's contribution to sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Sustainable Ecotourism thus focus on to achieve following major indicators

- Minimizes environmental impacts using benchmarks
- Improves contribution to local sustainable development
- Requires lowest possible consumption of non-renewable resources
- Sustains the well-being of local people
- Stresses local ownership
- Supports efforts to conserve the environment
- Contributes to biodiversity

Our goal is to enable people to enjoy and learn about the natural, historical and cultural characteristics of unique environments while preserving the integrity of those sites and stimulating the economic development opportunities in local communities.

The general objectives of the study focus on the sustainable eco-tourism development in Pharping, which covers a broad area of activities, which includes eco-tourism, community based tourism, or village or rural tourism.

## **CHAPTER III**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter explains about the preparation of the field work for this study justification of the utilization of instrument in the field together with the description, the way of presentation and the analysis of the received information and data.

### **3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area**

Dakshinkali Temple of Kathmandu district has been selected for my study site for the completion of my research work. It is situated to the south of Kathmandu at an altitude of 4,400 feet from sea level. Dakshinkali is rich in natural beauty, scenic view of mountains, cultural diversity and much more. No doubt, it has high potentiality of tourism but due the scarcity infrastructural development, this region has not yield what it has to. There some research are conducted about village and many more but until the date, no any micro research work for tourism has been done so far in this region and my study will have a great significance. Furthermore, this research will be an important basis for future researchers on village tourism in this region. It is estimated that research will have positive influence and provide input for formulating the plans and implementing programs both at district and local level as well.

The selection of the study area is one of the critical issues while undertaking a research work. Considering the common base in site selection Dakshinkali Temple is selected to cover the reflection of the maximum area of Kathmandu district as a place of attraction for the village tourism in the field of ecotourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism, agro-tourism and religious tourism.

- Because of poverty, they are finding hardship to maintain hand to mouth problem.
- Before this study there are no any studies in this subject which shows actual situation of possibilities of village tourism.

### **3.2 Research Design**

The research designs were based on descriptive. It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation and records of the study area. Further the study is focused to explain as the information derived from the study was focused for analyzing the tourism development activities for the prospects of rural tourism in Dakshinkali Temple of Kathmandu district.

### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

The research has both qualitative and quantitative data. Primary and secondary data have been collected for the purpose of study. Therefore: Primary data are based on survey, observation, questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and case study. Both published and unpublished documents, books and relevant materials related to the subject matter have been incorporated as secondary data.

However secondary data were derived or collected from different authorized sources that are given below. Dakshinkali Municipality profile, Kathmandu DDC profile, CBS report, Newspaper, magazine and Internet search.

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

The selected area Dakshinkalitemple is the study area. For the purpose of study, 60 tourists were selected on the basis of accidental sampling. In addition, 15 local people involved in local business like tea shopkeepers, flower sellers, hotel were included for collecting data, they were selected randomly.

### **3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection**

For the collection of primary data, the following techniques will be adopted.

#### **3.5.1 Observation**

At the time of collecting information emphasis was given to Participant observation method. The researcher has been involved in close observation on the activities of the study site. The observation technique has been used for observing village tourism possibilities. The format of observation checklist has been given in annex I.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

60 tourist and 15 local people were selected for the purpose of interview. The format of questionnaire for interview is annex II and III.

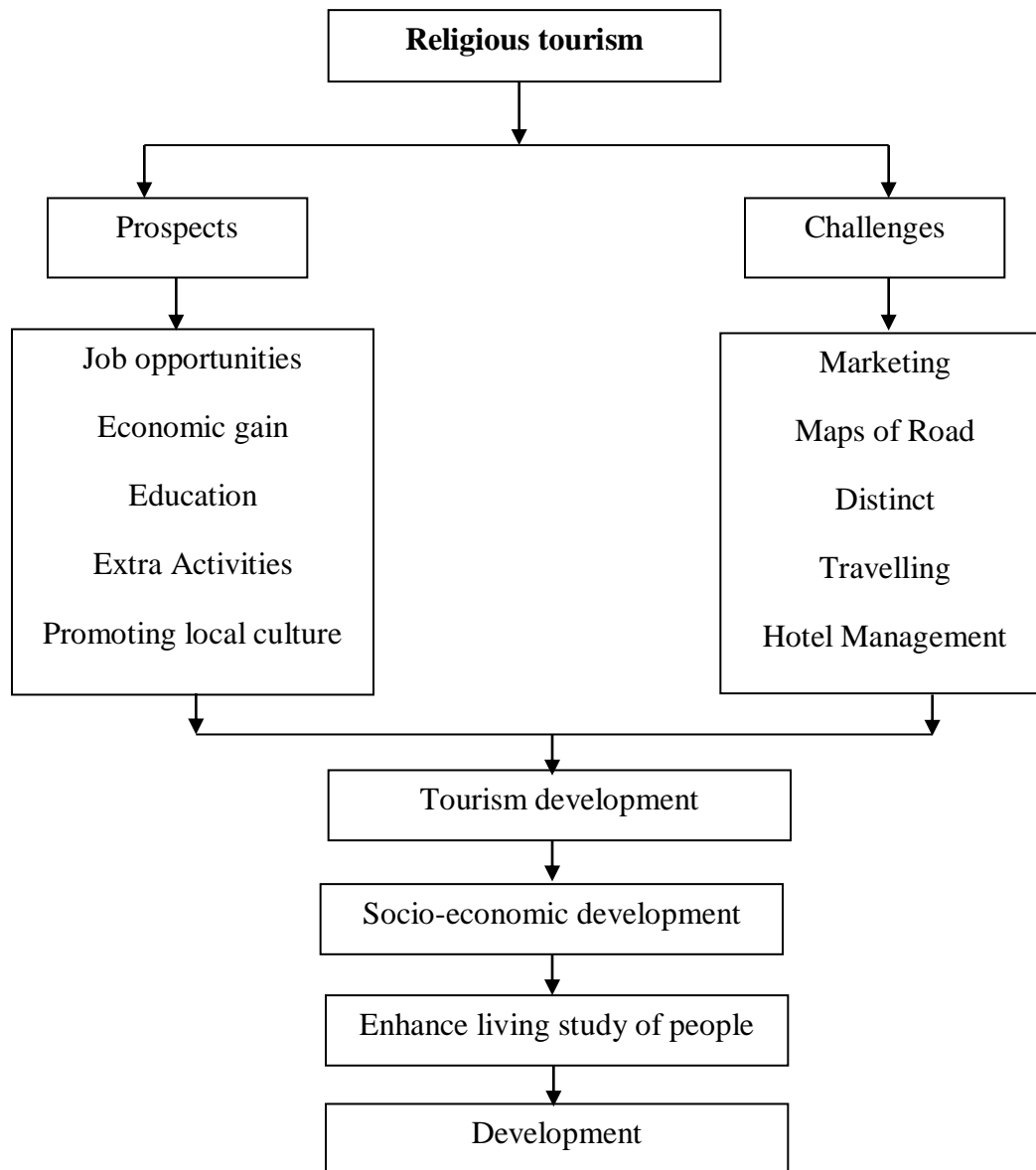
### **3.5.3 Interview with Key Informants**

Four key informants were selected for the people of collecting information of the study. They were the members of board of directors involving is capacity of one Chairman, one vice chairman, one treasury and one member. The formed of key information interview guideline is in Annex IV.

### **3.6 Procedure of Data Analysis and Presentation**

The collect data were edited, coded, classified and tabulated for data organization. The quantitative data have been presented in tabular form and suitable statistical tools like percentage, ratio, etc. has been adopted for data analysis. Pie- chart, bar diagram has been presented to make figure attractive. The quantitative data have been interpreted and analyzed in descriptive way based on their numerical characteristics.

### 3.7 Conceptual Framework of the Study



Rural tourism is economic impact and socio-cultural impact, environment impact and infrastructure development. Economic gain by local products entrepreneurship development and promoting local culture and marketing. The tourism is increase living standard such as promoting local costume.

Harmonize relationship among community people between tourist and community people and development awareness of village tourism. Lastly, Leads overall development and Reduces rural poverty in Nepal.

Religious tourism in the prospects and challenges two sector. The descriptive the prospects has been job opportunities, economic gain, education sector, extra activities and promoting local culture in the parts. Challenges sector in the marketing, maps of road, distinct, travelling and hotel management in parts. The conceptual framework of the study in the tourism development, socio-economic development, enhance living study of people and development in the framework.



## **CHAPTER –IV**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF SURVEY DATA**

#### **4.1 Introduction to the Study Area**

This Dakshinkali municipality in the south of Kathmandu district is familiar with historical, religious and cultural, tourist sites. The declaration of this Dakshinkali municipality of Lalitpur district in the east, Makwanpur district in the west, Kirtipur, Chandragiri municipality in the north and Makawanpur district on the south is scheduled to be held on 2017 December 10, according to the decision of the Government of Nepal, according to the decision of the Council of Ministers, Chalnakhel, Satidevi, Sheshnarayan, Dakshinkali, TalkuDuduchour and Chhaimale. The capital of the country has been the municipal office of the Kathmandu Valley from around 18 km to Kathmandu.

There is plenty of tourism opportunities in this municipality, due to religious and historical holy power, religious sites, filled with various fundamental cultures, natural heritage. The south-eastern municipal city is a unique pattern of culture filled with cultural heritage, which has historical significance.

This is a place of biological diversity and rich heritage of natural heritage and shared settlement of diverse species, language-speaking and family members. The second half of Asia and Nepalese first water project, Chandrajyoti, has been present in the municipality. This municipality has taken an abundance of potential to live in itself, religious, tourist and economically. Culturally celebrated HarishankarJatra and BajrayoginiJatra are present in major municipalities of this city.

##### **4.1.1 Introduction of Dakshainakali**

The Dakshainakali temple situated in the Kathmandu district of Nepal is the sacred place of the Hindu Goddess Kali Bhagwati, an incarnation of Parvati. Dakshainakali was known as Goddess of wishful filing and famous for the pilgrimage tourism spot and the

gateway of reaching heaven. It has been recognized not only in Nepal but also out of the countries as one of the most important religious places, so the climate is very healthy and pleasant. It means this is a place of heaven everything remains calm and quite. People from different parts of Nepal and India visit this place for wishful filing.

Dakshainakali is the focal points of pilgrimage in Nepal it is believed that the goddess Dakshainakali fulfills the wishes of its devotees, situated 18 kms South of Kathmandu valley. Dakshainakali is one of the holist pilgrimage spot for Hindus. The place of Dakshainakali is famous for the temple of Goddess.

The Dakshainakali temple is set in a square and looks across a massive sacred magnolia tree. The temple is four storied with tiered pagoda style roofs and lies on a square pedestal. In 1996, brass plates were installed on the roof. The entrance to the temple is in the southwest direction and is marked by one stone, which is the sacrificial pillar.

Goddess Dakshinkali is situated at a hilly place nearby pharping located at a distance of 18 km. South from Kathmandu valley. This Goddess Dakshinkali is recorgnised as a very important alter of Divine Energy. The temple of the Goddess Dakshinkali is renowned by the name of the Goddess herself in national and international areas. There is a belief that the Goddess Dakshinkali which was being respected as incorporeal and spiritual gave a Darshain (To show one's own appearance) to King PratapMalla in his dream at night and advised the king that the be made manifeste by setting up the idol of the Goddess. Accordingly he king ordered to prepare the stone-idol of the Goddess Dakshinkali which is also known as DakshinkaliAamnaayanaayikaa, and performed the work of consecrating the image of Goddess in the temple if a traditional manner pertaining to the Tantras at the meeting place of two holi rivulets named as Poornabati (emblem of completeness) and Udhdarbati(emblem of salvation). (Since the ruling period of King PratapMalla was from 1698 to 1731 Bikram Era, therefore it is assumed that the consecration of image of the Goddess Dakshinkali was held in the same period.) The incarnation of the Goddess Dakshinkali is of the Goddess Chamundaand is postured at of a corpse. There are image of Goddess of Saptamatrika (Seven Divine Mothers) such as Naarsinghi, Indrayani, Baraahi, Vaishnavi, Kumari,

Maaheshwari and Braahim and he God Ganesh installed to the right of the Goddess Dakshinkali and the image of the Lord Bhairav is installed at the front. When road transport was not available, the devotees of the Goddess used to go on foot from Kathmandu valley. The way to go to the temple of the Goddess was also the shortest trek-route for India which helped to publicise the venerableness of the Goddess Dakshinkali extensively.

#### **4.1.2 Mother of the Goddess Dakshinkali**

There is a stone-idol located at south-west corner at a distance of about a furlong at the hill above from the temple of Goddess Dakshinkali. According to the hearsay of the local people, the Divine Energy of the said stone idol was very much violent and to mitigate the violence of the said idol, the stone-image of the Goddess was established. The said stone-idol is known as the mother of the Goddess Dakshinkali.

#### **4.2 Level of Tourism Infrastructure Development**

The development of tourism depends upon the infrastructure facilities of destination place. Those facilities determine the geographical location of any country. It includes the various aspects such as transportation (road, air, water) communication, electricity, drinking water and so on. Beside these facilities Tea shop, Flower shop, suitable environment, culture and traditions are also influencing factors for tourism development.

Among the various religious places, Dakshainakali is one of the important religious places of Nepal. Thousands of tourists are visiting Nepal for a long time. The infrastructure facilities are not developed properly but comparatively those facilities are improving then the previous year. Available infrastructures facilities having in Dakshainakali are given below.

### **4.2.1 Transportation**

Tourism and transportation facilities are the interrelated subject matters the tourism industry developed with the development of transportation. It is making possible to travel from one place to another. Similarly, it makes the travel fast, easy and effective. The volume of the tourist depends upon the transportation facilities of that place. Because of the transportation facilities, the world is becoming the global village. Every person can visit from one corner to another corner of the country and one country to another country in a short time. Dakshainakali is located hilly place because of the geographical difficulties, transportation facilities are not developed properly. Dakshinkali is far from 18 kms from Kathmandu valley.

### **4.2.2 Attraction**

Attraction is the strong component to attract the visitors. Dakshainakali have so many natural as well as manmade attractions. Dakshainakali Temple itself, view seen at Hills, forest, rivers, cold and smooth weather, Garden, Temple of Mother of the Goddess of Dakshinkali, Jhankeshwori, GopaleshworMahadev, Gorakhnath Cave, Sheshnarayan, Bajrayogini etc.

### **4.2.3 Security**

Security is one of the essential factors for tourism development. If there is no security, nobody wants to go and stay in destination place due to the poor security and conflict with in the nation. These days one of the police stations is located in Dakshainakali temple area to provide security of temple and the local people.

### **4.2.4 Communication**

Communication is also one of the important factors for tourism development. It helps to connect tourism industries, tourism product and tourists by providing information about them. Because of development of modern communication technology, we can visit the world

form our own room. In the context of Dakshainakali, it is very quite good communication facility and mobile network. Some telephone line is available which provide the service properly in case of emergency work.

#### **4.2.5 Water Supply**

Dakshainakali is located at the South side of Kathmandu Valley although there is not any water supply problem. Dakshainakalitemple surround by two clean river Poornabati and Udhdarbati. In the previous year they were facing the water development of electricity, the water supply has been made easy by the help of motor, and then it is being collected in cement and plastic tanki.

#### **4.2.6 Electricity**

Electricity is also a major factor for tourism development. Now electricity facility is available in Dakshainakali. Mainly the electricity is being used for lighting and now for different purposes such as cooking, using Refrigerator, TV, Mobile charging etc.

#### **4.2.7 Accommodation**

Accommodation is an important aspect of tourism industry. It determines the expenditure and duration of stay of tourists. Hotels motels, restaurant, resort complexes etc are accommodation facilities.

Dakshainakali has not been developed properly. Sufficient accommodation facilities are not available indeed instead of rest rooms; toilet and other required facilities are also available for the tourist. Most of the hotels are quite good and providing fooding and lodging both.

#### **4.2.8 Socio-Cultural Setting**

Nepal is a multi ethnicity country. According to the census of 2011, 131 Cast/Ethnicity groups are found in Nepal. Ethnicity is social component of population. It

reflects socio cultural characteristics of population. According to the census of 2011, total population in Dakshinkali municipality is 24297 in which males are 12104 and female 12193. More than 48 castes and ethnic groups are living harmonious relationship with each other. However, majority of them are Newar(19.5%), Brahman (15.12%), Chhetree (11.6%), Magar (11.59%), Gurung (7.74%), Tamang(7.69%), Kami (5.53%) &Sarki(4.9%).

In Dakshainakali Municipality, Total House Hold no. is 1392, Total population is 6203, among them male are 2876 & Female are 3327. However, our study area confined within Dakshainakali Temple area, there are about 274 no. of House Holds. Gurung, Brahman, Chhetree, Magar, Newar&Tamang are mostly found within the study area.

#### **4.2.9 Important Festivals in Dakshainakali**

According to the local people except the regular worship Dashainand other Hindu festivals on the special day of special month people celebrate very greatly in Dakshainakali. Among them MulJatra is the famous festival of Dakshainakali. Bajrayoginijatra, Krishna jatra, KartikNach are celebrated by Newars in the special occasion at Dakshainakali temple. BhajanKirtan is one of the entertainment activities which attract visitors, conducted and organized by the Dakshainakali area development committee.

#### **4.3State of Tourism**

Different information's were collected to know the present situation of tourism in Dakshainakali. Mainly that information was collected form primary and some from secondary sources. In this chapter, that information are tabulated, interpreted and analyzed in different topic.

##### **4.3.1 Source of Information**

Dakshainakali is located in remote area of Kathmandu District. It is not well developed form the tourism point of view. Here is not well management about advertisement of Dakshainakali. Similarly, little information is published about Dakshainakali but

thousands of tourists come to visit per year. Different tourists got information from different sources, which are given below.

**Table 4.1: Pilgrims Source of Information**

S.N	Items	No. of Tourist	Percentage
1.	Neighbor and friends	28	46.66
2.	Book and newspaper	17	28.33
3.	Radio and television	8	13.33
4.	Travel agencies	3	5.00
5.	Others	4	6.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

The above table shows that out of the 60 tourists 28 (46.66%) got information by neighbour and friend or relatives. Likewise 17(28.33%) got by book and newspapers. Similarly, 8 (13.33%) got information by radio and television. Only 3 (5%) got information by travel agencies and 4 (6.66%) got by other sources of information. It shows that neighbour and friend were the main source of information about Dakshainakali but other sources playing normal role regarding information for the tourist who visit Dakshainakali temple.

#### **4.3.2 Duration of Stay**

The duration of stay is determined by the natural environment, accommodation facilities entertainment and recreational activity of the destination place. In the context of Dakshainakali, tourists don't want to stay for long time; the duration of stay of tourist is given below.

**Table 4.2: Pilgrims Duration of stay in Dakshainakali**

S.N	Duration of stay	No. of tourist	Percentage
1.	One day	60	100.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

The given table shows that out of the 60 visitors 100.00 percent one day. It shows that the most of the visitors only one day tourist stayed in Dakshainakali.

#### **4.3.3 Expenditure Pattern**

The expenditure pattern depends upon the nature and the condition of tourist and the tourist's product of destination place. In the context of Dakshainakali, most of the tourists were domestic and coming from various districts entire the nation. Similarly, foreigners also belonged to most of the Indians and the middle and lower class categories. So the expenditure pattern of the tourist in Dakshainakali is given below.

**Table 4.3: Expenditure Pattern of the Pilgrims**

S.N	Expenditure Amount in NRs./Head	No. of Tourist	Percentage
1.	Below 500	19	31.66
2.	500-1000	37	61.66
3.	1000 Above	4	6.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

The above table clarifies that out of 60 tourists, 19 (31.66%) spent below 500 rupees and 37 (61.66%) tourists expenditure was in between 500-1000 rupees. Only 4 (6.66%) tourist spent above 1000 rupees.





#### 4.3.4 Purpose of Visit

The desire of the people was different so far as their purpose of visiting was concerned. The tourists of Dakshainakali visited for different purpose, which are given below by making table.

**Table 4.4: Pilgrims purpose of visit in Dakshainakali**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Purpose of visits</b>	<b>No. of tourist</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Worship the God	34	56.66
2.	Pleasure and relax	11	18.33
3.	Observe the place	7	11.66
4.	To fulfill the desire	5	8.33
5.	All of the above	3	5.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

Above table shows that most of the tourists 34 (56.66%) visited for religious purpose or worship the God, 11 (18.33%) tourists visited for pleasure and entertainment and 7 (11.66%) visited for observing the place but 5 (8.33%) tourist visited for the fulfill the desire, and only 3 (5%) tourists visited for all purpose such as pleasure, entertainment, to fulfill the desire, worship the god and observe the new place. It shows that mainly 56.66 percent visited for religious purposes and other 43.34 percent visited religion as the second purpose of visiting.

#### 4.3.5 Frequency of Visits to

The attraction and facilities of the destination place play the vital role for tourists. The visiting time of tourist in Dakshainakali is given below with the help of table.

**Table 4.5: Pilgrims frequency of visits to Dakshainakali**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Times of visit</b>	<b>No. of tourist</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	One time	38	63.33
2.	Two times	14	23.33
3.	More than two times	8	13.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

Out of the 60 Pilgrims 38 (63.33%) expressed that it was their first visit in Dakshainakali. Similarly, 14(23.33) expressed having second visit and only 8 (13.33) tourists visited more than two times. It was found that when the desire of the tourist fulfilled after visiting the Dakshainakali, they visited second times and referred to go this place for their neighbour.

#### **4.3.6 Current Facilities**

Dakshainakali is becoming a popular religious tourism sports since long time. Because of the geographical difficulties there is problem to develop the infrastructure facilities. Since their origins programs were partially succeeded. Anyway, some of the facilities are available in Dakshainakali. That's why the opinion about the facility of Businessmen and hotel owners is given below.

**Table 4.6: Current Facilities and Response of Businessmen of Dakshainakali**

S.N	Facilities	Conditions of facilities							
		Exce- llent	%	Good	%	Ba d	%	Don't know	%
1.	Transport	2	6.67	11	36.67	17	56.67	0	0.00
2.	Electricity	19	63.33	8	26.67	3	10.00	0	0.00
3.	Communicatio n	21	70.00	7	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.67
4.	Health service	5	16.67	20	66.67	2	6.67	3	10.00
5.	Water supply	3	10.00	17	56.67	10	33.33	0	0.00
6.	Security	3	10.00	20	66.67	3	10.00	4	13.33
7.	Sanitation	7	23.33	18	60.00	5	16.67	0	0.00
8.	Toilet	2	6.67	9	6.00	17	56.67	2	6.67
9.	Environment	17	56.67	12	40.00	0	0.00	1	3.33
10.	Behavior of people	16	53.33	13	43.33	1	3.33	0	0.00

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

**Note: Condition of Facilities**

**1 = Excellent** – when a particular facility is sufficient

**2 = Good** - when a particular facility is Satisfactory

**3 = Bad** - when a particular facility is not supply adequately or difficult to use

**4 = Don't know** - when particular facility respondents don't have any idea about the facility

The above table shows that when tourists are directly exposed to the facilities, they tend to be more accurate. But in some cases they were confused about the particular facilities. Most of the respondent replied having excellent condition about communication, Electricity and Environment of Dakshainakali. Similarly water supply, Health services, Sanitation, and behavior of local people were in satisfactory condition. Likewise, the facility of toilets, rest houses were in bad condition. But some respondent were unknown about some facilities.

#### 4.3.7 Local people's Response on current facilities

Permanent Residents of Dakshainakali core area is known as local people of this study. Most of them were taken by structured questionnaire, which is given below.

**Table 4.7: Local people's Response on current facilities available at Dakshainakali**

S.N	Facilities	Conditions of facilities							
		Exce-llent	%	Good	%	Ba- d	%	Don't know	%
1.	Transport	1	3.33	9	30.00	20	66.67	0	0.00
2.	Electricity	17	56.67	11	36.67	2	6.67	0	0.00
3.	Communicatio n	19	63.33	10	0.00	1	3.33	0	0.00
4.	Health service	4	13.33	19	63.33	7	23.33	0	0.00
5.	Water supply	3	10.00	15	50.00	12	40.00	0	0.00
6.	Security	4	13.33	21	70.00	3	10.00	2	6.67
7.	Sanitation	7	23.33	18	60.00	4	13.33	1	3.33
8.	Toilet	1	3.33	13	6.00	14	46.67	2	6.67
9.	Environment	20	66.67	9	30.00	0	0.00	1	3.33
10.	Behaviour of people	15	50.00	13	43.33	2	6.67	0	0.00

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

**Note: Condition of Facilities**

**1 = Excellent** – when a particular facility is sufficient

**2 = Good** - when a particular facility is Satisfactory

**3 = Bad** - when a particular facility is not supply adequately or difficult to use

**4 = Don't know** - when particular facility respondents don't have any idea about the facility

The above table shows that most of the respondents were satisfied about the security, Sanitation, Health services, Hotels and other facilities. Similarly they were more satisfied with the Communication, Electricity, and environment condition. But they were unsatisfied about the facility of water supply, Transportation, Water Supply and Toilets and others. Likewise some of them were unknown about the facilities. It shows that local people of Dakshainakali are not negative about the available facilities. They are not serious about the problem of Dakshainakali but they are hopeful for the help by different individuals and institutions.

**4.3.8 Pilgrim's Response on Current Facilities**

Dakshainakali is familiar for religious tourism sport. But infrastructures are not developed properly. Different organizations are involving for its development but they are getting partial success. Comparatively, the condition of Dakshainakali is better than the previous year so the opinion of tourist about the facilities is given below.

**Table 4.8: Pilgrim’s response on current facilities available at Dakshainakali**

S.N	Facilities	Conditions of facilities							
		Exce-llent	%	Good	%	Bad	%	Don’t know	%
1.	Transport	5	16.67	11	36.67	6	20.00	8	26.67
2.	Electricity	0	0.00	17	56.67	4	13.33	9	30.00
3.	Communication	9	30.00	19	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.67
4.	Health service	2	6.67	9	30.00	2	6.67	17	56.67
5.	Water supply	2	6.67	17	56.67	0	0.00	11	36.67
6.	Security	4	13.33	14	46.67	8	26.67	4	13.33
7.	Sanitation	2	6.67	15	50.00	2	6.67	11	36.67
8.	Toilet	2	6.67	9	6.00	17	56.67	2	6.67
9.	Environment	17	56.67	12	40.00	0	0.00	1	3.33
10.	Behaviour of people	7	23.33	16	53.33	7	23.33	0	0.00

*Source: Field survey, 2018*

**Note: Condition of Facilities**

**1 = Excellent** – when a particular facility is sufficient

**4** = **Good** - when a particular facility is Satisfactory

**4** = **Bad** - when a particular facility is not supply adequately or difficult to use

**4** = **Don’t know** - when particular facility respondents don’t have any idea about the facility

The above table shows that most of the tourists expressed having excellent condition for Communication and natural environment. Likewise most of the tourists satisfied for the facility of Transportation, Electricity, Hotel services, sanitation and others. Toilets, Rest houses, hotels and security were inadequate in their thought. But some of the tourists were

unknown about the available facilities. It might be due to short time of duration to stay to the spot.

In the context of Dakshainakali most of the tourist were devoted Gods so they were more careful for worshipping the Goddess Dakshainakali rather than the facilities.

#### **4.4 Problems of Tourism Development in Dakshainakali**

Now tourism is becoming a great industry in the world. It is helping to build the strong national economy of many countries by providing job opportunity and earning foreign currency. In the context of Nepal, tourism is becoming an issue of challenge and opportunity. Nepal is rich in different aspects such as social, cultural, religious and natural resources. Here are very important places for tourism development. Similarly, it is providing job opportunity for thousands of unemployed Nepalese people. It is one of the major sources of earning foreign currency and balance of the defect trade, in this way it is known as opportunity sector. But in the other hand, Nepal is a country in which here are mountains and rural features. Most of the tourism spots are located in rural and mountainous area. Because of the complicated geographical structure is very difficult to develop infrastructure facilities. Similarly, some events of the country, such as plane hijacking and crash, tragic incidence in Royal palace, political instability, and others are creating problems for tourism industry. That's why it is taken as a challenging issue for tourism development in Nepal (NPC, 2003).

There are various factors to determine the problems in Dakshainakali. Mainly tourism industry, infrastructure facilities and tourism product are the interrelated subject matters for its development. In the modern situation the tourist desire facilities and like to go only to the facilitated tourist spots. In the context of Dakshainakali, various programs are performed for the development of Dakshainakali hermitage and infrastructure. Comparatively the condition is improved for that of the previous years but that is not enough for the tourists. Even if there are many problems related to different sectors, only those that have direct impact on tourism development have been stated below.



#### **4.4.1 Transportation**

Transportation play vital role to attract the tourist. However, after introducing the tourism spot became more famous and easy for travel, Bus stop in Dakshainkali to Sakhusalinadi, Dakshainkali to Ratnapark and Dakshainkali to Lagankhel in the public bus.

#### **4.4.2 Fluctuation of Tourist Arrival**

Nepal is known an all season tourist's destination place. But different tourism spots are located in different parts of the country and they are familiar for different purposes in certain places in certain time. The number increase as a result of this the place becomes crowded. It is the main problem in tourism industry. In such cases, neither tourists get facilities nor do business men get opportunity for long time. Dakshainkali is also facing such problems/. Most of the tourists come in certain period and festivals but in other days there is less participation of tourists. It creates different problems for tourist and local people

#### **4.4.3 Information Publicity and Advertisement**

Dakshainkali is an important religious place of Nepal. Tourists come from different parts of India. But there is the lack of advertisement. Consequently the tourists who have the desire to visit can't get information. Without adequate information, publicity and advertisement no place is known by the visitors. No guidelines, books, pamphlet, historical writings and caption are founded.

#### **4.4.4 Management**

The trust, treasury and fund of temple is not properly managed. No transparent of 'veti'. Unnecessary huddle for tourist and long time queue for short period worship, poor management of sanitation in temple area, ritual slaughter of animals.

#### **4.4.5 Dakshainakali in Need of Restoration**

The highly acclaimed Dakshainakali temple is currently in plight. After the disastrous earthquake in 1934, Dakshainakali's southwest portion began to tilt. The entrance to the temple has digressed from its silver doorframe and the wood frames are also decaying. Two colossal black wooden pillars supporting the temple have also shifted positions, causing the temple to incline. Mice and cockroaches can be seen crawling on the temple premises. The earthquake on November 13, 2011 with its epicenter in northeast Kathmandu further weakened the temple's structure because of which the temple base depressed into the ground. The slopes next to the temple have faced numerous mudslides creating a threat to the temple. According to a report submitted by the Department of Archaeology (DoA) and the Ministry of Culture (MoC) in 2011, the wooden planks supporting the temple are swarming with termites. The improper channeling of water has led to the decay of the temple's brick foundation.

#### **4.5 Prospects of Tourism Development in Dakshainakali**

Nepal is known as destination place for pilgrimage tourists. Various places are known as religious places so it has long history of religious tourist. Among the many tourism spots of Nepal, Dakshainakali is one of the important religious places for Hindus. It is popular in national and international (especially India) level (Dhakal, 2058 BS). So many tourists come to see the pagoda style of temple. Since long time it has not developed properly because of which here are various problems and prospects for tourism development which are given below.

Prospects of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, social cultural, religious elements of that place. Some tourism spots have multiple features and some have mono features and some have mono features so those features determine the tourist follow that place. In the context of Dakshainakali, it is mono feature tourism spot of Kathmandu district. Some components about prospects of tourism development are as follows.



#### **4.5.1 Religious Faith**

Religious faith is the most important aspect to motivate the human being. More or less all people are faithful with god in different ways. So, millions of tourists are visiting in different religious places per year. Among those places Dakshainakali is an important religious place for Hindus; mainly there are two religious aspects about the attraction of Dakshainakali.

First: it is destination place for domestic Nepali and foreign (especially Indian) tourist. These tourists have genetic faith about God and Goddesses. So they come to visit Dakshainakali.

Second: it is believed that, after visiting Dakshainakali the desire of the tourists is fulfilled and various tourists are still hopeful about the faith.

In this way, Dakshainakali is becoming a popular destination place for Hindu. Thousands of tourists from different parts of the country are visiting every year among the various tourists. So all of Hindu pilgrimages want to visit Dakshainakali and those people who had visited Dakshainakali refer to visit this place for their neighbors and friends.

#### **4.5.2 Environment Friendly**

Climate and environment of this place is the another important aspect for tourists. Dakshainakali is located at the surroundings of hill and orange trees and the climate is appropriate, healthy and pleasant. Blissful movement and quiet environment makes most of the tourist very self satisfaction.

#### **4.5.3 Cultural Attraction**

Festivals and events are also of short duration of primary attraction. The use of festivals as an instrument for tourism development has gained worldwide momentum in recent years. Fairs, festivals and other community run special events are a growing force in tourism industry and new ones are being created each year (Chacko And Schaffer, 1993).

Festivals and events add attraction in a destination for tourists. In Dakshainakali, there are variety of festivals and cultural events promoted by Newari caste and ethnical groups and communities, such as Harishankarjatra, Bajrayoginijatra, Krishna jatra, Sheshnarayanmela, Gaijatra, bhajankirtan and many folk music (local songs) is organized in the Dakshainakali temple area.

#### **4.5.4 Hospitality**

Hospitality can be defined as the reception and entertainment of guests or strangers with empathy, kindness and an overall concern for their well-being. It is at the heart of all tourism and without providing a friendly and welcoming environment for visitors, tourism cannot be developed successfully. Touristic place have hospitality based on their culture and environment for attracting tourist and growth of the economy. In Dakshainakali, People are very cooperative, friendly and helpful. Their behavior towards tourist satisfaction is the ample example which helps to increase the observer and stay a long period.

#### **4.5.5 Temple and Caves**

The temple of Dakshainakali, the Gorakhnath cave, Bajrayogini temple, Sheshnarayan temple, Gopaleshwor Temple, Jhamkeshwori, Southern Manakamana, Setidevi temple, Bandevi temple are the major attraction in the Dakshainakali temple area.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

Tourism industry is becoming an important source for earning foreign exchange and employment generation industry in the world, and Nepal is also not far away from that fact. Every year millions of tourists visit Nepal form different purposes. Among them, pilgrimage tourists are playing important role in tourism industry. According to the record of Tourism stat 2012, it covered 13.7 percent. Here are very important religious places so Nepal is called as a home of Gods and land of festivals. Among them Dakshainakali is one of the important religious places for Hindus.

This study is mainly focuses on the problems and prospects of Dakshainakali form tourism point of view. It is hoped that, it has useful for different individuals and organized institutions. This study was mainly based on the primary data but some essential information was taken from different publications, articles, books dissertations of related field. Similarly different methods were used to conduct this study. Local people of Dakshainakali, tourists, businessmen and well-known person about Dakshainakali become the universe of this study. The summaries of major findings of the study are as follows:

- Dakshainakali is located at 1,302 meter high hill and it becomes very pleasure for the tourist in the orange season (winter season).
- Dakshainakali is production land for orange rather than food crops.
- Mainly Newar, kshetri, Bhraman, Tamang are the main cast of the study area.
- Temple of Goddess Dakshainakali, Gorakhnatha cave, Bajrayogini Temple, Sheshnarayantemple are the important places of Dakshainakali.
- Harishankarjatra, Bajrayoginijatra, Gaijatra, Kartiknach is famous festival in the Study area.
- Among many tourist 60 were taken as respondent of this study.

- Neighbours and friends (46.66%) were the main sources of getting information about Dakshainakali. Similarly some tourists got information by radio, book and newspaper.
- Expenditure patterns of tourist are very poor. Local people are not getting the proper benefits from the tourist.
- High percentage (68.33%) of tourist stay only one day and 63.33 percent are visited first time at Dakshainakali.
- The response of tourist, businessman and local people, the current facilities of Dakshainakali is quite satisfactory.
- Religious faith, environment friendly, handicraft, orange garden, scenic attraction are the development tools for tourism prospective.
- Transportation, management, publicity, fluctuation of tourist creates the major problem for the development of religious tourism in Dakshainakali.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

This study was conducted about the problems and prospects of religious tourism of Dakshainakali. That's why different information's were taken from tourists, local people, businessmen, owners and others. According to the information and observation, following conclusion has been taken which is given below.

Both domestic and foreign tourists came to visit Dakshainakali but there was dominant role of domestic tourists. Religious faith is the main attraction of Dakshainakali so most of the tourists were visited for religious purpose. Similarly, better climate and weather, wonderful scene are another attraction of Dakshainakali. Security, water supply, transport, communication were taken as the main problem by many tourist, businessmen and local people. Tourists came to worship the god from long distance by facing many problems but they were not worried about their visit. Besides the temple of Dakshainakali, there are not another movable and attractive places and facilities for tourists so most of the tourists stayed for very short duration.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Dakshainakali is one of the important religious tourism spots of Nepal. Here are various possibilities for tourism development but it is facing different problems. So following recommendations should be taken up to promote further tourism development in Dakshainakali.

- First of all the government should conduct survey and research of Dakshainakali in different aspects such as, problems, prospects management and required facilities.
- Mainly transportation facility is the main problem of Dakshainakali so it should be solve as soon as possible.
- Specially, there is problem of well lodging and fooding for tourists so comfortable lodge should be conducted for those tourists.
- Temples, halls and other buildings are in poor condition so those temples and buildings should be renovated and reconstructed.
- Most of the tourist wants to take more entertainment in their visiting time so religious entertainment activities should be began in Dakshainakali.
- There is not actual record about number of tourist and other features such as, age, sex, nationality, purpose of visit and others. It might useful for its evaluation and further management.
- Even a single book is not available in Dakshainakali about it establishment and development of this place so such types of books, religious books and other publications should be kept in Dakshainakali. It could helpful for the researcher and tourist.
- The study is only focus on present status of Dakshainakali temple area and problems and prospects of pilgrimage tourism in Dakshainakali. There are immense opportunities at outer periphery of the study area such as Gorakhnath cave, Bajrayogini temple, SheshnarayanMandir. It is better to study in holistic approach and find out the problems and prospects for entire area for the development not only for pilgrimage tourism but also for the best tourism spots for all seasons and all tourists.

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## **Annex I**

### **Observation Checklist**

Observes things

- i) Road condition
- ii) Sanitation
- iii) Cleaning
- iv) Toilet condition
- v) Flower shops condition
- vi) Decoration of temple area
- vii) Education
- viii) Economic gain
- ix) Job Opportunities
- x) Marketing
- xi) Tea shop

**Annex II**  
**Questionnaire for Local People**

Personal Data:

Name:

Age:

Occupation:

Education:

Sex: M / F

Marital Status: Married/Unmarried

Family Member:

Male: Female:

Questionnaire:

1) Household Information

S.N.	Name of person	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation

2) From where you get your necessary goods?

Local market ( )      Kathmandu ( )      Other ( )

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

Normal ( )      Good ( )

Bad ( )      don't know ( )

4) Which types of facilities are provided for the tourists?

Lodging/ fooding ( )      Worship materials ( ) Other ( )

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

Normal ( )                      Standard ( )

Average ( )                      don't know ( )

6) How many days they live in Dakshainkali ?

One ( )                      Two ( )

Three ( )                      More then three days ( )

7) How many times the special fair held in Dakshainkali in a Year?

.....

8) In which fair or months Maximum tourists come in Dakshainkali ?

.....

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

Transportation ( )                      Electricity ( )

Communication ( )                      Health service ( )

Water supply ( )                      Security ( )

Sanitation ( )                      Hotel service( )

Rest house( )                      Toilet ( )

Environment ( )

Behavior of local people ( )

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

.....

11) Have you paid tax to the government?

Yes..... No.....

If yes mention amount.....

12) How many people get the employment in your business?

No of employees ( ) In house ( )

Outside ( )

13) Is this business sufficient for livelihood?

Yes ( ) Not ( ) If not what do you do other?

14) How much money they (tourist) spent per day during the staying?

Mention amount in Rs.....

15) According to your opinion, what are the main problems of Dakshinkali for tourist development?

Lack of infrastructure facilities ( )

Accommodation problems ( )

Security ( )

Advertisement ( )

Attraction ( )

If any another .....

16) In your opinion, how tourism can be developed in Dakshainkali ?

Developed the infrastructure facility ( )

Manage the security problem ( )

By maintaining the religious and cultural products ( )

All of other ( )

If other specific ( ..... )

17) What you like to give Suggestion and comment for the tourism development of Dakshainkali

.....  
.....



### Annex III

## Questionnaire for the study of Pilgrimage Tourism at Dakshainkali Temple

### Questionnaire related with Pilgrims

#### A) General Information.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Age : \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality : \_\_\_\_\_

District : \_\_\_\_\_

VDC : \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation : \_\_\_\_\_

Language: \_\_\_\_\_

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

Education : \_\_\_\_\_

#### B) Specific Information

##### 1) How do you know about Dakshainkali ?

Neighbour and friends	
Book and newspaper	
Radio and television	

Travel agencies	
Others	

2) Is this your first visit in Dakshainkali?

Yes ( )                      No ( )

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

Two times ( )    Three times ( )    More than three times ( )

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

Yes ( )    No ( )

5) If yes, what kinds of change?

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

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

Pleasure and entertainment ( )    Observe the new place ( )

Worship the God ( )    Fulfill the desire ( )

All of the above ( )    If other Specific (.....)

7) How many days will you stay in Dakshainkali?

One day ( )    Two days ( )    Three days ( )    More than three days ( )

8) How do you evaluate the existing Facilities in Dakshainkali, please indicate the proper number as follows *i.e. 1 for excellent, 2 for good, 3 for bad and 4 for unknown.*

Transportation ( )      Electricity ( )      Water supply ( )  
Security ( )      Sanitation ( )      Hotels service ( )  
Rest house ( )      Toilet ( )      Environment ( )  
Entertainment ( )      Behavior of local people ( )

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

Lack of infrastructure facilities ( )      Problems of accommodation ( )  
Facilities ( )      Security ( )      Economic problems ( )  
Advertisement ( )      All of above ( )      Non of above ( )  
If any other problems (.....)

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

Developed the infrastructure facilities ( )  
By maintaining the religious and cultural Products ( )  
By increasing the accommodation facilities ( )  
All of above ( )  
If other (.....)

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

Yes ( )      No ( )

12) Would you like to give some suggestions and comments for the tourism development of Dakshinkali.

.....

## **Amex IV**

### **Question for key informants Interview**

- i) What is the status of tourism in the area?
- ii) What are the major tourism attraction?
- iii) What are the problem of tourism development?
- iv) What are the prospects of tourism development?
- v) What can be done for the important of tourism development?

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