

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal, one of the most unique, exotic and remote destination in the tourism map of the world, is unquestionably a country teemed with countless natural wonders and exhilarating old historical monuments and heritage sites. It is rich in tourism attractions whether natural or cultural with its attractive, marketable landscapes and its unique biodiversity; all the tourism attractions of Nepal are world class. Tourists are attracted to Nepal by lush Terai jungles, the beautiful peaks of Himalayas, terraced farmlands, glistening rivers, wildlife activities and rich cultures and heritages. Such places offer big potentiality for development of tourism that, is considered as an easy source of income, requires relatively less investment and provides many jobs, and develops relation among people from distance.

Surrounded by India on three sides; on its south, east and west, while the north part of the country, borders with Tibet Autonomous Region People's Republic of China and located between 80°4' and 88°12' east longitude and 26°22' and 30°27' north latitude Nepal, represents a blend of ancient history, vibrant cultures and scenic grandeur. With an area of 1,47,181 sq km, Nepal is a country of enormous physical and cultural diversity. Even across a distance of 150 km south-north the elevation rises from less than 100 meters above mean sea level to the peak of Mt Everest at 8,848 meter, the highest point on the earth. Due to this tremendous altitudinal variation, the country embraces all climate types from tropical to arctic. Though the country occupies just 0.03 percent of the world's landmass, it is a beautiful small Himalayan country having

ten of the world's highest peaks over 8000 meter. Its natural and cultural tourism attractions have been well suited for international tourism.

Since ancient times, Nepal is known as “Abode of the Gods” as such many visitors from China and India visited Nepal as pilgrims to worship at pilgrimage places like Lumbini, Pashupatinath, Muktinath, Baraha Chhetra, Swoyambhunath, Boudhanath, Sworgadwari, Chhayachhetra, Goraksha Ratan Nath pith and many other sites of religious and cultural interests. Fortunately, Nepal has some of the most valued religious sites in the world. The area of tourism expand in Nepal mainly after the revolution when the gates of Nepal were opened to all the foreigners in 2007 B.S. Nepal further expanded the diplomatic relations with other world organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, WTO, etc, after getting the membership to the UNO in 1950 - Nepal became famous in the outside world.

This ancient land, with its unique cultural, religious, linguistic, topographical, and ethnic diversity, has all that a country dependent on tourism could possibly desire. It has something for everyone, whether it is an adventurer, the poet in search of peace and tranquility, or hardcore professionals like anthropologists, sociologists, and ornithologists, linguists and historians. The range in interest is so wide and diverse that one short visit to this country would just not be enough. With the unique socio-cultural treasures such as nature-friendly and people-friendly traditions and behaviors, Nepal is well known for magnet of tourism: it has immense potentiality for tourism development.

Ecologically divided into three main divisions running east to west: Himalayan region, the region which ranges between 4,877 meters to 8848 meters from sea level, which comprises 35% of the land area of the

country; Middle Hills, covering 42 percent of the land of the country, located between the mountains and the terai region, lies between the altitudes of 610 meters to 4877 meters above the sea level; and the southern low land region Terai which occupies 23 percent of the land area of the country is a flat tropical belt full of fertile soils and dense forests, Nepal, administratively, is divided into five development regions, fourteen zones and seventy five districts. Among 75 districts Dang is one of the compelling destination for many visitors.

Dang, having various attractive destinations for tourists lies between 27°38' to 28° 29' east longitudes and 82°2' to 82°5' north latitude in Midwestern Development Region as one of the enchanting five districts of Rapti Zone. Ranging from 213 metres at Sisahaniya VDC Vanpur to the top of Dang Hansipur VDC Arkhale at 2058 meters above mean sea level across a distance of 90 kilometer east to west and 72 km north to south, it, having 39 Village Development Committee among them 5 VDCs in hilly areas and the rest 34 in plain landscape, and two Municipalities: Tulsipur and Ghorahi, spread over an areas of 2955 km² or 2,95,500 hectares having 1,92,955 hectares or more than 65 percent of total area as for forest area and 69,950 hectares as for agriculture land. Dang with three valleys: one Asia's largest valley, "Dang valley," a small valley, "Tuidang valley" and other "Dewkhuri valley" have a huge tourism potential which has its unique nature besides cultural heritages and religious\traditional practices. The two main rivers Raptinadi and Babainadi with fresh water run south-east-wards joining three fertile valleys. Dang is really a wonderful area for different tourisms: religious tourism, rural tourism, ecotourism, entertainment tourism, business tourism and educational tourism. The main inhabitants of Dang are Tharu, Chhetri, Brahmins, Yogi, Magar, Gurung, Abudhi, different lower

caste represent as different beautiful flowers in a garden. The famed, Tharu people, whose lives are interwoven with the wonderful culture, and Magar people with different culture add the colorful distinct touch to the Dang experience. Mainly south part of the district is colored with Farasahiya Nach of Yadav, Barka Nach, Laththa Nach, Shakhya-paiya Nach and different dances of Tharu and Bhume Nach, Seringne Nach of Magar paints the north part of the district. Sawarikot, which bears political history of Dang is related with Tharu Rajya, Chhilli Rajya and neighbor states like Bajhang and Udayapur Rajyas Goraksha Ratan Nath Pith which lies in Ghorahi the headquarter of Dang between two rivers Katuwa and Sisne, is important from historical point of view and in addition it is famous for Nath culture. Moreover Gadhichheda which is related with the integration process of king Prithvi Narayan Shah, Chhillikot which is famous with historical and religious spectacles, Bigule Dhunga, Dhaulubagiya, Banshgadhi, Mathorya, Bar Bardiunhak Laththa, siddha Bhagabantanath's Samadhi, Bulbulya, are some of the important historical places. Sukaura is not less important for researchers or historians. Sociologically and Anthropologically Dang is rich for research because Mashot khola, Arjun Khola and Tuidang area thought to be the area where pre- historic men used to wander.

The climate of the district is warm and in hottest part of the district, though sometimes summer temperatures may rise as high as 39.9°C. The vegetation and forest type are wooded land and the riverine forest. Monkeys, common leopard, wild cat, wild dog, jackal, lizards, crocodiles, snakes, deer, wild boar, rabbits are some of the wild animals found in Dang.

Diverse cultural, historical, religious and natural features of Dang excite the imagination and calls up visions of the exotic. Trekking way such as Ghorahi, to sworgadwari, rafting in Rapti and Babainadi have most

potential for tourism development. The district has nourished some of the world's most ancient cultures and religions: hindu, Buddhism, Christianity, muslim and different nature related culture of different ethnic groups. Goraksh Ratan Nath temle, Ambikeswory temple, Rihar, Dharapani, Sitalpur, Barhakune, Shiva Mandir, Ghanibagia are some of the renoun destinations for religious tourists. Chamera Gufa, Purandhara Jharana, Jakhera Tal,Charinge Daha, Gauri Gaun Tal, Kichenidaha, Jyamiredaha, Kamal Pokhari Ghanibagiya, Pipaldanda Pokhari, Bargaddi, Bhotedaha, Tarinatal, Sun Chhahara, Harikise Pahara, Dhimdhime are some of the beautiful ecological magnets for tourists. For its superlative natural and cultural characteristics DDC, hotels of Dang and different tourism related organizations jointly lunched the discovery and exposition programme, establishing Tourism Information Centre in Hotel Madhuban, in collaboration with local people to conserve historical, cultural and natural treasures in the district.

Ghorahi being the headquarter of Dang is important business centre not only of district but also of the whole Rapti zone. Ghorahi is famous for cultural, religious and historical sites in addition Barhakunet Daha, Kamal Pokhari, Jyamire Daha, Pipaldanda Pokhari and four fresh water flowing rivers: Sisne khola, Katuwa Khola, Sewar Khola and Gurga Khola try to fill the natural color to Ghorahi. Located between Sisne khola and Gurge khola it occupies 74.45km² area with 11 Wards among them Ward no. 10 and 11 lie in urban area and the rest in village areas and Ward no. 1,2,3,4 and 9 lie in plain area while some parts of ward no. 5,6,7,8 are hilly. More than 50 percent of the total area of the municipality is covered with three types of forests: Community forests, 34 with 2449.13 hectors, private forests, 13 with 13 hectors and government forests with 1351.87 hectors. Ghorahi with diverse land

scape offers: religious sightseeing with its several sacred sites such as Gorakcha Ratan Nath, Ambikeswory, Owm Siradi Shai Mandir, Radhakrishna Mandir, Satya Sai Mandir, Ganesh Mandir, Kalika Bhagabati Mandir, Shiv MAndir, Ghanibagiya Shiv Mandir, Namachu Bauddha Gumba and Baraha Mandir, quiet rejuvenation in its pristine surroundings and the rich cultural experience of Mid west Nepal. A shared garden of more than 40 different castes and ethnics, Ghorahi, celebrates different fares: Pirfire Mela in Chaughera and Barhakune Mela in Baraha area, at least once a year. Tharu's different dances: Badka Nach, Laththa Nach, Sakhyapaiya Nach and Magar's Bhume Nach, Saringe Nach are some of the cultural flashes among different attractions for tourists. Though most of the population are dependent upon the agricultural production, business tourism can be seen in Ghorahi because many business men from out of Dang are running successfully their business and not only that from out of Dang many customers quench their thirst in Ghorahi. Not only Religious, Cultural but also Educational and Health tourism can prove its strength in the tourism sector of Ghorahi. The art and architecture, ethnicity, traditions and customs of the local people are there to observe.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

At present, as a growth industry at a world level, tourism represents as one of the largest industries to boost foreign investment and financial reserve. It is considered as an easy source of income that requires relatively less investment and provides many jobs. However, it is essential to develop infrastructures. Though it may cause adverse result to environment, social, cultural harmony if there is no plan and is visionless development for it, it has proved not only a major force in world trade but also a vital force in the country's economic, cultural and social

development when considered it as volatile industry that flourish only in peace.

Tourism is termed as a 'peace industry' as it prospers only in peace environment and also contributes to extend the international affability among countries. Political fluctuation, banda-hadtal are major problem of the tourism development in Nepal.

Nepal, being one of the poorest countries of the world, facing various problems such as rapidly rising population, fewer possibility for developing other industries, limited scope for increasing agricultural production, growing unemployment, social discrimination, poverty and so on, yet she is very rich in natural beauty, cultural attractions such as language, dance, fares. In this context, tourism has been regarded as a means of achieving socio-cultural, economic and political development. Hills and valleys with Sawarikot, Gordhaura, Sukaura, Goraksha Ratan Nath, Jakhiratal and other attractions provide a lot of excitement to tourists. Diverse flora and funa, wild animals, and varieties of birds exposes large potentiality for tourism in Dang. People with different languages and cultures, believes and faith living in harmony respecting each other's uniqueness is another attraction for tourists. Keeping in view the above facts, District Development Committee of Dang has been trying to pay proper attention for tourism development. Dang has many tourist destinations, unique natural beauties and various cultural specialties of its own and the sustainable and visionful exploitation of these destinations offer a wide range of comparative advantages for which suitable and effective plan is needed.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The major objective of this study is to expose the hidden treasures of the study area by conducting a case study. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the problems of tourism development in the study area.
2. To explore the prospects of tourism development in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

At present, tourism is considered as an important sector of Nepalese economy that helps to correct adverse trade balance as an invisible export industry. Tourism receipt has helped to cover a significant proportion of foreign exchange gap as well as merchandise trade deficit in Nepal. It not only arguments foreign exchange earnings, the scare resources of the country but also creates employment opportunities, direct and indirect and induced employment, through backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, other service sectors etc. The money spent by foreign tourists in the country tends to percolate through many levels stipulating domestic flow of income through several streams. Tourism being a labour-intensive activity, it generates employment opportunities to the vast number of unemployed and under-employed people of the country.

The significance of tourism in Nepal is not only confined to the economic aspects but has importance from environmental and cultural aspects too. It is said that it is the advantage of tourism that has made Nepalese people realize the importance of environment conservation and have pride over the cultural heritages. Both naturally and culturally prosperous country,

Nepal, demands the economic exploitation of resources to realize full potential of tourism development in Nepal.

Despite various efforts made for its development, tourism has not been able to develop as desired because most efforts seem based on the various studies, that, though highlight the various aspects of tourism have not seemed to address the current problems of tourism in a comprehensive manner. The main purpose of the study is to bring fore the problems in the tourism and expose the prospects of tourism in Dang as the result in the whole country. The study provides very basic information and guidelines to the local people, planners, tourists and other related agencies as well as researchers about the sustainable development of tourism in Ghorahi, Dang. This study will also play a significant role for the planners and future researchers to pursue their course of action.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The present study covers only Ghorahi Municipality which located in Dang. This study focused mainly upon the possibility and problems of tourism development in the study area. The study is very specific like that of case studies. So, the conclusions drawn from this study is more indicative rather than conclusive.

The problem of getting accurate data is acute in Nepal. There were problems with the households who were mostly illiterate. Hotel owners were not only reluctant to show records and make available financial statements, but were also reluctant to answer questions. Many of the respondees had not kept systematic records. Authentic data on tourist arrival in Ghorahi was supposed to be available with DDC of Dang, Ghorahi Municipality, Tourism Board, but tragedy is that they do not have tourist statistics of Ghorahi. Tourist not only from foreign lands but

domestic (here domestic tourists means persons came from outside Dang valley for different purpose), have secured their place in the study.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized into six chapters. The first chapter described the major issues to be investigated along with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study and significance of the study. The second chapter is devoted to literature review.

The third chapter, research methodology, includes the selection of the study area, data collection tools and techniques, and data analysis.

The fourth chapter, setting of the study area, deals with the general introduction of the study area.

Chapter five contains the analysis and interpretation of the primary data. It presents the result of the survey of tourists, residents, hotels and lodges, and shopkeepers. Lastly, the conclusions are presented in chapter six. It also contains the recommendations based on findings of the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism, in general, denotes the movement of people from one place to another whether it may be within own country or second countries for different purposes. Moreover, tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon comprising many activities and experiences of hosts and guests who are away from their permanent home. Tourism is a study of man away from his usual habitat.

The word 'Tourism' is derived from the French word 'Tourisme' which originated in the nineteenth century and cited for the first time in Oxford English Dictionary in 1811, meaning "the business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure". The world Tourism Organization explains the meaning of tourist as if a person who stays at a place of country other than his own place of stay for a minimum of one night for leisure, recreation, holiday, medical treatment, study and business, family mission or meeting.

In the past, the term tourism has often been applied only to pleasure travel. This definition is too limited. Hotels, transportation, food services and shops are interested in sales to all travelers, no matter their purpose. Furthermore, if tourism involves travelling and a temporary visit to a place away from home, this change of place should be voluntary. The treatment of tourism exclusively as a form of leisure is too limiting (Przeclawski: 1993, 11). Tourism could simply be regarded as the process of the change of place in space by an individual or a group of people, a temporary change of the place of sojourn (Przeclawski : 1993). It has also various economic, psychological, social, cultural and other attributes.

Hermann Von Schullard (1910), the Australian Economist gave the first definition of tourism. He defined tourism as the ‘sum total of operations, mainly of economic nature, which directed to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region.’

Various scholars and organizations have defined the words ‘tourist,’ ‘tourism,’ and word associated to them such as travelers, visitors, excursionists, hosts, destinations in various ways. According to Lickorich and Kershaw (1958), tourism embraces all movements of people outside their community for all purposes except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this is for holiday, but it will also include, for example, attendance at conferences and movement on sporadic or infrequent business purposes.

According to Swiss professors, Hunziker and Krafts, “Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay doesn’t imply the establishment of a permanent residence and isn’t connected with a remunerated activity.”

Concerning the international tourism ECLN (1937) provides: the term ‘tourist’ shall in principle be implemented to mean any person travelling for a period of 24 hours or more in country other than that in which he usually resides. Likewise, the Tourism Society in Britain attempted to clarify the concept and defined tourism in 1976 as: “Tourism is the temporary short term movements of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work, and their activities during the stay at these destinations, include movement for all purposes, as well as day visits or excursions” (Bhatia: 1994,34).

Tourism, although it has its roots in the ancient past, is the modern phenomenon, as far as its development is concerned. It is only after Second World War, that development of modern tourism started and picked up momentum, which marks the beginning of modern era in tourism.

Tourism is now a world-wide phenomenon commanding the attention of public policy makers and private sectors. Tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world and it is said to be the third largest industry after oil and automobile. It is said one of the every nine person in the world's engaged in tourism and travel industry for livelihood (Sharma: 2000). Compared to other industries that have experienced many more fluctuations and frequent sharp declines, tourism has seldom fallen into a serious long term down-torn, making it one of the world's most dependable revenue generators.

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

is a technical subject. Until and unless the concerns recognized its technicality, tourism in Nepal will never be success in real terms, but has to struggle for half a million and that is for unrecoverable natural and socio-cultural calamities (Tuladhar: 2008).

The role of tourism in the development of country can become clear from the remark made by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC: 1991, 16):

‘Tourism may now be the world’s largest industry, expected to employ 130 million people, or one in fourteen workers world-wide in 1992. The travel and tourism industry are expected to maintain their high rate of employment growth, 5.2 percent, far exceeding the world employment growth rate of 2.45 percent. The annual gross output of the travel and tourism industry was expected to total US \$3 trillion for the first time in 1992’.

There are good reasons for focusing on tourism in less develop countries, in particular. Their governments are anxious to promote economic growth and tourism, especially international tourism, is one mean to this end (Harrison: 1992, 2). Some of the less developed countries have come to rely upon tourism’ contribution to foreign exchange, employment, and the gross domestic product.

Tourism is a startling phenomenon, but is a unique industry. It is concerned with people as a consumer and commodities and it is in the sense that the host people and tourist themselves must attempt to calculate the social, cultural and human cost of mass travel. Tourism can be very humiliating for host country. People are taught to sell their smiles, their traditions, their values and their dignity (Shoesmit: Uprety, 2000).

Tourism does not itself lend to a single form. Accordingly, tourism, as a phenomenon, is presented under several forms such as the following (Hawkins: 1985, 164-165):

1. According to the number of people travelling:
 - a) Individual tourism
 - b) Group tourism.
2. According to the purpose served by travel:
 - a) Recreational tourism
 - b) Cultural tourism
 - c) Health tourism
 - d) Sport tourism
 - e) Conference tourism
3. According to the means of transport:
 - a) Land tourism
 - b) Sea and river tourism
 - c) Air tourism
4. According to geographical locality:
 - a) National/domestic tourism
 - b) Regional tourism
 - c) International tourism
5. According to age: youth, adult, family.
6. According to sex: masculine, feminine.
7. According to price and social class: deluxe tourism, middle class tourism, or social tourism.

The main purpose of the tourism must be the long term betterment of all involved. This means not only greater individual success but overall betterment through greater team action. Tourism involves so many individuals and organizations that it must be planned with greater unity of

purpose. Unless planning can predict a better future it will be ineffective (Gunn:1994, 30-31).

Different people inside and outside the country have conducted many studies in tourism. There is growing interest in tourism. More and more studies about the tourism are coming into focus. Tourism research in developing countries dates back more than 50 years into the 1930s (Chon and Oppermann, 1995). The number of publications dealing with the study of tourism in developing societies has not come without controversy and much of the literature on the subjects reflects this (Poudel: 2000).

In modern time different new trends in tourism have been emerged. Some of them can be mentioned below:

Eco- tourism

Eco-tourism is relatively a new concept. It relates to environmental tourism. More specifically, it is the tour of natural heritage and associated communities and their practices. Eco tourism is just not casual travel but involves knowledge and leaving (Dr. B.D. Pande). Tourism to natural areas that helps environmental understanding appreciation and conservation and sustains the culture and well being of local communities (M.Young. 1985).

The term eco-tourism means “ ecological or environment friendly tourism,” that must have five major components: travel, environment, economy, culture, people and development or change. Therefore, eco-tourism can be put as sustainable probably this is what Stanley MC Cool and Stom (1984) had in mind when they defined eco-tourism as limits of acceptable change in their complied articles, highlighted the principle,

scope, activities, commandments, methods, trends, impacts, environmental degradation, opportunities of eco-tourism (Dhakal and Dahal: 1996). Nepal having various natural wonders is actually the best destination for tourist in the world.

Responsible Tourism

Responsible tourism is a new practice in tourism that minimizes negative economic, environmental and social impacts of tourism to local community and environment. It helps generate economic benefit for local people and enhances the wellbeing of local people. Responsible tourism also improves working conditions of workers and involves local people in decisions that affect their lives.

Nepal is the world's richest country in terms of biodiversity, pristine landscapes and vast cultural heritages. They hold huge potential for both nature and culture based tourism.

However, the ongoing degradation of biodiversity and unexpected decline of cultural practices pose a serious threat to our tourism. Thus there is important to give necessary view to the implementation of responsible tourism practices.

Cultural Tourism

The concept of cultural tourism emerged in 1970s. This form of tourism was recognized by UNESCO in 1976. Smith defines cultural tourism as “the absorption by tourists of features resembling the vanishing life styles of past societies observed through such phenomena as house styles, crafts, farming equipment and dress” (Kunar: 1997,45).

Nepal has different cultures and many more attractive pilgrimage places. Dang, one of the 75 districts is not less important for pilgrimage places. Historical places, local dance, music, ceremonies, arts and crafts, dress, customs and value system produce the culture of Dang. Goraksha Ratan Nath, Sukaura Kot, Sawarikot, Ghordhaura, Rihar are some of the historically important places and Laththa Nach, Shakhia Nach, Farasahiya Nach, Barka Nach and different ethnic groups culture and customs attract to tourists.

Though tourism is important in the country like Nepal for development of the country, there should be given eyes to the impacts of it in various sectors.

Economic Impact

The impact of tourism on the host country's economy is quite massive. Tourism has proved itself a very useful means of earning foreign currency having positive effect on the balance of payment. Tourism has been considered as industry that requires less investment compared to others and produces more than others. It helps mobilizing funds for regional development. Most scholars has accepted the good impact of tourism in the economy of host country and its people.

Socio- cultural Impact

Tourism is understood as a unique vehicle for cultural exchange. Apart from goodwill and friendship, tourism also enhances a chance for socio-cultural exchange as well as scientific and technological interaction among the people from different corner of the world. It has two sides. It has also some negative aspects. Westernization and degradation of native

culture has also be concerned. Social crimes such as gambling, theft and drug addiction may increase.

Not only these if we don't give appropriate attention international terrorism can run their mission from the host country. Development of inferiority complex among local people can be taken as bad side needed to give attention.

Environmental Impact

The fragil and sensitive ecological and environmental features are being polluted that will cause irreparable loss to the attractions in Nepal. Degradation of the landscape, and destruction of natural beauties are some negative impacts of tourism. But tourism also helps to bring eco-consciousness among local people. There are some examples of garbage tourism in mountain areas in Nepal. Awareness about the conservation of nature and wildlife develops through tourism that helps to sustain eco-system.

Though there is no universally accepted definition of tourism, most of the scholars, agencies and state holders accept tourism is an activity tourists do and receives in the time of away from their home for limited period.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research has been basically designed to investigate the tourism activities and development programs associated with tourism in Ghorahi Municipality. A description cum exploratory research design has been applied to analyse the present situation about the problems and prospects of tourism in Ghorahi Municipality area.

In this study the inflow of tourism in Ghorahi and socio-economic changes noticed in the study area have been described. The growth of infrastructures to foster the tourism have been explored by field survey. The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative information.

3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site

This study had been carried out in the Ghorahi Municipality located in Dang district, Nepal. Ghorahi is a fascinating touristic area of its own kind in the country. The socio-culture of the area is plural in cast composition. The major inhabitants of the study area are Tharu, Brahmins, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar who represent general public with a mixture of both identical and opposing beliefs. This socio-cultural and economic feature selected for the study is experiencing features of tourism. Ghorahi is rich not only in cultural diversity but also in natural diversity. Barhakune Daha, Jyamire Daha represent some of the important areas for ecotourism. Historical and religious places such as Goraksha Ratan Nath Pith, Ambikeswory are also some of the important places for tourists.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The Ghorahi Municipality area including the shops, hotels and some cottage industries around it were the universe of the study. Six Hotels and restaurants situated in Ghorahi Municipality Ward no.11 were taken for and interviewed, dividing hotels into 3 levels and selecting two of each.

Six shops, taking 2 from each ward: ward no. 5, 4 and 7 were selected through judgmental sampling. The total of 50 tourists including both internal and external tourists (internal tourists were assumed from outside the Dang district) were selected randomly who were in Ghorahi Municipality between January 15, 2011 to February 29. All together 50 tourists were selected. Similarly 50 households, 10 from each ward: ward no. 4, 5, 7, 10 and 11 were selected through judgmental sampling methods.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

3.4.1 Primary Data

This study has been mainly based on primary data. According to the nature of the study, the primary data were obtained through the use of interview, questionnaire, and observation method.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from tourist concern agencies and organizations like Nepal Tourism Board, District Development Committee of Dang, Ghorahi Municipality office, CBS, Internet, various journals, articles, etc.

3.5 Tools and Technique of Data Collection

For the primary data, structured and semi structured questionnaire were used in the field. Interview, field observation and key informant interview were used for primary data collection.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

Structured questionnaire was prepared to generate the realistic and actual data from tourists household, hotels and shoppes. The respondents filled up the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Key Informant on Interview

Key informant interviews had been conducted during the fieldwork in order to comprehend the interest and initiatives of the local inhabitants in proper development of the area, and their perception on the process of tourism development. The key informants were interviewed using mainly unstructured schedule but relating subject of the study. Key informants comprised of the governmental officials, local leaders and the incharge of the certain areas etc.

3.5.3 Observation

During the study, the attributes of the local place was observed. This method had been applied to collect the clear and reliable information. The semi-participant observation had been applied to get informations about tourists, hotel owners and shopkeepers.

3.5.4 Interview

In order to understand the situation of the area, a set of open-ended question schedule had been prepared for key informants and used to

extract information from the samples. Tourists' activities in the area, local people, tourism's impact upon local people, culture, environment and current tourism situation, facilities, the historical and cultural importance of the places etc. were collected through this method.

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data obtained from the study has been processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline of the research problem. The data collected from the field has been manipulated and deposited in certain order. Because of the diverse nature of data obtained from the field study, data have been analyzed and presented in different topics and chapters. Coding, decoding, Tabulation and some arithmetical and statistical tools have been applied in course of data presentation and analysis.

CHAPTER IV

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Introduction of the study area

Dang is one of the five districts of Rapti zone in mid-western development region of Nepal. According to 2058 census, Dang district is populated by 4, 62,380 person with an average density of 156.47 person per square kilometer which is higher than national average density (125.6). Dang district has 39 VDCs and two municipalities. Tulsipur and Ghorahi, new name for old Tribhuvan. The study area Ghorahi is both district headquarter of Dang and the main business centre of Rapti zone. Established in 15th Magh 2035, it covers 74.45 km² areas. Mahendra Sanskrit University is about 16 km westward from the municipality. The municipality has 11 wards among them 2 wards no. 11 and 10 are urban wards and the rest are rural wards. District Police Office, District Traffic Office and Nepal Army Gang are providing security from Ghorahi. Having over 70,000 population and 10,000 over households, municipality is the basket of different ethnics and tribes, cast and religious people. Before cabinet meeting on November 2008 it was named Tribhuvannagar Municipality.

In 2009 Ghorahi Municipality was bagged the ‘National Reward’ for managing garbage. 30 staffs with one compactor and one Tipper dispose 10 ton daily waste to the Land fill site area that covers 59 hector in Karautidanda (GM:2067). Four fresh water flowing rivers: Katuwa Khola, Sisne Khola, Sewar Khola and Gurje Khola run southward to meet in Babai River through municipality. The important and famous temple, Ambikeshwari, is situated in the bank of Katuwa Khola. Gorakcha Ratan Nath Peeth having both historical and cultural attractions lies between

Katuwa Khola and Sisne Khola. Bahrakune Daha, Jaymire Daha are attractive areas for ecotourism. Siradi Sai Temple and Namachhu Baudha Gumba in Majure Danda are no less enchanting destination for tourists. Sakhya Naach of Tharu which is based on the story of Lord Krishna is fine source of entertainment and for cultural observation.

4.1.1 Location

The study area is located between 26°59'24" to 28°6'29" north latitude and 82°2'44" to 82°5'42" east longitudes. It lies approximately 450 kilometre south-west of Kathmandu by road. It is surrounded by 6 VDCs of Dang: Saudiyar, Luxmipur, Syuja, Saigha, Hapur and Narayanpur. The study area covers 74.45 sq.km area or 2.51 percent of the total area of Dang district or 0.051 percent of the total area of Nepal. It lies 668 meter above the sea level.

4.1.2 Topography

Though some parts of its Ward no. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are hilly but most of the area of the Ghorahi lie in plain area. The slope of the area decreases from north to south 668 m above the sea level.

Out of the total area of municipality 51.2 percent area is covered by three types of forests: 34 community forests with 2449.13 hector, 13 private with 13 hector and governmental forest with 1351.87 hectors.

Four rivers: Sisne Khola, Katuwa Khola, Sewar Khola and Gurge Khola flow southward with fresh water through the Municipality. Lakes like Jyamire Daha and Bahrakune Daha are in the north part of the Municipality.

Politically Ghorahi is divided into 11 Wards. Ward no. 10 and 11 are in Urban area and the rest are in rural area. Ward no. 10 is the centre of business not only of the district but also of the whole Rapti zone.

The historical place Gorakcha Ratan Nath lies between Sisne Khola and Katuwa Khola. Ambikeswori bhagawati Temple is at the bank of Katuwa Khola. Bahrakune, Siradi Sai Temple and Namachhu Baudha Gumba are important religious tourism. The endangered Nath culture is another attraction of Ghorahi.

4.1.3 Climate

The study area falls within the sub-tropical climate zone. As more than 50 percent of the area is covered with forest there is neither very hot in summer not very cold in winter. The temperature of the area ranges minimum 2.5°C to maximum 39.5°C. Because of world climate change temperature is rising in summer and decreasing in winter. The average rainfall in the area is 142.17 mm.

4.1.4 Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation of the study area lies within the sub-tropical. Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Saj (*Terninalla tomentosa*), Semal (*Bombax malabaica*), Jamun (*Eugenia Jambolana*), Koiralo (*Bauhinia variegata*), Sisau (*Sissoo*), Nim (*Azadiracta indica*), Bamboo Beal (*Aegle marmelos*), etc are main tree species of the study area.

4.2 Socio-Economic Condition

4.2.1 Population

Established in 2035 Magh 15 with the population 12279, Ghorahi Municipality is located with 70,000 population through annual increase in

it. Female population is 35,076 and male 34,927 in 13,500 household. Sex Ratio is 1 and population growth rate is 3.95% (GM: 2067).

The study area has too high density with 940.22 people per sq.km (Ghorahi Municipality).

According to the census 2001, the total population in Ghorahi Municipality is divided into 11 wards and population is unevenly distributed in each wards, ward wise population distribution is given in Table No. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1
Ward-wise Population Distribution in Ghorahi

Ward No.	Household	Male	Female	Total
1	458	1227	1243	2470
2	500	1344	1378	2722
3	319	906	879	1785
4	407	1097	1168	2265
5	446	1043	1119	2162
6	1032	2235	2447	4682
7	427	1051	1169	2220
8	563	1394	1474	2868
9	389	1105	1169	2274
10	2004	4794	4751	9545
11	2400	5380	4751	10131
Total	8945	21576	21548	43124

Source: CBS, 2001.

As the above Table No. 4.1 shows the highest population in ward no.11. The highly other populated wards are 10 and 6. Ward no.3 has the lowest population size among the other wards.

4.2.2 Education

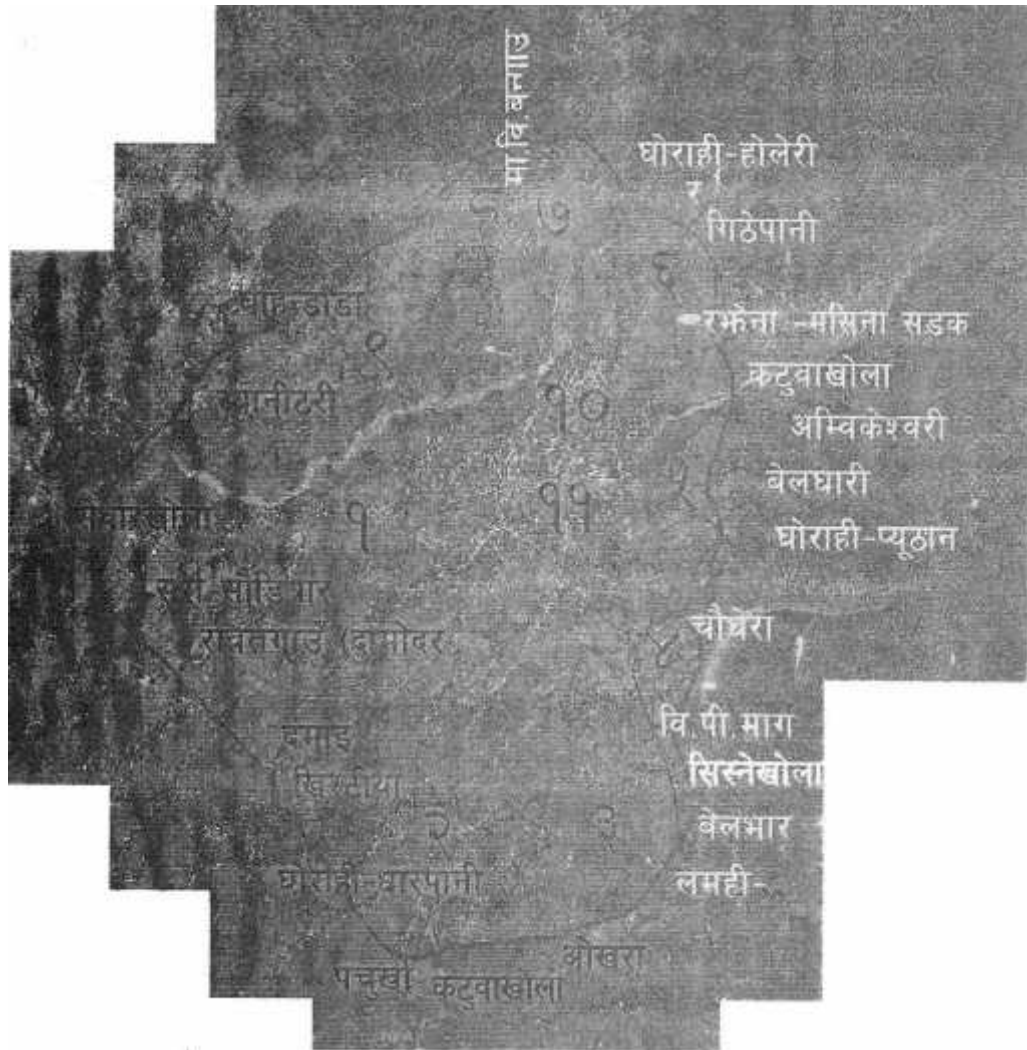
The study area has 14 primary schools, 2 lower secondary school, 4 secondary school, 2 Higher secondary school and one campus running Masters degree, from the government side while from private sectors, 6 primary, 1 lower secondary, 17 secondary school and 7 higher secondary school, running their classes in different subjects. 72.30 percent of the total population are literate.

4.2.3 Electricity and Transportation

To say, with wards all wards 1 to 11 have electricity facility while the total Tole are not getting this facility.

Ghorahi municipality includes 15.5 km pitch road and the rest travel and muddy. Recently a plan to make ring road around the 11 wards or whole municipality has been approved by GMC that shows the figure no. 4.1.

Figure No. 4.1
Proposed Ring Road of Ghorahi Municipality



4.2.4 Ethnic composition

Ghorahi is a place with the inhabitants of more than 40 caste and ethnic groups. Tharus are in larger number than others. Chhetries and Brahmins are other groups in large number. Table no. 4.2 exposes the caste and ethnic composition of Ghorahi Municipality.

Table No. 4.2
Caste and Ethnic composition of Ghorahi

S.N	Caste	Number	Percentage
1	Tharu	9728	22.56
2	Chhetri	8136	18.87
3	Brahmins	6837	15.85
4	Magar	6669	15.46
5	Biswokarma	1896	4.39
6	Newar	1707	3.96
7	Sanyasee	1522	3.53
8	Muslim	1040	2.41
9	Damai	957	2.23
10	Thakuri	739	1.71
11	Others	3893	9.03
12	Total	43124	100.00

Source: Census, 2001

CHAPTER V

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN GHORAHÍ

5.1 Background

Ghorahi is a land of scenic beauties and diversities. The attractions of Ghorahi are varied. Lakes, Hills, Temples, Gumba, Nath culture, Tharu culture and Historical place Goraksha Ratan Nath Pith are the major attractions for tourists. Important lakes Bahrakune Daha, Jyamire Daha, important temples: Siradi Sai Mandir, Namachhu Baudha Gumba, Ambikeswori Bhagawati Mandir, Shiv Mandir, Ghanibagiya Shiv Mandir are some of the attractions for tourists. Different Nach, festivals are also the things for attraction. Ghorahi also offers some of the most unusual and delightful trekking routes to the Sworgadwary with hills and forests and rivers. Short trekking rout like from Chaughera to Jyamire Daha through Ambikeswory and Bahrakune provides a unique experience to the tourists. Tharu, Chhetrias, Brahmins, Magar are the different communities. The villages and farmlands are the sightseeing attractions for tourists.

Though Ghorahi is Municipality, its most of the part are in rural areas. According to the census record Tharu is the highly populated tribe and Chhetri is second one of the municipality. Dalits, Badi, Newar, Sanyashi, Thakuri, Baniya, Gurung etc are other tribes and casts of this municipality. However, there is sweet harmonious relation between them. People of the area are co-operative, honest and helpful as well as fully devoted to respect to their guests. Ghorahi covers typical and traditional settlements. Especially Ratanpur, Dhikpur, Bargadi Katahi, Okhara, Bhairshai, Ghanibagiya, Kwadi are some of the famous Tharu settlement areas. Phurshekali, Dhodeni are mainly settled by Mongolian ethnics like

Gurung, Magars, Brahmins, Chhetri and other casts and ethnics are settling scattered in municipality areas.

Visitors enjoy their traditional costumes, lifestyle and culture. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture. Rice, maize, wheat are main crops of this areas.

A part of the people are engaged in business specially hotel lodge and shops. According to the GM record large hotels are 7 and other hotels are 337 but according to the record of Dang Hotel Association, there are more than 700 hotels in Ghorahi. Electric powers, Hospital, Postal services, Security are other facilities of this area. In the municipality area, there are 22 community schools, 33 institutional schools, one governmental campus, Mahendra Multiple campus, and 4 institutional campuses.

This chapter is devoted to a case study of prospects and problems of tourism in Ghorahi. Data collected from field is presented and analyzed in different topics below.

5.2 The Tourist Survey

First this part presents the results of the survey of tourists. Of the 50 tourists surveyed, 32 percent were female, while the remaining 68 percents were male. These tourists were selected randomly who were in Ghorahi Municipality between 2011 January 15 to February 29. Among these surveyed 50 tourists 19 were International; the rest were internal. Table no.5.1 presents tourist arrival in Ghorahi from out of Nepal.

Table No. 5.1
International Tourist Arrival In Ghorahi (No. 19)

Countries	Number	Percent
India	13	68.42
China	2	10.52
USA	2	10.53
UK	2	10.53
Total	19	100.00

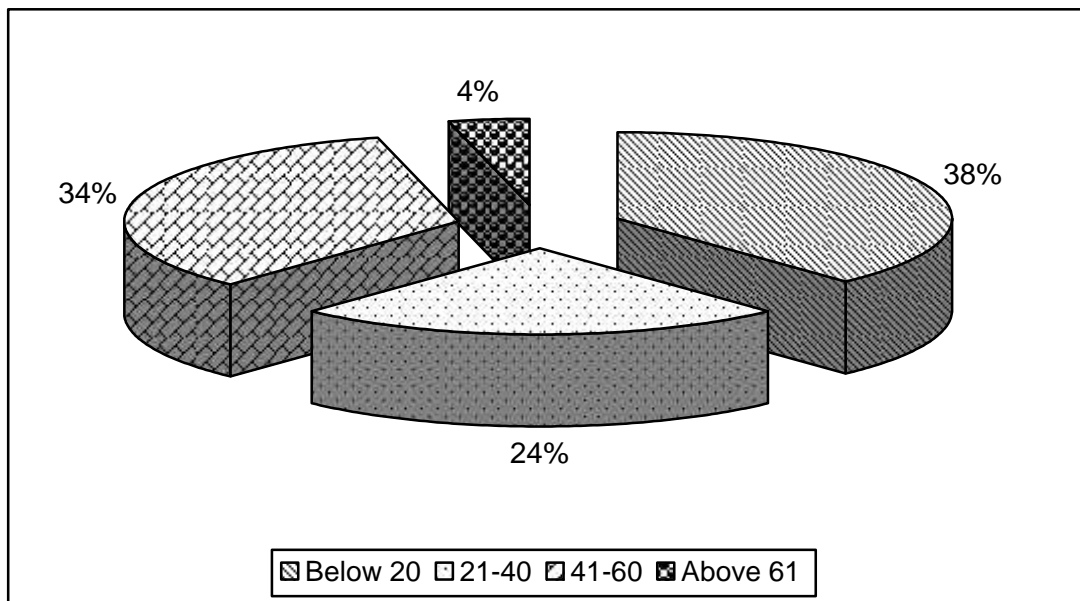
Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table No. 5.1 shows Ghorahi attracts International tourists. The respondents selected for the study consisted 68.42 from India, 10.53 from China and the rest 21.06 percent from other different countries: UK and USA. The largest size as tourist is from India.

Ghorahi attracts tourist of different ages. The respondents selected for the study were of different ages.

Of the total, 38 percent of tourists were below 20 years of age while 24 percent were within the age group of 21 and 40 years. Similarly, 38 percent of respondents were over 40 years. The Figure no. 5.1 shows the tourist distributed according to age.

Figure No. 5.1
Tourists of Different Ages (No. 50)



Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table no. 5.1 shows, tourist below 20 ages comprises the large number of tourist. The second large number of tourist 34% is of age group 41 to 60.

The sample contained tourists of different occupations. Table no. 5.2 presents the tourists from different occupations.

Table No. 5.2
Tourists of Different Occupations

Occupation	Number	Percent
Business	8	16
Education	19	38
Service	6	12
Agriculture	14	28
Social work	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

As the table no. 5.2 presents, above 38 percent of respondents were engaged in education while 12 percent of respondents were service holders. Similarly, 16 percent of tourists were businessmen and the remaining 34 percent were involved in different occupations including farming, social work, etc. Similarly, service holders consisted of teachers, lawyers, technicians, engineers, physicians, nurses, and government officials. Thus the sample is representative of different countries, ages and occupations.

Tourists visit Ghorahi for different purposes. Table no. 5.3 exposes the different purposes of tourists visiting Ghorahi.

Table no. 5.3
Purpose of Tourists' Visit in Ghorahi (no.50)

Purpose of Visit	Number	Percent
Sightseeing	5	10
Peace and Relaxation	2	4
Visiting Tribal Villages	4	8
Boating	2	4
Pilgrimage	16	32
Research	2	4
Business	7	14
Education	9	18
Health	3	6
Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey 2011.

The main purpose of visiting Ghorahi by the tourists is pilgrimage, followed by education, business, sightseeing, visiting tribal areas, Health

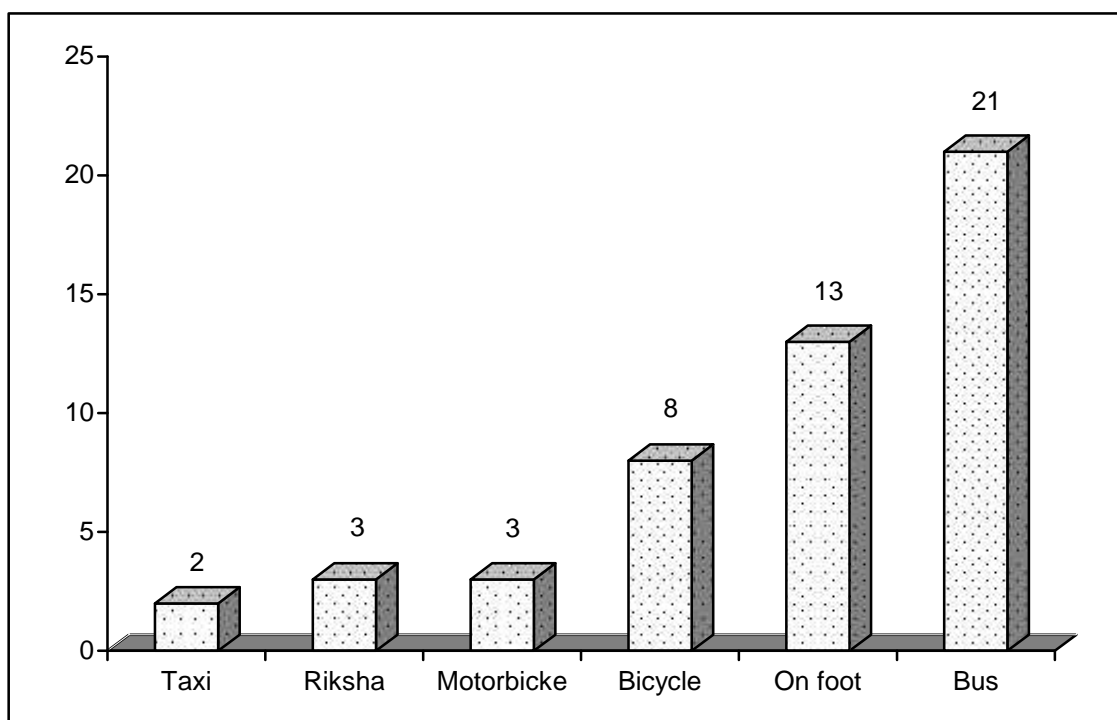
and others. These different tourist attractions justify prospects of tourism development in Ghorahi municipality.

Concerning the repetition of visit by tourists, 78 percent were visiting Ghorahi for the first time, it means that 22 percent of them were visiting Ghorahi again. Of them, 12 percent were visiting for the second time, 6 percent for the third time, and the rest 4 percent for more than three times. When asked if they would like to visit Ghorahi again, 96 percent replied positively and 4 percent replied in negative way.

Municipality is touched by Mahendra Highway. There are various mode of transportation available in Ghorahi, such as Rikshaw, bicycle, taxi, tempo, bus etc. the tourists' preference of various means of transportation can be seen from figure 5.2.

Figure No. 5.2

Means of Transportation Used by Tourists Visiting Ghorahi (No.50)



Source : Field Survey, 2011.

The majority of tourists visit Ghorahi by bus (21 out of 50). The other means of transportation are bicycle, on foot, motorbike, rikshaw, taxi. Hence the buses are the most popular means of transport used by tourists visiting Ghorahi. Large number of tourists, 13 out of 50, walks on their foot. There is no government operated transport system and the transportation system operated by the private sector is very poor. The roads to the tourist areas are graveled. Only in the urban area the road is pitched.

On an average, a tourist visiting Ghorahi spends 1052 on lodging, and 2644 on fooding per day. The distribution of expenditure is shown in table 5.4.

Table No. 5.4
Expenditure Pattern of Tourists Visiting Ghorahi (per day)

Nrs	Lodging		Fooding	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Below 800	5	26.32	1	5.26
800-1600	14	73.68	2	10.53
1600-2600	-	-	9	47.37
2600-above	-	-	7	36.84
Total	19	100.00	19	100.00

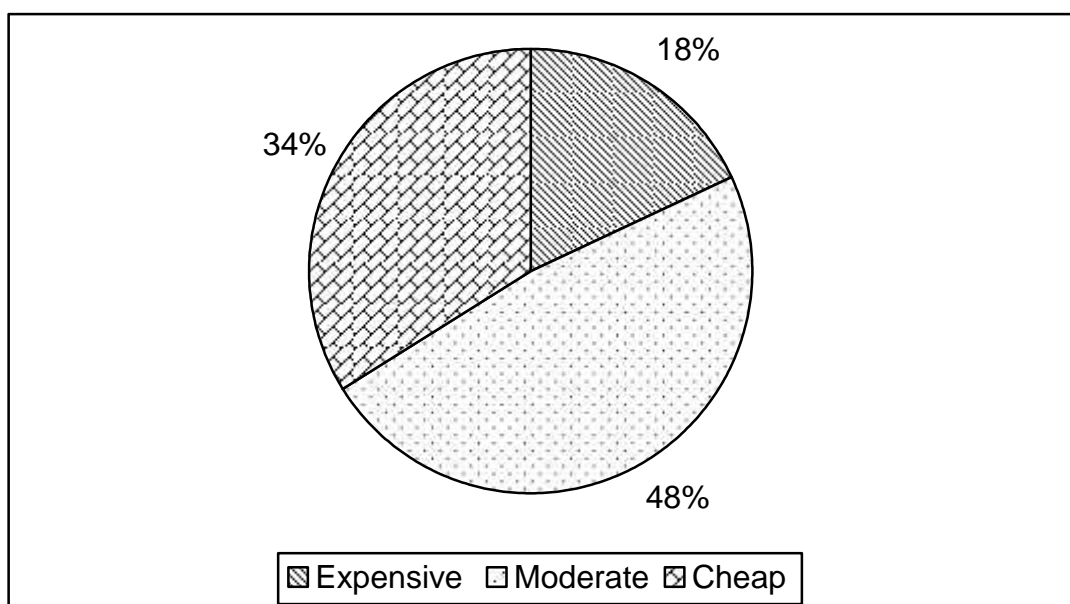
Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Above table shows that 26.32 percent of international tourists visiting Ghorahi spend less than Rs. 800 on lodging. Similarly, 5.26 percent spend less than Rs. 800 on fooding. On an average, tourists spend Rs. 1500 on purchase of local items and other activities. It indicates that there are presently not many activities for the tourists and hence not much scope for tourists to spend money in Ghorahi. Thus, there is need of

creating more activities and opening new avenues for more spending by tourists.

The present prices charged for lodging and fooding in Ghorahi seem to be moderate as viewed by the majority of tourists. Some 18 percent respondents felt that the prices are on the higher side while 34 percent feel that the prices are cheap. Figure no. 5.3 shows the price viewed by the tourists.

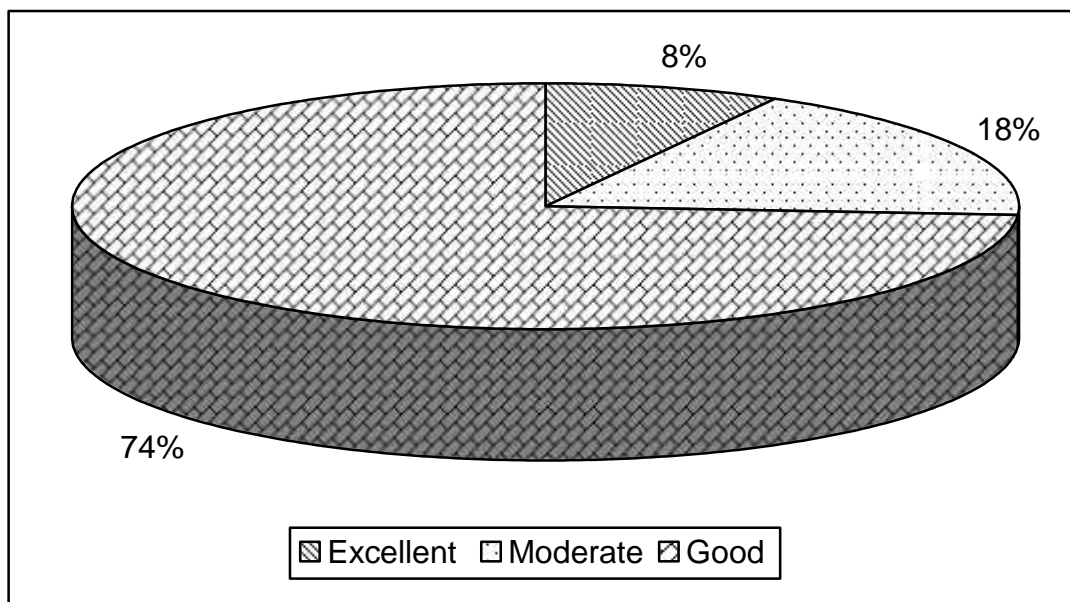
Figure No. 5.3
Evaluation of Price by Tourists (No. 50)



Source : Field Survey, 2011.

Regarding the standards of lodging and fooding, the majority of tourists felt that the standard was good , 8 percent felt that it was excellent, and 18 percent felt that it was moderate. Fugure no. 5.4 presents the figure of tourists response on the standard of loadging and fooding.

Figure No. 5.4
Evaluation of Lodging and Fooding by Tourists (No. 50)



Source : Field Survey, 2011.

In an attempt to determine the prospect of tourism in Ghorahi, respondents were asked whether favorable prospects for tourism exist in Ghorahi. The results are indicated in table no. 5.5

Table No. 5.5
Prospects of Tourism in Ghorahi from tourist's Eyes

Prospect	Number	Percent
Very Favorable	15	30
Favorable	22	44
Unfavorable	3	6
Don't Know	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The majority of tourists, 44 percent, felt that favorable prospects exist for tourism development in Ghorahi. There are 30 percent tourists who feel that tourism prospects in Ghorahi is very favorable. Unfavorable prospects are seen by only 6 percent of respondents.

To promote tourism, the development of tourism infrastructure is must. The study of tourists' opinions on tourism infrastructure in Ghorahi is hence considered very important. The tourists were asked to evaluate the different infrastructure facilities on a five points scale. 1 is for most excellent facility and 5 is for very bad facility.

Table No. 5.5
Evaluation of Tourism Infrastructure by the Tourists in Ghorahi.
(No.50)

Items	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Cleanliness	16	10	9	11	4	50
Road	10	12	15	10	2	50
Behavior	30	7	9	0	4	50
Electricity	2	5	16	25	3	50
Water	7	19	16	5	3	50
Sanitation	9	17	15	6	3	50
Drainage	6	15	13	11	5	50
Security	10	18	16	4	4	50
Tourist guide	-	3	12	4	31	50
Hotel Facilities	8	10	19	3	10	50

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

According to tourists, the facilities that are considered poor in order of their importance are: Tourist guide, electricity, road, cleanliness,

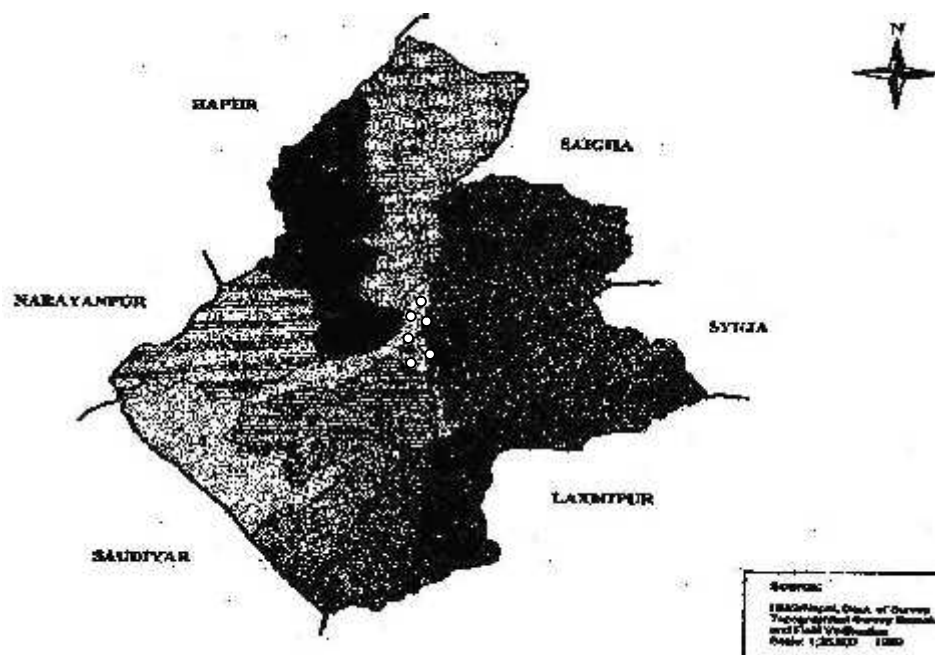
Drainage, sanitation, hotel facilities and so on. The facilities that are considered good, in order of their importance, are behaviors of people, security.

This kind of results is not surprising in a place where there is no proper tourism program. Some infrastructural facilities are good while others are poor.

5.3 The Survey of Hotels

Hotel industry plays a dominant role in tourism development. This section presents the results of the survey of local hotels and lodges. According to the record of GM there are 344 hotels and lodges in Ghorahi. The results are based on the structured interview to 6 hotels which were selected by random sampling. The locations of selected hotels are presented in figure no. 5.5.

Figure No. 5.5
Location of Selected Hotels for Study



Out of the 6 hotels and lodges, 4 are in operation in the respondents' own premises while two are on rented premises. These 6 hotels and restaurants are owned and operated in the private sector. Those hotels and lodges which are operating in rented premises are on an average paying a rent of Rs.40, 000 per month.

The level of income generated by the hotels and restaurants varies widely across hotels. Table 5.7 shows the income distribution of hotels and lodges in Ghorahi.

Table No. 5.7
Income Distribution of Hotels in Ghorahi

Annual Income Nrs.	Number of Hotels	Percentage
Below-80,000	4	66.66
80,000-2,00,000	1	16.67
2,00,000-Above	1	16.67
Total	6	100%

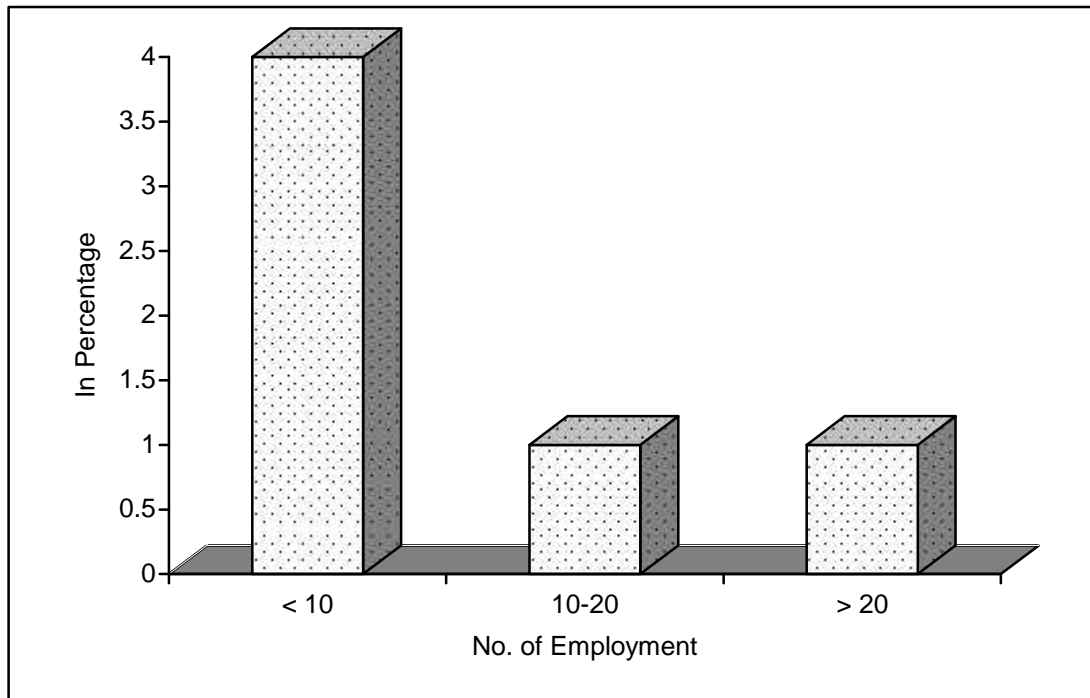
Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The majority of the hotels, 66.67 percent, have an annual average income of Rs. 80000 or less. Similarly, 16.67 percent of hotels have an annual average income between Rs. 80000 to Rs. 200000. In general, the yearly average income of the hotels is Rs.93, 000.

A number of people have been employed by the hotels and lodges in Ghorahi. Figure 5.6 shows the persons employed by these hotels.

Figure No. 5.6

Employment Provided by the Hotels in Ghorahi



Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Above figure shows that 66.66 percent of hotels have employed 9 persons or less whereas 16.67 percent have employed 10 to 20 persons. Some 16.67 percent of hotels in Ghorahi offer employment more than 20 persons. As a result, the monthly salary of all the workers in these hotels is also small as presented in table No. 5.8.

Table No. 5.8

Monthly Salary of Workers in Hotels in Ghorahi

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

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

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

The initial average capital outlay of the hotels and restaurants has been worked out to be Rs.2, 00,000 per establishment. Most of these hotels have increased their investment. Presently, the average capital outlay has been worked out to be Rs. 7, 00,000 per establishment. Thus, the capital outlay of the hotels has increased by 3.5 times. Most of these hotels are financed by without any loan from financial institutions while 33.3 percent are financed by loan from financial institutions.

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

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

The room charges of the hotels, on an average, have been Rs.400 for the single bed room while the same is Rs.600 for the double bed room. In

Ghorahi, there are 130 rooms and 86 beds in total. Thus, per establishment average number of rooms is 6 while the average number of bed is 32. About 44 percent of the tourists are of the opinion that hotels are sufficient in Ghorahi while the rest 56 percent think that they are not sufficient. Tourists, on an average, spend Rs.500 per night for lodging.

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

As mentioned earlier, the development of tourism infrastructure is very important for tourism development. The hotels were therefore asked to evaluate the different infrastructure facilities on a five point scale as shows the table no. 5.7, 1 is for most excellent facility and 5 is for very bad facility.

Table No. 5.9

Evaluation of Tourism Infrastructure by Hotels in Ghorahi (No.6)

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

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

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

5.4 The Survey of Residents

This section presents the result of the survey of local residents. The results are based on 50 randomly selected households selecting 10 from each ward no. 4, 5,7,10 and 11. The average size of households in Ghorahi has been 4.8 percent. On average, male constitute 49.9%. Tourism in Ghorahi seems to have had a good impact on local residents. The development of tourism in Ghorahi has brought many changes in the lives of local residents. About 54% of local residents have benefited from tourism in Ghorahi, while 26% of local residents have not. The rest 20 percents seems to be confused whether they were benefited from tourism or not.

The local residents have got an opportunity to learn many new things, good as well as bad. There is need to maximize the good effects of tourism, and minimize the bad effects. Anyway changes in their life style are taking place with the growth of tourism in Ghorahi.

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

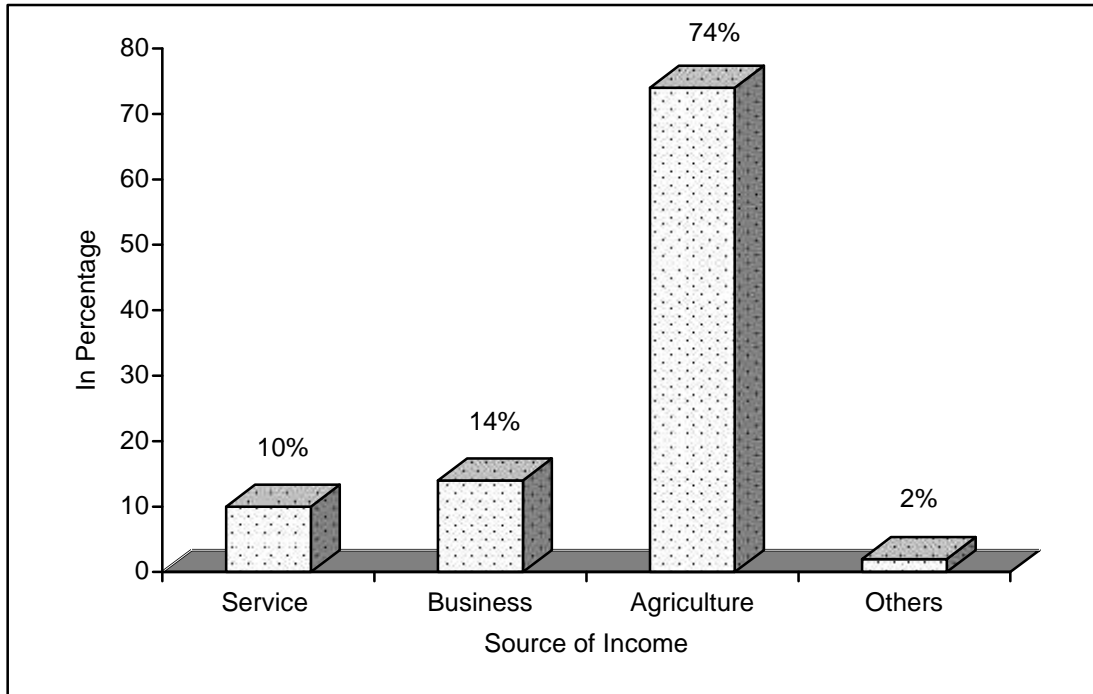
water, electricity, roads, etc.; children receiving gifts from tourists; learning new things from the tourist including new languages.

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

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

Agriculture is still a major source of income to local resident. About 74 percents of respondents earn their livelihood from agriculture. Similarly, 14 percents of respondents have business while the rest 10 percents have service as the main source of income that figure no. 5.7 shows. About 2 percent are engaged in other occupations.

Figure No. 5.7
Major Source of Income of Local Residents.



Source: The Field Survey, 2011.

The above figure 5.7 explores the occupation adopted by the people of Ghorahi. The average income of a household from agriculture is 42,000 per annum or less while average income from services 75,000 per annum. The average income from business is 1, 00,000 or more per annum. Thus agriculture is becoming less attractive slowly among the residents.

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

seems that the further development of tourism is likely to raise economic well-being of the people.

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

During the survey, one of the questions asked of the respondents related to the kind of change they noticed with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Ghorahi. The general impact of tourism in Ghorahi can be seen from table no. 5.10.

Table No. 5.10
General Impact of Tourism as Viewed by Local Residents

Statement	Total Respo- ndence	Yes		No	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Ghorahi has gone more dirty	50	45	90	5	10
Deforestation	50	30	60	20	40
Adverse effects on the life of the people	50	15	30	35	70
Price rise	50	43	86	7	14
Local people have become more selfish	50	10	20	40	80
Creation of the opportunities for the local people	50	48	96	2	4
Enlargement of market and increase in production	50	49	98	1	2

Source: The Field Survey, 2011.

As the table no. 5.10 shows most of the respondents accept that tourism has enlarged market and increased production. Similarly, 48 people or 96% have accepted creation of the opportunities for the local people. 45 respondents or 90% have seen adverse effect in Ghorahi like it has gone more dirty while 10 percent take tourism as selfish maker.

Tourism promotion is linked to environmental problems. Increase in environmental problems means decline in the tourism industry. Infrastructure activities are in a very poor state in Ghorahi. The majority of local residents do not have good toilet facilities. There is also a problem of solid waste collection and disposal in Ghorahi. Presently there is no system of any kind for solid waste collection and disposal. Ghorahi Municipality collects wastes only of the urban wards. Disposal of solid waste on the road is a very common practice. Almost all the respondents feel that there is a need for improvement in garbage pickup and control.

5.5 Survey of Experts

Though there is no doubt about tourism is a industry that can enhance the economic condition of the people. There is need to develop it. But there are some obstacles for the development of tourism. Table no 5.11 shows the obstacles as viewed by 10 experts in Ghorahi Municipality.

Table No. 5.11
Obstacles for the Development of Tourism in Ghorahi as Viewed by
Experts (No.10)

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

Source: The Field Survey, 2011

As table no. 5.11 shows, the most of the experts view the lack of information about new areas as major obstacles of tourism in Ghorahi. Lack of rule and regulation and inadequacy of accommodation are other obstacles for the development of tourism in Ghorahi. Apart from these lack of education for common people and difficulty in transportation etc. are other obstacles of the development of the tourism.

5.6 Impact of Tourism in the Study Area

5.6.1 Economic Impact

Tourism has become a main employment source as well as foreign exchange of currency in Nepal. The flow of money generated by tourist' expenditure multiplies as it passes through various section of the economy. In this way there is no doubt that tourism industry by which a number of young men in Ghorahi are becoming financially sound.

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

So far, tourism in Ghorahi has changed the economic status as well as living standard of people. It has also benefited neighboring villages. Tourism in Ghorahi 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 Ghorahi has left positive impact in the economy. With the growth of tourism in Ghorahi the land value has been increased. A number of industries have flourished especially hotel industry, poultry farming, vegetable farming, dairy production, pig farming, traditional cultural show etc. These industries are helping to eliminate poverty of the local people. Tourism in Ghorahi plays vital role for employment opportunities for local people and market for local products.

5.6.2 Social Impact

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

contribution of labors and fuel wood suppliers in the hotels and restaurants.

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

5.6.3 Cultural Impact

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

5.6.4 Environmental Impact

The environmental impact is thus, the outcomes of men's activities including industrial and developmental works. The two rivers Katuwa and Sewar are being polluted. Air pollution is also increasing. Rapti Sub-regional Hospital's wastes are directly drained to Katuwa Khola.

Tourism development in Ghorahi is destroying the natural ecosystem such as air pollution, destruction of forest, river pollution, so on. Increasing construction in Ghorahi causes great damage to the

environment. The increase in the number of cemented house in Ghorahi shows that the natural environment is being lost day by day.

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

5.7 Prospects of Tourism

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

Ghorahi has its own scope for tourism development. Ghorahi is colored with diversity in both social and natural. People over recent years have migrated from hilly region or from other parts of Nepal to establish hotels. More than 30 percent of the total numbers of hotels are run by owners outside Dang.

When a tourist decides to make his destination to the Ghorahi, he/she is likely to spend a minimum of 2 days. The destination offers village tour, Tharu culture, Nath culture, boating, peaceful environment, religious places and beautiful lakes.

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

Ghorahi has bright prospects for tourism development of which are listed below.

5.7.1 Scenic Attraction

Ghorahi is a great natural cantonment with outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Ghorahi is situated between Sisne Khola and Gurge Khola which are covered by green lands. Jyamire daha, Bahrakune daha areas are attractive and important for the tourism. (Ghorahi as an basket full of variety of cultural practices, languages and casts and ethnics, presents attractive destination for different tourist: educational, historical, sociological, anthropological, religious etc.)

5.7.2 Pleasant climate

Climate is basic primary elements for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Ghorahi has very pleasant and healthier climate throughout the year due to the different three types of forests: Government, private and community. As it lies in sub-tropical region there is neither very hot not very cold. In these days, because of global environmental conditions, afternoons of the summer are being little bit hotter and winter is being little bit colder. Most of the months in a year have bright sunshine and cloudless sky, which attracts tourists. Tourists want fine weather and warm sunshine. A good weather is important because it plays and important role making holiday pleasant.

5.7.3 Religious sites

Religious attractions also plays important role to develop tourism of the place. Especially pilgrimage tourism develops in such places. Ghorahi is filled with different religious places as there live diverse religious people. Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Bauddhist and different tribes and ethnics who

respect nature present the unique destination for different religions. Om Siradi Sai Mandir, Kalika Bhagabati Mandir, Radha Krishna Mandir, Satya Sai Kendra, Ganesh Mandir, Shiv Mandir, Ghanibagiya Mahadev Mandir, Church, Masjid, Namachhu Baudha Gumba are some of the sacred religious places in Ghorahi.

Ambikeswori Mandir which lies at ward no. 5, Ambapur is thought to be the place where Shatidevee's a part was dropped while Lord Shiva was wondering carrying her in distress after her death. According to puran in the place Paurabandhan Peeth Ambikeswori, Mandega Yogini, Dhaneswor Mahadev emerged after the drop of Satidevee's right ear. In the area of Ambikeswori Mandir there are Ganesh Mandir, Dhaneswor Mahadev, Radha-Krishna Mandir, Ram-Janaki Mandir, Saraswati Mandir, Kritan Bhawan (Praying building), Yagya Mandap, Dharmasala library and heart pleasing park. Though people come here every month, especially in the time of Chaite Dashain, Bada Dashain it is more crowded.

Gorakcha Ratan Nath Peeth, established by a great king Ratna Parikthaka about 1200 year before, lies at ward no.4 chaughera and is important in the eyes of tourism. Situated in 660 meter high from mean sea-level, the temple is related with India's Devi Patan thus it indicates the Nepal-India cultural integration as well as the friendship among the people of these countries. Rakchhabandhan's time the mandir is crowed though people come there in every season.

Full of premitive art and architecture the Ratan Nath Mandir area occupies Bhairav Mandir, Patesworee Mandir, Bala Sundari Mandir, Gorakhnath Mandir, Baiznath Mandir, library, Pravat Art Centre,

Yogshila Centre, Gaushala and Bhandar. Every year in the day of Falgun Bijaya Yakadashi there held a fair, Pirfire Mela.

Lied in ward No. 7 Sewar in the southern lap of Mahabharat hill and sorrounded by hill, Baraha Mandir is at the bank of Bahrakune daha. There is held a fair once a year at first day of Magh or Maghe Sankranti. There is crowd of tourist from different countries as well as domestic areas.

5.7.4 Cultural Attractions

Dang is rich in cultural attractions. Ghorahi is a home of more than 40 different casts and ethnics. Culture basically traditional culture, is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists in Ghorahi. Tharu culture, Nath culture are some of the distinct cultures found in Ghorahi from other places of Nepal. Chaughera is the area where the typical culture, Nath culture can be observed. Different dances such as Bhume Nach, Laththa Nach, Sakhyapaiya Nach, Seringe Nach, Sorathi Nach are the attractions of the Ghorahi. Different fairs such as Pirfire Mela, Bahrakune Mela are held once a year.

5.7.5 Tourism Infrastructure in Ghorahi

Tourism infrastructure plays an important role for the rapid development of tourism. It includes transportation, accommodation, water, security, medical facilities, auto repair, communication, bank, tourists, sports etc. These are the basic requirements for tourism promotion. Trained manpower is also required for the expansion of tourism. Thus tourism cannot be promoted unless there is maximum infrastructure development. Development of tourism infrastructure in Ghorahi is a recent phenomenon.

There are 6 water user Organizations in Ghorahi with about 4705 private tap and 97 public tap. 85 hospitals are providing their health services to the people. There are 76 private clinic, 1 eye hospital, 4 dental clinics, and other 4 hospitals: Rapti Sub Regional Hospital, Helping Hands Community Hospital, Madhya Paschim Hospital and Uma Sankar Smriti Child Hospital. Likewise 2 TV channels: Hamro TV and Ambikeswori, are running their programs for entertainment and awareness. 3 national daily and 4 weekly newspapers are informing about the current events. Not only this 4 FM radios are broadcasting different programs related to exposition of hidden.

District Police Office, District Traffic Office and Nepal Army Gun are providing security not only to Ghorahi but to the whole district, Dang.

66 Cooperative institutions, 21 banks, 41 Saving and Credit Cooperative institutions, 10 Agriculture Cooperative institutions running their financial programs. 8 multipurpose cooperatives, 2 Dugdha cooperatives, 1 mahuri cooperative, 1 health cooperative are also helping to enhance the financial well being or facilities. Likewise 5 life insurance and 2 non-life insurance companies are there in Ghorahi. There are 30 non-government Organizations, registered in GM, and other community clubs running their programs in their areas. 7 high quality hotels and other 337 hotels welcoming tourists with their capacity. Recently District Development Committee in the collaboration with hotels, has established Tourism Information Centre in Hotel Madhuwan in Ghorahi.

5.8 Problems of Tourism in the Study Area

Tourism is also like a coin which has two sides. No doubt it proves itself as important for the development of underdeveloped countries like Nepal, but it also possesses problems. So far, there are many problems

associated with tourism development in Ghorahi. Tourism can't enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If modern and recreational facilities are provided in Ghorahi and if modern accommodation facilities are developed in Ghorahi crowd of tourist may be increased. The major problems associated with the tourism in Ghorahi as shown by present study are given below.

5.8.1 Transportation

Transportation facilities is assumed to be the milestone when considering tourism infrastructure development. But transportation facilities in Ghorahi are not good. The Sisne Khola, Katuwa Khola, Sewar Khola and Gurje Khola of Ghorahi are very dangerous in rainy season. There are no bridges over the rivers. Whereas recently over the Katuwa Khola in the east part of Ghorahi has been built a bridge. Air services from Kathmandu to Ghorahi are not possible, yet. Buses from Lamahi are crowd. Tourist cannot get proper bus services to tourist's areas of Ghorahi. Tourist are facing a great problem in going Bahrakune, Jyamire, Namachhu from Ghorahi and from then to Ghorahi. There is no any transportation, which can be hired from Bahrakune, Jyamire, Namchhu to Ghorahi in the evening. This not only affects the independent tourist but also those, who arrive at Bahrakune, Jyamire at odd hours. There are only gravel roads around the tourist areas.

5.8.2 Communication

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

about tourism areas by tourists from distance. There is no sufficient facility of communication.

5.8.3 Trained Manpower

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

5.8.4 Electricity

There was no electricity facility in Ghorahi some years ago. People spend a lot of kerosera before 2 some year of the tourist areas. Bahrakune, Jyamire, areas are untouched by the electricity. Hotels and lodges use generator due to the irregularity of electricity and facing problems.

5.8.5 Drinking Water

There is a great problem of water supply in Ghorahi. All thought only few hotels have their boring. 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.

5.8.6 Sanitation

Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Ghorahi Municipality though GM has announced Karauti

Danda as dumping site area. GM collects wastes only of the urban areas not out of it. Tourist areas: Gorakchha Ratan Nath Peeth, Ambikeswory, Namachhu, Bahrakune, Jyamire are neglected. Garbage disposal is a regular part of daily life. Environment cannot be clear unless it is managed properly and systematically.

5.8.7 Ecological Problems

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

5.8.8 Social Problems

Incoming of tourists invites social problems in the society. They kiss each other in public places, which is against our culture. Moreover prostitution, drug-addiction get free entrance in Ghorahi. These bring unnecessary emotions and social evils in the Nepalese society.

5.8.9 Information Centre and Publicity

Most of the tourists visiting Nepal do not know about Ghorahi. So tourism information centre should be opened in Kathmandu or other important tourism areas of the Nepal. The information centre should be well equipped and facilitated with information technology, information services and documents. Recently DDC of Dang has opened tourism information centre in Hotel Madhuwan but the tragedy is that it is primitive. There is no good program for the publicity of the tourism areas.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

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

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

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

It is important to introduce different virgin spots for tourism to increase the length of stay of tourism. The inflow of tourists is increasing in

Ghorahi because of the diverse cultural and natural heritages. The unique tharu culture, Nath culture, favorable climate, beautiful natural scenery and different historical and religious sites such as Ambikeswori, Gorakchha Ratan Nath, Siradi Sai Mandir, Ghanibagiya Shiv Mandir are the attractive places for tourists.

Tourism in Nepal has reached that stage where it needs its diversification. The new sources of attractions are to be explored so as to attract more and more tourists. In this connection this study attempts to find out the problems and prospects of tourism in Ghorahi. The lack of good policy making, underdevelopment condition and lack of information about new places are the major obstacles of the tourism development in Nepal.

6.2 Findings

1. The impact of tourism in Ghorahi is more positive than negative that seems negligible compared to positive one.
2. Tourists visit Ghorahi basically for the sake of cultural, religious, natural beauties.
3. Majority of tourists visit Ghorahi are from India rather than other countries.
4. The major attractive areas for tourists in Ghorahi are Barhakune daha, Jyamire daha, Ambikeswori, Goraksha Ratan Nath Peeth and others.
5. Development of tourists' infrastructure in Ghorahi is a recent phenomenon. Near about 7 hotels and lodges are with advanced necessary facilities for tourists.
6. The great majority of villagers are of the opinion that the development of tourism would help the promotion of village and cottage industry.

7. There are several problems in the selected tourist' area, these problems are associated with transportation, communication, recreational facilities, accommodation facilities, trained personal and so on.
8. Well planning is necessary for adequately managed tourism and bring more positive benefit.

6.3 Conclusion

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

Tourism focuses on local cultures, natural beauties and people's behavior as well as the facility and sanitation. It includes the activities related directly and indirectly to the person away from his home. Ghorahi with both natural and cultural attractions, lies between two rivers Gurje and Sisne in Dang, proves itself a unique destination for tourists.

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

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

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

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

6.4 Recommendations

It is well-accepted that the tourism is the backbone of the economy as well as foreign relation or cultural relation for with other cultures for the countries like Nepal. So far, tourism in Ghorahi 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 Ghorahi, the following recommendation should be taken up.

1. It is important to build awareness and respect for the conservation of environment and cultural sites.
2. There should be a separate department in municipality and DDC to publish the tourist information to guide and help tourists.
3. There is a need of visionful plan for the proper development of tourism.
4. There is a need of minimization of bad effects for as far as possible.
5. Standards of the hotels should be increased.
6. Tourist oriented programs should be lunched.
7. The rivers are being polluted it is sure in future if there is no proper plan to conserve them they may cast ordour like Bagmati and Bishnumati in Kathmandu. Thus river sanitation program should be launched.
8. Ghorahi has many attractive places but is on the shadow of tourism development thus wide publicity should be made to make Ghorahi popular among the tourists.

9. The guide facility should be improved by hiring trained people or experts in the field.
10. There is no systematic recording process thus recording system of tourists should be improved.
11. Most of the foreign tourists come in Ghorahi from India, thus there should be focused programs for them to increase the number even further.

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ANNEX I

A. Questionnaire for Tourists:

Nationality:

Education:

Name:

Occupation:

Age:

Sex:

1. By which means of transportation you come to Ghorahi?
a) Local Bus b) Travel Coach
c) Car d) Motor Cycle
2. Which country are you from?-----
3. Is it your first visit?
Yes No
4. If no, how many times did you visit here?
Second Third Fourth
More than fourth
5. What is your purpose of visit to Ghorahi?
a) Sightseeing b) Peace and Relaxation
c) Visiting Tribal Village d) Boating
e) Pilgrimage f) Research
g) Business h) Education
i) Health
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 Ghorahi?
a) Expensive----- b) Moderate-----
c) Cheap-----

B. Questionnaire for Lodge/ Hotel Owners:

Name of Hotel/ Lodge Name of Hotel owners
Per Address Established

1. It the present hotel/ lodge your own house or you have taken in on rent?
My own on rent
2. What is your level of income per annum?
a) Less than Rs. 80,000 b) Rs. 80,000 to 2,00,000
c) Rs. 2,00,000 Above
3. How many employees have been employed by you?
----- Persons
4. On an average, how many tourists visit your hotel/lodge in a month?
a) Normally----- per month b) Peak season----- per month
c) Off season----- per month
5. What is your initial capital outlay? Rs. -----
6. What is your initial now? Rs. -----
7. On an average, for how many days tourists generally stay in your hotel/lodge?
Less ----- or More-----than 5 nights
8. How many rooms and beds are there in your hotel/lodge?
Rooms----- Beds-----
9. What are the facilities available for tourist in your hotel/lodge?
a) fooding b) Lodging
c) Fooding and lodging d) Tourist guide
10. How much do you charge for the room?
Rs.-----for single bedroom
Rs.-----for double bedroom

11. How much a tourist normally spends per night? Rs-----
12. Do you think hotel/lodges are sufficient in Ghorahi Municipality?
Yes----- No-----
13. Is your business in profit at present?
Yes----- No-----
14. Why did you choose Ghorahi for your business?
 - a) Because many tourists visit this place.
 - b) It is my home place.
 - c) It is convenient.
 - d) I see better prospect in tourism industry.
15. What are the main problems of tourism? -----

11. In your view, what kinds of role play tourism on the development of the society?
- a) Modernization b) Protection and development folk culture
 c) For job d) Others
12. What are the problem tourism development in this area?
- a) Transportation b) Drinking Water and Sanitation
 c) Electricity d) Hotels
 e) Communication
13. What do you think the impact of tourism?
- a) Ghorahi 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

ANNEX II



Photo 1 : Get of Goraksha Ratan Nath Peeth Chaughera



Photo 2 : Goraksha Ratan Nath Peeth, Chaughera



Photo 3 : Ambikeswori Temple, Ambapor



Photo 4 : Shiradi Sai Mandir



Photo 5 : Baraha Mandir, Barakune



Photo 6 : Barakune Tal, Barakune



Photo 7 : Jyamire Daha



Photo 8 : Sakhiya Nach of Tharu



Photo 9 : Laththa Nach of Tharu



Photo 10 : Sarenge Nach of Magar