

CHAPTER-ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Meaning and Definition of Tourism

It is difficult to define precisely the word tourism and tourist since these terms have different meaning person to person and no universal has yet been adopted. However reliable definition and meaning of tourism is required as travel and tourism is important in order to access its direct, indirect and induced economics impact, to assist in the planning and development of new tourist facilities and resources, to determine current visitors and help formulating marketing and promotional strategies to identify change in tourist flow.

Various scholars and origination have defined the words ‘Tourist’, ‘Tourism’ and the word associated with them, i.e. travelers, visitors, exclusionists, etc. in various ways.

‘A tourist is a temporary leisured person who voluntarily visits a place away from home for the purpose of experiencing a change.’

(Smith, 1978)

World Tourism Organization (WTO) has defined ‘tourist’s any person who travel to a country other them that in which s/he has her/his usual residence but outside her/his usual environment for a period of at least one night not more than one year and where main purpose of visit other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from with the country visited.’

1.2 Concept of Village Tourism in Nepal

Nepal represents a bend of ancient history, vibrant cultures and scenes grandeur located between China and India. Nepal's main geographical features include snow-capped peaks, lower mountains, mid hills and fertile Terai plains of tropical Jungles. Nearly one-third of the total length of the Himalayan and 8 of world's 14 highest peaks are in Nepal. The landlocked country covers an area 147181 square kilometer ranging from 70 meters to the highest point at 8848 meters about sea level. Nepal's popularity as a tourist destination has increased vastly over the years. While tracking and mountaineering have long been popular, an entire range of other activities are carried out with the variety of adventure options, the country is a favorite among adventure lovers (NTB, 2007).

Nepal is a one of the richest countries in the world in terms of bio-diversity, due to its unique geographical position & altitudinal variations. Most of the Nepalese people live in rural areas. So, the life style of Nepalese people represents rural scenario.

Tourism has become one of the most important phenomena of people b b b b s spatial behavior in modern time. Increasing pleasure and travel trends to be get a number of changes in human life everywhere in world. People bring money and idea with them which future cause numerous changes in every sphere of life. People traveling from one place to another place for different purposes and enriching their horizon of knowledge about the world are, otherwise, tourist now –a-day tourism is an important economic sector. It is one of the growing industries throughout the world, including the developing nations in 1997. The world tourism organization estimated that the tourism industry provided employments to some 262 million people who share about 10% working population worldwide and accounted for nearly 8% of the total GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Currently there are more than 595 millions international tourist and it is expected to reach 1.6 billion by 2020 (WTO, 1997).

Nepal has many tourist destinations and the exploitation of these destinations offer a wide range of comparative advance. The most spectacular mountains in the world people of different races, religious cultures and customs, a wide verity of flora and fauna and a varied climate are the ornament of the major source of attraction to large and growing tourists' world. To develop sustainable tourism and to achieve optimum socioeconomic benefits, the activities like eco-

tourism, community based tourism or village tourism should be highly promoted. Nepal, one of the most unique exotic and remote destination in the tourism map of the world, in a questionably a country deemed with countries natural wonder and exhilarating tourism products. (NTB, 2007)

The history of rural tourism is not long in the context of Nepal. It is obvious that cities in Nepal are highly influenced by western countries and their life style. Nepal still has unique specialties of rural life. Many villages around Pokhara have their own cultures and traditions. If you want to know about the people of Nepal, their culture, tradition, you should not forget to go to such village and spend at least couple of days with the local people in their local environment. There no lodge and public houses. You can bring tent for yourself or you can arrange a home stay with them. Rural tourism destination around Pokhara are Sirubari at Syangja, Ghalegaun at Lamjung, Ghandruk and Bhujung are in Kaski, Bandipur at Tanahun, etc. (NTB, 2007).

A number of village of Nepal of major attraction of visitors, Natural gifts, bio-diversity and ethno- cultural heritage have been proved as the boon to the Nations. It is an explicit concept that affluent and conscious people harness the gifts to achieve maximum benefit out of them. The dimension of need vary individuals to individuals, perhaps according to the capacity and extend of the resources. Therefore the basic prerequisite of tourism industry trades off the needs between the affluent and the needy. Nepal is such a density for these who are in desperate need. There are many such unique and Novel areas to be explored which are equally luring to the pioneers and connoisseurs of the tourism (Sharma, 2009).

Village Tourism can be based in special areas, locality, and settlement and with its typical peculiarity because a village possesses varieties or specialties. To cite few examples -Fish items in Ranipouwa and Malekhu, hot spring water bath of Myagdi, Shambala trek and Bhote culture of Humla ,Ranighat Durbar –Palpa, Fikal Tea- estate Ilam, Nagarkot and Daman for sightseeing ,Manakamana for pilgrimage and cable car , Sidhibinayak Parbat for rafting, boating and pilgrimage ,Raute people (nomad),typical gurung culture of Ghalegaun and Sirubari. Nepal has no has acuteness of resources and opportunities for tourism development. It can be backbone of the economy and important measures to fight against the rural poverty. The tourism potentialities are mostly unexplored, minimum in use and not brought at the screen of dissemination. It should

be done because the 21st century is the age of IT and consumerism. Tourism promotes economics development, helps familiarizes people any many more information among the nations and people across the nations (Sharma, 2009)

Though Nepal has immense prospects of village Tourism, for the time being the country will not be able to exploit the treasury of it .The reasons behind it are more. Except few people of capital and cities one cannot afford money, time and attention. It is evident that we can kathmanduties have initiated village tourism at the vicinity, adjacent localities of the valley and gone beyond to Sauraha, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Kakani and Manakamana. Most middle levels incomes people are the fans of it. Therefore, whenever the economy of middle level people increases the volume of village tourism prospers (Sharma, 2009)

Ghandruk village is one of the most beautiful villages in Annapurna region. It is situated on nearly 30 miles of north-west of Pokhara, Kaski district. The VDC lies between 28⁰19'-28⁰36' north latitude and 83⁰37'-84⁰ western longitude. It covers an area of 296 sq. km. between 1068 meters, subtropical Modikhola basin to 8091 meters Great Himalayan Annapurna I, above the sea level, the VDC is surrounded by Myagdi district in the west, Manang district in the north and Dansing and Lumle VDC are in south and Lumle VDC in the east of the Kaski district.

From tourism point of view, it is one of the most significant places to bring the possibilities of tourism development. It takes six hours walking from Nayapul, a bridge on the high way from Baglung to Pokhara. Ghandruk is one of the most beautiful tourist destinations. It lies on the lap of grand peak of Himalaya, like Fishtail, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri, etc.

1.3 Statement of Problem

Tourism can be one of the important industries for the economic growth and human development in the country like Nepal. The diversity of geographical belt has made Nepal useful and attractive for tourist. The uniqueness of physical feature of the country has given a wide range of tourist activities from visiting jungle resorts, camps, to the snow-capped mountains. In Nepal

approximately 100,000 persons are employed directly in tourism sector. (Sharma and Parajuli, 2008)

The geographical diversities of the country make it an appropriate place for tourism throughout the year. All places are equally important, some places are important for their scenic beauty and some are important for special activities, can be held in the same, for example bungee jumping is possible over the wild river like Bhote Koshi, jet scooter riding is possible in Narayani river, hunting is allowed in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve in the west Nepal. Mountain biking is commonly possible on Annapurna and Kanachanjhanga areas. However, the potentiality so far has not been exploited properly. Although Nepal's tourism potentiality is vast but facets such as limited air access, poor infrastructures and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in the limited growth. (NTB, 2007)

Ghandruk is one of the unique rural tourism destinations which are culturally rich and naturally beautiful land of wonderful indigenous people, the Gurung. Ghandruk is the second largest Gurung village in Nepal (The first largest Gurung village is Siklis in Nepal) which is unique in geographical and topographical settings. It is also rich about natural vegetation and wild life. According to tourist response the highest numbers of visitors come to Ghandruk for trekking follow by for pleasure and to see peace environment. In fact Ghandruk is used as a drop by place for trekkers. Tourism is a good income source to the local people. It has brought change in the socio-economical conditions of the people in the region. However, there are certain problems especially associated with the tourism (Rana, 2001).

In this context the research problem, can be drawn as follows,

Do tourism industries influence the local culture?

Are the local people benefited from tourism industry?

Did tourism industries help to uplift socio-economic condition of local people of Ghandruk VDC?

What types of facilities do the local people get form tourist industry?

What are the environmental challenges due to tourism industry in GhandrukVDC?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is basically to find out Village Tourism and its impacts on rural development in Ghandruk VDC. The Specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To analyze the socio-economic status of people in Ghandruk VDC.
- 2) To find out the social and cultural relationship between the host and the tourists.
- 3) To find out the effects of tourism on rural people, culture and environment in GhandrukVDC.

1.5 Importance of the Study

The term tourism has become a common parlance to most of the conscious people across the globe. It is to selling of dream .How to make Nepal a tourist recreation destination is being a concern of all Nepali who regard tourist as God, Atithi Deva Bhava .Tourism is one of the most potential areas of the notion for development. Nepal is full of lives in village. The development of Nepal cannot be achieved sans rural development. Rural poverty cannot be alleviated without economic development as rural tourism can be one of the activities of rural development of Nepal. So, rural tourism is a vital component of the National Development. Village tourism should not be taken in isolation, rather should be viewed as an integral part of the overall community development. Infrastructure developed for village tourism can be utilized as a means for the development of the other sector in the community and vice versa.

Ghandruk has wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there are no macro or micro level study related to the tourism. Nepal has many other tourist attractions like Bandipur, Sirubari, and Ghalegaun along with Ghandruk. In Ghandruk when tourism activities began, the local villagers started involving themselves in touristic activity in early day. But later they grasped a business opportunity and now they have developed this village as a prime location of tourist and stay in that trekking route providing tourists' standard accommodation and other services. Now they have very good socioeconomic condition. Hence this research is based on

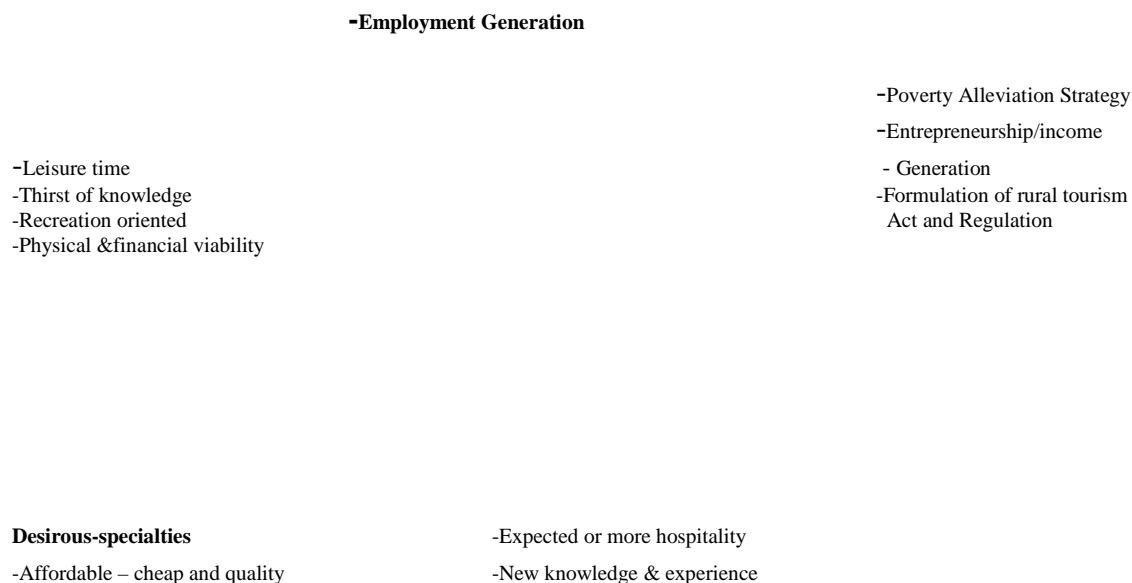
micro level with a case study of Ghandruk, which is an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the village tourism promotion at macro level. Thus, this study proposes the improvement and problem identification regarding village tourism and its socioeconomic impact on local people.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study covers only Ghandruk area which represents a small part of rural tourism. But the case of Ghandruk may not represent whole rural tourism area in Nepal. Since the study is based on single season and survey conducted in a limited time and within a small area. This study depends upon the field visiting testing as well as the interviews data response of the respondents study area.

1.7 Conceptual Framework of Village Tourism

Conceptual Framework of Village Tourism



- Recreational – choices-, novels
- Resourceful – multi- disciplines
- Tempted stay (natural & human) environment
- Fooding – lodging satisfaction
- Relaxed feeling
- Mission achieved

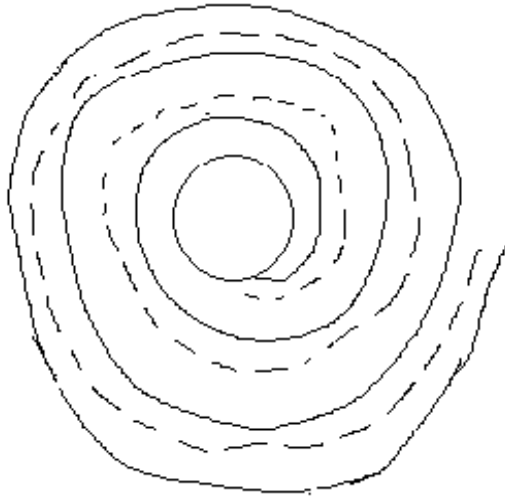
-Basic infrastructure dev.

- Peace & safety – security measures
- Central info system – what & how
- Conducive state policy & mgmt-logistic sup.
- Info dissemination n/w-ad & publicity
- Modes of easy access- road, air, foot trails
- Fair and festivals
- Local products as souvenirs
- Resource highlight & dissemination
- Socio- edu awareness
- Techno- transformation
- Investment & subsidies
- Empower & strengthen local bodies
- Encourage new ventures
- Resource exploration

- Sight –scene
- Historical
- coordination & cooperation between PPP programs
- preservation & conservation of heritages
- Science & technology
- Religion-cultural -hot spring
- Adventure
- Eco-tourism
- bio-diversity
- hot spring
- boating, rafting
- edu-field
- botanical (herbs)

1.7.1 Factors of Tourism Development

1.7.2 Origin & Expansion of Village Tourism



(Source: Sharma, 2007)

CHAPTER: TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Concept and Definition of Tourism

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

The literal meaning of 'tourism' along with its origination the word 'Tourism' is derived from French word 'tourisme', Which means to travel and travel related job, 'Tour' means journey from one place to another for pleasure. (Romisme, 1978)

The Tourism Society in Britain (1976) defined 'Tourism' as temporary short time movement of the people to destination outside place where the normally live and work and their activities during the stay at this destination ,It include movement for all purpose ,as well as day visit or excursion ,(Bhattia,1994).

Nepal Government (NG), Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation have adopted the definition recommend by the United Nation.” Tourism is an activity of a person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one year for leisure, business or any other purpose.”

2.1.1 Components of Tourism

Tourism does not exist in isolation .It contains of certain components, According to Rudra Prasad Upadhaya (2008). There are basic three components of tourism. Which are as follows:

Transportation (Accessibility)

Transportation will play important role in the tourism industry. The mode of transport as well as the nature of transport will affect the tourism development. There are different types of transport as:

Air Transport

Rail Transport

Road Transport

Ocean/Water Transport

Space/Rocket Transport

If there is easy type of transport in the reliable cost, there will be high flow of tourist to that destination. The tourism industry has reached to the present position because of the development of the railway transport. Thus, transport is important component of tourism.

Accommodation

It means the facilities, which are offered to the tourist in the destination. Such as if there are hotel as well as good spas and restaurants, there will be more attraction for tourist .For example ,the tourist will go to the Iceland of Switzerland to play ice because there is not only ices but there are also comfortable and warm hotels .Thus ,tourist are being attracted to the Iceland of Switzerland. We will find same possibility in the content of Nepal. Thus, accommodation is also important component of tourism.

Attraction/Locale

It is mainly associated with the destination. It means the attraction of the destination. There should be special characteristics in the destination, which will be able to attract the tourist. The attraction should not be congested with building. It should have good sunshine, good fresh wind flow, sea beach etc. which will highly attract to the tourist .The beaches of Italy and French are the main attraction of tourist all over the world. These are good example of attractive locale. Thus, attraction is also good component of tourism. (Upadhaya, 2008)

2.1.2 Types of Tourism

In broad sense, tourism can be divided into two parts, foreign and domestic tourism. However on the basis of purpose, nature of the intended to visit, duration of stay, According to Rudra Prasad Upadhaya, 2008 tourism can be further divided as follow:

Village Tourism

Village tourism can be based in special areas, locality settlement and village with its typical peculiarity because a village rarely possesses verities or mosaic of specialties. Village tourism mostly attracts the middle level income people. Such urban environment must have tended toward the relaxation or change.

Holiday/Pleasure Tourism

To take a break from the busy life schedule, people, take some time off from work and travel to places away from where they reside. This type of tourism is referred to as holiday/pleasure Tourism. There are two types of sightseeing for Holiday/Pleasure Tourism. They are

Natural sightseeing: - under Natural Sightseeing sea beaches, rivers, waterfalls, lakes, mountain, caves, natural views, flora and fauna etc.

Manmade Sightseeing:-Manmade sightseeing encompasses zoos, museums, historical places, religious place, archeological sites, festivals, exhibitions etc.

In Nepal too, the maximum number of tourist's i.e. 38% belongs to the Holiday/Pleasure type. In these contexts, speaking in terms of countries, India comes first followed by Japan, UK, and USA and so on.

Agro-Tourism

Agro –tourism is a new concept in the field of tourism and this is the next side of tourism. It is an expanding sector around the world. It is an economic activity that occurs when people links travel with products, services and experiences of the agriculture and food system. Agro tourism includes farm bed and breakfast, farm vacation, horse riding, fishing, camping sites on farm, agricultural fair and festivals etc.

Adventure Tourist

Some difficult activities which cannot be done by all people are done to earn name in the world. Doing this type of activities are known adventure tourism.eg bungee jump, rafting, mountain climbing, skating, etc.

Health Tourism

It is a kind of historically important tourism. It can be defined as a kind of tourism in which visitors enjoy healthy environment. Tourist visit places for improving their health.

Generally, health tourism spends much during the duration of his/her travel and length of stay is much more other than types of tourists. Tourism is prominent during certain suitable seasons. In Nepal, no record has been kept of the health tourists visiting yet it can be said that such tourists coming to the country in negligible, but is reported that people across border come to Nepal for various health treatment particularly in eye hospital.

Sports Tourism

Sport tourism is an important part of tourism. It includes playing of games and enjoying looking different kinds of sports. Sports provide entertainment for both players as well as audience. To talk the condition of Nepal, it is not flourished well because of the lack of stadium, play ground, hall, etc.

Business and Conference Tourism

Business is one of the important or main activities of the today's world. Many businessman and traders visit places to advertise their good and to exchange their goods.

Eco-Tourism

Eco-tourism refers to be visiting in natural places. Eco-tourism is very new concept in the field of tourism. First of all, the operator of Costarica has used this world in 1983. This tourism is

closely related within the concept of sustainable development. It is environment based or nature based tourism. So writers say that it is nature tourism. It is concerned and quite sensitive towards the local environment. Eco-tourism can be considered as one of the important part of the rural tourism. Eco-tourism leaves very minimum or no impact upon the local environment, culture, and life style of the community.

Space Tourism

Space tourism began from the beginning of the 21st century. This type of tourism involves visiting planets to study about them.

Cultural Tourism

Every human being wants to know something new about others. Cultural tourism involves visit to ancient monuments places of historical or religious importance. It enriches knowledge about different people and their culture. It is regarded as a force for cultural preservation. Cultural tourism has a great scope in a diversified country in term if culture and customs.

A cultural tourist is a person who undertakes journey especially with a view to having a look on and study of cultural resource of a region. Some elements of culture, which attracts tourists to the particular destination, are: Handcrafts, Language, Painting and Sculpture, Art and Music, History, Traditions and Dress etc.

Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism

Any travel for religious purpose and the business of arraying for the needs and facilities of such visitors is known as Pilgrimage/Religious Tourism. Important religious sites and places of worship of different regions are located in various countries of the world. For example, Mecca

and Medina in Saudi Arabia for Muslims, Lumbini in Nepal for Buddhists, Pashupatinath in Nepal for Hindu etc. Tourism industry has also developed because of the peoples religious belief, culture and faith.

In the context of Pilgrimage tourism, there are various attractive sites in different parts of Nepal such as Lumbini, Muktinath, Devghat, Triveni, Pashupatinath, Janakpur, Barahchhetra, and so on. Almost 15% of the visitors coming to Nepal are religious/pilgrimage tourists mainly from Srilanka, India and Japan in that order.

Historical Tourism

By the term historical tourism, we mean all visiting activities related to historical places, museum, etc.

Recreational Tourism

This type of tourism has three important aspects. They are sand, sea and sex. People like to enjoy by sitting at seashore, sandbank with their lover, husband or wife, friends. They also want to swim in sea, to have delicious foods, etc. This type of tourism is known as recreational tourism.

2.1.3 Characteristics of Tourism

Tourism can be characterized by many components and function that incorporate, however the ideas given by Prem Sharma, 2009 seen worth stating. Which are as follows?

-) Tourism involves a complex set of interrelations between people, places and products.

-) The interrelationship involves through the transportation of people to various destinations outside their normal place of residence and their stay at those destinations.
-) The duration of visit must generally be of a short nature.
-) Tourism is essentially a pleasure activity in that doesn't involve earnings travel.
-) Tourism products are not is not homogenous. Tour package to a destination may vary in quality, depending upon the circumstances. For instances a delayed domestic flight could affect the image of the product.
-) Tourism industry is a hidden industry because it is much spread out which means it covers more industries then the eye see.
-) The tourism product is highly perishable. A hotel room or an airline seat not used today is a total loss.
-) Tourism product cannot be used for future use.
-) Its raw materials are in exhaustible.
-) The tourism products don't diminish with constant use.

(Source: Sharma, 2009)

2.2 History of Tourism Development

History of tourism goes back to the period of civilization. It can't be said exactly that since when man start to travel but can be imaged that since the time of the human existence they stored to travel around

2.2.1 Global Tourism

The world has experienced a continuous growth in both the international tourist's arrival and the international tourism receipts since 1990. However, there were very nominal ups and downs in the first few years of the new millennium. Out of an average arrival of around 700 million per year, the decline in the international arrivals in 2001 was by 1 million and in 2003 by around 10 million compared to the previous year. This level of decline in view of the numerous unfortunate incidents, especially since the beginning of the new millennium is considered as significant. The ill-fated terrorist attack on the twin towers of New York, USA on September 2001, was the foremost damaging incident of the recent times that had created prolonged negative impacts in the international tourism. This incident had created fear among the travelers from the western world, who constitute a significant segment of the long haul tourism to the receiving countries of the east. This unpleasant episode was followed almost every year by the bomb blasts in Bali, Indonesia and at the international airport in the capital city of Sri Lanka (Colombo) in 2002; war in Iraq and outbreak of deadly SARS disease in Asia in 2003; the occurrence of the deadliest Tsunami in the Indian Ocean in December 2004; and the bus and subway bombing in London, UK in 2005, which had remarkably disturbed the momentum of tourism (Upadhaya, 2008).

More than half of the international travelers visit countries for the purpose of leisure recreation, and holiday; and one out of six is a business traveler. Almost an equal number of travelers use air transport or overland (road or rail), but the trend of air transport is growing at a faster rate. The high overlanders figure is due to around 80% of the international travel being observed within the same region. Most of the long haul travelers use air transport. One could visualize dramatic development taking place in the aviation sector as the biggest aircraft are manufactured and introduced in the commercial operation in the recent year. In 2007, the Airbus industry produced the largest ever manufactured commercial aircraft A380 with 525 seats in three class configuration, whose first operation started in the Singapore – Sydney route in October. The Airbus industry has already received 165 firm orders for delivery of A380s by 2013. Similarly, different categories of Boeing 787 Dreamliner aircraft are being introduced by the Boeing Company in 2008. The company has also received 710 firm orders for the B787. These overwhelming developments symbolize the confidence of the aviation sector in the growth of tourism in the coming days. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has also estimated the long-haul

travel worldwide to grow at the rate of 5.4 % per year over the period 1995-2020. (Upadhaya, 2008)

UNWTO'S Tourism 2020 vision forecasts that international arrivals will reach nearly 1.6 billion by the year 2020, of which 1.2 billion will be intraregional and 378 million will be long haul travelers. The share of Europe in it will reduce from the level of 60 % in 1995 to 4.6 % in 2020. The forecast annual growth rate for Asia is 5% compared to the world average of 4.1%. In lieu of it, the forecast for the world tourism will be attain 5-6 % growth in 2007 & due to the softening of economy a slower growth for 2008, i.e, by half a percentage point than in the year 2007, it is recorded that the international tourist arrivals show an average growth of 4.2 % between 1995 & 2006, while annual average growth rate during 2000 to 2006 has declined to 3.6% (Upadhaya, 2008)

After three years of stagnant growth, the international tourism had recorded for the first time a double-digit growth of 10.7 % in 2004. The growth is continued with 5.5 % and 5.6 % in the subsequent years. Despite the threat of terrorism, increased taxation in the aviation sector and tourism, economic uncertainties compounded by fluctuating stock market and exchange rates, health scares; etc the international tourism has been growing continually for last four years. (Upadhaya, 2008)

2.2.2 Historical Development of Tourism in Nepal

Explaining about the evolution of tourism in Nepal seems more relevant and appropriate by denoting different periods rather than at once. The evolution of tourism in Nepal is recent but the tourism especially for religious, economic; cultural purposes had made the base for tourism in Nepal. So the evolution of tourism in Nepal can be viewed as different ages as follows:

Historical Period (Before Unification)

Nepal has been taken as a holy and religious place since ancient period. Many Tibetans, Chinese, Indian people used to come here to visit different Buddhist monastery and temples, like religious purpose, different people from India and china used to come in Nepal for business purpose also. In the period of some ancient king, Buddhists, Muslim, Christian came in Nepal to extend their religion in Nepal.

Period of Modern Nepal (After Unification)

Generally, we understand the period after Prithvi Narayan Shah such as modern period. In this period some English people came in Nepal for political and business purpose. When English in ruling in India .they used to go Tibet through Nepal for business purpose. In 1801 A.D. there was a treaty between the government of Nepal and government of British India .According to that treaty some English were came in Nepal. But in Rana regimes, there were some strict rules in Nepal for foreigners. They used to visit in Nepal only after the pre-permission of Nepal government. At that time an English scholars Daniel Wright visited Nepal and he had written a book 'History of Nepal' so, in this period also we can say that there was no modern tourism in Nepal.

2007-2046 (1951-1990)

The revolution of 2007B.S. started the democratic system in Nepal .AS a result Nepal expanded its Diplomatic relation to the other countries in the world and it helped to develop the modern tourism in Nepal.IN 1953AD, Sir Admund Hilari and Tenjing Norge Sherpa reached in the peak of Mt. Everest as the first climbers. Then many mountaineers came in Nepal to climb in mountain, especially in Mt. Everest. To develop the tourism in systematically 'Nepal Tourism Board' was established in 1957AD .By realizing the important of tourism, the government established the Ministry of Tourism in 1997AD. This ministry started to make police and Programmer related in tourism. Like this many hotels, travel agencies were also established to serve tourists and tourism business was develop systematically , Nepal got the membership of

different organization related to tourism like WTO, PATA, IUOTO, SATA, WATA, etc. Nepal government started to include the plans related to tourism in fifth year plan. So, we can say that modern tourism was started In Nepal from this period. (Dahal, 2006)

The period after 1990AD

Democratic system was reestablished in 1990 in Nepal .AS a result, the relation between Nepal and other countries became great change. This type of positive change directly affected in tourism. The plan and policies were reform in this period. With the help of Asian Development Bank (ADB)' Tourism Infrastructure Development Project' was established in 1990. Many local festivals were started to develop local , regional, international tourism as well.1998 was declared as 'Visit Nepal1998' by the than government of Nepal. Many tourists from different countries came in Nepal to visit Nepal in this year. After them comprehensive peace agreement between Maoist and Nepal government, and tourism business got new life in Nepal. Now a day, new policies are being made related to tourism to make this business systematically.

2.3 Village Tourism in Nepal

Village tourism is an emerging concept in Nepalese tourism industry. It is one of the best ways to know the locals and their culture closely by visitors. Domestic and international, can get opportunities to experiences a stay in an unspoiled village with natural setting and living as a family member in homely environment.

In Nepal, the term village tourism come- up in recent years as another not clearly defined concept. Nepal introduced a program of village tourism aiming at promoting country's tourism industry in 2052 B.S for the first time. Though promotion of tourism in the sense attracted more or less from the beginning of 1960, but concrete steps to promote and intensify tourism development activities in a more scientific and ordinate way were made when a high level

“Nepal Tourism Development Committee” was formed in 1970 on the financial and technical assistance of the government of the federal Republic of Germany. The work of the committee culminated in the publication of the “Nepal Tourism Master plan” in 1972 which has been the basis for all future activities in the field of tourism development in future.(NTB,2007)

In 2nd may 1956 the coronation of king Mahindra was regarded as the great landmark in development of tourism and its incident attracted many tourist into Nepal, though Nepal has already expanded the diplomatic relation with worlds famous organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO etc After getting the membership of the UNO in 1995, gradually Nepal becomes known to the outside world. The first group tours consisted of twelve American and two Brazilians organized under the pioneer boy of Sir Thomas Cook and his Son arrived at Kathmandu in the tourism industry and finally it is alternative resources of income.

Village tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism scenario and also to be looked upon as supplementing the whole effort, which is of interest not to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions policy makers and local communities as a potentially uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural areas and use to revenue for local conservation and economic development activities.

Eleven model tourist villages were proposes to be spread out among the various geographical divisions of the country. Only a few tourists’ villages have come up including Sirubari of Sanjaya district, Ghale Gaun at Lamjung district, which has been practicing as community based village tourism like Sirubari as taken thirteen households as sampled since t 20 Baisakha 2058 and also Khasur and Bhanjung village at lamjung district. Likewise,thulo Persel and kartik Deurali Gaun in Kavre, Ghandruk and Siklesh in Kaski, Parbat, Mustang, Manang, Dang, Pyuthan, Illam, Taplejung, and etc.

Nevertheless Nepal tourism Board has adopted a policy of expanding village tourism all over the Kingdom, and plan to develop village as an industry for poverty reduction. Likewise, Nepal village Resort Private Limited has been devoting to improve rural base tourism since 1997. Which at first taken as sample to introduce village tourism at Solukhumbu, dhankuta, Lamjung

and Therathum. The next private NGO SNV/NEPAL has been involves developing sustainable tourism in the rural areas, like Illam and Teplejung.

Though nearly Forty years after just from ninth plan his Majesty government of Nepal keeps on the rural base tourism in the rural areas by making special policy and strategy at the national level, The concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village tourism, so that village people will get direct benefits from tourism. In order to enhance these sectors the following policies and strategies have been formulated.

-) Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the village people directly as well as indirectly. Resources rich village for tourist attraction will be developed in to tourist centers. One village in each of the 14 zones will be developed as a model village during this plan period.
-) Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encouraged in the sector so that more revenue can be generated.
-) Investment of the public and private sector will be gradually increased to create basic infrastructure solely on the basis of pre- planning and zoning of few feasible tourist spots.
-) Temples, monasteries, buildings, national sites of historical, religious and cultural significance will be preserved, well developed and utilized as tourist spot. They will be registered as national heritage, participation of general and local people for this conservation.
-) The tourist's areas of cultural, natural, historical and religious heritage will be preserved by local VDC and municipalities.
-) Non –government organization that work for upliftment of ethnic groups by utilizing their cultural heritage will be encouraged to design and implement various projects that can generate income for the ethnic groups by utilizing their ethnic cultural heritage.
-) His Majesty the government ministry of tourism and Civil Aviation had declared Sirubari Village Syangja as a first model tourist village in 1998.

2.4 Key factors for the village Tourism

-) Infrastructure development such as transportation and communication, guest room, tea shops, local liquor, food and so on.
-) Community participation
-) Resources potentialities
-) Tourists products development
-) Positive attitudes of local government policy intervention
-) Conducive entrepreneurship environment to encourage local investment, for this government should have incentive package to the entrepreneur and business people.

In Nepalese context, when a tourist takes a course of trekking or mountaineering and visit a village on the way, it is called village tourism. But it cannot be labeled as village tourism. It is tourism, of course, but not the village tourism.

Above all, the socio-economic status of the locals will be minimized. Hence, the need of our time is to locate and promote the village tourism. This in turn will increase national income and employment.

2.5 Some of the areas being promoted as Village Tourism

Nepal Tourism Board defined the village tourism and identified the following area as the village tourism,

Ghale Gaun Village Tour, Sirubari Village Tour, Lumbini village Tour, Tamang heritage Trail (Rashuwa) ,Chepang village Tour (chitwan), Siklesh Village Tour, Bhujung Village Tour, Pasang Village Tour, Siurung Village Tour, Gorkha Village Tour, Dhading Village Tour, Balnethali Village Tour, Ganga jamuna Village Tour (Nuwakot), Sailung Village Tour, Shivapuri village Tour. Roshi bazaar Village Tour

(Source: NTB, 2007)

Thus, village/community tourism is a meso tourism concept evolved lately in the tourism world. Nepal can be a model destination of it for she possesses multi- faced potentialities. Natural gifts, manmade heritages ethno- cultural richness, innocent social setting and hospitability and many more unexplored treasures are dreams for connoisseurs of tourism. Village tourism cannot prosper sans the convergence of needs of the affluent and the needy based on the premise of demand driven mechanism because it is a need base concept. Nepal can harness the boon of tourist potentiality rampant at the rural areas where government has pro-poor programs. Realizing the fact some donors and international agencies has taken initiative to promote the tourism development of Nepal as well as in the south Asian region. The mission cannot be achieved without a synergic effort of public private partnership. There are few challenges to be addressed as preconditions for the sustainability of rural development of the country.

2.6 Tourist Activities in Nepal

Trekking

Trekking has been highlight to the visitors to Nepal. The ranges of geographical features, variety of vegetation and rich Himalayan culture award trekkers with unique trekking experience. Thousands of visitors trek to different parts of Nepal every year to experience the charm of culture and nature. Most treks go through altitude between 1000 to 4000 meters, while some popular parts reach over 5000meters. Protected regions along the Himalayan like shey-Phoksundo, Lantang ,Sagaramatha,Makalu-Barun, Rara,Kanchenjunga and Shivapuri National Park and Annapurna and Manaslu conservation areas, provides excellent trekking options.

Boating

From glacier-fed lakes up north to where rivers ease in to the Terai plains. There are numerous lakes in Nepal where tourists can experience the pleasure of boating. With famous lake like Phewa, Begans and Rupa, pokhara is known as the lake city and a popular place for boating.

In the Terai, one can go canoeing on Narayani or Rapti rivers near Chitwan National Park. Boats and canoes can be rented from local dealers on hourly basis from nearby

Areas. Pokhara and Chitwan are accessible both by air and road from Kathmandu. A wide variety of accommodation and other facilities are easily available in both the places.

Rock Climbing

Rock climbing is a challenging sport for outdoor lovers. Most of the areas for rock climbing are situated toward the north of Kathmandu in the Nagarjun forest and Shivapuri national Park areas. Trip to these places can be combined with hiking, bird watching, nature tours and other activities. Narajuan, which is 7kilimeters away from Kathmandu city can be reached via Balaju near the New Bus Park. Shivapuri can be reached via Budhanilkantha which is 9 kilometers outside from the city area in Kathmandu.

Bungy Jump

The ultimate thrill of bungy jumping is offered at one of the best sites in the world. Nepal's bungy jumping site is situated 160 meters over the raging Bhote Koshi river in the northern part of the country. The site is located close to the Nepal-china border at Barhabise and is 3 hours bus ride from Kathmandu. A package deal includes the jump, bus ride to the site and meals. Nepalis are entitled to a 30 percent discount, accommodation and other facilities are available in Barshbis.

Jungle Safari

The tropical jungles of Nepal's Terai preserve some of the best wildlife habitat in the subcontinent. Jungle safari on elephant back or jeep rides are offered at Chitwan national park, Parsa wildlife Reserve, and Shuklaphanta wildlife Reserve, all located in Terai. Winter months here are temperate while summer and monsoons are hot and humid. A wide range of tourist's facilities are available in and around the areas.

Mountain Biking

Nepal's diverse terrain is a mountain bikers dream. Biking offers an environmentally sound way of exploring the country. It is possible to go biking in the entire length of country. Centuries –old dirt roads and trails offer a chance to go on extended trips to exotic locales like Annapurna and Kanchenjunga areas, 21 to 27 gear bicycles are recommended when riding through Himalayan terrain. Mountain bikes are available for rent at numerous bicycle rental outlets in and around Kathmandu or pokhara. Riders can explore rims and ridges of Kathmandu and Pokhara through off routes that weave in and out of the cites. Food and accommodation facilities are available along the main trails. It is recommended to use the services of licensed biking companies.

Hunting

Licensed hunting is allowed in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve in western part of Nepal. Dhorpatan is a prime habitat of blue sheep, ghoral, serow, Himalayan tahr, black bear, pheasant and partridge. Endangered species here are chir pheasant and red panda. Hunting is allowed only after acquiring license from the Department of National Park and Wild Life Conservation (DNPWC) in Kathmandu and is restricted to a certain times in years. Most hunting trips are planned in spring and onset of autumn from February through April and August through October. Dhorpatan is 4 day trek from Baglung which is 72km from Pokhara. Accommodation facilities are available in tented camps offered by agencies or at one of the village houses.

Honey Hunting

Honey hunting is an age –old tradition in Nepal. Local honey hunters show their exceptional skills by hanging themselves on cliffs as high as 300 meters using bamboo ladders and hemp ropes, while harvesting the honeycombs. See the spectacular honey hunting on the steep bee cliffs to experience the traditional and culture of the local people. See them while you trek in the foothills of the Himalayans.

Rafting, Kayaking and Canyoning

Rafting is one of the most exciting ways of exploring Nepal. Options range from paddle rafting team to kayaking alone in the water. Yet another extremely popular water-spot option is canyoning to explore hidden landscapes. Rafting trips are usually planned in the dry seasons from October through mid-December and March through early May. The government has opened 16 rivers graded on a scale of 1 to 5 for commercial rafting. Since safety is of the tourist importance, choosing a well-reputed rafting company is recommended. It is also important to observe all the safety rules and precautions provided by the river guide.

Mountain Flight

Mountain flights offer a luxurious option of Himalayan experience. The one-hour mountain flight takes one close to some of highest peaks in the world including Mt.Everest. One can clearly see and identify the peaks, and the see the Himalayan landscape and glaciers during the flight. The peaks seen are Gosaithan, Dorje Lhakpa, Phurbi Chyachu, choba Bhamare, Gaurishankar, Melungtse,Chugimago, Numbur, Karyolung, Cho-Oyu, Gyachungkang,pumori, Nuptes and finally Mt.Everest. Mountain flights are offered by several airlines especially in the morning from the domestic airport in Kathmandu.

Paragliding

Paragliding in Nepal gives the opportunity to experience an aerial view of the Himalayans. Pokhara, the beautiful lakesides town at the foot of the Annapurna Mountains offers paragliding services. Sarangkot in Pokhara is the take –off point. There are various deals for the paragliding veterans and novices. Three day introduction course is offered to beginners, and tandem flights where one can fly with instructor are also offered.

Ultralight Aircraft

Ultralight aircrafts offer breathtaking birds-eye view in Pokhara valley and the surrounding mountains. Flights are operated almost throughout the year except during the monsoon June through August. Flight takes place from sunrise to 11am and from 3pm to sunset every day. Especially if the weather is clear and the day is sunny. In the half hour flight, one can fly over pokhara city, Phewa Lake, Sarangkot hill and get close to the Mt.Fishtail. Another option is the exploration of Annapurna range from 12000 feet or higher in an hour. Pokhara is easily accessible from Kathmandu, Chitwan and other major towns.

Angling

Angling is gaining popularity in Nepal as a water sport. Approximately 118 varieties of fresh water fish are found in the Himalayan Rivers ranging from the much sought after Maheer to the mountains streams trout varieties. Fishing trips on white waters are generally organized before and after the monsoons from February through April and October through November.

Mountaineering

Mountains are the prime attraction of Nepal. It has stood as irresistible landmarks for the worlds adventures since Nepal opened its doors to visitors in the 1950s. Mountaineering can ranging from climbing the highest peaks over 8000 meters to climbing lower peaks which even though considered minor by Himalayan standards are technically quite challenge. There are 33 “trekking

peaks” opened by the Government. Mountaineering teams can apply for permit at mountaineering section of the ministry of culture.

Climbing gears can be bought or rented in Kathmandu or pokhara. Many of the mountaineering and trekking companies also offer packages, where they provide food, transportation, guides, gears, porter services and also arrange for insurance coverage. Orientation on altitude sickness, acclimatization process and safety measures is a must for every mountaineer. The fatal sickness, also known as Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) can be dangerous for climbers ascending 3000 meters and above. Symptoms include headache, loss of appetite and sleeplessness. Immediate descent or evacuation to lower altitude is the best cure for AMS.

2.7 Review of National Plans and Policies

First five year plan (1956-1961)

During this plan, a tourist’s development board was established in 1957 and tourist information center was established in 1959 and the rest of the world better knew Nepal since 1957 onwards. Many fundamental infrastructures for the tourism development were started with dawn of first plan. Tourist information centers were established. Survey of hotel was conducted, some training was provided to tourist’s guides. Among other worthwhile steps taken from the development of tourism was the setting up of Kathmandu Airport. Since this was the first five year plan of government it couldn’t achieve much more accordingly with the plan. But this was an important initiation for the national development as well as tourism development in Nepal.

The second three year plan (1962-1965)

Due to the increasing improvement in tourism sector the second plan emphasized the tourism development plans. It continued to develop the Tribhuvan International Airport at Kathmandu; the main entrance of foreign tourists. It was aimed to spend Rs. 12lakhs for the development tourism by providing accommodating and transportation in this plan. The hotel industry was given the most priority and promotional activities were conducted abroad. Tourists resort was

constructed in Pokhara, Kakani, Lumbini and Nagarkot for the purpose of tourism development during it. The total outlay during this plan on tourism approximately Rs. 8.03lakhs, the number of hotel beds reached 270 at the end of this plan. The company act 1964 was the main achievement of this plan to regulate and develop tourism sector.

The third five year plan (1965-1970)

During the plan, the expenditure of Rs. 50lakhs were allocated in the tourism sector and special attention was paid towards the proper transportation and accommodation. In the 1968-69 the tourist's arrivals in India was estimated to be 2, 00,000 and it was estimated that ten percent of the total arrivals in India came to Nepal. By estimating this, the plan aims to receive 20,000 tourists per annum. But statistics revealed that 24209 tourists arrived in Nepal in 1968 and 34901 in 1969.

This plan aimed to complete the Kathmandu Airport runway, establishment of one hotel each at Pokhara and Biratnagar. Plantation of trees, established of library and museum and other programs were made for the development of Lumbini. Again, the maintenance and reconstruction of temples in Kathmandu valley was also given a priority during this plan to enhance tourism industry in Nepal.

The fourth five year plan (1970-1975)

The fourth plan estimated cost of Rs. 5 million for the tourism development and also aimed to make tourism master plan. The plan envisaged increasing the number of tourist by 40 percent annually. Hotels of different standards were planned to be established in Kathmandu valley so that a total of 2600 hotel beds would be available. Emphasis was given to advertisement by establishing a photo laboratory and this plan aimed to establish a tourism information center in Pokhara and in Birgung and produce 150 guides during the plan period. Reading the impact of tourism on the national economy a master plan was prepared in this plan having all necessary ingredients to be implemented on a phase wise basis. The private sector was also encouraged by providing loans for hotel industry through Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC).

Foreign experts were also invited to prepare the master plan for tourism development in effective way.

The tourism master plan pointed out the potentiality of sightseeing tourism, trekking tourism, 'Nepal style' tourism; recreational tourism as well as pilgrimage tourism in the country. This master plan also aimed to increase foreign exchange earnings, to make favorable balance of foreign exchange, to create an impulse towards the development of the national and regional economy.

The fifth five year Plan (1975-1980)

The plan aimed to spend Rs. 200lakhs in tourism in the area of number of airfields and length of road of number construction. This plan aimed to distribute 35, 00,000 booklets and 100 prints of two films designed for the advertisement purpose. Move over, 135 advertisements be estimated to be given to various international magazines. This plan period hoped to produce, 500 manpower in different fields including guide, front officer, housekeepers, etc,

The fifth plan objectives of tourism including increasing foreign exchange earnings, increasing employment opportunities, achieving regional development by establishing tourist's center and improving balance of payment situation.

The sixth five year plan (1980-1985)

This plan also draws heavily on the master plan was to increase foreign currency reserve to improve the balance of payment situation by increasing numbers of tourists and duration of stay emphasis was also give to encourage the establishment of import substitution industries in the tourism sector and to enhance employment generation through growth and expansion of tourism.

The seventh five year plan (1985-1990)

Seventh plan also emphasis retaining maximum foreign currency earnings from tourism to improve the balance of payment situation, creating more employment opportunities and diversifying tourism activities to potential areas with basic infrastructure facilities, During this plan period 12, 32,184 tourists visited Nepal and the total foreign exchange earning was Rs. 11079.1 million. The attempts were made to get maximum benefit from mountain tourism, trekking, rafting and mountaineering etc. the plan levied different types of taxes, fees, charges and conducted regulations lurching the effective tourism promotion, establishment of tourist centers, provide more tourism training to provide more securities to the tourists. The tourism oriented national heritages were preserved and improved and the development of cultural was realized. And also, for tourism promotion each development region was proposed at least one location to be developed and recognized as a resort area.

The eighth five year plan (1992-1997)

This five year plan also adopted tourism as an important industry for generating foreign exchange and employment opportunities. During this plan period highly emphasized on to promote cultural, historical and environmental assets via, tourism promotion and developing linkage between and other sector of the economy when His Majesty's Government of Nepal had formulated "Tourism Policy 1995".The tourism sector in Nepal having following objectives stated as points given below.

-) To maintain high image of the nation in international community by providing standard services and necessary security to the tourists.
-) To increase employment foreign currency earnings and national income and to improve regional imbalance having expanded the tourism industry up to the rural areas.
-) To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the nation by establishing it's inter - relation with other sectors of economy.
-) To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural, cultural and human environment of the economy.

The ninth five year plan (1997-2002)

The plan highly emphasized to assist poverty alleviation program by making tourism sector a part of the all round economic development of the country (NPC, 1998). From this plan emphasized on the promotion of the village, professional and festival tourism apart from the existing ones, since beginning of the ninth plan just to promote rural tourism of the rural areas by private sector as well as government sector had encouraged. In order to develop tourism industry and achieve the targets, the 9th plan has aimed to achieve the objectives like as to establish the backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy so as to develop it as an important sector the overall economic development. The second objectives were to establish Nepal as a premium destination in the world tourism market through effective publicity and promotion. The third one was to enhance employment opportunity, income generation and foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector and spread these benefits down to the village levels.

From the 9th plan, the special policies and strategies had formulated for tourism development, like village tourism. In recent years Nepal has also taken step forward to promote tourism in the rural as it being of accorded high priority.

His Majesty's the government has declared on the title of campaign of destination Nepal has been operated as two years programs since 2058/59 to fiscal year 2060/61 and international year of mountain 2002, international year of eco- tourism 2002 and visit south Asia 2003 have also been planned to operate harmoniously as the important program:

Objectives:

-) To encourage public awareness in the tourism widely in the country and
-) To encourage Nepal as a reliable, protective and attractive tourism destination through effective international dissemination.

Goal:

-) To make approximately 5, 00,000 foreigners enter at the end of 2003 A.D
-) To earn approximately 18 corers US\$ and within this time span

The tenth five year plan (2002-2007)

The tenth plan reviewed the progress and problems during the ninth plan and concludes that tourism industry which is developing as the backbone of the country's economy, if its activities could be enhanced then not only the tourists who visits Nepal could be benefited but it could also generate employment and income generation opportunities for Nepali which finally could contribute in poverty alleviation. For which tenth plan has brought following objectives:

-) To develop tourism sector qualities and sustainable.
-) To conserve preserve and maintain the historical cultural, religious resources and increase its practical use.
-) To improve standardize and make air transport services easily accessible and affordable.

Three years Interim Plan (2007-2010)

The interim plan has accorded high priority to tourism development so as to make this sector a building block of the economy. It has emphasized on tourism diversification that would contribute for balanced regional development in the country. The plan has focused on rural tourism in order to raise the standard of living of rural people. It has introduced the concept of integrated tourism infrastructure development which is carried by the respective sect-oral ministries. The plan has a policy to encourage the youth and the people from backward communities, women and the rural poor to participate in tourism related awareness and employment oriented trainings and skill development and capacity development programs.

The government of Nepal had brought out, for the first time in its history, a separate set of Tourism Policy in 1995. Its cross-sectoral linkages were found crucial to support other sectors of the economy too. With distinct aims of expanding broad based tourism in the country, it has emphasized on the income generating activities at central as well as rural level to support in narrowing down the regional imbalances through tourism. The major objectives of the Policy are to accommodate natural, cultural and human environment for the sake of tourism at the internal front as well as reinventing the prestigious image of the country as an attractive tourist destination internationally. It has also dwelt upon the linkages between tourism and agro-based and cottage industries. The local communities are motivated to take part in tourism and the village tourism has been especially encouraged.

A commendable part with the Tourism Policy is that the respective roles of the government and the private sector have been clearly delineated. The government is bestowed with the role to act as a catalyst; leader, coordinator and facilitator while the commercial and business activities are set-aside for the private investors. Development of the required infrastructures and facilities in the rural areas, enhancement of the quality of services, promotion of pilgrimage, and development of adventure tourism are also some of the major activities mentioned in the policy document but failing concrete actions to support those initiatives. More critical review

2.8 Visit Nepal 1998

On April 12, 1996, His Majesty Government declared the year 1998 as visit Nepal '98 as in order to further enhance the image of Nepal as a special destination for the visitors. In 1998, more tourists visited Nepal than the previous years. In VNY'98 altogether 463,684(9.9%) tourists visited Nepal in comparison to 1997. In the year 1997, 421,857 tourists visited Nepal and ratio of Percent change between 1997 and 1998 was 2% respectively. In 1998, 491,504, tourists arrival in Nepal.

In VNY'98 it was 10.8 days which increased up to 12.8 days compared to 1997. In 1997 average length of stay was 10.5 days. In 1999 it was estimated that the average length of Stay increased by 12.8 days.

2.9 Reviewed of Past studies

Harka Gurung in his article “Tourism and Tirtha” published by Hotel Associations Nepal in 25 January 2000 has elaborated certain unique features of tourism in the context of a land locked country like Nepal and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aids-led tourism development where Likewise, Dr Gurung in his lectures in “International Conference on Himalayan Biodiversity, 2002” has triangulated conservation, tourism and development as mutually interconnected factors. Conservation gives assets to tourism and takes revenue; tourism provides resources for development and takes framework while conservation ensures sustainability of development by taking its physical and social enhancement. Gurung concludes that conservation promotes tourism, tourism generates revenue for conservation and development enhances sustainability of conservation.

In an interview to Nepal Television on 18 November, 1998, Tony Hagen asserted that water resources, human resources and tourism are the main resources in Nepal but at present comparative advantages seems to be in favor of tourism which seems to be the most viable sector

Upadhaya, (2008) in his report entitled “A Study of Rural Tourism in Nepal, Measures to Minimize the Negative Impact” has given much influence to Tourism products or resources of Nepal, mostly located in villages or rural areas of the country and tourism development in such areas can prove to be an effective vehicle for sustainable economic growth of this sector. But the people residing these areas are not getting appropriate benefits. He has also highlighted on the requirement to make a very conscious efforts to rural sectors of the country as they are living in terrible poverty. He has described that it is right of the people to promote their life standard through the optimum utilization of resources, as most of the resources needed for economic development lie in the rural areas. Tourism development in rural areas needs special proactive planning and some intervention from local government bodies and from national level also. The tourism development till now has not brought effective economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact as per the expectation of people.

Upadhaya has defined Rural Tourism as the tourism showcasing the rural life, art, culture, and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially as well as enabling interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching tourism experience. He has organized it under different sorts of models. The major ones are: Sirubari-Community based Tourism Model, Ghalegaun Rural Tourism Model, Ghandruk Rural Tourism Model, Bandipur Model and TRPAP Model.

He further opined that adoption of approaches that TRPAP took for the empowerment of rural community with multidimensional concepts like pro-poor, pro-women, pro-environmental and pro-community seems very effective to address the pervasive poverty in a community, but caution about the receptive capacity of a community, involvement and acceptance of the product by private sector, sustainable marketing and promotion of the product must be taken from the very beginning of product development process.

Likewise, Sharma (2006) in his article “Village Tourism for the Sustainability of Rural Development” in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies (Vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the Tenth Plan (PRSP, 2002)- the tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails problem of and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Rana, (2001), made a study on ‘Tourism in Nepal’: A case study of Ghandruk VDC, Kaski District Nepal. In her study she has analyzed different aspect of tourism like tourist flow, expenditure, duration of stay and economics important for income and e employment generation. Her study has conducted that culture has been a major factor contributing the growth of tourism in Nepal.

Moreover, she suggests that political stability and proper tourism planning is most important to improve tourist flow in Nepal. She added that tourism infrastructure, banking service, good security, advertisement are other main thing to promote tourism industry. Natural beauty is the major attraction of Ghandruk VDC, but now the village is facing many problem like, pollution, garbage and littering, deforestation, so on. Mainly trekking trail is totally destroyed by mules.

Thus the government and private sector should concentrate toward this area. And the most essential thing we have to think is to protect and prepare social, cultural, traditional, and the natural beauty of Ghandruk VDC.

Khadaka (1993): on this doctoral thesis “Tourism and economic Development” observe the problem such as lack of surplus generation. There have been studied on the economic impact of tourism in the developing countries. These studies shows that some developing countries have been able to use tourism as a means of surplus generation for the future development, but many developing countries have not been successful to do so. In fact Tourism for many developing countries turned out to be an enclave industry and become a means of surplus drain. Objectives as stated were to be concerned with the impact of tourism and development in Nepal. In this dissertation he has setting the two specifics objectives.

According to him, in present Nepalese policies direct air links to the European countries seem to be a timely approach. Furthermore it seems that Nepal can benefit from the increasing tourism in china. If Kathmandu develops as the gateway to china and established direct air links with the main Chinese tourism destination.

Pradhan, (1978) “Tourism in Nepal”. This thesis include that the history of tourism development in Nepal as well as international level. The tourism has good employment potential as this industries is relatively labor intensive, studies in some countries like Mexico and Kenya reveal that the tended to be higher in tourism than in most other private sector activities. Thus, the tourism if developed will create employment opportunities in the country for unemployment people. This is more important in case of Nepal, where large amount of the labor force is either unemployment or underemployed. Since, tourism can often be developed in the less developed regions it may become significant factor in reducing regional imbalance in employment and income.

The tourism is one of the surest means of fostering international relation. Through, if one country known another country and there is mutual exchange of ideas, culture, and custom between them.

Purpose of tourist visiting in Nepal is different intensions. Some tourist visiting Nepal for mountain biking, jungle safari, trekking. In this thesis, he discusses the various problems conforming the tourist industries in Nepal. The discussion has emphasis on transport and Communion hotel, tourist guide, shortage of advertisement vehicle problem, investment problems. The other problem is administrative difficulties.

Pradhan, (2004) has studied “Role of Rural tourism in Rural Development” in Changu Narayan VDC area. In this study he has analyzed the impact of rural tourism in rural especially in their socio-economic improvement in the study area. According to him tourism industries is one of the major source of income of changu Narayan VDC. Each tourist has to buy tickets along with some brushers of the area; there are some guest house and restaurant, tea shop, cold stores, curio thanka run by tourism. So tourism has raised the economic level as well as living of the people. This study also revealed that tourism had a good impact of local residences.

According to Thapa (2007), modern tourism in Nagarkot started in early 1960s. During Rana period it was a favorite place for hunting and relaxation. Before unification of Nepal it was a major trading route to Tibet. This study is focused to analyze the impact of tourism in Nagarkot. It is conduced to find out the both positive and negative effects of tourism in society, culture, economy and environment.

In society and culture, tourism has brought mixed impacts. Traditions norms, values and costumes are slowly eroding. Social conflict and family break up may exist. People have become more materialists. People are abandoning their traditional means of living and engaged in tourism. Social conflicts between the hotel owners and local people have taken place. Traditional food and dress pattern also have changed.

CHAPTER: THREE

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

This study was conducted under the explorative and descriptive research design. It used both the qualitative and quantitative technique depending on the nature and source of data and information.

3.2 Nature and source of Data

The study has used both primary and secondary data and information. Primary data has been collected through household survey and key informant interview. Similarly, secondary data has been collected from various published and unpublished materials. Publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Ghandruk VDC and ACAP office pokhara & Ghandruk reports are the major sources of secondary data.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

The universe of this study is total households, tourists, and hotel owner in Ghandruk VDC. I selected 50 households in the main tourist's area by random sampling methods. Similarly I selected 50 tourists during my field survey by convenience sampling methods. On the other hands only 5 hotel owners were randomly selected for the sample survey.

3.4 Data collection Techniques and Tools

Necessary data were collected with the application of various method/techniques such as:

3.4.1 Household Survey

A questionnaire comprising structured, semi-structured, unstructured and open ended questions was developed for survey among the respondents.

3.4.2 Observation

Field observation was conducted during the fieldwork. The field observation was focus on the ways of interaction and relationship of different variables in the society such as Physical condition and life style of the respondent was observed. Mainly the impact of village tourism in their life style was directly observed to record the data.

3.4.3 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview was conducted with informant checklist. Key informant were Both qualitative as well as quantitative data that are essential to support the research program was collected .In order to collect data ,local people, tourism entrepreneurs, elites group ,development partners and social workers will take interviews.

3.4.4 Data Analysis

Data was presented and analyzed using statistical and logical techniques and tools as the nature and requirement of the data. Statistical tools were used for quantitative analysis and logical techniques were used for qualitative analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1 Historical Background of Ghandruk Village

According to village elders, Ghandruk area was first settled by a group of 'bow and arrow' hunters from Lamjung, one month's walk way. They mainly used to hunt in the forests and kept some grains, such as wheat and barley in the arrow case behind the shoulder. Unconsciously some of the grains dropped in the field during the wandering. Next year they found the small patch of crop and also the good quality of the soils for agricultural products. They decided to settle down here. They returned with their families and established the first settlement in Kot Gaon (ward no. 3). The traditional Gurung name for this place is "Torah", which means "home of the sleeping tiger" The settlement then spread to all direction, including the more recent settlement of chomorong and Kimche. The age of the village is estimated to be only between 200 and 300 years old. As the first settlers from Lumjung begin to quarrel after sometimes, some of the settlers left the village for the sake of help. At that time in Lumjung district, there were three sons of an influential family. The family only possessed two big properties for the three sons, the elder and second son discussed and decided to murder the youngest brother. The youngest detected this attempt and escaped from Lamjung district. On this way he meets the settlers of Ghandruk and cleared the conflicts in the Ghandruk village, he made an extended family with seven sons and divided his land into seven plots. Thus seven wards were formed and each head of the wards had been called 'Mukya'. Since seven Mukyas had ruled this area until the Rana Regimes 1950s. In the former days, these Mukyas owned all land from the north of village including Annapurna sanctuary to the south of present boundary. They also had an absolute right to distribute patch of agriculture had into household in respect to the size of family. Older maps spell the village name "Ghandrung" but "Ghandruk" is the currently accepted spelling. Ghandruk is the Nepali name, but the village's real Gurung name is "Kond". (Rana, 2001)

4.1.1 Location

Ghandruk is one of the most beautiful villages in Annapurna region. Ghandruk is picturesquely, situated on the lap of lofty Annapurna and 30 miles northwest of the district headquarter city and market place of Pokhara. Ghandruk, is about five hours walking distance from the nearest road head of Birenthanti.

Ghandruk village Development Committee (VDC) lies between 28 °19'-28 °36' north latitude and 83° 37'-84° east longitude .Ghandruk is spread over Kaski and Myagdi district of Western Development region. Ghandruk sector has an area of 807sq.km. It is estimated that the area has 232.7sq.km.of forest and 64sq.km.of agriculture land. The sector includes five VDCs, like Ghandruk, Lumle and Dangsing of Kaski district and shikha and Narchyang of Maygdi district. However this study only cover Ghandruk VDC. Ghandruk VDC is located above the Modi River at 1950 meters from the sea level. The boundaries for the entire Ghandruk Village are as follow: Annapurna Himal to the north, Dangsing VDCto the south, Modi river to the east and Ghorepani Deurali VDC to the west. Ghandruk village is in the middle of the Ghandruk VDC.

4.1.2 Climate

The climate of the Ghandruk sectors ranges from sub-tropical to permanent snow. Due to the big variety of altitudes in the study area, the temperate regimes and moisture regimes vary from one place to another.

Except in the higher Himalayan parts, winter is mild and summer is pleasant in the most part of the VDC. Besides the two summer month, July and August, rainfall and sunshine is not harsh. The average wind speed range between 2.74km/hr in December to 5.4km/hrs in June. According to the data recorded at Ghandruk villages, the average summer temperature from March to October is 18.3 °C. In the hottest month of July and August, the temperature scale is 20°C. During the winter season, the average temperature recorded is 13.2°C. January is the coldest month, with an average temperature of 10.8°C. Being located on the windward side at a fairly

high altitude, Ghandruk village receives 1980mm. rainfall, which is primarily attributed to the southeasterly monsoon (ACAP, 2008). In combination of the rich natural scenery the agreeable climate of Ghandruk is also plus point for the tourist attraction.

4.1.3 Mountains and Mountaineering

Ghandruk is bounded with ACAP and Modi Khola in the east, Himalayan in the north. The following peaks can be observed by tourists from this VDC which are:

Himchuli(6441m), Annapurna South(7219m), Varahshikhar (fang,7647m), Annapurna I(8091m),Khangsarkang(rocknoir,7485m),Singchuli(flattedPeak,6501),Machhapuchhare/Fishtail (6997m),Tharpu Chuli (TentPeak,5663m), Tang(Glacier Dome,7193m), Gnagapurna(7455m), Annapurna II(7937m), AnnapurnaIII(7575m),AnnapurnaIV97535)

(Source: ACAP, 2007)

All these mountains are major elements to attract tourists and make Ghandruk major tourists destinations.

4.1.4 Types of Wild Animals

Ghandruk VDC is rich in wild diversity. Which are most important factors to attract tourist in Ghandruk VDC? There are more than 13 types of animals such as: Deer Leopard, Jackal, Wolf, Musk, Deer, Beer Monkey, Porcupine, Thar, Ghoral Beer, and Malsapro.

Sometimes the household in the Ghandruk VDC are facing the problem of livestock depredation and damage by wild animals. These wild animals often predated on goats, sheep, pigs, and cows.

4.2 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal

Table no. 1 reveal those annual tourist arrivals in Nepal. In 2000 the tourist's arrival was 463646 in 2000. Between 2000 &2003 the annual tourists flows was decreased in percentage. The main

causes of decrease tourist flow were conflicts of Nepal. The total annual tourist’s arrivals had increase by 2.3% &37.2% in the year 2006 &2007. But the tourist’s arrivals in Nepal had decreased in the year 2008 by -5.0%.

Table no: 1 Tourists Arrivals in Nepal

Year	Number	Annual Growth Rate (%)
2000	463646	-5.7
2001	361237	-22.1
2002	275468	-23.7
2003	338132	22.7
2004	385297	13.9
2005	375398	-2.6
2006	383826	2.3
2007	526705	37.2
2008	500277	-5.0

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

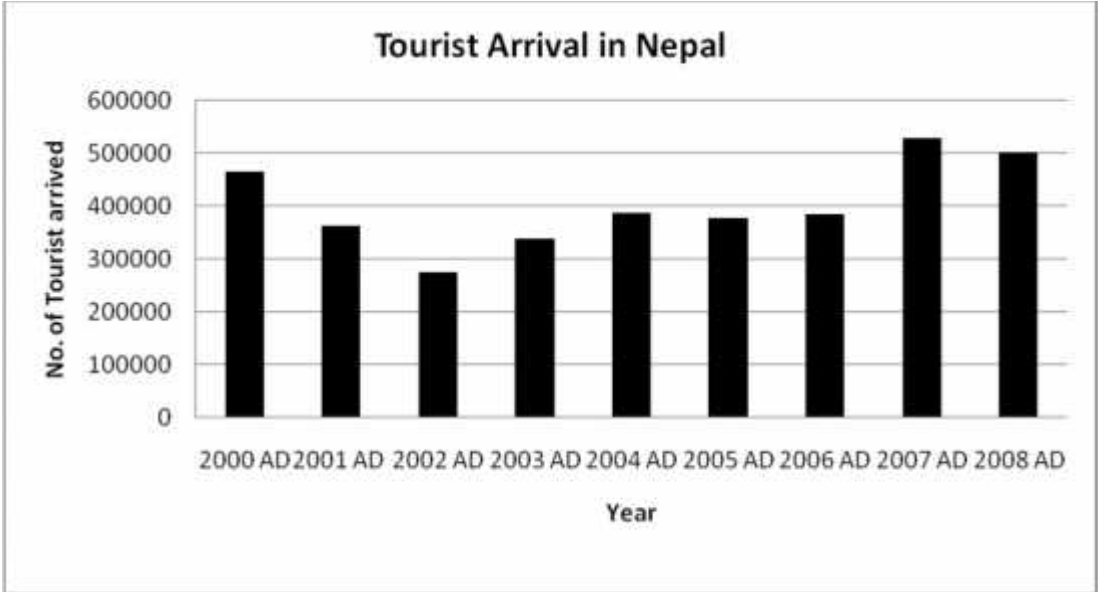


Fig: 1 Tourist arrival in Nepal

4.3 Average Length of Stay

Table no: 2 shows that average length of stay of tourists was slightly changed in every proceeding year. In 2000 average length of stay was 11.88days and 11.93days in 2001 years. But it was decreased in 2002 &2003 years. In 2002 &2003 average length of stay decreased by 7.92 and 9.60 days respectively. Again 2004, average length of stay increased by 13.51days. After 2005, the average length of stay was increased by 11.78.

Table no: 2 Average length of Stay

Year	Number	Average Length of Stay (in days)
2000	463646	11.88
2001	361237	11.93
2002	275468	7.92
2003	338132	9.60
2004	385297	13.51
2005	375398	9.09
2006	383826	10.20
2007	526705	11.96
2008	500277	11.78

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

4.4 Tourist Arrivals by Month

Table no: 3 shows that the tourist's arrival during twelve months between 2001 and 2008. According to table no. 3 largest numbers of tourists visited Nepal during the months of March- April and October- November and especially these months are known as peak season. In the same way, in the month of June and July lowest number of tourists visited Nepal and also these months were known as off-season.

Table no: 3 Tourists Arrival by Month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2001	30454	38680	46709	39083	28345	13030	18329	25322	31170	41245	30282	18588
2002	17176	20668	28815	21253	19887	17218	16621	21093	23752	35272	28723	24990
2003	21215	24349	27737	25851	22704	20351	22661	27568	28724	45459	38398	33115

2004	30988	35631	44290	33514	26802	19793	24860	33162	25496	43773	36381	31007
2005	25477	20338	29875	23414	25541	22608	23996	36910	36066	51498	41505	38170
2006	28769	25728	36873	21983	22870	26210	25183	33150	33362	49670	44119	36009
2007	33192	39934	54722	40942	35854	31316	35437	44683	4552	70644	52273	42156
2008	36913 (11.2)	46675 (16.9)	58735 (7.3)	38475 (-6.0)	30410 (15.2)	24349 (-22.2)	25427 (-28.2)	40011 (-10.5)	41662 (-8.6)	66421 (-6.0)	52399 (0.2)	38840 (-7.9)

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

4.5 Tourists Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

Table no: 4 reveals that tourists visited Nepal for various purposes. High rate of tourists visited Nepal for holiday pleasure than trekking and mountaineering, business, pilgrimage, official, conv/conf, rafting and others. In 2008, large number of tourists came to Nepal for holiday pleasure (29.6), trekking and mountaineering (21.0%), business (4.6%), pilgrimage (9.0%), official (8.6), conv. /conf (1.4%) and other (19.9%) respectively

Table no.4 Tourists Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

Year	Holiday pleasure	Trekking & Mountaineering	Business	Pilgrimage	Official	Conv./conf	Rafting	Others	Not Specified	Total
2000	255889 (55.2)	118780 (25.6)	29454 (6.4)	15801 (3.4)	20832 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	-	17291 (3.7)	-	463646 (100.0)
2001	187022 (51.8)	100828 (27.9)	18528 (5.1)	13816 (3.8)	18727 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	-	223316 (6.2)	-	361237 (100.00)
2002	110143 (40.0)	59279 (21.5)	16990 (6.2)	12366 (4.5)	17783 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	-	58907 (21.4)	-	275468 (100.0)
2003	97904 (29.0)	65721 (19.4)	19387 (5.7)	21395 (6.3)	21967 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	-	111758 (33.1)	-	338132 (100.0)
2004	167262 (43.4)	69442 (18.0)	13948 (3.6)	45664 (11.9)	17088 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	-	71893 (18.7)	-	385297 (100.0)
2005	160259 (42.7)	61488 (16.4)	21992 (5.9)	47621 (12.7)	16859 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	-	67179 (17.9)	-	375398 (100.0)
2006	145802 (27.7)	66931 (12.7)	21066 (4.0)	59298 (11.3)	18063 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	-	72766 (13.8)	-	383926 (100.0)

2007	217815 (41.4)	101320 (19.2)	24487 (4.6)	52594 (10.0)	21670 (4.1)	8019 (1.5)	65 (0.0)	78579 (14.9)	22156 (4.2)	526705 (100.0)
2008	148180 (29.6)	104822 (21.0)	23039 (4.6)	45091 (9.0)	43044 (8.6)	6938 (1.4)	243 (0.0)	99391 (19.9)	29529 (5.9)	500277 (100.0)

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

4.6 Trekkers in ACAP trekking Area by Month

Table no: 5 reveals that trekkers in ACAP trekking area by month 2008, 69800 trekkers were visited in ACAP area. In October 14856 trekkers were visited in ACAP area, which is largest number and in June 1669 trekkers were visited in ACAP area. This is lowest numbers of trekkers in visited ACAP area.

Table no: 5 Trekkers in Different Trekking Area by Month

Trekking Routes	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
ACA Trek*	2950	3708	9194	8216	4363	1669	2089	2543	6977	14856	9109	4126	69800

Source: * National Trust for Nature Conservation

4.7 Gross Foreign Exchange Earning in Convertible Currencies by Fiscal Year

Table no: 6 shows that gross foreign exchange earning has been increasing in every Proceeding years. The gross foreign earning increased up to Rs.12337977 in 2060/061 as compeered with 2059/060, this was 10369409. But in 2062/063, foreign exchange earnings decreased by (-1.4%) Rs.11710893. in 2064/2065, it increased dramatically high rate. This was Rs.20339890 (73.2%).

Table no: 6 Gross foreign exchange earning in convertible currencies by fiscal year

Fiscal year	Total Earning		%Change in US\$
	NRs.(000)	US\$(000)	
2058/59	7798535	101628	-37.5
2059/60	10369409	134245	32.1
2060/61	12337977	168163	25.3

2061/62	11814853	164408	-2.2
2062/63	11710893	162086	-1.4
2063/64	12645761	181243	11.8
2064/65	20339890	313941	73.2

Source: Foreign Exchange Management Department, Nepal Rasta Bank (NRB)

4.8 Total Number of Travel Agency

Table no: 7 related that the total number of travel agency. This shows that the total number of travel agency has increased from 1999 to 2008. In 1999 the total travel agency was found 563 but in 2008 it was found 1320

Table no: -7 Total number of travel Agency

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Travel Agency	563	637	691	738	788	877	948	1026	1167	1320

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

4.9 Total number of Trekking Agency

Table no: 8 related that the total number of trekking agency. In 1999 trekking agency was found 475 and in 2008 it was found 977. So the total number of trekking agency was increased from 1999 to 2008.

Table no: -8 Total number of Trekking Agency

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trekking Agency	475	537	580	611	645	705	740	793	872	977

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

4.10 Visitors to Pokhara by Major Nationalities and Month, 2008

Table no- 9 Visitors to pokhara by major nationalities and month, 2008

Nationality	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Australia	404	220	404	384	315	225	291	267	448	789	495	388	4630
Bangladesh	626	454	481	410	420	308	345	315	403	1497	615	664	6520
Canada	279	243	298	339	314	136	141	237	295	514	587	284	3667
China	1031	1997	541	811	384	232	444	354	897	1831	1374	1274	11170
France	405	277	338	563	568	403	249	432	462	1137	1204	1177	7215
Germany	793	1081	1599	1281	1446	293	450	463	1029	1929	1835	982	13181
Israel	513	190	484	586	357	297	172	213	297	479	482	266	4336
Italy	162	381	376	301	159	171	136	284	244	366	284	131	2995
Japan	2321	2063	1554	887	436	287	269	375	517	1403	2798	2281	16191
Malaysia	154	110	198	123	91	93	173	128	113	187	143	141	1654
Netherland	188	110	286	329	183	165	161	148	235	429	383	139	2756
Norway	60	182	116	96	127	82	87	96	145	183	90	1112	1376
Switzerland	387	455	266	268	131	98	131	201	247	521	357	141	3203
Spain	181	236	588	260	301	216	283	555	559	699	523	434	4835
Sweden	93	123	127	169	83	80	53	96	148	223	234	102	1531
South Korea	2290	1858	1237	753	568	527	427	538	467	1418	794	931	11808
Thailand	282	196	285	460	97	102	68	204	180	504	211	272	2861
USA	710	755	920	955	576	384	353	476	733	1161	995	581	8599
UK	915	989	1744	1377	684	367	326	636	2030	2045	1628	793	13534
Others	1125	1398	1295	2670	1023	986	888	1749	2618	3621	3241	2341	22955
Total	12919	13318	14137	13022	8263	5452	5447	7767	12067	20918	18273	13434	145017

Source: Tourism office, Pokhara

4.11 Visiting Purpose of Ghandruk

According to the tourist response the highest number of visitors come to Ghandruk for trekking followed by to pleasure and to see peace environment, to observe education and research, and for recreation. In fact the Ghandruk is used as a drop by place for the Trekkers. According to my field survey during five days I interacted with 50 visitors, out of them visiting purpose of such visitors are classified below

Table No: 10 Visiting Purpose of Ghandruk

S.N.	Purpose	No .of Respondent	Percentage
1	Pleasure	10	20
2	Trekking &Mount ring	20	40
3	Business	1	2
4	Official	1	2
5	Peaceful Environment	10	20
6	Recreation	2	4
7	Education &Research	5	10
8	Others	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, September, 2009

The above table shows that trekking and mountaineering tourist were came in Ghandruk VDC, Which is 40%.so Ghandruk is most important for trekkers. Similarly tourists were come to observe peaceful environment.

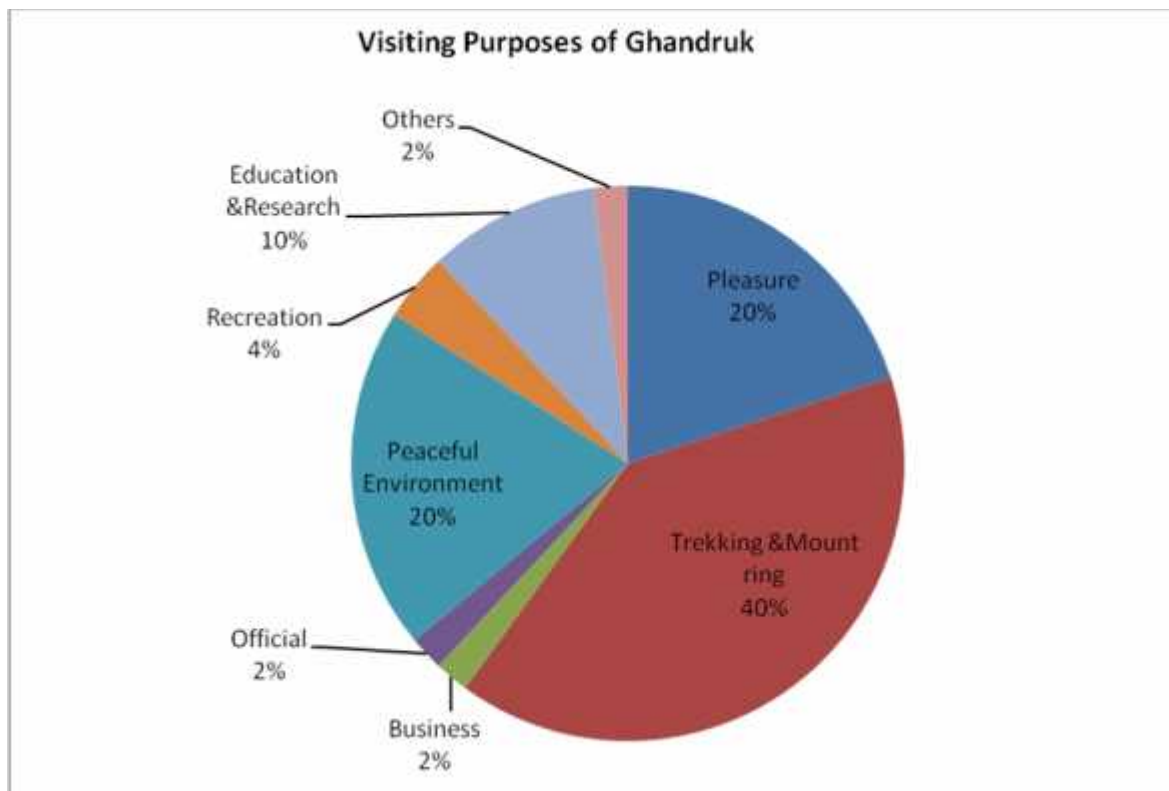


Fig: 2 visiting purposes of Ghandruk

4.12 Caste-wise Classification of Population

Table no: 11 shows that Gurung are dominant in Ghandruk VDC. In Ghandruk more than half (54.71%) are Gurung followed by Kami, Sarki, Damai, Chhetri, Brahman, Magar, Tamang and Thakali respectively. According to ACAP's survey, there are more than 10 ethnic groups in the Ghandruk.

Table No: 11 Caste-wise Classification of Population

Caste	No. of Respondent in Ghandruk	Percentage
Brahman	288	4.68
Chhetri	343	5.57
Damai	362	5.87
Gurung	3369	54.71

Kami	902	14.66
Magar	268	4.36
Sarki	374	6.07
Tamang	8	0.12
Thakali	5	0.09
Others	239	3.88
Total	6158	100

Source: ACAP office and Ghandruk VDC, 2009

4.13 Education status of Ghandruk VDC

Table no 12 shows that in Ghandruk 3141 persons were literate and 3017 persons were illiterate in 2009 and male literacy percentage was 58.30 and female illiterate percentage was 41.70. According to survey in 2009, female literacy ratio was low than male literacy ratio.

Table no: 12 Education status of Ghandruk

Sex	Educational Status	NO. of Persons	Percentage
Male	Literate	1745	58.30
	Illiterate	1248	41.70
	Total	2993	100
Female	Literate	1396	44.01
	Illiterate	1772	55.99
	Total	3165	100
Total	Literate	3141	51
	Illiterate	3017	49
	Total	6158	100

Source: ACAP office and Ghandruk VDC, 2009

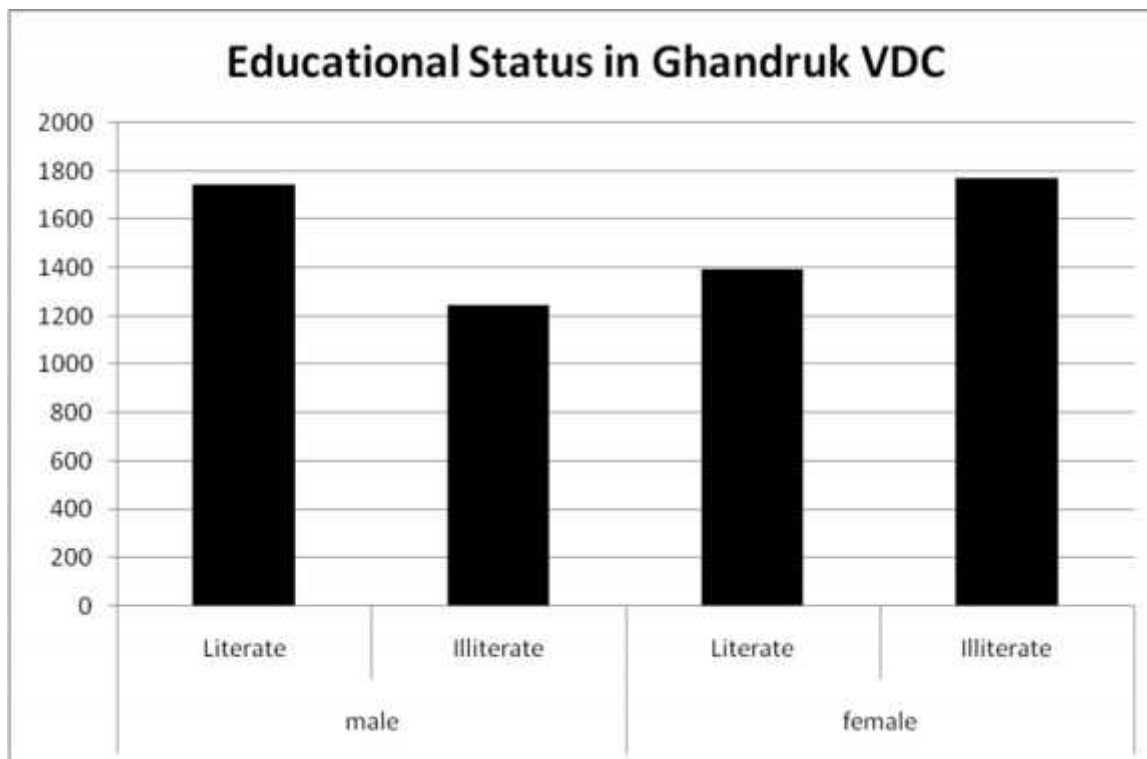


Fig: 3 Educational Statuses of the People in Ghandruk VDC

4.14 Households of Ghandruk by Source of Income

Table no: 13 shows that the 36% households sources of income was from government job in Nepal, and 16%, 6%, 1% households depends on the pension of India, third world countries and Nepal respectively.

According to survey report 2009, 12% households earned income from business. For Ghandruk VDC “Job in Nepal” and “Pension from India” is the first source of income respectively.

Table no: 13 Households of Ghandruk by Source of Income

S.No.	Source of Income	No. of Households	% of Households
1	Job in Nepal	18	36
2	Pension	8	16
3	Pension (3 rd Countries)	3	6
4	Pension(Nepal)	1	2

5	Job (Other countries)	4	8
6	Remittances	3	6
7	Income By Business	6	12
8	Others	7	14
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

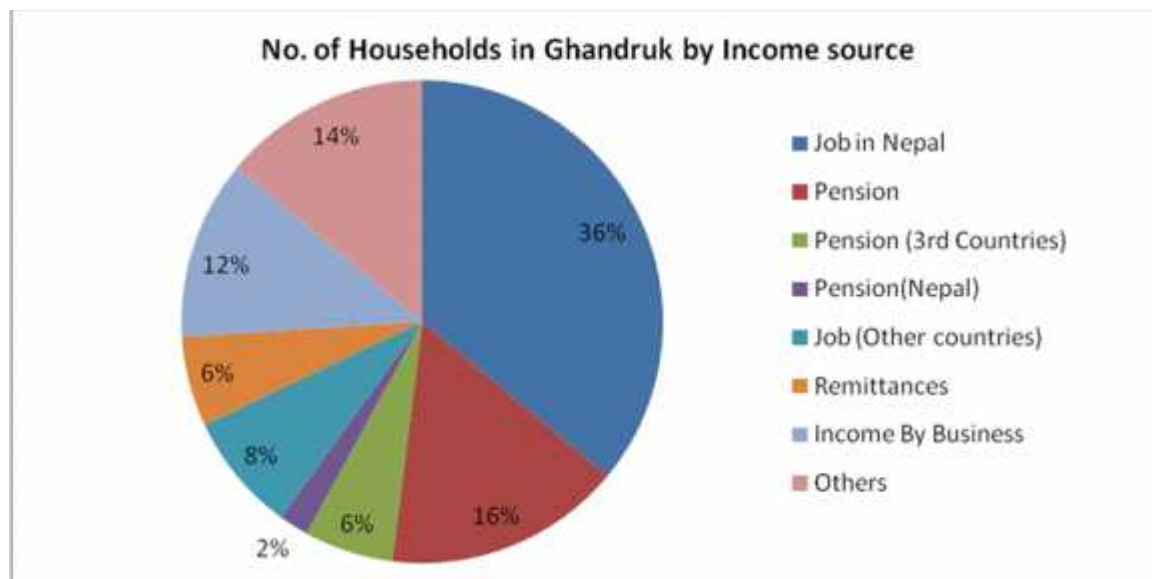


Fig: 4 No. of Households in Ghandruk VDC by Income Sources

4.15 Occupation Structure of Ghandruk VDC

Table no: 14 shows that 6158 was total population in Ghandruk VDC. I selected only 10% people out of the total population. In my field survey 27.02% population was depends on agriculture, 10.03% population was depends on daily wages. Similarly 1.94 populations was unemployment of total population.

Table No: 14 Occupation Structure of Ghandruk VDC

S.No.	Occupations	No. of Person	Percentage of Population
1	Agriculture	167	27.02
2	Daily Wages	62	10.03
3	Army in British	55	8.89

4	Army in India	37	5.98
5	Students	66	10.07
6	Business	65	10.51
7	Service(job in Nepal)	123	19.9
8	Others	31	5.01
9	Not Stated	13	1.94
	Total	618	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

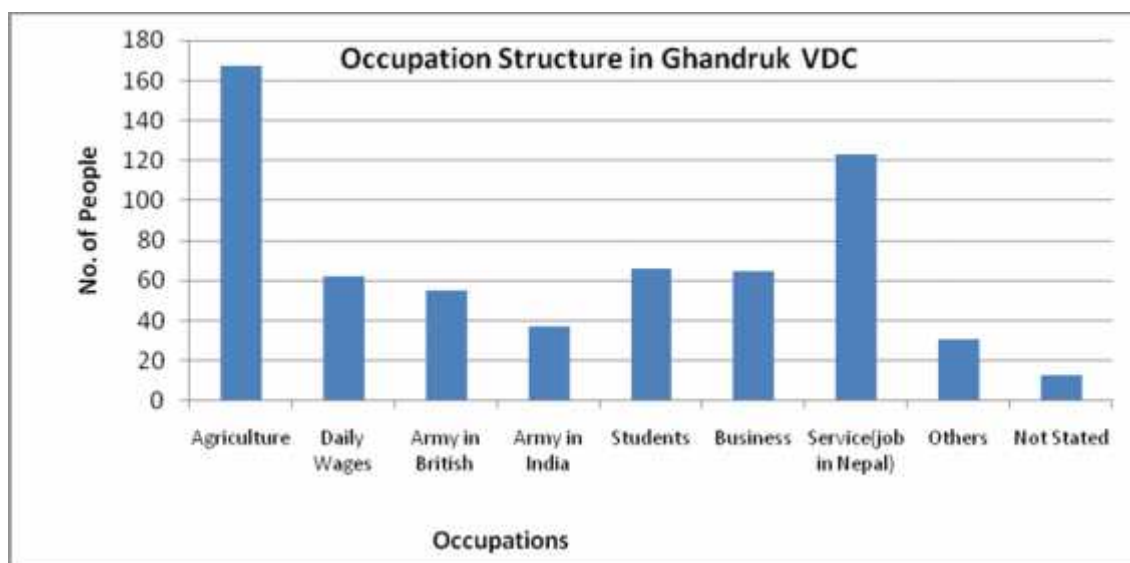


Fig. 5 Occupation Structure in Ghandruk VDC

4.16 Population Structure of Ghandruk VDC

Table no: 15 reveals that, in 1991 total population of Ghandruk VDC was 4748 but it increased in 2001 and it was 5138. In 2008, total population of Ghandruk was 6158. The household size was also found increased from 2001 to 2008. It was 4.50 in 2001 and 4.80 in 2008. Hence, here we found that the number of male is less than female.

Table no: 15 Population Structure of Ghandruk VDC

Year	Total population	Male	Female	No. Of Household	%of male	%of female	Average Household size
1991	4748	2803	1945	1013	59.03	40.96	4.69
2001	5138	2497	2641	1142	48.59	51.40	4.50
2008	6158	2993	3165	1446	48.60	51.39	4.80

Source: 1991 – 1991 population Census

: 2001 - District Profile Nepal, 2007/2008

: 2008 - District Profile Nepal, 2007/2008

4.17 Accommodation Facilities in Ghandruk

Hotels and Lodges at Ghandruk VDC are the recent development. Before 1970 very few tourists used to come in Ghandruk. At that time local school teacher who could speak little English used to contact and admit the foreigners either in the house of villager's chieftain or his own and provide accommodation ,food and drink, free of cost. At the frequency of the visitors increased, local teacher (Shankar Man Gurung, B.Ed.) established in the first hotel in ward no: 3.

Table no: 16 reveals that according to hotel survey, only 24 hotels registered with 207 rooms and 426 beds. According to survey reports, only 79 persons were employed in Hotel business. Earning from hotels and lodges business is one of the important factors improving the economy of the Ghandruk. On an average a free individual trekkers in Ghandruk are spent more than half of his expenditure on food, drink and accommodation.

Table no: 16 Accommodation Facilities in Ghandruk

S.NO.	Name of the Hotels	No. of Room	No. of Bed	No. of employment
1	Manish Hotel	12	24	3
2	Hotel Sakura	9	20	5
3	Milan Hotel	10	24	5
4	Hotel Trekkers Inn	13	16	5
5	Annapurna Hotel	22	50	7
6	Open Guest House	6	12	2
7	Excellent Hotel	11	29	4

8	Satkar Guest House	8	18	2
9	Snow land Lodge	5	19	3
10	Hill Top Lodge	6	20	3
11	Himalayan Hotel	14	24	7
12	Sangria Guest House	9	27	7
13	Ghandruk Guest House	8	12	4
14	Peaceful Lodge	11	18	3
15	Eco-Camping	3	6	5
16	Mountain Lodge	19	25	1
17	Gnagapurna Lodge	5	12	7
18	Namaste Lodge	4	8	-
19	Hotel Lali Guras	4	11	2
20	Green View Lodges	6	8	2
21	Deurali Guest House	7	16	3
22	New Hotel Holiday	5	8	2
23	Sun Rise Hotel	6	10	1
24	Snow view Lodge	4	9	2
	Total	207	246	79

Source: ACAP office, Office and Field Survey, 2009

4.18 Tourists Arrivals in Ghandruk by Month

Table no: 17 shows that the total tourist's arrival in Ghandruk from January to December. According to this table about 60% of tourists visit Ghandruk during four months, i.e., March-April and October-November, and especially these months are known as peak season. June, July are known as off season because in these months tourists arrivals is very low.

Table no: 17 Tourists Arrivals in Ghandruk by Month

Year →	1994	1998	2008	2009
--------	------	------	------	------

Month↓				
January	792	808	NA	1862
February	1325	1407	NA	1552
March	2750	3079	NA	3205
April	2149	2964	NA	3500
May	717	1096	NA	1645
June	211	314	NA	539
July	278	732	NA	839
August	434	662	969	NA
September	1402	2287	1854	NA
October	4049	4444	5094	NA
November	2578	4900	3787	NA
December	1608	1994	2073	NA
Total	18289	24686	10367	13142

Source: ACAP Office and field survey, 2009

4.19 Attractive Elements in Ghandruk for Tourists

Ghandruk village is one of the beautiful places in term of natural beauties. Many tourists came in Ghandruk to spend their leisure time. Most tourists visits Ghandruk to enjoy guring culture, to observe birds, wild animals etc.

Table no: 18 Tourists Attractive places in Ghandruk

S.No:	Names of Attractive Elements	Percentage of the Persons
1	Natural Beauty	54
2	Cultural	7
3	Wild Animals	8
4	Birds	5
5	Peaceful Environment	12
6	Historical Activities/Material	14

Source: Field Survey, 2009

4.20 Local People Sell Their Products for Tourist

Table no. 19 shows that most of the tourists visiting in Ghandruk interested to buy handcrafts which were 40% as well as historical goods, 30%.

Table no: 19 Local People Sell Their Products for Tourist

S.No.	Local Products	Percentage (%)
1	Handcrafts	40
2	Historical Goods	30
3	Foods Items	22
4	Others	8

Source: Field Survey, 2009

4.21 Major Challenges for the Development of Tourism in Ghandruk VDC

To develop tourist's activities in Ghandruk VDC, there is no proper travel office to advertisement Ghandruk for tourism destination and there is no able tourists guide to visit tourists in this VDC. There are no need transporting facilities because Ghandruk is one of the best trekking routes.

Table no: 20 Major Challenges for the Development of Tourism in Ghandruk VDC

S.No.	Major Challenges	Percentage (%)
1	Lack of Guide	18
2	Lack of Travel Guide	27
3	Lake of Accommodation	2
4	Problem of Transport	6
5	Problem of Advertisement	24
6	others	3

Source:
Field
Survey, 2009
**4.22 Type
of**

Cooking Fuel Use Hotel/Lodge Operator

Table no. 21 show that the hotel/lodge operator mostly used L.P. gas, which was 33% and locally available fire wood 27% used. Where electricity facilities also available so they used such facilities.

Table no: 21 Type of Cooking Fuel Use Hotel/Lodge Operator

S.No.	Cooking Fuel	Percentage (%)
1	Electricity	18
2	L.P.gas	33
3	Solar	7
4	Kerosene	10
5	Fire Wood	24
6	others	8

Source: Field Survey, 2009

4. 23 local People are being benefited from Tourism Industry

Table no. 22 show that when tourism activities develop in Ghandruk VDC all the local people benefited from infrastructure. Local people gain employment opportunities, increase the income level, improve their international language. Local people known are as varieties of foods items.

Table no: 22 local People are being benefited from Tourism Industry

S.No.	Change in Elements	Percentage (%)
1	Infrastructural Development	28
2	Employment Opportunities	22
3	Income/Earning	23
4	Change in Foods Habit	8
5	Language Development	14
6	others	5

Source: Field Survey, 2009

4.24 Interviewed Tourists in Ghandruk by Different Nations

For the obtaining primary data about 50 Of tourists from various countries were interviewed in Ghandruk during the period of September 2009. Table No. 23 Shows that no. of tourist interviewed from various countries during the survey period.

Table no.23 Expresses that total 50 tourists are interviewed, among them 36 are male and 14 are female visitors. Among the interviewed tourist, a large no. is Australia, Canada, America, British, and German respectively.

Table No: 23 Interviewed Tourists in Ghandruk by Different Nations

S.N.	Nations	Male	Female	Total
1	America	5	8	20
2	Australia	6	7	25
3	Belgium	1	2	7
4	British	5	8	18
5	Canada	4	4	18
6	German	3	5	14
7	Ireland	1	0	3
8	Japan	3	4	12
9	Korea	3	2	10
10	Malaysia	2	1	8
11	Spain	2	3	10
12	Thailand	1	1	4
	Total	36	14	50

Source:
Field
Survey,
September,
2009

4.25

Tourists Arrivals by Age and Sex

Table no. 24 Reveals that the highest percentage of visitors those visited Ghandruk were between of 21-30 years of age group. According to survey ,among the total tourist of Ghandruk ,40% visitors were of age group of 21-30 years, were of 31-40 age group and 14% were of 41-50 years of age group respectively. Similarly 64% and 36% tourists of total arrivals were male and female respectively.

Table No:-24 Tourists Arrivals by Age and Sex

Age Group (in years)	No. Of Respondent	Male	Female	Percentage
Less than 20	9	5	4	6
21-30	60	44	16	40
31-40	45	25	20	30
41-50	21	11	10	14
51-60	9	6	3	6
Above60	6	5	1	4
Total	50	36	14	50

Source:
Field Survey,
September,
2009

4.26 Tourists Accompanying Person

In Ghandruk area 40% of the trekkers have joined to friends either before their entrance to Nepal or on the way to either destination. The study find 10% of the trekkers travel alone 6% with spouse, 30% with guide and porters and 14% with the whole family.

Table No:-25 Tourists Accompanying Person

Accompany	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Alone	5	10
With Spouse	3	6
Whole family	27	14
With Friends	20	40
Guides and Porters	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, September, 2009

4.27 Stay Night of Trekkers within Ghandruk VDC

Table no: 26 reveals that, during the survey period, 80%tourists stayed only one day in Ghandruk and the same way, 10%stayed in 2-3 days and 9% stayed in 4-6 days in Ghandruk VDC. Only 1% tourists stayed one week in Ghandruk VDC. (Only researcher students stayed)

Table no: 26 Stay Nights of Trekkers within Ghandruk VDC

Night Stay	Percent
1-day	80%
2-3days	10%
4-6days	9%
One Week	1%
Above One Week	-

Source: Field Survey, 2009

CHAPTER-FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

Summary

Tourism has become an important sector in the economy of Nepal. It is the main source of foreign currency earning. Tourism is generating biggest employment opportunity. It has big potentiality in the development of the country. Nepal has varieties of tourism resources. Ghandruk is one of the popular destinations visited by thousands of tourist which is located western part of Nepal near Pokhara valley. It is one of the best trekking routes. Ghandruk village is one of the Nepal's most famous trekking destinations. In my interview an Australian Statistician Catherine Sky said Ghandruk village is known as trekker's paradise.

Ghandruk village extending from the great Himalayan (North) to the sub-tropical Modi basin (South) passes the excellence of all the attraction of mountain tourism. The trekking route to the amphitheatre of Annapurna and Machhapuchhre base camp through the Modi valley(Ghandruk VDC) previously used by sheep herders was brought to the attention of the western world by the British expedition to Machhapuchhre in April 1956. However, trekking to Annapurna sanctuary or base camp began about 20 years ago and sizable number of trekkers began only about eighty years ago.

Sir A.M.langeland is believed to be the first foreign 'tourist' who visited Ghandruk VDC. This remarkable event took place in 1964(ACAP, 1994). Since that time tourism in Ghandruk area developed rapidly. Ghandruk village is the port to the Annapurna Sanctuary with its Annapurna and Machhapuchhre Base Camp (ABC &MBC). Ghandruk is one of the most popular trekking destinations of trekkers in the Annapurna Region.

Ghandruk is cultural heritage has been major sources for attracting an increasing number of tourists from all over the world. Now a day's thousands number of trekkers and large number of support staff traverse to Annapurna Sanctuary via Ghandruk village annually. In 1999, 26528

tourists visited during fourth month I.e. March-April and October-November. From August 2008 to July 2000 26919 tourists were entry and 31917 tourists were exit. During survey 80% tourists were job holders and average length of staying of the tourists in Ghandruk VDC was only one day. A tourist spends NRs>1500 per day in Ghandruk VDC excluding ACAP entry fee and government revenue.

Conclusion

Ghandruk VDC has a good potentiality of tourism development. There are a lots of tourism resources. Some resources are yet to be explored. Tourism has been found beneficial as well as necessary in the area. During its history it has been experienced that tourism is only one viable sector which can help to reduce the poverty from this area. Positive impacts of tourism are found in the economic development. From the development of hotel industry many jobs are created and people have got more economics opportunities. Farmers have got market to their farm products. Ancient arts and culture were about to vanish are reviving. Local people are getting more facilities from infrastructure development. Tourist arrival is increasing every year is good signal although tourists expenditure ration is decreasing.

Tourism is the main vehicle to bring the socio-economic cultural and environmental changes of the societies. It is responsible for accumulation and cultural diffusion. Tourism impacts upon the locals may leave positive or negative impacts. Its major visible impacts upon the local people can be studied in the following heading.

Tourism has brought a lot of changes in Ghandruk VDC. The people of this area had changed in their life style. The change is not noticed among the older in dressing but the younger use the modern dresses like shirt, paint, half-paint and frock, kurta, sarwal etc. instead of traditional dresses like Daura-Surwal, Gunya-Cholo etc. more about the change in behavior, language can be observed.

The traditional construction style of house some traditional industries like handlooms, handicrafts etc. are still continuing as the major cottage industries associates with tourism are directly and indirectly tourism is promoting them.

Tourism industry is one of the major sources of income of Ghandruk VDC. Each tourist spends some money over there for various purposes which is major source of income to the people of Ghandruk VDC. Out of this, there are some guest houses and restaurant, tea shop, cold stores, museums, handicrafts, historical goods which are run only because of the tourists. According to my field survey, 40% households of the study area are sell their handicrafts and 30% household sell their historical goods for tourists. Which are main income sources of local people? In Ghandruk VDC 22% people involve in tourists industries.

Tourism has not brought only socio- cultural and economic changes in the area but also brought remarkable environmental changes. Because of tourism industry, the place has been kept clean. The daily wastage and dirt of the houses is managed properly. The people seemed clean and tidy. In this way tourism has brought positive changes in the area, but saying that the negative impacts of tourism on environment cannot be overlooked. Pollution, waste management and sanitation problems are increasing. Price has hiked on all commodities; daily life has become more expensive. People are being dependent on tourism so collapse of tourism industry may take them to a zero level position. Influence and imitation of western style is increasing especially on young generation they are more individualistic and materialistic. The benefits of tourism are not equally distributed, individualistic and materialistic. The benefit of tourism is not equally distributed, few groups are able to take more advantages and lower class people are not able to take more benefits.

In conclusion, tourism has brought positive impacts on economy, mixed impacts on society and culture and negative impacts on environment of Ghandruk VDC. However negative impacts are not beyond control. They are manageable. They can be minimized by proper management of tourism activities and resources.

Recommendation

Rural based tourism is one of the important alternative sources for economics prosperity. Therefore, tourism industry shall be developed in such a way that the national development and distribution of income shall be satisfactory in order to avoid the future conflicts among the different stratum of the Nepalese society. In order to have sustainable development of tourism, due consideration should be given in national level, while planning about the tourism. For this purpose, on the basis of the study of Ghandruk, the following recommendations have been made

- Natural beauty is one of the major attractions of Ghandruk village. But now the village is facing many problems like pollutions, garbage and littering, deforestations etc. mainly trekking trail are totally destroyed by mules. Thus the government and private sectors should concentrate toward this area. And the most essential things we have to think are to protect and preserve social, cultural, traditional and the natural beauty of Ghandruk VDC.
- Advertisement and publicity is necessary to promote rural tourism like Ghandruk. So international media, journal should be emphasis on their media.
- Tourism activities are centralized only in Kathmandu, so it must be decentralized in the other part of country like Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon etc. because of the centralized activities and lack of transportation and communication facilities in tourists sports in remote area, foreigners hesitate to stay outside the valley.
- Ghandruk village has suffered with highly seasonal crowds of tourists. To attract them in the off season special greeting system, reduction of immigration and conservation entry fee and some pre-announced concession in loding,fooding etc. May apply ACAP area is most popular trekking area in Nepal. So the government and all related stakeholder of tourists activities give emphasis to promote the trekking routes for this area.

- Large number of tourists, who visit in Ghandruk, was from European and American countries so we publicity Ghandruk VDC in this area.

- To promote mountain tourism in Ghandruk village ,each and every developmental ,conservation and preservation programmers should have equal involvement of rich and poor higher and schedule caste(social roundness),to make it sustainable.

- It should be better to give same priority all the tourists either domestic or foreigner by hotel owners, staff of ACAP office

- It is better to share all tourism benefit all the local people in Ghandruk VDC.

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ANNEX- 1

No of Lodge and Hotel under the Ghandruk Besi TMsc

SN	Name of Hotel	SN	Name of Hotel
1	Syauli bazaar G/H	6	Machhapuchhre G/H
2	Shining River cafe Lodge	7	Kimche G/H
3	Hotel ABC	8	Shiva G/H
4	Sikhar G/H	9	Gautam Lodge
5	River Side Lodge	10	Bikash G/H

ANNEX-2

No of Lodge/Hotel under the Ghandruk TMsc

SN	Name of Hotel/Lodge	SN	Name of Hotel/Lodge	SN	Name of Hotel/ Lodge
1	Hotel Sherpa	18	Hotel Deurali	35	Excellent Lodge
2	Fishtail Lodge	19	Peaceful Lodge	36	Hiuchuli G/H
3	Namaste Lodge	20	Komrung G/H	37)Hotel Shangri-La
4	Annapurna G/H	21	Gurung Cottage	38	Kalpana Lodge
5	Satkar G/h	22	Machhapuchhre G/H	39	Mina Hotel
6	Tranquility G/H	23	Hotel Breeze	40	Modi Khola G/H
7	Hotel Buddha	24	Supper View Lodge	41	Hungry Lodge Hotel
8	Gurung Lodge	25	Hill Top Lodge	42	Bishnu G/H
9	Hotel Mountain	26	Hill Town Lodge	43	Discover Lodge
10	Hotel sunrise	27	Ghandruk G/H	44	Hill Side Paradise Lodge
11	Hotel Milan	28	Hill Side Lodge	45	Sanu Maya Lodge
12	Sankar Hotel	29	Himalayan Lodge	46	Himalayan Tourist G/H
13	Hotel Manisha	30	River Lodge	47	Bee Hive G/H
14	Hotel Hungry Eye	31	Annapurna Lodge	48	Panorama Hotel
15	Hotel Sakura	32	Discover Lodge	49	Grand View Lodge
16	Hotel Laliguras	33	Tadapani G/H	50	Annapurna View Lodge
17	Hotel Trekkers inn	34	British Ex Gorkha Rest House		

17. What type of goods do you sell to tourist?
a. handicrafts () b historical goods () c. food items d. others ()

18. In which month do you have the highest sell?
.....,

19. What are the major challenges for the development of tourism in this VDC?

- a. lack of guide ()
- b. lack of travel office ()
- c. lack of accommodation ()
- d. problem of transportation ()
- e. problem of advertisement ()

20. What are the negative impacts of the increase in the numbers of tourists visiting In VDC?

- a. environmental degradation ()
- b. rapid change in socio- cultural values ()
- c. increase in inflation()
- d. misuse of community property() d. others()

21. Have you any suggestion for the improvement of tourist in Ghandruk VDC village?
.....,

22. Do you agree that tourism has enforced.....

- a) Changes In fashion and costume?
- b) Changes in food habit?
- c) Changes in language development?
- d) Changes in skills and occupational development?
- e) Changes in level of income?

23. Is pollution increasing in Ghandruk VDC?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, what are the reasons?

- a) Hotels
- b) Populations growth
- c) Waster mismanagement
- d) Tourist

e) You yourself

Questionnaire for the Tourist:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I express my immense happiness to see you. The purpose of my visiting here is to conduct the study on the topic is “Village Tourism and Its Impact In Rural Development, A Case study of Ghandruk VDC, Kaski District”. For the partial fulfillment of academic requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development Degree of Tribhuvan University. Your valuable inputs and suggestion would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire will be highly appreciated

Prabesh Giri
Student, Master of Rural Development, thesis year
Central Department o Rural Development,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

1. General characteristics of the respondents

- Name:
- Age:
- Sex:
- Nationality:
- Occupation:
- Purpose of visit:

2. Where do you come from?

.....,

3. Is this your first visit to here?

a. Yes () b. no ()

If no, How many times did you visit Ghandruk?

4. What means of transportation did you take to visit here? State your preference for means of transportation?

a. Transportation used:

5. What attracted you to visit here?

a. Peaceful environment ()

b. Sightseeing ()

c. Eco –tourism trekking ()

d. Study/research ()

e. Recreation ()

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

a) One Week

b) Two Week

c) More than

7. What is your daily expenditure while at here?

.....,

8. What are the problems you have faced?

a. Transportation

b. Accommodation

c. Behavior of local people

d. Others

9. Are you satisfied with the behavior of local people, your services provider and government bodies?

.....,

10. Which of the following make you more satisfied during visit?

a. Available service ()

- b. Sightseeing ()
- c. Peaceful environment ()
- d. Others ()

11. Do you think to come back again?

- a. Yes () b. no ()

12. Why do you choose this VDC for your journey?

13. Where do you get information's about Ghandruk VDC?

14. Are you satisfied to eat local products?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Questionnaire for the Hotel Operator/Lodge Operator:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I express my immense happiness to see you. The purpose of my visiting here is to conduct the study on the topic is "Village Tourism and Its Impact in Rural Development: A Case study of Ghandruk VDC, Kaski District". For the partial fulfillment of academic requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development Degree of Tribhuvan University. Your valuable inputs and suggestion would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire will be highly appreciated

Prabesh Giri

Student, Master of Rural Development, thesis year

Central Department o Rural Development,

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

1. General characteristics of the respondents:

Name:
Age:
Sex:
Profession:

2. Is this hotel/lodge?
 - a. Your own
 - b. Rented
 - c. Others

3. How many tourists reside in your hotel monthly?
 - a. Off season.....
 - b. On season.....
 - c. Normally...
.....

4. You prefer.....
 - a. Domestic tourist
 - b. SAARC tourist
 - c. Foreign tourist

5. How long the tourists stay in your hotels?
 - a) 1-5 days
 - b) 5-10 days
 - c) 10-15 days
 - d) More than 15days

6. How much money usually tourists spend in your hotels/lodge?
 - a. Domestic.....

- b. SAARC.....
- c. Foreign.....

7. What are the additional facilities available in your hotel/lodge?

.....

8. What type of cooking fuel do you use in your hotel/lodge?

- a. Electricity
- b. L.P. gas
- c. Solar
- d. Kerosene
- e. Fire wood
- f. Others, specify.....

9. Is there any water problem in your hotels?

- a. Yes () b. ()

If yes, how you meet the water demand.....

10. Do you have drainage system in your hotel?

- a. Yes () b. no ()

If no, how you manage.....

11. How do you think about the future of tourism in Ghandruk VDC?

.....

12. In your opinion, which aspect should be emphasized to attract tourist in Ghandruk VDC?

.....

13. How do you manage garbage and wastage?

.....

14. List the main attraction of here in your opinion?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

15. State the main obstacles/hindrances you are facing in your profession?

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

16. What type of expectations/cooperation you expect from the state Government Bodies/Local Government Bodies for the promotion or enhancement of your business?

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

17. Do you think tourism is important to the local economy?

- a) Yes
- b) No

18. Do you buy any local products for your business?

If yes, what they are.....?

19. Why did you choose this place for business?