

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Today's world is characterized by dynamic forcing society towards unrepeated changes to coincide with human aspiration, explanations and development. No matter there has been disruption but change affecting the policy, economy society and culture and the moral life of the people from last hundred of years. It is probably as old as the history of mankind. Tourism now is the world's largest growing industry in this 21st century. While talking about tourism around the world, we can't neglect Nepal from this growing industry. Against this background of expanding world tourism there must be seen with regard to the country of our focus (Khanal 2009).

Nepal is land for all season and for all regions for tourism, it is suitable for many types of tourism. Having much diversity like topographical, climatic and faunal diversity, it stood one of the best tourist destinations for the world. Though it is a land locked and geographically small country, it has too much potentiality for the tourism. So many types of tourists visit to Nepal. The history of tourism in Nepal does not go long before as the modern tourism such terms are Desaton, Thirthaton and Paryaton. Now a day, it is growing the smokeless industry and it gives more profit to the people by economically and other sector.

Nepal has written its small compass sign mainly due to its tourism attraction, scenic beauties including various sites full of architectural master piece and pilgrimage places in the background of natural panorama. Nepal has most favorable position as it possess exciting fascination owing to the vastness to the natural attraction, the high standard of cultural achievements, and pleasant, coolness of climate and uniqueness of its flora and fauna. It featured attractive ranging form magnificent alpine scenery to the colossal Himalayan panorama. It is truly a bewitching land of contrast consisting of rugged mountain ranges, green valleys with various pilgrimage sites cool and fertile flat land, topical forests and the pristine glory of perpetual shows. Nepal in reality is not only geographical mosaic but also a human mosaic. It has a population of 20 millions and is divided in to 61 ethnic groups speaking in to languages and dialects due to different indigenous

nationalities have their own mother tongue, folk culture, beliefs and practices, festivals, life cycle rituals and traditional healing practices

(Bhattachan, 2000).

Nepal is one of the least developed country in the world. According to the living standard survey (NLSS, 2003-04) there is an unequal distribution of poverty in the dimension of cast/ethnicity, regional and occupational level. Among those under the poverty line, 67.0% are engaged in agro based employment and 11 % are agricultural labourers (Economic survey, 2009)

The major source of the national economy is agriculture and more than 75 percent people make their livelihood depending upon agriculture which is characterized by slow growth, mass poverty and large scale deprivation. Thus it is essential to have a clear vision of future destination when world encouraged utilization of potential with competitive advantages like hydropower, agro-industry and as well as tourism industry and as well as tourism industry which has pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the most developed , developing countries of the world (Khanal, 2009).

So, despite a lot of scarcity and shortages, Nepal has tourism opportunities to satisfy everyone. It is a paradise with its varied landscape, multiethnic composition and cultural heritage, varieties of flora and fauna and being the birth places of Lord Buddha. Nepal attracts those who are interested in its rich cultures and tradition. So Rajarani is also popular beings its great recreational and cultural aspect. The prospect of recreational tourism is the greatest in case of Nepal with the places like Pokhara, Illam, Katmandu, Mustang etc.

Nepal is a country predominantly full of rural area. Most of the people of this country settle in village. Main occupation of this country is agriculture, animal rearing, foreign employment, and small entrepreneurship . Among five development regions, eastern development region lies in the eastern most part of the country and it's headquarter is Dhankuta.

Rajarani is one of the VDC of Dhankuta District. Eastern part of Dhankuta district is called Chaubise which is demarcated by river Tamor, a easternmost tributaries of river Saptakoshi. Rajarani is one of the famous place of Chaubise area having a long history. Limbus are the main inhabitants of this place. It is located in the south east of Dhankuta district in the lap of

Mahabharat range. It is in the way to eastern ward from Bhedetar which is 18 mile away from the district headquarter. There is Basantatar VDC in the east, Danda Bazaar in the west, Mauna Budhuk in the west and Singha Devi and Pati Gaun VDC of Morang district in the south (Chemjong)

Rajarani is the famous hill station of eastern hill located in Rajarani VDC ward No 6 of Dhankuta district. It is 19 Kilometer north from Vedetar (Charlie Peak, a hill station) and 35 KM away from Dharan. Rajarani has other link roads that eastern roads join Mudhebas, Budhabare via Comutar etc, northern road join Budhuk, Kurule Tenupa via Mouwa VDC, of Panchthar district. Rajarani is a good destination especially for recreational tourist for both domestic as well as international tourists. It is just three hour bus journey from Dharan. Traditional Limbu culture, cold climate, beautiful green scenery full of flora diversity of the surrounding hills, beautiful Mawarak (Ranital) in the heart of Rajarani, hospitable nature of local people are the major attractions of this place. For a recreational tourist there is not only a particular place Rajarani (study area) but the whole range is equally important for sight seeing and other entertainment.

Travelers can get taste of tour right after departure from Dharan. The tourism area ranges from Vedetar hill station, via Namje Danda, Okhre, Danda Bazar, Rajarani, Mudhebas, Saure Danda, 6 No Budhare Comutar, Lekhgaun etc. These are the famous sight seeing areas that can be observed through a single vehicle that the road goes across these areas.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is multi cultural and multi religious and inhabited by multilingual people. There are many spoken languages and sixty one ethnic groups. The different indigenous nationalities have their own mother tongues, culture, beliefs and practices, dance and music, are tools, games, food, clothing and housing fair and festivals, life cycle, rituals and traditional bearing practices (Bhattachan, 2001).

Nepal is a country of temples and there are so many places of pilgrimage importance. Rajarani is one of the recreational place for domestic and international tourists. But it is out of the eyes of the tourism stakeholders and tourists also. It has many potentialities to attract the tourists but there is no studies regarding the condition and the problems/prospects of particular tourism spot.

That is why, present study attempts to cover the present conditions and the potentialities of Rajarani for tourism development. So this research is found to answer the following questions.

1. What is the condition of recreational tourism in Rajarani?
2. What is the current situation of tourist inflow in Rajarani?
3. What kind of program can be conducted to attract the tourists to the study area?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objectives of the study is to find out status of recreational tourism in Rajarani in Rajarani V.D.C of Dhankuta district and the specific objectives are

1. To analyze the inflow of tourist arrival at Rajarani.
2. To identify the tourism potentiality of the Rajarani.
3. To explore the appropriate program and institutional arrangement for the development of recreational tourism in Rajarani.

1.4 Significance of the study

Nepal is predominantly an agricultural country. Farmers use indigenous tools and techniques. The agricultural production has not been sufficient to fulfill the need of the people though more than 75 percent people are involved in farming. More people are involved within limited land that has disengaged people from their permanent employment. In the other hand, tourism is growing popularity rapidly as a smokeless industry day by day. In such condition, if we concentrate our mind to develop and promote tourism it will definitely help to increase national income as well as living standard of the local people.

Nepal has higher potentiality to develop tourism industry which is suitable in term of social, economic and geographical condition of the nation. Its proper development and management is indispensable. Various efforts have been carried out but all of the studies did not focus on the tourism and have not addressed issues, prospects, problems of recreational tourism adequately which is also a part of tourism for a country like Nepal which is very rich in cultural heritage, scenic beauty, flora and fauna etc which have a great prospect of expansion of recreational tourism in Nepal. Other importance of this study is destination has easy access connected through roadway. The study place is located within the same range having other beautiful place like Bhedetar, Namje Danda, Mudhebas, Saure Danda, Budhabare, Iekh Gaun etc and all these places are connected by a single road and can be viewed by a single vehicle. Typical Limbu and

Magar culture can be observed. Visitors who visit this route can observe the Kumvakarna mountain range including world's highest peak Mt. Everest and third highest peak Mt. Kanchanjanga. Cool climate and scenic beauty of green forest are the extra attractions of this place.

In this research, Rajarani has been selected as a study area to find out the present condition through observation and different types of respondents. It will be useful for the improvement of this place and help for those people who are directly and indirectly related with this place. Similarly, it will be useful for planner and related bodies of Rajarani. The gist of this study can help those places, which have similar condition of environment but they have been neglected so far.

1.5 Limitation of the study

Every social research is bound with the limitation. Time and money are the main constraints of research works. It will be an academic research for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of art in Rural Development. This study will be based on and limited to Rajarani VDC of ward No-6 and its surrounding areas. The study will be very specific like that of case studies. So, the conclusion drawn from this study might not be conclusive. Time bound of this study to make report will be limited within the two months.

1.7. Organization of the study

This thesis paper consists of seven chapters

First chapter covers the introduction part, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and limitation of the study.

In the second chapter Review of the literature has been presented. Review of world tourism, evolution of tourism in Nepal, formal institutions for tourism development in Nepal, concept of recreational tourism and review documents on Rajarani.

The third chapter consists of methodology and the rationale behind choosing this study area, research design, source of data universes sampling procedure, tools and technology of data collection methods of data processing, analysis and definition of key terms.

Fourth chapter consists of general introduction of the study area, temples, festivals and available facilities at Rajarani. In the fifth chapter data interpretation and analysis are presented.

Similarly sixth chapter consists of problems and prospects of tourism development at Rajarani. And the final chapter includes summary, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER- II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Despite the short history of modern tourism in Nepal as compared to other Asian countries there are different kinds of profound literature available on tourism, tourism activities related to Nepal. So, literature review is an important aspect which guides the new researcher and also it helps gain insights on particular research issues, which assist in formulating the research problems and acknowledging the previous efforts made by scholars and researchers. It can be a strong bridge between the previous and present efforts to carry out the fundamental assumption without which a research work never can be original. So in this chapter an attempt has been made to provide the theoretical foundations from some books, studies, magazines, reports, regulations, and dissertations that are directly and indirectly relevant to the proposed study have been reviewed.

2.1.1 Background of Tourism

Viewed the tourist-generating society from the perspective of how widespread is human society in tourism? Is it unique to industrial society as Dumazedier has argued, or can we identify it or something like it at other levels or cultures? Some researchers see it as extending back in western history to ancient Greece and Rome, and indeed there is abundant evidence that tourism not only existed in those societies, but had an astonishingly modern character. For example, Seneca reports that people set out (from Rome) with no particular objectives in view they wander down the coast. In a purposeless way, they go by sea; they go by land, always wishing that they were doing something else. "Let us go to Campania". No smart resorts are a bore, rough country is the thing to see, let us go to Bruttium and see the rauches in Lucania. Granted that tourism may be identified in these agricultural societies with cities and states, is there any evidence of it in simple societies? (Kunwar, 2000).

Tourism is an ancient phenomenon and an inherent nomadic urge in man. From the very earliest historical period, travel has remained a fascination to man. In ancient times pilgrims, traders, explorers, adventurers and some scholars had undertaken journeys in order to fulfill their respective requirements and needs. The progress of tourism development is related with human evolution. In search for basic needs of life, food, cloth and shelter, human beings used to move from one

place to another. Traveling in those times was difficult because of severe constraint of well equipped transport, lack of safety and comforts. Gradually, when permanent settlement started, different religions and trade emerged which motivated people to travel different places (Khanal, 2009).

In the beginning tourism was developing unknowingly. People did not know tourism but they travel from one place to another by their necessity. To fulfill their needs and desire they move from places to place. Time was passing and their mind was developing for the result of this, they traveled to fulfill their mind and for quest and research also. Today's tourism is developed as a one of the source of knowledge and process of their satisfaction. Now, it stood one of the best industry. Many peoples spent large portion their earning to travel and tourism.

The word, 'tourism' was for the first time described in the oxford English dictionary in 1811 (Cellabos Lascurain, 1996:1-2) this reveals that the word tourism did not appear in the language until the early nineteenth century and the word 'tour' was more closely associated with the idea of an individual being temporarily away from home for pleasure purpose a significant feature of the use of the 'tourist' came in to being (Kunwar, 2000).

The word tourism is new but traveling from one place to another is not new. From the very beginning people went out to their tour which was closely associated with voyage. Tourism is not new for Hindus. In Sanskrit literature there is found different terms for tourism derived from the root Atan, which means leaving home for some time to other places. They had different types of tourism known as Paryatan, Destan and Tirthanton.

In the middle ages, merchant's explorer pilgrims and student traveled in various places and despite the upheavals caused by the invasions of the Arabs, the Normans and Hungarian the movement of person was far from ceasing completely. "Students attracted by the master mind of such renowned universities of Bulgeria, Paris, Rome, Salmanca, Cairo, Nalanda and Kikramshila in India traveled after to heart them" (Upadhyay, 2003).

After that, the rise of industrial revolution in the world brought major changes in the range and type of tourism development. The increase in productivity regular employment and growth urbanization promoted people with several opportunities and motivation to go on holiday. In contrast to earlier dominance by the wealthy people, tourism began to embrace a broader social spectrum in the society. Thus, the industrial societies of Europe were responsible for the different places. Gradually peoples search for new kind of product, place and people led them to discover ever new finding in the world. Those, tourism became to flourish and associate with economic products. The realization on that tourism sector should necessary be developed with facilities and promotion come in to being. As a result the demand supply medium contributed to an organized growth of tourism which virtually assumed to be the most dramatic proportions during the 20th century., predominantly after the world war II due to increase in mobility. Hence urbanization and industrialization were two important foundations, which have motivated the people to travel, explore and enjoy the land with numerous plans, behaviors, actions facilities and recreational activities.

In general term, tourism denotes the journey of human beings form one place to another, where it may be with in own country or second countries for various purposes. The word tourism which originated in the 19th century and was popularized in 1930s but is significance was not fully realized until when tourism has wider meaning and significance (Satyal, 1988).

The concept of tourism is developed as go far from the place where he/she stays. It is for various purposes. They didn't know tourism but they were visiting different place for their own need and necessities.

The word tour is derived from Latin word "tornare" and from the Greek word "tornos" meaning lathe or circle which means the movement around a central or axis. This meaning changed in modern English to represent one turn. The suffix denotes one that performs a given action. When the word tour and suffixes -ism and ist are combined. They suggest the action of movement around a circle one can argue that a circle represents a starting point which ultimately returns back to its beginning. Therefore, like a circle, a tour represents a journey that it is a round trip

i.e. the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point and therefore, one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist (Theobald, 1991).

Tourism is now one of the world's major industries and is continuously expanding. It can be viewed in terms of demands by the tourists and supply of the attraction, facilities and services, transportation, promotion and information. Market trends show that tourists are becoming more activity-oriented and environmentally responsive, the supply of tourism products is also changing.

2.1.2 Review of World Tourism

In ancient times, the main motivations for tourism were trade, pilgrimage and conquest. Until the First World War, travel was the privilege of a small segment of society. During the First World War, people did not have mobility and they were confined within specific places for four years. After the Second World War, the industrial revolution brought a change in economy, life style and urbanization (Bhatia, 1988).

At that time the introduction and development of railways had a profound effect on transport which resulted in the growth of travel. The first rail link between Liverpool and Manchester started in the year 1830. The rail network, at the beginning used to carry goods. After some time, it started carrying passengers and became a means of mass movement. The birth of organized rail travel and the concept of tourism came in the year 1841. The man behind this idea was Thomas Cook, who is known as a pioneer and greatest travel organizer of that time from the year 1863. Mr. Cook conducted circular tourism of Scotland with almost 5000 travelers in a season (Satyal, 1988).

In 1925 the International Tourism Association (ITA) was set up to make tourism widespread. The main objective of ITA was to promote the global development of tourism. Then the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) was established in 1947 as an international organization (WTO). Now it is managing all types of international problems related with tourism (Subedi, 1996).

The concept of modern tourism began with the beginning of holiday along with the extra pay for the workers. The United State passed the holiday pay act in 1938. Now it has been implemented all over the world. The year 1945 became remarkable for rapid increase in both domestic and international tourism.

The report of united nation stated that within 10 years period (1955 to 1965) the number of tourist arrival in near about sixty five countries increased from around 51 million to over 157 million. It was considered only the beginning of tourism. In the year of 196, the numbered 710 million in the year 2000 (Dhakal, 2060 BS).

Travel and tourism are the interrelated subject matters. Since 1950s the airlines made the travel continue and reliable, and made the long travel easier and possible. Since 1958 airbus, jet, concord and booking took place for comfort, fast and mass tourism. In the beginning of the 21st century, state line tourism took place as a stranger tourism in the world. In this way tourism is becoming a popular industry in the world. It is playing vital role for national income of many countries all over the world. Millions of people are getting employment opportunity from this industry. Different government and non government organization are working for its growth and development in international level such as American Society Of Travel Agents (ASTA), American Hotels and Motel Association (AHMA), International Center for Conservation (ICC), Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), International Airline Passenger Association (IAPA), World Association of Travel Agents (WATA), World Tourism Organization (WTO), World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and International Air Transport Association (IATA) (Dahal, 2060 BS).

2.2 Development of Tourism in Nepal.

Tourism development and its importance as a social and economic force had not then received the impetus as it is receiving today. First five year plan (1956-1961) was formed which enclosed provision for tourism for the first time in the history of Nepal. This can be taken into account as the dawn of tourism development in Nepal. As a consequence of swift accomplishment in this sector, the tourist development Board set up by His majesty Government in November, 1957 in accordance with the relevant provision of the development act of 1956. But the Board alone

didn't seem to fulfill the requirements needed to man and manage the tourism industry to its fullest. This contributed to the creation of department of tourism is 1961 within the ministry of public works, transports and communication. It was in 1967 that the department of tourism was transferred of wing of ministry of commerce and industry. Tourisms regarded as a peripheral activity. The allotment made for this sector in the first plan was poor in terms of total outlay. Tourism was left behind as an unseemingly segment whose importance was not be rightly valued (Satyal, 1998).

Tourism development brings benefits; new business and jobs, additional income, new technologies, greater environmental and cultural awareness and protection improved infrastructure and it carefully planned and controlled, improved land use patterns

2.2.1 Formal Institution for Tourism Development in Nepal

Different formal institutions have been established for systematic plan and development of tourism in Nepal.

Ministry of Tourism (MOT)

Realizing the importance of institutional framework for tourism development, HMG established MOT in 1977. It is responsible for the main activities related to tourism including detail tourism developing, planning and analysis, implementation of tourism programs and promotional activities. The ministry has NTB, Nepal Academy of tourism and hotel Management (NATHM), NCAA and RNAC.

Nepal Tourism Board (NTB)

Nepal tourism Board is a national organization established in 1998 in the forms of partnership between the then His Majesty Government of Nepal and private sector tourism industry of Nepal. The main objective of the board is to make Nepal as the most attractive tourist destination in the world. Some years before the board were involved in the management of tourism marketing and its promotion. Beside this it has to develop new tourist spot in the country.

Nepal Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)

The NCAA has responsibility for planning constructing, maintaining and operating national airports and air navigational facilities in Nepal. It also issues certificates of airworthiness for aircraft based and maintained in the country, undertakes the renewal of crew licenses and enforces flight rules. The organization of DCA and its functional capability were built up through the assistance of expert from the international civil aviation organization (ICAO) under UNDP finding and by institutional strengthening measures in conjunction with the Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) at Kathmandu assisted by the bank. The authority is headed by a director General with two Deputy Director Generals. Several divisional engineers and economist are responsible for the development of planning. From the extensive work undertaken recently at the new TIA in Kathmandu, NCAA has considerable experience in managing major development projects.

Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM)

The NATHM formerly known as hotel management and tourism Training center (HMTCC) was established by the then HMG/N in 1972 with the technical assistance of ILO/UNDP, the primary objective of NATHM is to produce trained and skilled work force required for the hotel and tourism industry to conduct long term higher level academic program to produce managerial level personal and to provide consultancy and carry out survey and research for the development of tourism. Now in order to meet the ever increasing demand for the managerial level personnel this academy has commenced the three years BHM course with the affiliation of T.U.

Department of Archeology (DOA)

The DOA is attached to the ministry of education and culture and is headed by a director General. Its responsibilities include studying the historical, cultural and artistic heritage of the country, protecting and preserving monuments and published research materials. The restoration work on the lower palace in Gorkha, has been undertaken by DOA is high quality but program has been slow because of budgetary constraints.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (DOHUD)

The DOHUD has responsibility for housing, urban planning and coordination of physical development. The urban development division of DOHUD provides assistance to local government through town Development committees (TDC) for among other things carrying out tourism related infrastructure.

Other Agencies

Several other GOs and NGOs are involved in the tourism sector. The department of national parks and wildlife conservation (DONPWC) is responsible for the public parks reserves and department of Forest (DOF) is responsible for the forest resources of the country. Private sector organizations include the hotel association of Nepal (HAN), Nepal Association of Travel Agents (NATA), Trekking Agents Association of Nepal (TAAN) and tourist Guide Association of Nepal (TGAN) and Nepal Rafting Agents Association (NRAA). The king Mahendra Trust for nature conservation (KMTNC) on NGO also has been actively involved in natural resource oriented tourism since about 1987, particularly through its Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP). The government has allowed the KMTNC/ACAP to involve in community development programs, local income generating activities and reforestation programs.

2.2.2 Tourism Development in Plan Period

First Five-Year Plan (1956-1961):

Although there was no specific provision for tourism development during the first five-year plan, the plan gave adequate emphasis to build requisite infrastructure like road, water, electricity, construction of airport etc (NPC, 1961).

Second Three Year Plan (1962-1965)

Having realized the importance of tourism as a major source of foreign exchanges, emphasis was given to promote in Nepal and abroad and develop travel agencies, hotels during this period. Company act 1964 is the most important achievement in this plan (NPC, 1965).

Third Five Year Plan (1965-1970):

This plan emphasized to develop tourism infrastructure by establishing hotels and extension of aviation facilities, publishing Nepal abroad, production of promotional films relation to Nepal and distribution of tourism materials, conservation of temples and historical places and development of Mahendra Museum (NPC, 1965) basically to increase the number of tourist and foreign exchange was the main objective of this period (NPC, 1970)

Fourth Five Years (1970-1975):

Similarly, this plan sought to enlarge the scope of tourism with trade as an important source of increasing national income and foreign exchange earnings. However this initiative was not backed by the adequate and clearly formulated policies. The formulation of tourism master plan (1972) is the most important achievement of this plan period (NPC, 1975)

Fifth Five Year Plan (1975-1980):

This plan focused on the preservation of historical, cultural and natural attraction of the kingdom to promote tourism and spread its growth in other potential areas form the Kathmandu valley where tourism was mostly concentrated (NPC, 1980).

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980- 1985):

Plan also gave importance heavily on the master plan recommendations. The main objectives of the plan was to increase foreign currency reserve to improve the balance of payment situation by increasing numbers of tourist and the duration of stay emphasis was given to encourage the establishment of import substitution industries in the tourism sector and to enhance employment generation through growth and expansion of tourism (NPC,1985).

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)

This plan also emphasized retaining maximum, foreign currency earning form 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 tourist visited Nepal and the total foreign exchange earning was Rs. 11079.1 million (NPC,1990).

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)

This plan also adopted tourism as an important industry for generating foreign exchange and employment opportunities. During this plan period, the government highly emphasized to promote cultural, historical and environmental asset via, tourism promotion and developing linkage between tourism and other sector of the economy. It was emphasized to improve the regional imbalance and maintain high image of the nation in international community by providing standard service and necessary security to the tourists. When the then HMG/N had formulated “tourism policy 1995” in this plan period (NPC, 1997).

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

This 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). This plan emphasized on the promotion of the village, professional and festival, tourism apart from the existing ones. Since the beginning of the ninth plan just to promote rural tourism of the rural areas by private sector as well as government sector had encouraged established the backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy, income generation by providing employment opportunity and earning foreign exchange was the main objectives of this plan.

In this plan period very important program and strategies such as visit Nepal 1998, Declared the village tourism policy and strategy, Destination Nepal (2001-2003), long term vision, international year of mountain 2002 international year of eco-tourism 2002 and visit south Asian year 2003 were planned and operated (NPC, 2002).

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

In this plan local people had been participated to conserve and promote cultural heritage of the nation. Some heritages were out of danger which was in danger list. Copy weight Act 2059 and copyright law 2061 were formulated. Office of the register had been established second world Buddha summit 2061 Bs was held in Lumbini. For the economic development and poverty alleviation, targeted to the women, poor, ethnic, lower class and target groups, pilot project was lunched in six districts. This was TRPAP. To produce qualified manpower in international market, bachelor in travel and tourism management course started. The arrival of tourist in tenth

five year plan cannot meet the target. The growth rate of tourist arrival in tenth five year plan was 2.3 percent. In tenth five year plan forty two airlines company were registered among them seventeen were providing their services. Similarly out of fifty one airports thirty three were in use. In tenth plan period many important work had been conducted for tourism sector (NPC, 2007).

The Interim Plan (2007-2010)

In this plan the government of Nepal has many objectives, strategy and policy to promote tourism. For the promotion of tourism product, this plan reforms and conserve natural and cultural heritage. Objectives of this plan

1. To conserve and promote intellectual, cultural and other heritage.
2. In this plan will develop infrastructure for the promotion of tourism and will created employment opportunity in tourism.
3. It will develop domestic and international airlines.

Emphasizing to recover the opportunities of the tenth plan period the following annual quantitative targets have been fixed for the three years plan.

| S.N | Particulars | 2063(Ashad) | F.Y 66/67 |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tourist Arrival (0000) | 375 | 700 |
| 2 | Tourist stay period (days) | 9.1 | 13 |
| 3 | Foreign currency earning (in million US\$) | 148 | 300 |
| 4 | Contribution to GDP (%) | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | Employment Direct (000) | 3 | 100 |
| 6 | Regular intimation sights (Numbers) | 17 | 25 |
| 7 | Availability of one way air seat in international sector (000) | 2850 | 3250 |
| 8 | Earning per day per tourist (US\$) | 585 | 63 |

Source: NPC, 2063 BS

2.3 Types of Tourism

There is not uniformity about types of tourism. Different scholars classified differently on the basis of purpose of visit and nature of destination place. Some of them are as follows:

Rural tourism

It is a small scale tourism from which the local population gets income and work form the activity because of the possibility to exploit its own resources in the form of labor force, knowledge, skill, land local machinery and building materials which offer opportunities to the less wealthy population segments as well. Though the bulk of rural tourism experiences come from the industrialized world like Europe, rural tourism at least in the present approach which excludes much of current tourism practices in the third world.

Eco Tourism

Environmentally friendly tourism which both host and guest are aware of environmental degradation as a result of participation in tourist activities, protection and preservation of natural as well as socio-cultural environment while traveling has attracted the attention of all concerned with tourism. Although it is a new concept, it has become quite popular in tourism literature and tourism activity.

Ethnic Tourism

It is marketed to the public in terms of the “quaint” customs of indigenous community like Eskimos, the San Indians of Panama and the Toraja in Indonesia. Destination activities are characterized by visiting native home and village for observation of dance and ceremonies and shopping for primitive wares or curios. As long as the follow of visitors is sporadic and small, host guest impact is minimal.

Cultural Tourism

It is concerned, this includes the “picturesque” or local color” a vestige of vanishing life-style that lies within human memory with its “old style” houses, homespun fabrics, Ox-drawn casts and plows, handicrafts. Destination activities are also characterized by in taking meals in rustic inns folklore performance, costumed illustrated by the case studies on Bali and Spain host-Guest stresses may be maximal because the rural peasant areas are often readily accessible form tourists resorts and large number tourists resorts and large number of visitors come for the very purpose of observing and photographing the live of peasants who become objects study.

Historical Tourism

People generally visit museum and cathedral for the purpose of knowing the glories of the past i.e. Rome, Egypt and Inca favored destination activities include guided tours of monuments and ruins. Host –guest contact are often impersonal and detected.

Business Tourism

It is an increasingly important component, especially in Alps and the Rocky Mountains, where it is allows resorts developed mainly for skiing to attract customers in the off season.

Agro tourism

A charm of agriculture and farming attracts visits for farms. Buying and ownership of second home in rural areas has increasingly become popular to urban dwellers as a result of increased income, more leisure time and the wish to escape from the pressure of urban life have made agro tourism popular these days.

However, other additional types of tourism are available in tourism sector. Such as health tourism, sports tourism, religious tourism space tourism.

Religious Tourism

The term 'pilgrimage' is used in two senses; It is used to label the journey any individual undertakes to a sacred place with the idea that he is a pilgrim. The term 'pilgrimage' according to Morinis (1984; 2) refer to the structured institution that is the full composite of all relevant features, which constitute the socio-cultural ecology and individual pilgrim behavior. One can thus refer to the pilgrimage to Mecca, or Lourdes, or Banaras, meaning the total set of symbols, history, rituals, legends, behavior, deities, locations, specialists or whatever the center on those sites. It is also possible to speak about Hindu pilgrimage, referring to institutional complex of journey of sacred places as practiced and concerned. By that cultural or religious group in Hindu tradition, the pilgrim is known as yatri (Kunwar, 2000).

2.4 Review of Literature Related to Recreational Tourism

It is often said, sea and sex promoted by beautiful color picture that make you want to be "there" on the skin slopes, the palm-fringed beaches, the championship golf course, or sunning in deck chair that attracts tourists who want to relax or commune with native destination activities mostly confined to the sports, curative spas or sunbathing. They might have good food and convivial entertainments.

Nepal is traditionally a tourist country. Nepal possesses a depository of places of widely historic interest. It is an ancient country with a rich cultural heritage. An independent sovereign state, united by King Prithivi Narayan the great. The great Nepal lies in the lap of mighty Himalayas. She is rich in varied landscapes, lakes, waterfalls, green valleys and terraces. The entire northern boarder is lined with its very peaks of the Himalayas the most fascination of which is Sagarmatha or Mount Everest the highest peak in the world. The culture of Nepal is made up to the blending of the two great Hindu and Buddhist religions. Traditional folk songs culture and colorful festivals are preserved all over the country (Satyal, 1988).

The people of Nepal and their way of life act as major attraction to visitors and represent an important facet to cultural tourism. The warmth and friendliness of the Nepali people towards visitors are part of their high degree of tolerance toward alien cultures and religions developed

through a long course of history of close contact with the people of the two big neighboring countries, India and china.

Once the forbidden Himalayan kingdom opened its door to the outside world, Nepal has seen a veritable avalanche of tourist and young western and spiritual seekers who roll through its peaceful valley. But in 1976 when we visited hear a news after prolonged absence, We found that years of exposure to often shockingly crude and commercial western way had not yet changed the basic nature of one of the most gentle, charming and hospitable countries in Asia. (Minke,1978).

The rich cultural heritage and geographical diversity of Nepal, has evolved over centuries. This multidimensional cultural heritage encompasses within itself the cultural diversities of various ethnic, tribal and it manifests in various forms: music and dance: art and craft; folklores and folktales; languages and literature; philosophy and religion; festivals and celebrations, and foods and drinks.

Nepal harbors unprecedented tourism resources in all ecological regions that ranges from low land in Terai to the hill and mountains. This geographical diversity offers not only refuge to the flora and fauna of global significance, particularly, the hill and mountains the habitat of population which immense diversity, serve also as the sources of rivers and aquatic diversity for the territory even beyond Nepal. Many of these floral and faunal species are endimetic to Nepal, making her a unique habitat on earth. . One can get complete experiences of the stunning beauty and understand species diversity diversities of Nepal only through his \her physical presence.(Pradhan 2008)

Nepal has immense potentiality for tourism development. The unique socio-cultural treasures Nepal has are unparalleled to similar tourism attraction of the world. Nepal as the birth place of Lord Buddha, the country of Mt. Everest, the country of friendly people and unique geomorphology with complex biodiversity is constituted with a very strong base for tourism development. The socio-cultural development of various castes and ethnic groups seems to have evolved as a result of interaction between the people and the nature. Various nature friendly and

people friendly tradition and behaviour of Nepalese people crucially help compose the basic socio-cultural features the country.

(Pokhrel 2008)

Nepal practices a bunch of tourism activities in combination, like mountains for trekking, river for rafting, jungle for safari, forest for hunting and bird for watching, all the natural endowments bestowed upon us. We have been harnessing the resources to pacify mind and soul through the means of tourism. That sounds good. But, the consumer of these materials are not originating in our country, they are fetched from overseas. The crux of the problems lies there. Therefore, if the product consumer linkages are not maintained for long term sustainability, the life of the service provider would be at stake. This means the expenses made by the tourists have to reach to the hands of people involved in this trade providing trickle down effect to all strata of the society.(Baral 2008)

Tourism is the world's fastest growing industries and being one of the hottest economic activities, leisure recreation is popular all over the world. It has affected almost every part of the world and Nepal is not an exception. Nepal is recognized as tourist destination because of its unique nature besides its cultural heritages and religious/traditional practices. Historical monuments and site of pilgrimages are sure to motivate tourist to visit Nepal at least once in lifetime. The art and architecture, ethnicity, tradition and customs of the people are there to see while feeling the hospitality and warmth of the people in this friendly atmosphere of Nepal. The foot trails, the countryside view, the highlands and low lands hills and plains, the green forest, magnificent rivers, ice capped Himalayas, divers group of flora and fauna are not to be missed by any one who travels Nepal with lot of expectation. This trade creates many favorable multiple effects in private sector like foreign currencies earning, employment generation, change in social cultural and traditional structure, change in lifestyle, upgrading living standard etc. (Shrestha, 2008).

Nepal possesses numerous natural and manmade destination of tourist attractions, which are yet to be popularized in the international market. In absence of comprehensive tourism management plan, the tourism products and services are less explored, isolated and even fragmented in Nepal. The conceptual approach of Community Based Ecotourism Management in Nepal is to support conservation and diversity of the livelihood opportunities of local communities. Participatory

approach is the strategic direction for the formulation of Ecotourism Management for Sustainable Development in the country. (Tuladhar 2008)

2.4.1 History of Recreational Tourism

The word tourism is derived from the verb tour meaning “travel”. Travelers weather alone or in a group, date back to ancient times- the sign, perhaps, of an innate need in man. In ancient Greece, for example, people would travel to attend the Olympic Games or to worship the gods in particularly important temples. In pre-Christian times, the oracle at Delphi played an especially important role in ancient *Greece*. The Panhellenic religious feasts held at Olympia every four years and at Delphi led to the two sites becoming famous outside Greece. The oracle at Delphi, in particular exercised a strong attraction, drawing a large number of pilgrims.

Latin literature in its turn often mentions the *otia*, the periods of free time that the upper classes devoted to activities other than work. The Horace *subsiviae* of the Romans, for example, were given over to leisure activities as well-earned rest after work. During their *otia*, the Romans used to visit cities with particular climatic conditions, Such as *compel* (Khanal, 2009).

The development of tourism started immediately after the fall of the xenophobic isolation of Rana Regime in 1950. Till then there had been very few tourists particularly missionaries who came over to Nepal and discovered it as a fascinating country. Perhaps that was the period when Nepal was labeled with such romantic names as 'Shangirla', 'Garden of the East' etc. Throughout the Rana regime and till the late 1950s, many writers and mountaineers visited Nepal and studied and wrote on such varied subjects as Tibetan Buddhism, Birds, Kathmandu valley, Himalayas etc. Some of the most popular writers include Col. Kirk Patrick, Brian Hodgson, Sylvan Levi, Michel Piessel, Ang Su Hin, Sir Edmund Hillary, HW Tilman among others. Most of them came to Nepal on diplomatic visits so this period in effect can be termed as 'diplomatic tourism'. (Shakya, 2008)

Tourism is as unpredictable as monsoon rain. We have least idea when it will cast its spell and leave us totally drenched. In a similar fashion in the early 1960s Nepalese weren't prepared for the onslaught of 'tourists'. It arrived and settled like a windfall and took an unexpected direction taking the Nepalese society by storm. This was called a 'hippie movement' that harbingered the herald of hundreds of youths that represented counter-culture momentum, particularly from America and Europe. To say the least these lot accounted for disoriented and frustrated youths

who had a very negative outlook on life and were especially 'traveling to east' in search of 'spiritualism'. This tourist movement initiated the free use of hashish and marihuana in an alarming fashion wherever they went including the 'Freak Street' of Nepal. Tourists could be seen taking pleasure in narcotic drugs that were otherwise illegal in other countries. They were frequently seen smoking marihuana in Bhajans or in narrow gullies and lanes of Kathmandu valley. Therefore Nepal's image during the sixties became popular as a free addiction zone. Those hordes of what we today call 'hippie tourists' represented the Lost Generation. (Shakya, 2008)

Overnight Nepal became a haven for hippies which continued for one whole decade till the early 70s. In 1972, during the coronation of late King Birendra, the Nepalese government made smoking in public illegal and banned the selling of narcotic drugs. In the meantime the government dramatically reduced granting visas. We have to consider hippie tourism from two different perspectives. Catering to this sect of tourists had a backlash on Nepalese society particularly among youth who not only learnt to use narcotic drugs they also had lost hope on their culture. This was turning the entire generation of Nepalese youth into a wasted lot as majority started aping western culture of drug addiction and anti-establishment. (Shakya, 2008)

Nevertheless, we can hardly ignore the contribution hippies made in building the foundation of Nepalese tourism industry. It was a time when colonialism in India had just been uprooted. As in India, Nepalese also used to view foreigners with suspicion and mistrust. We had invariably regarded westerners as demi-gods; whatever they do and speak considered definitive and divine, but as our personal relation with tourists became everyday life, we slowly began to discard the notion of demi-god and started to think foreigners as mortal and place them on the same level as any human being. But the most important thing was, we developed the courage to stand up and take a firm decision on our ideals. For us, the westerners were no longer a superior being and particularly the younger generation observed this rising level of confidence. For Nepalese, it was indeed an era of social reawakening. As we came in contact with more and more hippie tourist, many also learned the art of culinary skills. The hippies taught us how to make apple pie, pizza, sandwiches and lots of other exotic foods. This surely helped to a great extent on the growing tourism business. Today, I think, Nepal is among a few destinations in Asia to offer a wide variety of cuisines from continental and Japanese to Indian and Chinese. This was in reality a big leap forward for Nepalese tourism industry.

By the end of 1960s and early 70s hippie tourism had almost disappeared. The end result: we gradually began to take interests and liking in our own unique culture and unparalleled nature. In truth, entrepreneurs learned more about Nepal's nature from tourists than from anybody else. It was the interests of tourists in our culture and nature that helped us revive our lost traditional heritage. This was marked a period of Cultural Renaissance in Nepal. (Shakya, 2008)

The start of 1970s saw exciting development in the field of Trekking Tourism. With the opening of new areas along with Everest, Langtang and Anapurna trekking tourism gained Popularity and flourished for 10 long years. By the beginning of 1980s white water rafting emerged as another viable tourism product attracting thousands of river enthusiasts from all over the world to test the gurgling and mighty Himalayan Rivers. The 1990s saw a rapid increase in both wildlife and trekking tourism with focus on events like wildlife safari, bird watching, boating and visiting national parks. The onset of new millennium has seen counties accepting and promoting the new buzz word 'Sustainable Tourism'. In tune with global trends Nepal has also been implementing sustainable tourism practices through the promotion of concepts like rural tourism, eco tourism, village tourism etc. Opening up new tourism destinations, implementing controlled regulations, promoting community based tourism like that in Sirubari, Ghalegaon and Bandipur, designating and promoting protected areas for tourist activities all come under new sustainable tourism programs. (Shakya, 2008)

Arriving at this point of time we cannot but heartily thank our foreign friends for building the basic pillar of tourism industry. In reality we have learned about the development of tourism products mostly from western entrepreneurs. For example, it was under the initiation of John Copman that Nepal started wildlife safari. Similarly the credit for institutionalizing and promoting trekking business goes to ex. British attaches Mike Cheney and Col. Jimmy Roberts. In the same breath the names of H W Tilman, Edmund Hillary, Reinhold Messner can be attached to mountaineering, David Allardice with rafting and so on. It seems that the Nepalese tourism entrepreneurs have always followed and implemented ideas molded by foreigners. It is high time we actually learned to lead and create innovative ideas for the development and progress of Nepalese tourism further. For this, we have to do a lot of homework. First and foremost we need to have in-depth understanding of the value and significance of tourism: What is the trend of global tourism, what prospect does tourism hold in Nepal's context, what is our

present status, what is our background, where are we heading and what the future holds for us? But above all we should acquire profound and comprehensive knowledge about our cultural and natural treasures. (Shakya, 2008)

Tourism is not just a mere business; it is a science of human psychology and one promising trend of today's global economics. If we fail to understand the development of tourism on national, regional and global level, we will not be able to survive much less compete with other tourism destinations. Tourism is an ever-changing and never ending process thus we requiring foresightedness and vision.

2.4.2 What is recreation?

The origin of tourism can be traced to the earliest period of human habitation on the globe. Of course, there exist different between modern traveling and traveling during the early period. Nevertheless it is the habit of traveling which has initiated the growth of the survival and existence of early man. With the advent of civilization and the change in outlook, the meaning of tourism has been sifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvellous adventures. Tourism is a difficult phenomenon to describe because there is not single definition that is universally accepted. Pandey 2008)

No person can lead his/her life continuously engaged in work. Continuous work without any break can lead to stress which makes life monotonous and dull. Therefore, to take a break from the busy life schedule, people take some time off from work and travel to place away from where they reside. This type of tourism is referred to as Holiday/Pleasure Tourism.

To refresh one self or to get peace of mind or pleasure, people travel within their own country or abroad during their weekly, monthly, annual or other holidays. Such travel may be for a short or long duration. People who want to get relief from their busy work schedule have the desire to go to new places and observe new things which are different from the usual context. They may want to view the sunrise, sunset, or visit sea beaches, waterfalls, parks, historical, cultural sites, etc. for sightseeing. There are two types of sightseeing for Holiday/pleasure tourists.

2.4.3 Why to go on a Recreational Site?

Industrialization and urbanization have created great pressure on modern living. Therefore, people go to travel to get away from crowded city-life, polluted environment mental and physical tension and enjoy fresh environment of peaceful place even for some time. This means they travel for relaxation, rest and recreation. Relaxation is very essential to keep the body and mind fresh and healthy. People feel monotonous and boring living in a single place for ever, so, new place provides completely new experience to the people.

People go out to travel for pleasure getting free from regular work of daily life, to pass time cheerfully, to enjoy and pass their time with romantic experiences and marry making. Recreational tourism often takes place during holiday time. People; sometimes want to refresh them from their monotonous and boring work schedule.

2.4.4 Recreation and Tourism

Tourism is basically pleasure or recreational travel. People like to spend their personal disposable income in leisure activities. But the reasons for their travel may be varied and may not be always clear or easily identifiable. It may be said that the main motive of traveling may be elsewhere and to escape, however temporarily, the routine, constraints and stresses of every day life.

Here the tourists have absolute freedom to select the destination. They can decide themselves where and when to travel and how to used their income and leisure time.

Professor Grey has mentioned two main and distinct motivations that create desire in people to travels. They are **Wonderlust** and **Sunlust** .

Wonderlust describes the desire to exchange the known for the unknown, to leave things familiar and to go and see different places, people, and culture or relics of the past in places famous for their historical monuments and associations, or for their current fashion and contributions to society. The strong force to travel in this category is curiosities.

Sunlust denotes that kinds of travel, which is made to different country than one's own country to enjoy more facilities. Specially, in this travel sports activities are included. Mountaineering, rafting, trekking, skiing etc are also included in this travel. Sunlust lovers generally prefer adventurous activities. (Bhattarai 2009)

CHAPTER – III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a brief discussion on the research methodology, used to collect and analyze the data which needed for the research study which includes research design, nature of the study, universe and sampling procedure, technique of data collection and process of data analysis.

In this study, descriptive and analytical research design was used. The overall objective of this study is to describe the recreational pattern of the Rajarani. The main objective of this present study is to analyze the primary as well as secondary data have been employed for the study of the Rajarani as a great recreational site. In order to attain the objectives of the research discipline and any analytical research have been followed for information which is collected through different sources will be analyzed. The research is based on the primary as well as secondary source of data.

3.1 Research Design

The main objective of this study is to find out the prospects of recreational tourism in Rajarani. In order to fulfill the objective of this study, descriptive as well as exploratory research design has been applied. The descriptive research design helps to provide an opportunity considering different aspects of recreational tourism in Nepal as well as in Rajarani. In this study exploratory research design helps to explore the possible prospects of recreational tourism in Rajarani. The analysis is mainly based on the primary data, which were taken from tourists, local people and hoteliers.

3.2 Rationale for Selection of the Study Area

As we know that Nepal is rich in natural and cultural heritage which helps us to promote perfect tourism destination. It consists of many beautiful places which have taken its position in to the light as a recreational tourism and for more developed recreational sites are very important like Pokhara, Annapurna Conservation Area, Ghandruk, Muktinath, Ilam etc but among all these sites Rajarani is not known for all though it has great recreational value. Rajarani is a place having a

lot of recreational as well as cultural attractions but it is in shadow for the domestic as well as international tourist.

For the following reasons, the Rajarani VDC Ward No-6 has been selected as the study area which is situated in eastern mid hilly part of Nepal. It is in Dhankuta district and 35 kilometer north from Dharan.

-) Though it has great religious, cultural and natural value, it has not been seen from the view point of tourism. So far the development of the recreational tourism, Rajarani is the best place.
-) Rajarani possess many attractive things which help to attract many tourists every year. So Rajarani has been selected for the study.
-) Rajarani is surrounded by many other beautiful places and hill stations having tourism potentiality which are not less than Rajarani.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

To find the above mentioned objectives, primary as well as secondary data has been used for this study. The primary data has been collected form the field survey, key informant interview, focus group discussion and Questionnaire and secondary data has been collected from the related different materials, books, literature, reports, articles, journals, project reports, department of tourism library and Information Centre of Mawarak (Rani Tal) Tourism Development Co-operative Society Limited.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Primary data has been collected by questionnaire from three categories of respondents. The first category of respondents was the tourists. This category has been used to collect information to support the analysis and to find out the real needs and to understand their perception towards a recreational tourism in Rajarani. Twenty tourists were selected for the interview by applying random sampling method.

The second category of respondents includes tourism entrepreneurs like hoteliers. Altogether 20 hotels were selected among 50 hotels who are involved in hotel business. The sample size was

40% of universe. And both simple random and judgmental technique has been applied for the sampling procedure.

The third category of respondents was local people. Altogether 25 % or 30 Household is the sample size among 120 households. Simple random and purposive were used to collect information

3.5 Data collection Tools and Techniques

To collect the information, this study has been applied structured questionnaire, unstructured interview and observation to generate the primary data.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

A number of questionnaires were administrated keeping in view of collecting all of the pertinent information. A check list for final statistics was also prepared and implemented to get the data relating identification, demographic information, and number of incoming tourist, likewise, the researchers also designed some additional question to find out the future possibility of tourism activities in Rajarani.

3.5.2 Field Visit and observation

The researcher quite often utilized observation method to find out the actual situation of the study area and the activities related to tourism. Moreover, the researcher observed the attraction of study area, what types of facilities are there for the tourists and the problems in the study area are.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interview

In this study the key informants were used as the main source of data. In this process the president, members of Mawarak (Rani Tal) Tourism Development Co-operative Society Limited and some renowned person who know this area well, were interviewed.

3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion

This study focuses on the tourism sector in general and recreational tourism in specific. Ten people of the Rajarani Bazar had been taken and discussed on the prospects, challenges and other related topics. Similarly the stakeholders (management committee, hoteliers, related other) and other person had been taken and discussed.

3.6 Data Analysis

This specific study is mainly based on primary data for the field. Data has been analyzed with the help of computer program simple statistical tool like table, graph, percentage and average has been used for data analysis. However, researcher studied several related literature, guide books, publications pertinent to this study. After collecting the data from the field survey the researcher had edited the collected data and than each part of information had descriptively been analyzed and some had been tabulated for the nature of qualitative and quantitative study.

CHAPTER – IV

Recreational Tourism in Nepal

4.1 Introduction

Nepal is a tourist paradise with an infinite variety of interesting to see. Nepal has many things to offer the visitor, the flourishing of art and architecture demonstrated by the temples of Kathmandu valley, the beauties of nature by the soaring peaks of Mt. Everest and other mountains not so high perhaps, but over more spectacular in appearance such as Machhapuchre and Amadablam. Besides these there is the mount Gauri Shankar, believed to be the home of lord Shiva and his consort, Goddess Parvati, the Ganesh Himal, referred as the home of the elephant God Ganesh. As a matter of fact, draped along the greatest heights of the Himalaya, Nepal is the land of eternal fascination, a land of ancient history, colorful culture and peoples, superb scenery and some of the best walking trails on earth (Dhakal, 2000).

No person can lead his/her life continuously engaged in work. Continuous work without any break can lead to stress which makes life monotonous and dull. Therefore, to take a break from the busy life schedule, people take some time off from work and travel to place away from where they reside. This type of tourism is referred to as Holiday/Pleasure Tourism.

To refresh one self or to get peace of mind or pleasure, people travel within their own country or abroad during their weekly, monthly, annual or other holidays. Such travel may be for a short or long duration. People who want to get relief from their busy work schedule have the desire to go to new places and observe new things which are different from the usual context. They may want to view the sunrise, sunset, or visit sea beaches, waterfalls, parks, historical, cultural sites, etc. for sightseeing. There are two types of sightseeing for Holiday/pleasure tourists. They are:

Natural Sight seeing.

Manmade Sight seeing.

Under Natural sightseeing, sea beaches, rivers, waterfalls, lakes, mountains, caves, natural views, flora and fauna, etc. are included while Manmade Sightseeing encompasses zoos, museums, historical, religious archeological sites, festivals, trade fairs, exhibitions, etc. They are also referred to as the Tourism Products of Natural and Manmade Sightseeing. These Tourism Products motivate tourists to visit and see certain things in certain destination. Besides the

classification of Tourism Product as natural and manmade, they can be further categorized based on the following three attractions.

Site Attraction.

Built Attraction

Event Attraction

Site Attractions are those where the place itself is the major inducement to the tourists to visit such places as Niagara Falls, the Swiss Alps, the Himalayas, etc. Built Attraction are those which are made by the efforts of man such a Disney Land of USA, Pyramids of Egypt, Taj Mahal of India, the Great Wall of China, the Eiffel Tower of France and so on. Event Attractions are those where the event staged is a larger factor in the tourist's choice that is the site e.g. the Olympic Games, Fashion Shows or Exhibitions. (Sight;1994). There are differences with sites that attract them.

The majority of tourism in the world is confined to the Holiday/Pleasure type. This type of tourists spends more money and their length of stay in any place or country is 10-15 days. Moreover, Holiday/Pleasure type of tourism is highly seasonal and tourists travel to certain destinations during a particular season.

In Nepal too, the maximum number of tourists i.e., 38 percent belong to the Holiday/Pleasure type. In this context, speaking in terms of countries, India comes first followed by Japan, UK, USA and so on.

Nepal is the multi religious country but two religions are seen to have majority they are Hinduism and Buddhism. These religions have co-existed amicably for centuries and many people perform both religious festivals that spill in to the street of the cities and the valley accompanied by great deal of favor and gaiety. For each and every visitors Nepal not only offers its ancient culture and architecture, but splendid mountain view adventure opportunities through its mountains, jungles and rivers. It the area of trekking, jungle safari and rafting and it offers the easiest and the shortest route to Tibet. Since the opening of Tibet, the route from the Kathmandu has become increasingly popular. There is no seasonal hazard in traveling through this beautiful Himalayan country. This makes Nepal a delightful visit that one can come here in all and every season (*Pun, 2007*).

In reality, It is not only a geological mosaic but also a human mosaic. It has a population divided into various ethnic groups speaking different languages and dialects. Due to topographical difference they put different costumes and ornaments at different places. They peacefully co-exist and this character of the nation has created an astonishing Nepali culture. Hinduism and Buddhism are equally honored in Nepal and the blending of the two religions in one entity has inspired and created the distinct culture of its own. The reality of this uniqueness can be seen in the everyday life of the people and in the works of arts and architecture (Pun, 2007).

4.1.1. Kathmandu

Kathmandu is the capital and largest metropolitan city of Nepal. The city is the urban core of the Kathmandu Valley in the Himalayas, which also contains two sister cities namely Patan or Lalitpur, 5 kilometres to its southeast (an ancient city of fine arts and crafts) and Bhaktapur, 14 kilometres to its east . It is also acronymed as 'KTM' and named 'tri-city'.

The city stands at an elevation of approximately 1,400 metres in the bowl-shaped valley in central Nepal surrounded by four major mountains, namely: Shivapuri, Phulchowki, Nagarjun and Chandragiri.

Kathmandu, as the gateway to Nepal Tourism, is the nerve centre of the country's economy. With the most advanced infrastructure among urban areas in Nepal, Kathmandu's economy is tourism centric accounting for 3.8% of the GDP in 1995-96

The city's rich history is nearly 2000 years old, as inferred from an inscription in the valley. Its religious affiliations are dominantly Hindu followed by Buddhism. People of other religious beliefs also live in Kathmandu giving it a cosmopolitan culture.

Kathmandu is now the premier cultural and economic hub of Nepal and is considered to have the most advanced infrastructure among urban areas in Nepal. From the point of view of tourism, economy and cultural heritage, the sister cities of Patan and Bhaktapur are integral to Kathmandu. Even the cultural heritage recognition under the World Heritage list of the UNESCO has recognized all the monuments in the three urban agglomerates as one unit under the title "Kathmandu Valley-UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The geological setting of the valley points to the existence of a lake near Chobar gorge on the Bagmati River, below the present Pashupatinath Temple, which was a pilgrimage place during

the period of the Buddha. This lake was drained by Manjushree Bodhisatva, a Buddhist saint, by cutting open an outlet in the southern rim of the valley. As a result the valley that was created was fertile and people started cultivating here and building their homes here. As the valley grew, Manjushree is said to have worshipped Swayambhu on the hillock where the present Swayambhu temple is located.

The largest ethnic groups are Newars, Brahmins and Kshetris. Tamangs originating from surrounding hill districts can be seen quite clearly in Kathmandu. More recently, other hill ethnic groups and caste groups from Terai have shown their presence as well. The major languages are Nepali and Nepal Bhasa. The major religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. The city has also a significant and growing Muslim population.

The city core has most of the remarkable cultural wealth that evolved during the reign of the Malla (Nepal) kings between 15th and 18th centuries. The city was filled with sculptures, pagodas, stupas and palace buildings of exceptional beauty. There are also 106 monastic courtyards (known as baha or bahi) known for their art and piety. The level of skill of the local artisans are the exquisite wood carving, stone carving, metal casting, weaving, pottery and other crafts. The finest wood carvings are seen on the ornate windows of old buildings and on the roof struts of temples. Carving skills of the local artisans are seen at every street corner in the form of images of gods and goddesses and sunken water spouts. Architectural heritage of Kathmandu city is integral to that of the Kathmandu valley since all monuments have evolved over centuries of craftsmanship influenced by Hindu and Buddhist religious practices.

4.1.2.Dhankuta, Hile

Hile is situated about 13 km north of Dhankuta Bazaar. The panorama of the major peaks of eastern Himalaya including Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest), Makalu, Lhotse and Kumbhakarna can be enjoyed from Hile

Hile sits on a ridge and is basically rows of houses on either side of the road. There are however dingy settlements on the slope on one side of the road. Surprisingly this little town has quite a few hotels and at least one of them is solid though furnishing and service leaves much to be desired. The Tongba (Alcoholic drink made from millet) is great if you can digest it.

If you turn left from Hile approaching from Dhankuta, the road leads on to the Arun valley and Makalu treks. Pushing straight up the road leads on to Basantapur, Taplejung and the Kanchenjunga trek. A few Tibetan families still remain as does the two Gompas. The rest of the inhabitants are a mixture of Chetris, Magars, Rais, Tamangs, Brahmins, Limbus and people of Indian stock. There are good views of the Makalu massif from here. Walk up from the town and go past the army barracks until you see a path cut out on the left side opposite a few houses. Climb up over a grassy ridge and you will see the Himalayas, weather permitting. There are many pleasant walks around Hile. A walk to the Pakhribas agricultural center built by the British many years ago is interesting.

Hile is only a half hour drive uphill from Dhankuta. There are also direct buses to Hile from Kathmandu.

Hile is a town that you might come to when beginning or ending a trek. It is possible to get trekking supplies here. It is where treks to Arun Valley and to Makalu begin. There are some nice day walks in the area. Hile is 15km past Dhankuta. There are some great views of the mountains about a half-hour walk from Hile, especially the Makalu range. To get there you walk to the north end of the bazaar and bear left onto a dirt bath and after around 300m go up a set a steps to get to the Hattikharka trail. You then walk pass the army base and then pass the army check point. You then go left get to a grassy plateau from where there is a fantastic view of the mountains. There are many porters here. There people living here are Rais, Newar and Bhotiyas.

Getting There: There are plenty of bus services operating between Dhankuta and Hile. In fact most buses to Dhankuta

4.1.3. Ilam

Ilam is a municipality and tea-producing town in Nepal. It is in Ilam district which is eastern hilly region of Nepal. It is famous for its natural sceneries and landscapes.

Ilam is a small hilly town with pristine landscapes of sloped tea gardens, thick natural forests, holy sites and unique culture. There are several holy sites one can visit in and around the area. Ilam is a much sought after tourist destination for travelers of all kinds. It is also famous for its special brand Ilam Tea.

Ilam district, a part of Mechi Zone, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district, with Ilam as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,703 km² and has a population (2001) of 282,806. It is situated at a distance of about 600 km from Kathmandu. The highest point is Sandakpur with lies on an elevation of 3000m. Ilam also attracts many researchers who come here to research rare birds and the Red Panda. Ilam stretches from Terai belt to the upper hilly belt of this Himalayan nation.

The name Ilam is derived from a Limbu language meaning "Ii" means Twisted and "Lam" means Road. Ilam was one of the ten self ruling states of Limbuwan before the unification of Nepal, its ruler King Hangshu Phuba Lingden of Lingden dynasty was ruling Ilam as a confederate state of Limbuwan until 1813 AD. The treaty between other Limbuwan states with the King of Gorkha (Gorkha-Limbuwan Treaty of 1774 AD) and the conflict of Gorkha and Sikkim led to the unification of Ilam with Gorkha. Ilam was the last of ten Kingdoms of Limbuwan to join the union of Nepal. King of Gorkha gave ruler of Ilam a full autonomy to rule and the right of Kipat. Ilam was independent Limbu Kingdom until 1813.

Ilam is a today one of the most developed places in Nepal. Its tea ILAM TEA is very famous and exported to many parts of Europe. The main source of income in this district is tea, cardamom, milk, ginger and potato.

This place also has a religious importance. The Devi temple has a great importance attached with it and lots of people come here just for pilgrimage.

The major attraction of Ilam is the 9-cornered Mai Pokhari lake. Also Known as the abode of the goddess lots of tourists as well as Nepalese people come to visit this lake. Mai river and its four tributaries also emerge in Ilam district. The famous Mane Bhanjyang (Mane pass) connects Ilam with Darjeeling district of West Bengal India.

Tourist going to Ilam can expect to pay around 1000 rupees a week for accommodation and food.

4.1.4.Sauraha (Chitawan)

A quickly growing but still small village that caters to the needs of the visitors to Chitwan National Park, the best known safari park in Nepal. It is located at 160 kms by road from Kathmandu, 155 kms by road from Pokhara and 160 kms by road from the Indian border at Sunauli. The Chitwan National Park (Rs. 500 entrance fee) is home to Bengal tigers, rhinoceroses, bears, leopards, crocodiles and monkeys amongst others, and hundreds of species of birds and butterflies. The village of Sauraha is separated from the national park by the Rapti River, which is safe to swim in. During the dry season one can wander the sand dunes of the shrunken river. It is possible to walk for miles along the mud roads west, north and east of the village to other, rural Tharu villages.

The activities in Sauraha is watching the sun set over the National Park/ an elephant riding / bird watching / staying overnight in the jungle spotting wild animals from the lookout tower / watching a Tharu cultural show/hiring a bike and wander about Tharu villages / swimming in the river and watch the elephants being bathed / drinking cool beers at one of the "beach" bars / going for a jungle safari on foot, by elephant or by jeep / going for a canoe trip on the river.

The dry season would be best (November-April) and March would be the ideal time. The daytime temperature is not too hot and the elephant grass in the national park has been cut, allowing for better animal spotting.

Now there are upwards of fifty hotels/lodges in and around the village and the competition for guests is fierce. Except in the peak season, we will find a room for a very good price. The most convenient places are on the main track that leads into the village or, once you get to the river, turn right and choose a lodge along the river bank (especially if you want to watch the sun set from your lodge/hotel).

4.1.5. Pokhara

Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City is a city of close to 200,000 inhabitants in central Nepal located at 28.25°N, 83.99°E, 198 km west of Kathmandu. It is the third largest city of Nepal after Kathmandu and Biratnagar. It is the Headquarters of Kaski District, Gandaki Zone and the

Western Development Region. It is also one of the most popular tourist destinations of the country.

Pokhara is situated in the northwestern corner of the Pokhara Valley, which is a widening of the Seti Gandaki valley. The Seti River and its tributaries have dug impressive canyons into the valley floor, which are only visible from higher viewpoints or from the air. To the east of Pokhara is the municipality of Lekhnath, a recently established town in the valley.

In no other place do mountains rise so quickly. In this area, within 30 km, the elevation rises from 1,000 m to over 7,500 m. Due to this sharp rise in altitude the area of Pokhara has one of the highest precipitation rates of the country (over 4,000 mm/year). Even within the city there is a noticeable difference in the amount of rain between the south of the city by the lake and the north at the foot of the mountains.

The climate is sub-tropical but due to the elevation the temperatures are moderate: the summer temperatures average between 25–35 °C, in winter around 5–15 °C.

In the south the city borders on Phewa Tal (lake) (4.4 km² at an elevation of about 800 m above sea level), in the north at an elevation of around 1,000 m the outskirts of the city touch the base of the Annapurna mountain range. From the southern fringes of the city 3 eight-thousanders (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu) and, in the middle of the Annapurna range, the Fishtail (Nepali language: *Machhapuchhre*) with close to 7,000 m can be seen. This mountain dominates the northern horizon of the city and its name derives from its twin peaks, not visible from the south. The porous underground of the Pokhara valley favours the development of caves of which three prominent ones can be found within the city: Mahendra, Bat and Gupteswor. In the south of the city, a tributary of the Seti coming from Fewa Tal disappears at *Patale Chhango* (Nepali for Hell's Falls, also called Devi's or David's Falls, after someone who supposedly fell into the falls) into an underground gorge, to reappear 500 metres further south.

Pokhara spans 8 km from north to south and 6 km from east to west but, unlike Kathmandu, it is quite loosely built up and still has much green space. The Seti Gandaki flowing through the city from north to south divides the city roughly in two halves with the down-town area of Chipledunga in the middle, the old town centre of Bagar in the north and the tourist district of

Lakeside (Baidam) in the south all lying on the western side of the river. The gorge through which the river flows is crossed at five points, the major ones are (from north to south): K.I. Singh Pul, Mahendra Pul and Prithvi Highway Pul. The eastern side of town is mainly residential.

Pokhara is quite a modern city with only few tourist attractions in the town itself. Most interesting is the old centre in the north of the city (Bagar, Purano Bazar) where many old shops and warehouses in the Newari style can still be found. Although more seldom, mule caravans still arrive there from Mustang.

The best viewpoint of Pokhara is Sarangkot (1,600 m) and Thulakot (in Lekhnath a part of famous Royal Trek from where four lakes Phewa, Begnas, Khaste and Dipang and whole Annapurna range can be seen) to the west of the city. Paths and a road lead almost to the top of Sarangkot with an excellent view of the mountains and the city. On the summit of Sarangkot there is a Buddhist stupa/monastery, which also attracts many tourists.

The major touristic attractions of Pokhara are its scenic views in and around town and the cable cars. Many of them are not mentioned in guides or maps. The Seti Gandaki (White Gandaki) and its tributaries have created spectacular gorges in and around the whole city. The Seti gorge runs through the whole city from north to south. At places it is only a few metres wide and the river is so far down below that, at places it is not visible or audible.

In the middle of the city, the gorge widens to a canyon looking like a crater. In the north and south, just outside town, the rivers created canyons, in some places 100 m deep. These canyons extend through the whole Pokhara Valley. Viewpoints are not easy to find. One place is the Prithvi Narayan Campus and the other side at the foot of Kahu Danda, where several rivers and canyon join. Behind the INF-Compound (Tundikhel) one can see the Seti River disappear into a small slit of a wall about 30 metres high which is especially impressive in monsoon. Batulechaur in the far north of Pokhara is known for the musician's caste of the Gaine

4.1.6. Sirubari

Sirubari is one of the most attractive villages in Nepal. The village is neat and clean, very colorful and warm, where the people are friendly, well educated and are enthusiastic about

tourism. Sirubari is a complete farming community village. The unique attraction of Sirubari is the fact that is the model for a growing new trend in tourism in Nepal a trend takes the visitor within, experience stemming for the observations from; which have always attracted visitor to Nepal.

Sirubari, a village in Syangja district south west of Pokhara, is a short drive from Pokhara, followed by the comfortable walk. The village is on a south facing slope at 1,700m above sea level. The climate is ideals at all times of the years with no snow ever falling in the village itself. However, the ideal time is to visit between September to June. The houses are mostly built from the local materials and are well constructed and comfortable. The overwhelming impression of the village is classiness and with a warm and welcoming feel to it. Foot trails of the village are all stone paved. The villagers love for flowers is shown in an all year around riot of colors. Being on the southern slopes of the ridge the village enjoying long sunny day and is ideal for agriculture. In may 2001 Sirubari in conjunction with the Nepal Tourism Board was awarded the PATA Gold award in recognitions of its efforts to preserve the culture and heritage of Nepali total life.

Sirubari is one of the most attractive villages in Nepal. The village is neat and clean, very colorful and warm, where the people are friendly, well educated and are enthusiastic about tourism. Sirubari is a complete farming community village. The unique attraction of Sirubari is the fact that is the model for a growing new trend in tourism in Nepal; the trend takes the visitor within, experience stemming for the observations; which have always attracted visitor to Nepal.

4.1.7. Daman

This site is situated 80 kilometers southwest of Kathmandu at an altitude of about 2,400 meters. Daman is located on the Tribhuvan Highway between Kathmandu and the town of Birgunj. For a view of the world's highest peak extending in one glittering arc from the far west of Dhaulagiri to the far east of Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest), there is no better place than Daman. Other peaks that are visible from Daman are Annapurna III (7,555m), Phurbi Chyachu (6,637m), Choba Bhamre (6,016m), and Gaurishanker (7,134m). There is a view tower equipped with long range telescopes. Daman can be reached in about four hours from Kathmandu. Simple overnight accommodations are also available in Daman. A round trip from Kathmandu to Pokhara, Tansen, Lumbini, Narayangadh, and Daman is very rewarding.

4.1.8. Dhulikhel

It is a small town at an altitude 1,440-meter from the sea level and 28 km east from Kathmandu. The artistic skills and urban ethos of its Newar inhabitants have made a place of charm and beauty. Once an important link in the ancient trade route to Tibet, the town has a glorious past that can be witnessed in the lovely buildings and intricate woodcarvings found along the shop-lined streets and in the temples. The place has many vantage points that offer a panorama of the low hills, valleys and the Himalayas. Sunset views are spectacular from here. Bird watching, mountain biking and hiking is the favorite activities of this place.

This is really a magnificent place to stay a night and awaken to the sun rising across the wide Himalayan range. There are many luxurious resorts with all-modern amenities and facilities in this area. To get there, we can get into local bus from the main local bus station at Kathmandu city.

The other alternative is to hire a cab. It takes around two hours to reach this place by local bus and an hour by cab.

4.1.9. Nagarkot

Nagarkot, at 2,175 meter above the sea level, is the most popular resort destination in the Kathmandu Valley. It is the favorite weekend gateway among those seeking mountain view in comfort and quiet. At sunrise, the Himalayan range, stretching from Dhaulagiri in the west all the way past Everest to Kanchenjunga in the east, emerges from the darkness to greet the happy visitors with its awe inspiring majesty and beauty. For those wishing to stretch their legs and enjoy the fresh morning air, there are charming walking trails as well as a lookout tower from which the sights can be taken in. Reaching Nagarkot is easy. Situated at 30 km east of Kathmandu city, it doesn't take more than two hours to reach there by a tourist bus.

4.1.10. Phulchowki "The Peak of Flowers"

Phulchowki is situated at an altitude 2,762 meter above the sea level. It is the highest peak of the Kathmandu Valley and offers a beautiful panoramic view of the Valley's clustered settlements and the Himalayas. The area is also a home to many types of butterflies, birds,

moths and a number of mammals such as leopards and barking deer. Spiny Babbler, one of the endangered bird species of the world, is found here. It has amazing vegetation, rich in color and fragrance of flowers like rhododendrons and orchids.

Godavari, at the foot of Phulchowki, is 40 km from Kathmandu and is reached passing through serene villages and green fields. From here a bumpy motorable road twists and turns up the hillside to the summit. For hikers, there is a steep ten kilometer foot trail that begins behind St. Xavier's Godavari School and runs across the road's many switchbacks. It takes roughly three hours to reach the top for the hikers.

4.1.11. Shivapuri

Shivapuri, at 2,732 meter, is the second highest peak of Kathmandu Valley. It is situated at the northern end of the Kathmandu Valley and offers a terrific hilltop retreat. Splendid views, rich flora and fauna are the main attractions of this place. The area encompasses a Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife reserve, which harbors many rare and endangered animal and bird species like sloth bear, languor monkey, leopard and barking deer.

To get there, one should either head north from Balaju or Budhanilkantha at the foot of Shivapuri hill up the well-paved road until one reaches the gate of the reserve. From there, it's needed to hike up a steep trail passing by Nagi Gompa, a Buddhist monastery. Walking along the ridges adorned with fluttering prayer flags and Buddhist stupas and again through the dense wood for about two hours brings one to the summit. It's an excellent flat area that gives a panoramic view of the Himalayas. After a leisurely rest, one can either go back down the same route or follow the ridge descending south towards the stupa at Bouddhanath. The third option is to follow a small and steep trail that brings one down to Budhanilkantha.

4.2 Recreational Tourism in Dhankuta District:-

Dhankuta district lies in Koshi zone and eastern development region. There are so many places which have high recreational value but the lack of promotional activity these places are not promoted as tourism and the management of all these places have not become effective for all stakeholders and other people. Any research and study of these places are not conducted yet properly.

Hile

There are so many places in Dhankuta district which has high potentiality of recreational tourism. Among them one of them is Hile. Hile is situated about 13 km north of Dhankuta Bazaar. The panorama of the major peaks of eastern Himalaya including Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest), Makalu, Lhotse and Kumbhakarna can be enjoyed from Hile. Hile sits on a ridge and is basically rows of houses on either side of the road. There are however dingy settlements on the slope on one side of the road. Surprisingly this little town has quite a few hotels and at least one of them is solid though furnishing and service leaves much to be desired. The Tongba (Alcoholic drink made from millet) is great if you can digest it.

If we turn left from Hile approaching from Dhankuta, the road leads on to the Arun valley and Makalu treks. Pushing straight up the road leads on to Basantapur, Taplejung and the Kanchenjunga trek. A few Tibetan families still remain as does the two Gompas. The rest of the inhabitants are a mixture of Chetris, Magars, Rais, Tamangs, Brahmins, Limbus and people of Indian stock. There are good views of the Makalu massif from here. Walk up from the town and go past the army barracks until you see a path cut out on the left side opposite a few houses. Climb up over a grassy ridge and you will see the Himalayas, weather permitting. There are many pleasant walks around Hile. A walk to the Pakhribas agricultural center built by the British many years ago is interesting.

Hile is only a half hour drive uphill from Dhankuta. There are also direct buses to Hile from Kathmandu.

Bhedetar

Another recreational destination of Dhankuta district is Bhedetar 16 km north from Dharan, and 19 km south from Rajarani. This place is also known as Charles Peak. This is a famous hill station where many people enjoy picnic specially coming from Dthran and other

places of terai areas. There is a view tower from where whole eastern terai, Sapta Koshi river, Kumbhakarna mountain range and other panoramic view of hill can be observed. The innumerable bands of road between Dharan and Bhede Tar part of Madan Bhandari road is another attraction in Bhede Tar. Due to cool and pleasing weather, beautiful hills and green forest Bhede Tar has become a tourist destination.

Basantapur and Surrounding Areas.

Basantapur is not in Dhankuta but it is in the boarder of Hille, Dhankuta so, in regarding to tourism it is inseparable part of Dhankuta. Dharan-Dhankuta- Hile- Basantapur is a same single bus route.

Basantapur Village Development Committee which is about 35 Km north from Dhankuta bazaar, and about 22 Km north from Hile Bazaar is in Koshi zone at the Eastern Development Region of Nepal. Basantapur VDC has been encircled by the Lambu Khola of Terhathum district in the east, Marekh Katahare VDC of Dhankuta district and Tamaphok VDC of Sankhuwasabha district in the west, Tinjuree VDC of Sankhuwasabha in the north and Fulek and Dangapa VDC of Terhathum district in the south.

Since time immemorial, Basantapur Bazaar has remained as the transit point for Terahthum, Sankhuwasabha and some parts of Taplejung district for those crossing from Dharan and Dhankuta. Similarly, the trekking activity in most parts of the Eastern Region also commences or terminates at Basantapur VDC.

Basantapur being a little higher than Dhankuta Bazaar and the district headquarters Mayanglung, the climate is slightly cooler than these two places. However, it lies almost at the same elevation as of Hile Bazaar. The month of June to August will have the maximum precipitation totaling almost 2000 mm. The winter is cool and pleasant with the temperature in between 10 - 20° C as maximum and -2 - 3° C as minimum.

Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Magar, Brahmeen, Chhetry are the main inhabitants of this VDC. However, Tharu, Newar, and Marwadi are also seen in and around Basantapur. Mostly they rely on agriculture. Basantapur and its surrounding areas have many tourism products such as mountains, lakes, enchanting views, greenery's, sunrise and sun set views, good weather, hospitable people, and easy access which make this one of the potential tourism destination in the kingdom. The landscape at Basantapur and its nearby areas is diverse. Terrace slopes, and

some flat lands, which are covered by different types of vegetation. Most of the lands are occupied by cash crops.

On the way to Basantapur from Sindhuwa (Dhankuta district), there exists a Pond known as Marg Pokhari. The natural pond on the lap of the hill is very attractive. Similarly about one and half hour walk from Basantapur a hill situated on the west and popularly known as Phattek Danda is equally beautiful for sun-rise and sun-set view and also magnificent views of Himalayas. Basantapur Bazaar is linked with the border of other two districts Dhankuta and Sankhuwasabha. However, the entry point with the motorable road linking Terhathum district starts from Basantapur.

The road, which links Basantapur from Dhankuta, is in good condition. The other route from Basantapur goes further on to Terhathum the district headquarters Myanglung and to Chainpur and Arun valley the potential site for Arun III Hydro Project. Though the road from Dharan to Hile is blacktopped, the road linking Basantapur from Hile is only graveled. Similarly, the roads joining the district headquarters that leads further on from Basantapur are earthen and still under construction. Because there is very little movement of tourists in this VDC there are no good tourism facilities. Small hotels and restaurants serving mostly local passers-by are the only facilities available in Basantapur. Most of the trekkers passing through this place use public land, which is closer to the market as camping site. Besides the natural attractions, Basantapur can add numerous tourism products at various places. Such products need to be developed in keeping with the natural environment, and according to the availability of the manpower and technical resources.

Existing Products at that place and surrounding areas are;

Tin Jure Danda, Milke Dada, Gupha Pokhari, Pattek Danda, Marg Pokhari Sukrabare Bazaar, Panchakanya Pokhari

6 No Budhabare

6 No Budhabare is the eastern most part of Dhankuta district surrounded by Morang district in the south, Illam in the east, Panchthar in the north Mudhebas VDC of Dhankuta district in the south. The bazaar lies in a small valley but there are beautiful hill in the surrounding area.

Mechlajung, Computar, and Lekh gaun are the famous hill station of Budhabare. The climate is cool and pleasant.

4.3 Recreational tourism in Rajarani

Rajarani VDC, An introduction

Nepal is a country predominantly full of rural area. Most of the people of this country settle in village. Main occupation of this country is agriculture, animal rearing, foreign employment, and small entrepreneurship . Among five development regions, eastern development region lies in the eastern most part of the country and it's headquarter is Dhankuta. Rajarani is one of the VDC within Rajarani. Eastern part of Dhankuta district is called Chaubise which is demarcated by river Tamor, a easternmost tributaries of river Saptakoshi. Rajarani is one of the famous place of Chaubise area having a long history. Limbus are the main inhabitants of this place. It is located in the south east of Dhankuta district in the lap of Mahabharat range. It is in the way to eastern ward from Bhedetar which is 18 mile away from the district headquarter. There is Basantatar VDC in the east, Danda Bazaar in the west, Mauna Budhuk in the west and Singha Devi and Pati Gaun VDC of Morang district in the south. Its altitude is 1600m from the sea level.

Mythology

There were two lakes called Pawarak (Father Lake) and Mawarak. (Mother Lake) in Rajarani in the past. At that time there lived a person having supernatural power whose name was Sindungwahang. It is said that he had such divine power to live in both water and land. He had a wife having the same power. Sindungwahang lived in Pawarak and his wife lived in Mawarak. Thole and Sewa Samba were two priests (Purohit) of Sindungwahang. Name of Thole was Jasuda and name of Sewa Sanba was Khadangwa. Sindungwahang and his wife had not good relation but sometime they used to meet together for discussion in the mid hill Mangtumsing Kop. It is said that Sindungwahang was very neat and clean person and maintained good sanitation in surrounding areas of lake. If some body threw wastes or excreted near the pond he could easily recognize the person by his supernatural power and threw the stone at the accused person by his power. The people, who worked or walked by the side of lake, had to carry the bamboo container to put and throw the excreta. He preached the local people of this area about sanitation, meditation and other knowledge. People considered Sindungwahang as their father

and his wife mother. As the time passed, amount of rubbish increased and it was difficult to control for him. So, he decided to leave the lake and migrated to Mawarak lake where his wife lived. Sindungwahang left his two priests Jasuda and Khadangwa telling them to maintain cleanliness. Jasuda and Khadangwa maintained sanitation as the order of their master until their death. When they died the lake was damaged due to landslide. It is believed that till late age Thole and sewa Samba entered in to the human soul and preached the people. Later, the lake where Sindungwahang lived was called Pawarak and other is Mawarak where his wife lived. It is believed that the lakes broke in 1262BS to 1862BS. Now the place is named Rajarani in the place of Pawarak and Mawarak lakes.

The water overflowed from Ranital is a main tributary of Khadam khola which flow southward of Rajarani. The forest of Mangdumsing hill, Mangdhana Jungle of eastern part of Ranital and Chuliban forest in the western part Pawarek are the pleasant and beautiful forest. (Chemjong T.)

Rajarani is a VDC having its own historical name. It is located in south east part of Dhankuta district. It is in the mid Mahabharat range where Tamor River has disconnected the continuous series. It is located at the height of 1600m and the climate is cool and pleasant. The temperature is nearly below freezing point in the winter and 27/28⁰ c in summer. The community forest of the surrounding hills has increased the beauty of Rajarani. Rajarani has high prospects of development in irrigation, hydro power, fishery, boating and other recreational activities and drinking water as it is rich in water resources. At present number of internal as well as international tourists inflow have been increased due to boating and fishing activities after construction of the lake. At present, due to global warming over snow melting is taking place as results water resources are getting dry, so, preservation of water resources (Tal) is important task.

Name of place

People have made study about name of Rajarani. According to folklore literature of 'Basu Sasi', a literary figure, and Daily diary of the then Pradhan Pancha of Rajarani Gaun Panchayat late Lal Prasad Limbu, ' there was a Kirant king who ruled in Chause areas during Kirant period. One day the king went for hunting in the jungle. While going to the jungle he took a pair of pigeons with him. He left his queen alone in the palace and told her that if there occurs some bad luck the pigeons would fly back to the palace and no bad luck the king would carry the pigeons with him.

The king hang the pigeon cage in a tree and went forward for hunting. At that time a wild beast came and opened the cage door and tried to kill the birds but by chance the pigeons were able to escape and flew back to palace. The queen saw the pigeons and remembered the words of king before his departure. The queen felt very sorry and started to cry thinking that there occurred some ill omen in king. The queen hang herself in a fruit tree and committed suicide.

The king was quite unknown about the bad incident. The king returned from hunting. He remember the pigeons he had hang in a tree. He looked at the cage but it was empty and broken. The king was afraid and smelled some ill omen. He went strait forward to the palace. The king found the dead body of the queen who was hanging in a fruit tree. It was great sorrow for the king. He cried and mourned for long time and he became like a mad. He rolled himself in the ground. The ground where he grieved can be still seen in Majhuwa Chaur of Rajarani. Many people gathered together of the surrounding villages when they listened the mourning of the king so, for the memory of the king the tradition of fair started during Chandi Purnima every year in Rajarani which is still in practice.

It is believed that Pawarak Lake was made from the tear of king and Mawarak Lake was made from the tear of queen. (Timsina, R. 2010)

According to daily diary of late Lal Prasad Limbu, the people of Mikluk, nearby place of Rajarani, made the access in the edge of the lake to pass water out and started cultivation in the bed of lake in 1606 B.S. From this time this place was called Rajarani. (Timsina R. 2010)

Among nine wards 6 wards are mostly inhabited by indigenous castes Limbus and remaining three wards is covered by Rais. They practice their own language and culture. These indigenous inhabitants do not copy and imitate other culture. Till now there is not influence of imported culture. The place is rich in its own culture and religion. To help other, to be busy in own business, fair dealing, not to interfere in others activities, not paying attention at education, main motive to be British army, subsistence indigenous farming, more oriented towards foreign employment, practicing more sex equality in comparison of other castes, using swearing words in illiterate family are the major characteristic of the people.

Though, Rajarani being rich in water resources and fertile soil, the people practice subsistence farming which is based on tradition. The chief agricultural products of Rajarani are maize, millet, potato, soybean. The agriculture products can not be sufficient for the year round though

almost people are farmers. The people specially youth are seems to be more interested in foreign employment but less interest to farming. (Timsina, R. 2010)

Government and non government agencies which are providing service to the people in Rajarani are listed below.

1. Shree Punya Higher Secondary school of Rajarani 6 is located in main bazaar that provides education in different disciplines. The optional subjects offered in secondary level are computer, education, Opt maths, science and economics, and humanities and management in higher secondary level
2. Shree Janakalyan Primary school Rajarani, Ward No. 4
3. Shree Durgatilanga Primary school Rajarani, Ward No. 7
4. Shree Baraha Primary school Rajarani, Ward No. 5
5. Shree Jana Shiksha Sadan Primary school Rajarani, Ward No. 2
6. Rajarani English Boarding School (Primary school) Rajarani. Ward No. 6
7. Sub health Post Rajarani. Ward No. 6
8. Area police station Rajarani. Ward No. 6
9. Veterinary hospital, Rajarani. Ward No. 6
10. Area Post office Rajarani. Ward No. 6
11. Agriculture service center Rajarani. Ward No. 6
12. Kabeli Development Bank, Branch office Rajarani. Ward No. 6
13. Rara society Service association Rajarani. Ward No. 6
14. Women Development Association Rajarani. Ward No. 6
15. Telephone tower of Namaste, CDMA and Mast Rajarani. Ward No. 6
16. Ten public buses including loded trucks.

4.3.1 Important festivals in Rajarani

Among nine wards six wards are mostly inhabited by indigenous castes Limbus and remaining three wards is covered by Rais. They practice their own language and culture. These indigenous inhabitants do not copy and imitate other culture. Till now there is not influence of imported culture. The place is rich in its own culture and religion. To help other, to be busy in own business, fair dealing, not to interfere in others activities, not paying attention at education, main motive to be British army, subsistence indigenous farming, more oriented towards foreign

employment, practicing more sex equality in comparison of other castes, using swearing words in illiterate family are the major features of the people living in Rajarani. They practice their own culture and tradition and celebrate feast and festivals which was developed very long time ago.

Chandi Purnima is specially celebrated by Rais but in this time big fair is held in Rajarani near Barahi temple. Recently there has been a trend of foot ball competition during Chandi Purnima every year among the team of different place of eastern region. People from different areas come to see the foot ball match. Devotees from different part of the country also visit Rajarani and worship lord Barahi.

Barahi temple is the main attraction of Hindu people. People perform marriage and Bratabandha ceremony in temple.

Limbus are main inhabitant of Rajarani so Dhan Nach and Dhol Nach are the main tradition. During marriage ,feast and festival Dhol Nach and Dhan Nach is performed. Tongba (a locally prepared beverage) is offered to the guests during feast and festival.

Dashain and Tihar are also the main festival of the people. New clothes and delicious food is prepared in each house even in poors' house. Dashain is celebrated from the tenth day to fifteenth day by putting Tika and taking blessing form the respected person.

4.3.2. Available Facilities in Rajarani

The development of tourism depends upon the infrastructure facilities of destination place. These facilities determine the geographical location of any country. It includes the various aspects such as transportation (road, air, rope and water), communication electricity, and drinking water as so on. Beside these facilities hotels, resort, complex, suitable environment, culture and tradition are also influencing factor for tourism development.

Among the various recreational places Rajarani is one of the important places of Nepal. Thousand of tourists are visiting Nepal for a long time. The infrastructure facilities are not developed properly but comparatively those facilities are improving than the previous year. Available infrastructure facilities having in Rajarani are given below.

Transportation

Tourism and transportation facilities are the interrelated subject matters. The tourism industry is developed with the development of transportation. It is making possible to travel from one place to another comfortably and quickly. The volume of the tourists depends upon the transportation facilities of that place. Because of the transportation facilities, the world is becoming global village and has made small. Every person can visit from one corner to another corner of the country and one country to another country in a short time.

Rajarani is located in eastern hill range of Eastern Development Region. Available facilities are given below.

Road

Rajarani is just 19 kms far from Bhedetar (graveled road) and 35 KM from Dharan (black top) Public bus and other vehicles are giving service regularly from Dharan. Rajarani is also connected by road coming from 6 No Budhabare bazaar (from east) which has also regular bus service. Rajarani is also connected by Sammewa Kerabari road having regular bus service. Traveling in private means of transportation is also available. Traveling in private means of transportation is more effective from view point of sight seeing. There is regular land rover service from Bubhabare.

Security

Security is one of the essential factors of tourism development. If there is no security nobody wants to go and stay in destination place. Due to the poor security and conflict within the nation tourism industry is facing challenge since last few years. Rajarani was also facing this problem but situation is gradually improving in comparison to previous year. There is police station near Rajarani Bazaar.

Communication

Communication is also one of the important factors for tourism development. Communication has the great role for tourism publicity. It helps to connect tourism industries tourism product and tourists by providing information about them. Because of the development

of modern communication technology we can visit the world from our own room. In the context of Rajarani it is very rich in communication facility. All kinds of means of communication like telephone, internet, T.V, Radio are available in Rajarani.

Water supply

Water supply is the necessary element for the development of tourism. Rajarani is very rich in fresh water resource. For drinking there is pipeline and tap and non stop water supply from the tap. There is a river which is the source of Ranital. The water from the pipe is collected in cement tank and other plastic tank. We can say that there is not a problem of water anymore.

Accommodation

Accommodation is an important aspect of tourism industry. It determines the expenditure and duration of stay of tourists. Hotels, youth hotels, motels, resort complexes, holiday center, rest houses desert houses and apartment are accommodation facilities.

For the development of accommodation facility Rajarani is left behind. Here sufficient accommodation facilities are not available. Rajarani lacks in proper accommodation. There is one public toilet and rest house. There are some hotels and guest houses but poor facilities and not well equipped.

CHAPTER –V

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Introduction

In this chapter an attempt has been made to assess the recreational tourism development in Rajarani on the basis of view and perception collected through the questionnaire and interview with the visitors (tourists) and tourism entrepreneurs. The survey results are tabulated in table presented and analyzed it.

To collect primary data of tourism of Rajarani questionnaire were used. Though the visitors of Rajarani were helpful, they paid full attention to the questionnaire and replied all the questions very carefully. The language of questionnaire was English, so it was little bit difficult to answer the questions by local people, tourist and hotelier.

Table – 5.1 **Profile of respondents**

| Respondents | No of Respondents |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Tourist | 20 |
| Local people | 30 |
| Hoteliers | 20 |
| Key informant | 3 |
| Focus group discussion | 2(groups) |
| Total | 73 |

Source- Field Survey 2010

Table 5.1 shows the main respondents from which primary data were collected. These main respondents are Tourist, the sample size 20 for tourist the sample size 30 for local people and for Hoteliers sample size is 20. This table gives the brief profile about the respondents.

5.2 Tourist Accommodation

Tourist accommodation is the essential element for tourism development. In the context of Rajarani there are not high class hotel around bazaar area. So for the study I had been taken from some available hotels, so there is a problem of accommodation. The available data shows

that Rajarani has an accommodation capacity of more than 106 beds. Among the visitors only a few numbers of tourists only stay in Rajarani but others were returned back to Dharan , Bhedetar and other place.

The hotel and lodges are found in Rajarani but they are not professionally established. Some of the lodges are home stay and which are not registered. Signboard and name of hotel is not found. Hotels and lodges are known by the name of owners.

Table 5.2 Tourist accommodation

| Name | Address | Quality | Capacity |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Kumari Chemjong | Rajarani | Fooding | Small |
| Dambari Chamjong | Rajarani | Fooding | Small |
| Bindrawati Magar | Rajarani | Fooding | Small |
| Kajiman Limbu | Rajarani | Foodingr | Small |
| Laxmi Chemjong | Rajarani | Fooding | Small |
| Nirmala Chamjong | Rajarani | Fooding | Small |
| Yogendra Chamjong | Rajarani | Fooding | Small |
| Mahabir Chamjong | Rajarani | Fooding | 3 beds |
| Dilip K. Chemjong | Rajarani | Lodgeing only | 15 beds |
| Santa Chemjong | Rajarani | Lodgeing | 15 beds |
| Ekendra Chemjong | Rajarani | Lodgeing & fooding | 15 beds |
| Atal Shrestha | Rajarani | Lodgeing | 15 beds |
| Ambika Baniya | Rajarani | Hotel and lodge | 15 beds |
| Ramesh Rai | Rajarani | Hotel and lodge | 10 beds |
| Kumari Rijal | Rajarani | Hotel and lodge | 20 beds |
| Radha Katuwal | Rajarani | Hotel and lodge | 15 beds |
| Dharmendra Baral | Rajarani | Lodgeing | 3 beds |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Table 5.2 shows that there are no facilities of good hotels in Rajarani. Some of the tourists come back to Dharan and Bhedetar and spent their night so the money come from the tourist will be with outsider, it means the local people can't get only benefit from tourist and it will hamper the economy of the area.

5.3 Tourism Enhancement in Rajarani

Rajarani is beautiful place having good environment. Its has a long history linked with the Limbus. There were two lakes called Pawarak and Mawarak Father Pokhari and Mother Pokhari respectively in the past. In the course of time the lakes were disappeared for some three or four century as the lake water made the access from the pass. Now days the local people have constructed a dam to collect water in the previous lake. Now boating facility is available there. The people have further plan to make the lake bigger. If the lake is constructed to its full potentials, the lake can cover 2000 Ropanis of land (Chemjong 2008). So, there is high potentiality of tourism development in the future due to reconstruction of lake.

Now the policy of " Mawarak (Rani Tal) Tourism Development Co-operative Society Limited is to make this place as a boost recreational tourism destination of the nation. For the development of this area, the cooperative society coordinates with V.D.C, D.D.C, Ministry of tourist and Nepal tourism Board as well in local people. By these activities local people also know the significance of this area and they are also participating for the promotion of the area to make suitable and facilitative for tourist as well. Recently this society is trying to enlarge this area and the surface of lake also is expanded from the existing size so for the tourism enhancement. In Rajarani different activities are conducted these days. Different Medias are also involved to the promotion of this destination.

5.4 Tourist Arrival in Rajarani

Rajarani is a one of the renowned eastern hill station in the lap of Maharat range. Rajarani has more recreational places where people can entertain.

Rajarani is the main trekking root from the very beginning as it lies between terai and hill and, village and terai as well. The travelers and migrants also spend one night stay on their way to their destinations. Most of the travelers have not made their destination in Rajarani in the past but at present due to the gradual development of urbanization towards terai, the people started to visit Rajarani to refresh them from congested city life. Now the trend of tourism is increasing. The place is specially becoming popular for picnic spot.

The new life of Rajarani begins when Bhedetar- Rajarani road was constructed and the old lake Rani Tal reconstructed.

Rajarani has more recreational places where people can entertain. But not actual data we have been found from the beginning. There is no record of tourists' arrival in any authentic

institutions. There is the capacity of 126 beds including all lodges. So 126 tourists can accommodate in one night but these beds can be full only in the peak seasons. According to records of lodge owner 50 tourists stay per night in Rajarani in average. It means in average 50 tourists visit Rajarani per day in the present days. The large number of people who come for one day picnic are excluded from the data. The numbers of lodge in the past were few. Now days lodge are increasing. According to the record of register of lodge and hotels and local people the tourist arrival in Rajarani is as follow.

Table 5.4 Tourist arrival in Rajarani

| Year | Total Tourist | Percentage(%) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2003 | 15,209 | -- |
| 2004 | 16,731 | 9.1 |
| 2005 | 15,969 | 4.56 |
| 2006 | 12,169 | 23.8 |
| 2007 | 16,731 | 37.49 |
| 2008 | 18,250 | 9.8 |
| 2009 | 19,772 | 8.34 |

Source : Field Visits, 2010

According to the table, the year 2003, 2004 had been seemed very sound. According to the tourist's inflow data in these two years, the total number of tourists were recorded 15209, 16731, respectively. But the third year and forth year the number is slightly less. The data reveals the fluctuation in total visitor's number. It may be because of Maoist insurgency. But after 2007 there is gradual increase in number.

Statistics show that the number of tourist visiting Rajarani since 2003 has fluctuated considerably. The inflow of tourists in 2007, 2008 and 2009 were increasing. The number of tourist is in declining rate in the year 2005 and 2006 there are steep decline in number that can be attribute to the instability in Nepal, may be a Maoist problems which the whole county was facing very badly. The lack of sufficient transportation and accommodation facilities may also have negatively affected the number of visitors. Later on the trend was in increasing position may be the promotional activities became effective.

5.5 Main Purpose of Visit

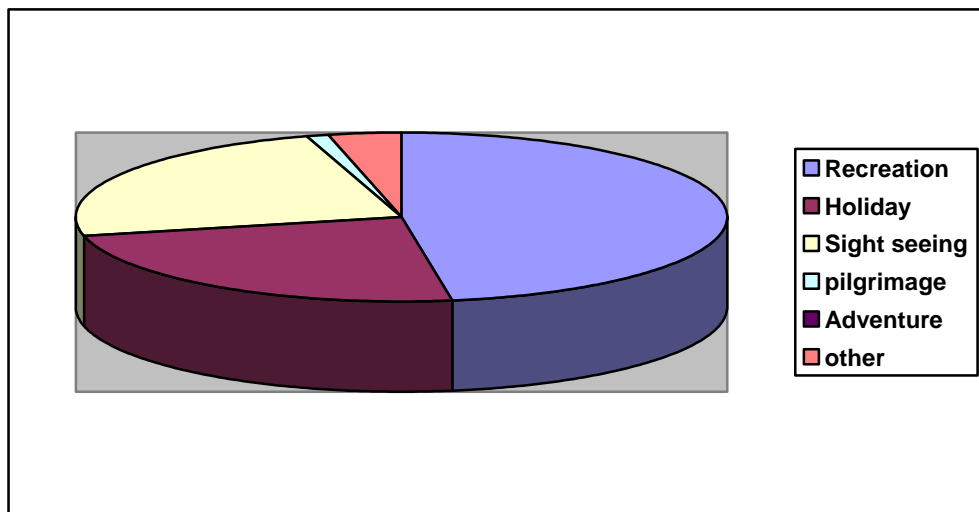
People visit places for different purposes and it depends on the kind of attitude they have for that place. Similarly there are number of people who visit to Rajarani. Data collected from the visitors of Rajarani shows that their main purposes to visit there are Sight seeing, Holiday, picnic, Pilgrimage and others as shown in the given table.

Table 5.5 Purpose of visit to Rajarani

| Main purpose | Numbers | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|---------|----------------|
| Recreational | 8 | 40 |
| Holiday | 4 | 20 |
| Sight seeing | 4 | 20 |
| Pilgrimage | 1 | 5 |
| Adventure | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 3 | 15 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 1: purpose of visit to Rajarani



The table no 5.4 and pie chart shows that Out of 20 visitors to Rajarani surveyed during 12th June 2010, about 40 % reported that their main purpose was for recreation and among them 20 % respondents for sight seeing 20% visited for enjoy holiday and entertainment, 5% pilgrims and 15% for other purpose.

5.6 Source of information for tourist

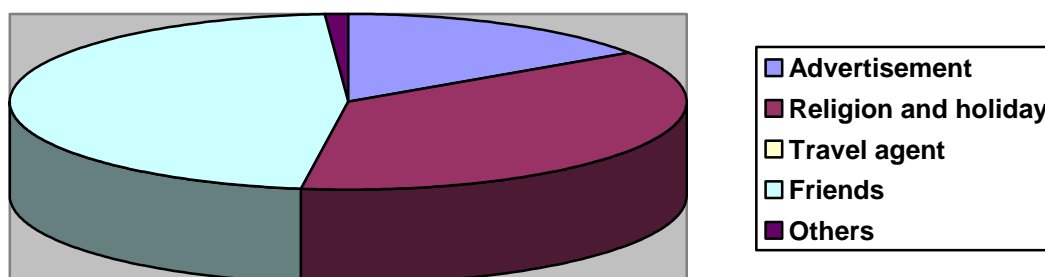
Rajarani is located in eastern part of Nepal of Dhankuta District. It is not well developed area from the tourism point of view. Here is not well management about publicity of Rajarani. Few articles are published about Rajarani even though thousands of tourists come to visit per year. Different tourists got information from different sources, which are given below.

Table 5.6 Sources of Information for Tourist

| S.N | Source of information | No of tourist | Percent (%) |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | Advertisement | 3 | 15 |
| 2 | Religion and holiday | 7 | 35 |
| 3 | Travel agent | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Friends | 9 | 45 |
| 5 | Others | 1 | 5 |
| Total | | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Figure 2: Source of information for tourists



The above table and pie chart shows that out of the 20 tourist, 3 (15%) got information through advertisement 9 (45%) by friends and relative. Similarly, 7(35%) got information by religion and holiday. Similarly no one got by travel agencies, 1(5%) got by other source of information about Rajarani but other sources playing normal role to regarding information for the tourist.

5.7 Age Differences of the Tourist:

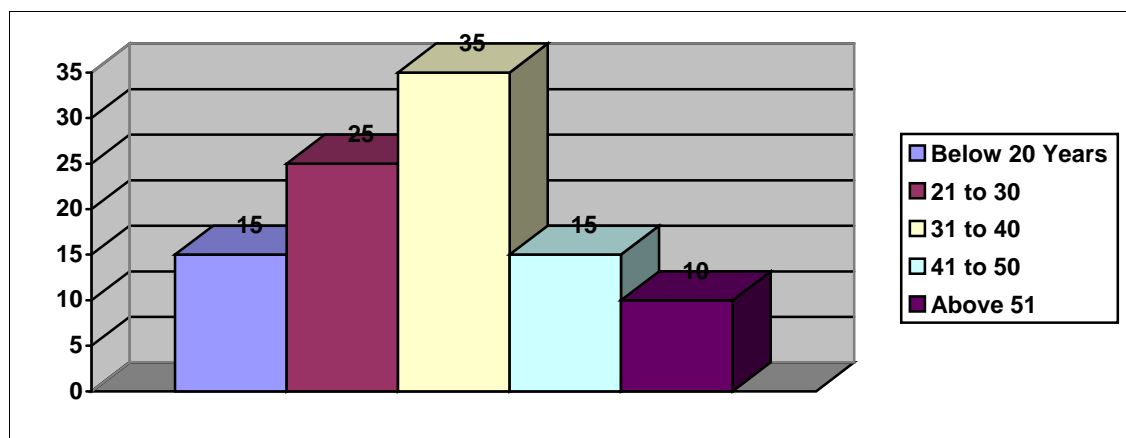
Among many tourists, only 50 were included from different age group at the time of survey in Rajarani, which is given on the table below.

Table no 5.6: Age Difference of the Tourists

| S.N | Age Group of Tourist | No of Tourist | Percent |
|-------|----------------------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | Below 20 years | 3 | 15 |
| 2 | 21 to 30 | 5 | 25 |
| 3 | 31 to 40 | 7 | 35 |
| 4 | 41 to 50 | 3 | 15 |
| 5 | Above 51 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Figure 3: Age Difference of the Tourists



In this table, 3 persons were below the age group of 20yrs while 5 Persons are 21-30 years age group. Similarly, 7 were from 31-40years age group and 3 were 41-50 years age group and 2 were representing above 50 years of age.

5.8 Occupational Differences of the Tourist:

The tourists were taken form different age group and different places. Along with the age group the occupational sectors were also included. The occupational data is given below through the table

Table 5.8 Occupational Differences of the Tourists

| S. N | Occupation | No. of tourist | Percent |
|-------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 6 | 30 |
| 2 | Study | 6 | 30 |
| 3 | Business | 7 | 35 |
| 4 | Service | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | Other | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table no. 5.7 shows that out of the 20 tourist 6(30%) were involved in agriculture like wise 6(30%) were involved in study and 7(35%) were involved in business and 1(5%) were taking service as to main occupation.

5.9 Duration of stay in Rajarani

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

Table no 5.9 Duration of Stay in Rajarani

| S.N | Duration of stay | No. of Tourist | Percent |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | Less than two days | 11 | 55 |
| 2 | Less than three | 5 | 25 |
| 3 | Less than four | 3 | 15 |
| 4 | Above four | 1 | 5 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010

The given table show that out of the 20 tourists 11(55%) stayed less than two days and 5(25%) stayed less than three days. Similarly,3(15%) stayed less than four days and only 1(5%) stayed above four days in Rajarani.

It shows that most of the tourists stayed less than two days and the lowest number of tourist stayed more than above four days in Rajarani.

Table no 5.10: Expenditure Pattern Of Tourists.

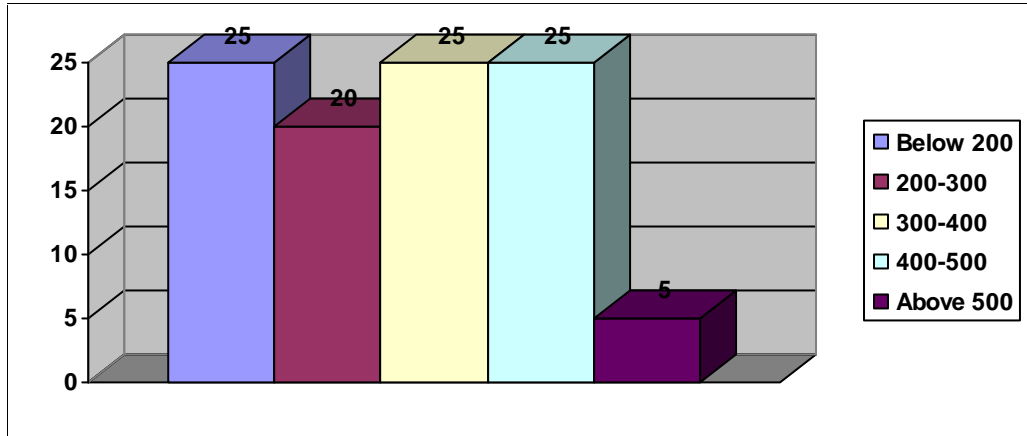
The expenditure pattern depends upon the nature and condition of the tourist and the tourist's product of destination place. In the context of Rajarani, most of the tourists were domestic and coming from middle, lower middle and lower classes. So the expenditure pattern is lower than the other tourist's areas of Nepal. The expenditure pattern of the tourists in Rajarani is given below.

Figure 4: Expenditure Pattern of Tourists

| S.N | Expenditure Amount (NRS) | No of Tourist | Percent |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | Below 200 | 5 | 25 |
| 2 | 200-300 | 4 | 20 |
| 3 | 300-400 | 5 | 25 |
| 4 | 400-500 | 5 | 25 |
| 5 | Above 500 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Figure 4: Expenditure Pattern of Tourists



The above table clarifies that out of the 20 tourists 5(25%) tourists spent below 200 and 4 (20%)tourists expenditure was in between 200 to 300 while 5(25%) spent 300 to 400. Similarly 5(25%) tourists expenditure was in between 400 to 500 but only 1(5%) tourists spent above 500.

Table no 5.11 **Times of Visit in Rajarani**

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

| S.N | Times of visit | No of tourist | Percentage (%) |
|-------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | One time | 4 | 20 |
| 2 | Two times | 5 | 25 |
| 3 | More than two times | 11 | 55 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Out of the 20 tourists 4(20%) expressed that it was their first visit in Rajarani. Similarly 5 (25%) expressed having second visit an 11(55%) Tourists visited more that two times. It was found that when the desire of the tourist is fulfilled after visiting Rajarani, they desire visit second time and referred their neighbors to visit.

Table no. 5.12: **Means of Transportation**

Transportation facilities play vital role for tourism development. In the context of Rajarani motorable road has reached but it is not black topped and all types of vehicle services are not available there. There is some problem in transportation. Table shows the means of transportation used by tourists.

| S.N | Means of Transportation | No of tourist | Percent (%) |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | Public bus | 15 | 75 |
| 2 | Tourists bus | - | - |
| 3 | Plane | - | - |
| 4 | Private vehicle | 3 | 15 |
| 5 | others | 2 | 10 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table shows that 15(75%) tourist used public bus to come in Rajarani like wise 3(15%) used private vehicle. No one uses plane and tourist bus to visit Rajarani. It shows that public bus is the main source of transportation.

Table No. 5.13. Distribution of tourist.

Mainly domestic tourists come to visit at that place though it is suitable for international tourists. It seems that main destination is not made by international tourist but also the some tourists who visit eastern Nepal visit in Rajarani also. Domestic tourists come from the different districts of Nepal. They come from different part of Nepal which is given below through table

Table No. 5.12. Distribution of tourist.

| S.N | Country | District | No of tourist | Percent (%) |
|--------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | Nepal | Dhankuta | 9 | 45 |
| 2 | Nepal | Sunsari | 6 | 30 |
| 3 | Nepal | Panchthar | 1 | 5 |
| 4 | Nepal | Morang | 2 | 10 |
| 5 | Nepal | Jhapa | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | Nepal | Terhathum | 1 | 5 |
| Total | | | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010

The above table shows that out of the 20 tourists all were domestic tourists. The domestic tourists represented different district of Nepal. Among the domestic tourists 9(45%) were from Dhankuta district. Similarly 6(30%) tourists were from Sunsari district 1(5%) from Panchthar district. Likewise 2(10%) from Morang, 1(5%) form Jhapa, and 1(5%) from Terhathum.

It showed that most of the tourists were from Dhankuta, and Sunsari, district because of the unsuitable transportation condition of the nation there was less participation of tourist from those district which are far from the Rajarani.

Table 5.14: Possibility of Visiting Rajarani Again

| S.N | Category | No of respondent | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Want to visit again | 11 | 55 |
| 2 | Don't want to visit again | 4 | 20 |
| 3 | May/may not | 5 | 25 |
| Total | ----- | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Tourism of any place will flourish, if there will be more tourists visiting that area. The place should be such that motivate the tourist to visit again and again .In case of Rajarani 11(55%) of the tourist wanted to visit Rajarani again where as 4(20%) don't want to visit again. It may be due to lack of motivating factor or lack of facility.

Table 5.15: Problems Faced by Tourist in Rajarani

| S.N | problems | No. of respondent | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Highly expensive | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | Sanitation | 2 | 10 |
| 3 | Lack of good road | 12 | 60 |
| 4 | Lack of security | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Lack of accommodation | 5 | 25 |
| Total | | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the above table it is clear that the highest proportion 60% of the tourist feel lack of good road. 25% people feel lack of good. Sanitation is also one of the problem of Rajarani.

To promote tourism in any area, it should have capacity to provide facilities which the visitors want so that the tourist feels easy and comfort in visiting any area. So in Rajarani also, most of the respondent feel problem due to lack accommodation and proper facilities in transportation .So government as well as institution involving in tourism at Rajarani should consider these problem to make Rajarani as best tourist destination.

Table 5.16: Most Attractive Things that Tourists love at Rajarani.

| Major attraction | No. of respondent | Percent (%) |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Rani Tal | 3 | 15 |
| Pleasant Climate | 7 | 35 |
| Sight Seeing | 8 | 40 |
| Local Culture | 1 | 5 |
| Temples | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

Sources: Field Survey, 2010

Any thing in the area can be a tourist destination .For an area to be a tourist destination it must have some major attraction that motivate tourist. Rajarani is popular in pleasant climate and scenic beauty according to the data.

Table 5.17 Peak Season of Tourist Arrival.

| Season | No of respondent | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| Summer | 5 | 25 |
| Winter | 4 | 20 |
| Spring | 6 | 30 |
| Autumn | 5 | 25 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

For the tourist arrival, season is one of the basic elements. Usually the tourists go for outing in holidays. Rajarani is suitable for tourism in all season. Being this place cold number of tourists are slightly less in winter due to bitter cold. More tourists visit in summer specially from terai to escape hot climate.

Table 5.18 Facilities Provided to Tourist by Hotels.

| Facilities | No of hotel | percentage |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| lodging | 16 | 80 |
| Fooding | 16 | 80 |
| Transportation | 2 | 10 |
| guiding | 1 | 5 |
| Others | 1 | 5 |

In the above table it shows that facilities usually add and transportation. Though there is no facilitative hotel in around Rajarani. So I have studied about hotel in Birtamod. In the same way facilitation complement attraction 80 % hotels are providing lodging and fooding in Arjundhara 10% of hotel in Birtamod facilitate tourist by transportation also. 5% of hotels have the provision of giving entertainment for tourist.

Table 5.19: Prospect of Recreational Tourism.

| S.N | Future scope | No of respondent | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Highly sound | 45 | 75 |
| 2 | Moderately sound | 13 | 21.66 |
| 3 | No so good | 2 | 3.33 |
| Total | | 60 | 100 |

Source; Field Survey, 2010

(Respondents are tourist hoteliers and local people).

The prospect of tourism of any area depends up on the attraction which is available in that place. Most of the respondents (tourists, hoteliers and local people) are optimistic that the future scope of recreational tourism in Rajarani is highly sound where as about 21.66 % of them take it as moderately sound. But 3.33% disagreed that in future tourism will not be better in Rajarani.

CHAPTER- VI

Problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Rajarani

6.0 Introduction

Now tourism is becoming a great industry in the world. It is helping to build the strong national economy of many countries by providing job opportunity and earning foreign currency. In the context of Nepal, tourism is becoming a issue of challenge and opportunity. Nepal is rich in different aspect. Such as social, cultural religious and natural resources here are very important places for tourism development. Similarly, it is providing job opportunity for thousands of unemployed Nepalese people. It is one of the major sources of earning foreign currency and balance of the defect trade in this way it is known as opportunity sector. But on the other hand, Nepal is a country in which here are mountains and rural features. Most of the tourism spots are located in rural and mountainous area. Because of the complicated geographical structure it is very difficult to develop infrastructure facilities (NPC, 2003)

Nepal is known as destination place for recreational tourists. Various places are known as a recreational place but it has not long history. Among the many tourism spots of Nepal, Rajarani is one of the important recreational places for tourists for both domestic and international. It is popular in national and international level. Having been a great potentiality too, attention is not paid from stakeholders. Since long time it has not developed as tourism destination properly because of which here are various problem and prospects for tourism development which are given below.

6.1 Prospects of tourism development in Rajarani

Prospect of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, social, culture, religious elements of that place. Some tourism spots have multiple features. These features determine the tourist flow of that place. In the context of Rajarani, it is one of tourism spot of Dhankuta district. Some components about prospects of tourism development are as follows:

Better climate and environment

Climate and environment of this place is the another important aspect for tourist. Rajarani is located neither in Mahabharat hill. So it has cool temperature. We find real environment in this

place. The climate is appropriate and healthy. Forest and lake water are not so far from this place.

Scenic attraction

Scenic attraction is also an important attraction of Rajarani. This place is covered by different types of crops, garden, and vegetable lake so it looks greenery place in all season. Like wise important tourism destination like Dhaje Danda, Danda Bazaar, Samlolungdhan hill, Sammewa are not so far from this place. If tourist wants to visit these places they also can.

Religious Faith:

Religious faith is also one of the most important aspect to motivate the human being. More or less all people are faithful with God different ways. So, many tourists visit on in different religious places per year. Among those places Barahi temple, Siva temple and Devi temple of Rajarani are important religious place for Hindus. Likewise there is great fair is held during time of Buddha Purnima.

Cheap tourism place

It is an important tourism spot of Dhankuta as well as Nepal. It is located at just 19 km from Bhedetar, Dharan Dhankuta high way. So the transportation cost is minimum. There are not all types of facilities of accommodation for tourist and, standard hotel and lodges are not built yet. Some small hotels are built for the tourists. Some of those houses can charge very nominal cost and in some buildings they can pay as they want. In such situation, every person can visit Rajarani in minimum financial expenditure. So it is known as a cheap tourism spot of Nepal.

Typical Limbu culture.

Rajarani is a historically famous place of Limbu people. One can observe the typical Limbu culture exhibited by the by the rural folks. Hospitable characteristics of Limbu are widely known and which is praise worthy. During feast and festivals such as Dashain, Tihar, Dhan Nach, Dhol Nach. Chandi Purnima, Undhauli, Ubhauli, marriage period enhances extra attraction in Rajarani.

Activities in Rani Tal

Rani Tal is historical lake in Rajarani. It was not in existence for two or three centuries but at present, it is reconstructed. Boating and fishing activities is available for the tourist.

Tourism activities available in Rajarani

-) As there facility of road transportation beautiful natural scene of Kumbhakarna, Mt. Makalu, Mt Kanchanjangha can be observed and for this reason this place can be tourism attraction.
-) Rajarani is a famouse historical place of Limbus. So, Limbu culture can be observed by promoting tourism.
-) The largest Bar tree of Asia is located in Lapchhetar, a village of Danda Bazaar VDC, only 3 km west of Rajarani. Through proper publicity and awareness its historical importance can be enhanced and the place will be the tourists' destination.
-) " Gurung Gupha" in the way to Danda Bazaar from Rajarani is another tourist curiosity. Protecting and promoting to it local people can be benefited from it.
-) Samlolungdhan a hill of Rajarani-3 is a famous place for observation of different mountain series in the north and terai in the south such as Morang, Sunsari and Jhapa.
-) The surrounding part of Rajarani such as Dwaje Danda, Danda Bazaar, Meclajung of Budhabare are famous place for sunrise view.
-) There is a short root trekking from Rajarani via Bodhe to Tamor river and rafting from Hangsamorang to Barah Ksheta can be possible.
-) Pilgrim tourism can be possible in Barahi Siva and Devi temple and Sivaratri Fair in Sivalaya temple of Phalametar (Triveni) of Kurule Tenupa VDC which approximately 30km north from Rajarani.
-) Rajarani has high potentialities of ecotourism as it is rich in biodiversity. The forest of the surrounding areas of Rajarani is rich in rare flora and fauna and valuable herbs. The flora and fauna available in surrounding areas can provides a complete study for a researcher and other students.
-) Farm tourism is very much possible because agriculture is the main occupation of local people of surrounding areas of Rajarani. Fresh fruits, vegetables and other food crops in the village areas are the main attractions for the tourists. Farm tourism is equally important in Chharuwa river basin which is northern part of Rajarani just 5 to 10 Kilometer.
-) Traveling in Rajarani is not only visiting a single place. Rajarani lies in the centre of many other tourist spot. Travelers can get taste of tour right after departure from Dharan.

The tourism area ranges from Vedetar hill station, via Namje Danda, Okhre, Danda Bazar, Rajarani, Mudhebas, Saure Danda, 6 No Budhare, Computar, Lekhgaun Rabi Danda etc that are equally important from tourism point of view. These are the famous sight seeing areas that can be observed through a single vehicle as the road passes across these areas.

6.2 Problems of tourism development in Rajarani

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

Accommodation

Accommodation facility is the main thing for the tourism development. But accommodation in Rajarani is very poor. There is no any modern hotel and lodge. Tourist must return back Dharan or Bhedetar to spend their night. So the main problem of Rajarani is a lack of accommodation facility.

Transportation:

Transportation facility is the main thing for the tourism development. But transportation facility in Rajarani is not good. There are not black top road and vehicles are limited. The number of vehicle is very low. Tourists traveling in vehicle have to suffer from many difficulties. The condition of the road way is not so good. In summer season it is very difficult to travel as the road is muddy. A reliable transport facility is needed for tourists.

Communication

Communication is also one of the important factors for tourism development. It helps to know the details information about destination place and helps to send information and about

tourist product and facilities for the tourism industry. Now it is being essential factor for its development. In the context of Rajarani we can find many types of modern means of communication but this destination cannot coordinates with such type's means of communication. This destination cannot use these as for the promotion of this destination as tourism place. An Internet Website facility regarding enough information is a must.

Advertisement/publicity

Rajarani is a place which has sound prospect for tourism destination. It has high potentiality of recreational tourism. It is in centre and so attractive place for tourist but most of people don't know about Rajarani. So it has the problem of advertisement. If we advertise about the significance of this place by the modern means of communication like news paper, F.M radio, internet etc. it has great potentiality of recreational tourism.

Security

Security is an essential factor for tourism development. Nobody wants to go and stay where there is not security. Now our country is facing many problems. Among these problems, security is burning issue for nation. Tourism industry is directly affected by the condition of the security of the country. Rajarani is one of the important recreational places for tourist. Now the condition of peace and security is hoped to be positive. Nation is going to lunch new constitution so hopping that this constitution will improve the condition of peace and security and the tourism industry will growing highly.

Recreational and entertainment facilities

The desire of tourist differ form one to another. So they come for different purpose if the destination place is able to address the need of tourist it becomes popular other wise it cannot attract the tourist. Similarly, recreational and entertainment facilities determine the number of visit of tourist in destination place. It consist of swimming pool, sports ground, cultural program films and dance, wonderful parks hunting place, food varieties and others. But in the context of Rajarani only natural attraction are available but it is deprived of built (man made) attraction.

Management

For the proper development of tourism industry management play a vital role. " Mawarak (Rani Tal) Tourism Development Co-operative Society Limited) and VDC are trying to manage it is continued the it but here are many disputes between committee member and local people also.

Economy

Economic factor plays the vital role to promote any activity of any place. More than 500 people are directly and indirectly dependent upon Rajarani. Some are getting part time job opportunity in this place. Some people are involved in hostels, lodges, and other shops and there are no other sources of income except farming. So the economic problem is major problem of Rajarani. Because of the economic problem the infrastructure are not maintained and the condition of sanitation is poor. It has made negative impact for the tourist.

Fluctuation of tourist arrival

Nepal is known as an all season tourist's destination place. But different tourism spots are located in different parts of the country and they are familiar for different purposes. In certain places in certain time, the number increases as a result of this the place becomes crowded. It is the main problems in tourism industry. In such cases neither tourist gets facilities nor businessmen get opportunity for long time, Rajarani is also facing such problems. Most of the tourist comes in certain period and festivals but in other days there is less participation of tourist. It created different problems for tourist and local people.

CHAPTER-VII

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

7.1 Summary

Nepal is recognized as a county gifted by nature with its own costumes, social cultural values and with its religious tolerance. Having its unique features it has great prospects in the field of tourism in the villages of Nepal. Thus a Micro level study has been done entitled “Prospects of Recreational tourism in Dhankuta District;” A Case Study of Rajarani VDC Ward No-6) with an attempt to find out the prospects of recreational tourism in Rajarani, so, the major findings of this study are mentioned here under

-) Till now there is no any profile about the number of tourists. How many tourist visit per annul is still unknown which has made difficulty in formulation of plan and policies in the tourism sectors.
-) Most of the tourists visiting Rajarani were form domestic places. Large number is form Dharan and surrounding VDCs. It is found that majority people (more than 75%) who visit there have not made their destination in Rajarani but in their way to Dharan and Dhankuta. This is the link place of village and town. They just spend one night stay. To make tourist to stay for a long at Rajarani and to make destination, extra recreational activity like guided tours, eco-tourism and the sites related cultural activities and built attractions and facilities should be developed.
-) On the basis of purpose most of the tourists 80% visited Rajarani with the purpose of recreation, entertainment and as well as sight seeing. And majority of tourist more than 50% visited Rajarani for the second and third time and responded that they want to visit again.
-) Thus local buses were over crowded, no cleanliness maintained inside it and vehicles were too old.
-) Tourists are not satisfied with accommodation facilities, most of the tourists are found not satisfied with transportation facilities. Most of the tourists preferred comfortable road by comfortable vehicle/bus.
-) For any area to be a tourist destination, it must have some major attraction that motivate tourist. In the case of Rajarani, most of the tourist 35% love pleasant climate 40% people love sight seeing and good environment.

- J Majority of the respondents have business, agriculture and study as their major occupation 7(35%) 6(30%) 6(30%) respectively out of 20 respondents. Among the major occupation of the area, it shows that business is the first occupation and, agriculture and study are second categories.
- J Rajarani is rich in recreational activities but there is difficulty about other built attraction, facilities and services so tourist do not want to live long duration. Only 1(5%) tourists spent above four days but 16(80%) tourists live less than three days.
- J Expenditure pattern of tourist is also very poor. Nobody gets proper benefit from the tourist. Mainly domestic tourists are of poor economic condition. So they do not want to spend large amount in this place. Only 1(5%) tourists spent above five hundred rupees but 14(70%) tourists were found spending less than 400 hundreds rupees when they visit this place.
- J According to the local people and tourist, electricity and environment condition are in excellent condition. Likewise other facilities are in good condition but transportation and hotels service are in poor condition.
- J Scenic attraction, better climate and environment, unique culture and tradition of the local people, cheap tourism place, and religious faith are the main prospects of tourism and development in Rajarani.
- J Mainly accommodation, transportation communication, advertisement, security, recreational facilities, management and fluctuation of tourist arrival are the main problems for tourism development in Rajarani.
- J From the study it showed that nearly 40% tourists who had made Rajarani as their destination, return back to Dharan or Bhedetar in search of safe food and shelter. By this, profit goes in the hand of the people of other place.

7.2 Conclusion

The main objective of this study is to find out inflow of tourist arrival in Rajarani, prospects of recreational tourism in Rajarani and institutional arrangement for the development of recreational tourism in Rajarani. That's why different information's were taken from tourist, local people, hoteliers and others. According to the information and observation, following conclusion has been taken which is given below.

-) Mainly domestic tourists came to visit Rajarani so there is dominant role of domestic tourists.
-) Recreational and entertainment is the main attraction of Rajarani so most of the tourists visited for recreational purpose. Similarly sight seeing, worshiping and climate change are the another attraction of Rajarani
-) Some of the tourists satisfied about existing facilities but most of them made comment about those facilities.
-) Infrastructure facilities are increased in Rajarani but those facilities are not enough for tourism development.
-) Accommodations, transportation, and source of entertainment are taken as the main problem for many tourists, local people and others.
-) Tourists come to visit from long distance by facing many problems but they are not worried about their visit.
-) Lack of good transportation facility made problem for old tourist to go to Rajarani.
-) Rajarani is place residing by indigenous people. All people could get equal respect in this place irrespective of different level, low and middle classed and they were agriculture background as a profession.
-) Besides Rajarani, there are other moveable and attractive places surrounding place for tourists so there is potentials for long stay.
-) After visit to Rajarani some tourists were also found to visit Samewa, Mudhebas, 6 No Budhabare as recreational places.

Every thing has a positive and negative aspect. In the case of Rajarani there are also some problems. But other means of potentiality show that Rajarani has great potentiality to attract tourist. It is the suitable place for the researcher, for study and for sight seeing too. So Rajarani has great future prospects in the field of tourism development especially of recreational tourism in the context of Nepal. That's why it will not be limited in a single field only.

7.3 Recommendations

7.3.1 Requirements for the development of tourism in Rajarani

Attempts have been made to improve since last decade majority of the tourists are satisfied with some facilities. However, despite its significance, Rajarani is not reaching its

potential and this can be attributed to several reasons. General lack of tourism development and planning including recommendation:

Issues and recommendation

-) Rajarani has no Tourism Master Plan for its activities. Therefore it is strongly recommended to prepare Tourism Master Plan. " Mawarak (Rani Tal) Tourism Development Co-operative Society Limited" can come forward to take this initiatives in co-operation with local and central government.
-) It has also a very weak coordination with stakeholders and government, I/NGOs. They are to develop strong linkage and coordination with concern organization.
-) There is also an absence of tourism product because of which there is difficulties in branding. Rajarani needs to capitalize on its uniqueness, which at this time is not available.
-) The tourism management and development committee of Rajarani should manage community run tele-centre and co-operative bank.
Rajarani also lacks in built attraction like parks, theatre hall, museum, cultural Centers etc for tourist to engage in. Fucus should be given to these things.
-) There is a need for further skill-based training in area like guide, cook, food and beverage, cultural dance, house keeping, health and sanitation. Short and mid-term tourism related trainings are to be imparted to the locals. Women are specially to be encouraged and motivated.
-) Villagers are waiting for the financial supports or soft micro loans to expand and standardize the tourist services and facilities. Some cooperatives limited related to tourism should help in financial support
-) A marketing and selling agency having strong sense of Corporate Social Responsibility is highly needed so as to market the product and mobilize and motivate entire community to collaborate with it for cashing on the tourism potentials and strength of the village.
-) NTB is required to conduct an action based research.
-) More quality hotels, resorts, lodges, and restaurants need to be built
-) Active participation of local people in decision making process on all levels is recommended

-) Mainly transportation and accommodation facilities are the main problem of Rajarani so it should be solved as soon as possible.
-) To promote Rajarani development of package tourism programmes and for all season circuit route form Rajarani to another tourism site like Budhabare, Sammewa, Danda Bazaar, Trivani and Saure Danda which is very near to Rajarani, should be liked.
-) One of the main attraction of Rajarani is Rani Tal but it is not properly conserved and protected. Sanitation should be maintained around the lake areas. Construction of foot path around it, protection from flood water during rainy season, proper drainage for the access water is strongly recommended. Provision of modern boating system is needed.

7.3.2 Possible Strategies for the Development of Tourism in Rajarani.

The following strategies will help Rajarani to develop its tourism potential

-) All bodies working towards a responsible development of tourism planning, policy formulation, marketing, monitoring etc. should work together towards common goals.
-) Mainly transportation and accommodation facilities are the main problem of Rajarani so it should be solved as soon as possible. For the development of transportation in its inter connection, Rajarani should coordinate with the neighbouring VDC as Rajarani is located at the heart (centre) of other surrounding VDCs which have equal potentials in tourism development. Rajarani can come forward to take this initiatives in co-operation with others.
-) Most of the tourist wants to take more entertainment in their living time so entertainment activities should be begun in Rajarani.
-) To solve the economic problem minimum cost should be created as an entrance fee from tourist and it should be spent for the improvement of infrastructure facilities
-) There is not actual record about number of tourist and other features such as age, sex, nationality, purpose of visit and others. It will be useful for its evaluation. It helps to formulate further plan.
-) Active participation of local people from decision making, monitoring, implementing and evaluating is a must.

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WWW. 4hoteliers.com

Appendix I

Questionnaire for Hotel owners

1. Personal information

Name:.....

Age:

Sex: Male / Female

Education:

Marital status: Married / Unmarried

Nationality:

Religion:.....

Name of hotel:.....

Established date of hotel.....

2. What is the peak season of tourist arrival in Rajarani?

Month.....

3. Type of tourist according to their origin?

4. What is the purpose of their visit?

a) Sight seeing b) pilgrimage c) adventure d) Holidays e) others f) recreational

5. What is the expenditure pattern of tourist per day in your hotel?

6. What is the length of stay of the tourist in your hotel?

7. What are the facilities served to the tourists in your hotel?

a) Lodging b) fooding c) transportation d) guiding e) others

8. Do you see any prospects of recreational tourism in Rajarani?

a) Highly sound b) moderate c) not so good

9. What is the most attractive things that the tourist love in Rajarani?

10. Do you think this area as one of the best destination for development of recreational tourism?

a) If yes, why?

b) If no, why?.....

11. In your opinion what should be done to attract more tourist.

12. Any suggestions to promote recreational tourism in this area.

13. Please provide me your menu an accommodation rate of the room.

Questionnaire for Tourist

1. Personal information

Name:.....

Age: Sex: Male / Female

Education: Marital status: Married / Unmarried

Occupation: a) Primary..... b) Secondary.....

Nationality: If Nepali, District..... VDC/Municipality.....

2. Number of visit times in Rajarani including this visit.

3. Is this your primary or secondary focus for visiting Rajarani?

4. What is your purpose of visiting in Rajarani?

a) Recreation and entertainment. b) Sight seeing c) Pilgrimage

d) Adventure e) Holiday f) Others

5. How long will you stay in Rajarani?

6. Which factors influenced you to make your decision to visit Rajarani?

(Source of information)

a) recreational Advertisement b) Religion Holiday c) Travel agent

d) Friends e) others

7. What is the means of transportation you have used to arrive here?

- a) Plane b) tourist bus c) public bus e) private vehicle f) others.....

8. How much money did you plan to spend in total in your stay?

9. How do you like this place?

- a) Excellent b) Good C) Satisfactory d) others

10. What do you like most in this place?

11. Are you thinking to visit this place again?

- a) Want to visit again b) Don't want to visit again c) may be or may not be

12. Do you see further prospect of recreational tourism in Rajarani?

- a) Yes, highly sound b) Moderate c) No, not so good

13. Have you encountered any problem in the period of your visit?

14. Any suggestion for its improvement and development to make it as recreational
tourism destination.....
.....

Questionnaire for Local People

1. Personal information

Name:..... Tole

Age: Sex: Male / Female

Education: Marital status: Married / Unmarried

Occupation: a) Primary.....b) Secondary.....

2. Do you know about recreational tourism?

a) Yes b) No

3. Do you think that tourism is a source of income?

If yes, how?.....

If no, how?.....

4. How do you assess the current tourism activities of Rajarani?

a) Highly sound b) moderate c) no not so good

5. Do you see any future prospect of tourism in Rajarani?

a) Highly sound b) Moderate c) No, not so good

6. For what purpose the tourists mostly visit this area?

a) Sight seeing b) Pilgrimage c) Adventure

d) Holiday e) others .f) Recreational

7. What is the most attractive thing that the tourist finds in your area?

8. What can be other possible tourism attraction around Rajarani?

9. What are the problems to promote the recreational tourism in this area?

a) Marketing b) transportation c) product development d) others.....

10. Do you feel any necessity of any kinds of training, seminars, and awareness
programe to promote the recreation tourism?

a) If yes, what kind of?.....

11. What kind of benefit are the local people receiving due to tourism of Rajarani?

12. Is there any kind of disadvantages to you due to tourism?

13. Can you give any suggestions to promote recreational tourism in this area?

.....
.....

Check list for field visit and observation

1. Attraction

Natural.....

Culture and heritage.....

Entertainment.....

Other.....

2. Accessibility

Road network.....

Means of transportation.....

Distance from the highway, Km..... Hour.....Cost.....

3. Accommodation

a) Hotel and restaurant

Bedroom of hotel.....

Bathroom of hotel.....

Hygienic food.....

b) Home stay.....

4. Tourism elements

Weather.....

Scenic attraction.....

Amenities.....

5. Hospitality.....

Check List of Key Informants Interview

1. Historical development of Rajarani
2. Historical background of Rajarani . Its importance? Growth pattern of pilgrims?
3. Origin of visitors
4. Purpose of visit
5. Length of stay
6. Their response
7. Problems in your view
8. Opportunity in your view
9. support form other institutions'
10. Participation of local people
11. Impact from the tourism
12. Future plans
13. Recommendation

Checklist of FGD with local people

1. About Rajarani and recreational tourism
2. Benefit form tourism to the local people
3. Disadvantage form tourism
4. Tourist preference
5. Possibility of recreational tourism
6. Measures to attract more tourist
7. Measures to employ more people and get more benefit
8. Main interest to involve in the activity in Rajarani of the people

Misinterpreted Data

Table 5.4 Tourist arrival in Rajarani

| Year | Total Tourist | Percentage(%) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2003 | 500--15,209 | -- |
| 2004 | 550--16,731 | 10--9.1 |
| 2005 | 525--15,969 | -4.55---4.56 |
| 2006 | 400--12,169 | -4.77--23.8 |
| 2007 | 550--16,731 | 37==37.49 |
| 2008 | 600--18,250 | 9--9.8 |
| 2009 | 650--19,772 | 8.34 |

Source : Field Visits, 2010