

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a beautiful country with snow-clad mountains, ice-cold torrents and green vistas. It is situated in southeastern part of Asia between two giant nations China and India. It is a country of numerous and diverse villages having three distinct ecological regions running from South to north namely Terai, hill and Mountain. It is located between $26^{\circ} 22''$ to $30^{\circ} 27''$ north latitudes and $80^{\circ} 4'$ to $88^{\circ} 12'$ east longitudes. It covers an area of 1,47,181 sq. km with 885d.m. east –west length and 193km. mean width about 80 percent of total population is living in rural area and 31% people are under poverty line.

Nepal is the largest natural and cultural museum of the world. It offers wonderful scenes and sights and rich diversity culture and custom . Every part of our country provides enchantment, be it Blue Mountain, or terraced farmlands of hillsides or the forests full of wildlife, flowers and birds. So Nepal has been a tourist paradise and the first travel destination for many years. Nepal is a home for some of the world famous Himalayan peaks ranging from 4877 meters to over 8848 meters. These perpetually snow-clad majestic peaks present a natural beauty of majestic grandeur that can't be seen anywhere else in the world. Different parts of Nepal offer wonderful on the spot sights of rare species, varieties of wildlife, birds and insects. Royal Chitwan National park is famous for preserving many mammals like endangered one horned rhinoceros, tiger, gharial, crocodile, wild elephants, four harned antelope, python along with many other common species of wild animal.

a. History of Tourism in Nepal

The word 'Tourism' derived from French word 'Tourisme' has a simple meaning related to travel and profession. As the word 'Tourism' directly concerns with "Tourist" and the term tourist as defined according to the time change. "A tourist is a person who stays for a period of more than a day and less than six months in a country he or she visit.". As defined by Swiss Professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf. "Tourism is the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non resident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity." Thus traveling has been a human phenomenon since the dawn of the human civilization.

Nepal was long under the rule of an autocratic system that fearing foreign interference kept the door closed to foreigners, except a very few British individuals who came for wildlife exploration and hunting. In the modern sense, tourism started in Nepal only after democracy was initiated in the 1950s, when Nepal's frontiers were opened for foreigners. The airport was built and the tribhuvan highway constructed.

Tourists visiting during the 50s were primarily motivated by the natural attractions, especially the highest mountain peaks such as Mount Everest. The first visitors, group of mountaineers and expeditioners, were brought to Nepal in 1955, by Thomas cook. Once in the country, they were captivated by the friendliness of the Nepalese people fascinating arts and culture. On-return to their homes, they started their discoveries with other western people and thus served as messengers for Nepal's immense cultural heritage. In the same way, visitors have continued to influence a change from nature tourism to culture tourism. Tourists visiting Nepal during the 1960s were motivated by Nepal's indigenous people and culture. The tourism package to Nepal was most

often part of a trip to India, and the main sites visited were situated in the Kathmandu valley. The first tourism Act was endorsed in 1964.

In the mid 1960s, there was an accommodation boom with the construction of many of hotels. A large influx of hippies and “flower power” tourists followed from the end of the 60s until 1975. They were exploring spiritually, different cultural perceptions and various low budget tourism activities, although in 1970 still only 1% of tourists came for “trekking”. The department of tourism was established at the beginning of the 1970s and a tourism master plan formulated concerning promotion of tourism, identification of tourism potential and establishment of tourism information centers. In 1973 the first protected area Chitwan national park was established. Private tourism entrepreneurs had already begun exploiting the Terai area for wildlife observation and hunting before this. The first safari lodge in the area was established by the Tiger Mountain Company in 1963.

b. Domestic Tourism in Nepal

The origin of the word ‘tourist’ dates back to A.D. 1292. It has come from the word ‘tour’ a derivation of the latin word tornus, meaning a tool for describing a circle or a turner’s wheel. In the first half of the seventeenth century, the term was used for travelling from place to place, a journey, an excursion, a circuitous journey touching the principal parts of a country or region.

The *19th- Century Dictionary* defines ‘tourist’ as a “person who travels for pleasure of traveling, out of curiosity, and because he has nothing better to do”. the term “tourist”, *The Oxford English Dictionary* tells us, was used as early as the year 1800. According to the *Dictionnaire Universal*, the ‘tourist’ is a person who makes a journey for the sake of

curiosity, for the fun of travelling, or just to tell others that he has travelled.

A distinction is drawn between domestic or internal and foreign or international tourism. In domestic tourism, people travel outside their normal domicile to certain other areas within the country as compared to traveling outside the boundaries of a country in international tourism. The basic difference between domestic and international tourism is that of jurisdiction of travel. The tourist activity of residents of a country within their own country, which does not cross the boundaries of the country, is thus described as internal or domestic tourism. Since the travel takes place within the limits of the boundaries of a country, the various travel formalities which are necessary in international tourism are not to be observed.

The travel becomes an easy affair. The barriers of currency exchange, language, passport, visa, health documents, etc. are not be faced by a domestic tourist. A tourist's own language serves as a medium of communication. The currency which they use in their everyday transactions continues to be the medium of exchange.

Presently there exists no generally accepted definition of the term 'domestic tourist'. The domestic tourist is generally regarded as a person travelling for a purpose other than exersing a gainful activity or setting at the place visited.

c. Chitwan District

The name 'Chitwan' has several possible meanings , but the one I would like to use for the purpose of this book (Heart of the jungle) is the most literal translation of the two Nepali words that make it up. Chit or chita (heart) and Wan or ban (jungle). Chitwan is thus ' the heart of the

jungle' and by a combination of luck and good management the meaning still holds good. (K.K. Gurung ,1983)

The geographical location of Chitwan district is $80^{\circ} 55'$ East to $80^{\circ} 48'$ west and $27^{\circ} 21'$ north to $27^{\circ} 46'$ south latitude. The shape of Chitwan looks like equilateral triangle. It lies between Mahabharat and Chure Hills in north and south respectively and Narayani river in the western part and Makawanpur district with Parsa wild life reserve in the east.

Chitwan covers 2218 sq k.m or 1.5 percent of total area of Nepal before some decades the place was called as "Death valley" because of the high incidence of malaria, high temperature, poisonous Snakes like King Cobra and animals like rhinos, tigers and bears. The area was almost without human beings except few Tharu villages, the indigenous tribe.

Chitwan valley is uniquely endowed with rich natural, cultural and religious heritages. It lies in the central subtropical region of Nepal. Chitwan district as a district lies in the middle part of Nepal. It has situated east from Makawanpur Parsa district, west from Nawalparasi Tanahu district, North from Gorkha and Dhaghi district and south from Bihar state India. It has about 98k..m. length from east to west whereas about 46 to 5 k.m. width from North to South. Chitwan has two municipality city (Bhartpur and Ratan nagar) at an altitude of 209m from the sea level.

Chitwan district covers 22,38,39 sq. km. whereas 2510 sq. km. Chitwan is an attractive place from the perspective of Natural, Religious and Medical field. Varies temperature of Chitwan district has 7°c to 37.90°c . Cultivated land is 26% of forest area is 62.92%. There are three different class of river in Chitwan Narayani is first, Rapti is 2nd and Riu is last one. Similarly, there are different kinds of lakes which are twenty

thousand lake, seventeen thousand lake, Munda lake, Rhino lake, lami lake, Nanda Bhauju lake, Gaduwa lake, Aunjura lake, Parasuram lake, Bhaikutha lake etc. On the other hand, there are historical, Religious and tourism spot are also lies in Chitwan district they are Dev-ghat, Bhagayswori, Ganeshthen, Shivaghat, Tribhani, Gothak, Pandabnagar, Kalika, Bikram Baba, Chitwan National park, Chisapani, Padki, Shomeshowr gadhi, Siraechuli etc.

As described earlier that he Chitwan National Park is the main attraction of Chitwan, most of the hotel and lodge, restaurant, travel and trekking agencies and tourists related shops and business are situated in the side of jungle. These tourism activities gives directly or indirectly many employment to the people.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism has been identified as vehicle to reduce poverty. In order to accomplish this goal, tourism has to be managed in a sustainable manner. Tourism, being service industry, demands pragmatic planning of tourisms development, as it is a multifaced activity with many inter-sectoral linkages. As it has its multiplier effects, it can bring about positive changes among all the stakeholders. The development of this sector helps contribute to raising the living standard of the people.

However, despite the facts that Nepal holds immense tourism potentialities because of her natural and cultural heritage, the country has not been able to reap desired benefits from tourism which merely contribute about 3-4 percent of GDP. This bleak situation prevails because of both internal and external factors. Some of the internal reasons for this slackness are the ongoing political unrest, internal conflict, poor marketing performance, negative portrayal of the country's image in the international area and managerial weakness.

Tourism development in Chitwan is by far the greatest problem areas despite the nature's bounty available all around. The major problem lies in vision, management and resource allocation; although, the existing tourism policies are equally responsible for the disappointing outcome. Tourism development in Nepal in general and Chitwan in particular is still disintegrated, following which its management faces a multitude of problems. Within the management question of job responsibility has continued to become a bone of contention. There is difficulty in professionalism and enabling circumstances, which could have developed a sound foundation at the grassroots. The biggest problem that we perceived in the district is that we did not find a collective feeling of development in any sphere of which tourism development is predominant. Above discussion clearly indicates that Chitwan needs to look at tourism prospects through integration, expansion in project planning, close and responsible private sector participation, massive forestry, floriculture and horticulture and other sectoral development, land use planning in urban and rural sectors, incremental approach to production planning and product distribution system and increased private sector investment.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to find out the scope and importance of domestic tourism in Chitwan. The specific objectives are following.

- i. To investigate prospects of domestic Tourism in Chitwan.
- ii. To explore potential areas of tourism in Chitwan.
- iii. To assess external Tourism activities.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There is no denying the fact that Tourism is growing fastest in developing countries, where it is a major component of most economics. Domestic tourism fosters local development in poorer rural areas. Tourism is one of the world's largest industries, generating an estimate 11% of global GDP and employing some 200 million people (Roe and Urquhart, 2001). Today, tourism being a major and important industry as a sources of both national/international exchange has an important role in economic development of the least developed countries, like Nepal.

This study has been examined the scope of domestic Tourism in Chitwan. Many studies done on the problems and prospects of tourism had drawn but not are so much concerned with the domestic tourism. This study is important for investigating the scope of domestic tourism of Chitwan. This study was also be able to access the impact of tourism activities in the area under study, both human and natural environment which were of more important for recommending to the plan and policy makers to formulate appropriate plans for further promotion of the similar areas of the nation.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This present study has been based on and limited to the tourism areas are bharatpur as a medical tourism, Deo-ghat as a religious tourism and Sauraha as a recreational tourism. Bharatpur municipality as a city area, Deo-ghat is 4 k.m. north-west from Narayanghat market at the convergence of the trusuli and Kali gandaki holy rivers. Similarly Sauraha is 4 k.m. South from Ratanagar market as well as Sauraha located on the edge of the National park in Chitwan district. The study is an a case study. So, the conclusions drawn from this study was more

indicative rather than conclusive. The conclusions could not be generalized for the whole. But, the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas which have similar geographical and environmental settings.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter deals introduction, second literature review, third research methodology, fourth with setting of the study area.

In the first chapter of introduction part which includes background of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, the limitations of study area and organization of the study. Similarly second chapter includes literature review.

In the third Chapter, rationale of study area, research design, nature and source of data, universe and sampling, data collection techniques are described. In the fourth chapter setting of the study area. This consists of geographic and climatic characteristics, flora and fauna, people, culture and tradition, infrastructures emerging environmental problems in Chitwan are included.

In the fifth chapter, presentation and analysis of the data. This consists of structure and analysis of data, occupational satisfaction of the respondents, traditional rites and ritual, housing pattern, family pattern, investment pattern, duration length of stay of tourists, employment generation, tourist season, major sources of tourist attractions and arrivals trend of tourist in Nepal and Chitwan are presented.

In the sixth chapter the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the research study has been presented.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

In Nepal, tourism as an industry has not any old history. Interest from the international tourist began after 1950. After the advent of democracy in 1951 Nepal followed an open door policy. Consequently, on May 29, 1953 late Mr. Tenjing Norgay and Mr. Edmund Hillary scaled Mr. Everest and World's attention was focused to Nepal and subsequently a tourism industry began to boom. (Jha, 1999) indicates that development of tourism accelerated in Nepal after establishment of Nepal Tourism Committee in 1970. Nepal Tourism Master Plan was prepared in 1972, followed by establishment of ministry of Tourism by Government of Nepal in 1973 in order to institutionalize the industry.

Tourism is a changing phenomenon and it has been changing even in Nepal. Nepal followed a policy of isolation in the pre 1950 period. Prior to 1950 Nepal's relation was completely limited with United Kingdom, India and China. The overall result brings that only 153 Europeans visited Nepal in the 45 years between 1880-1925 which means 4 tourists per year (Shrestha, Ananda Prasad(2006). The foreign population in Nepal in the first quarter of 20th century was limited to seven persons. They were British envoys, his niece, an electrical engineer employed in Nepal government state service, his wife and two children and a Swiss nurse Leventagh Erice in the Royal palace (Upreti; 1997). And those who permitted to visit outside Kathmandu valley could be counted on finger tips (Hagen, 1969)

Nepal occupies only 0.1 percent of the earth's landmass, but as per size of the country, she possesses one of the richest genetic biodiversity

in the world. Nepal is the country of Mount Everest, birth place of lord Buddha; Janaki Sita and Nepal is the land of victorious Ghurkha; Nepal is known as the land of living Goddess and is the only Hindu kingdom the world. Cultural, religious and natural resources are three major attractions of Nepal which have eight cultural and two natural world heritage sites. It offers nature based tourism activities like trekking, mountaineering, rafting and wildlife Sanctuaries as well as culture and people based and man attraction (Shrestha, 2000)

A person who spend a day out, for example by the seaside, might be considered a tourist by some. But the world tourist organisation, the international body representing tourism, defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and study there for a least one night before returning home. (The World Book Encyclopedia Vol 19, 1997:311). Any style and type of tourism that has the potential to bring benefits to the local economy whilst contributing to natural and cultural resource conservation (NTB, 2001).

It has been calculated that so far average tourist stay in Nepal is of 12 days. But it can be extended further through opening special local tourism sites. There are many unexplored fascinating places having tourist importance (Oli and Baral, (1996), have attempted to highlight some such areas of lamjung district.

Nepal considered being ill-equipped to provide the kind of a menities that mass tourists expect, nor does it offer the kinds of ‘Sun and Surf’ diversion that enclave resorts provide for tourists elsewhere in the tropical world. Recognizing its limitations for conventional mass tourism, the country’s tourism industry seeks to attract the types of tourists. Pleasure seeking visitors to Nepal still dominate the tourist arrivals, but

each year more tourists come to Nepal to participate in more daring forms of tourism. Mountain trekking is the most important of these activities, followed by wildlife viewing in the Terai animal parks and white water rafting on Nepal's rural areas and to define entirely new socio-economic agendas for the country (Zurick, 1992)

2.2 The Concept of Domestic Tourism

The systematic measurement of tourism began not very long ago. The need was felt as the volume of tourist traffic began to reach significant proportions in the early years of the twentieth century. As the tourist movements grew tremendously, particularly in the last eight decades following the first world war their measurements became very significant for various purposes. The frequency of occurrence of tourist movement in various countries engaged the attention of the statisticians and the social scientists in Europe, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and France which emerged clearly as tourist countries early in the century. Before the commencement of the world war 1, Switzerland was a very popular destination for the rich and leisured class and was known to have received half a million, to Switzerland about one and a half million and to Italy about a million and a quarter.

The XXIII General Assembly of IUOTO held in Caracas, Venezuela in October 1973 recommended that a study should be carried out at the international level with a view to arriving at a standardized definition of domestic tourism .The following definition was put forward by IUOTO in 1974-75:)

For statistical purpose, the term 'domestic tourist' designates any person who travels within the country where he resides to a place other

than his usual place of residence for at least twenty-four hours or one night, for a purpose other than exercising a gainful activity and which may be classified under one of the following headings.

- i. Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport)
- ii. Business, family, mission, meeting

The above definition, however, was not adopted as an official definition but merely a basic for discussion.

Three elements are common to the definitions normally in use. These elements are common to the definitions normally in use. These elements are: i. place of residence; ii. geographical setting of travel; and iii. Duration of travel. with regard to place of residence most countries regard domestic tourism as travel by country's residents, within that country. The geographical setting is the national territory. Duration of travel is an important element in a number of definitions. The unit most often mentioned is the night spent at an accommodation establishment. By analogy with the accepted definition of 'International Tourists', The domestic tourist is one who spends not less than twenty-four hours or makes an overnight stay away from his usual residence. Two further elements are common to most definitions of domestic tourism. These are i. distance traveled and ii. travel motivation.

With regard to distance travelled, some countries specify a minimum distance in their definitions. This may vary between 25 and 100 miles (between 40 and 160 kilometers approximately). The concept of travel motivation is considered important by most countries. The domestic tourist is generally considered as a person traveling for a purpose other than exercising a gainful activity at the place visited.

Sometimes, domestic tourism is considered as including holiday or leisure travel only.

2.3 Benefits of Domestic Tourism

In developed countries, mass tourism has caused many social ills viz. alcoholism, commercialization of sex, organic diseases and social crimes. In developing countries, tourism has accelerated begging problem,, and some beggars have under taken it a profession. Tourism has also brought changes in the life style of local people, and they loose their adherence and attraction towards their own heritage (Jha, 1999). Indeed, overuse, resulting in degradation of the environment, loss of economic benefits due to damage to the resource or the local community, and disruption of local cultures or values;

Tourism has major economic significance for a country. Visitors spending generates income for both public and private sectors, besides effecting wages and employment opportunities. Although tourism is sensitive to the level of economy activity in the tourist generating countries, it provides more fixed earning than primary products. (Bhatia, A.K. 2002). Understanding of tourism impacts is very important as this world provide clear insight into the way it should be developed and promoted. Tourism impacts come in different shapes and forms. These are often discussed in term of economy, physical environment of destination, area, social structure and environmentally sustainable development.

Economic aspects broadly concern issues of employment generation, regional development of underdeveloped areas; Social structure relates to issues of culture, traditions, interpersonal relationship and life style of both visitors and local people physical environment

issues concern landscape, ecological conservation and land use in both built-up and natural areas (Bhatia, A.K. 2002). In addition to tourism activities improve local livelihood through expenditure on improving schools, drinking water, electricity and so forth, as well as increasing local confidence and identity. Furthermore, such community development programs, tourism revenues has been used as an important leverage for promoting alternative source of energy, for trainings and awareness programs (Gurung, K.K, 1983)

2.4 Domestic Tourism in Chitwan

The history of tourism in Chitwan is relatively short. The first lodge at tiger tops was built in the early 1960s- a small, four bed roomed structure on stilts, rather in the style of tree tops Hotel in Kenya, with a large, circular building as a central restaurant and meeting place. From the vantage-point known as Black Rock, high on the northern flank of the Someshwor hills, you can look out over one of the loveliest landscapes on earth. Directly below lies the lush valley of Chitwan, traditional stronghold of the rhino and the tiger. Once the whole, broad plain was covered by jungle, but now the forest has been pushed back to the near bank of the foreground. (K.K. Gurung, 1983)

Chitwan valley consists of outermost series of low-elevation hills and mountains and the mosaic of riverine forest, grassland, and subtropical Sal forest supporting a wide diversity of native flora and fauna including several endangered animal wildlife species such as tiger, one horned Rhinoceros and gharial. Chitwan valley also embodies beautiful natural landmass of high archaeological and religious significance known as Deo-Ghat at the Narayani river basin approximately 4 k.m. North-west from Narayanghat. The Narayani River

is located in Central Nepal (84°E and 27° 30' N). The river basin drains approximately 35,000 Sq. km of Himalayas before the convergence of the Trisuli and Kali Gandadi tributaries at the holy place, the Deo-Ghat. So, It has a great potential to become the centre of Religious Tourism. Main functions were in the Deo-Ghat Maghe Sharkanti, Bol-Bom, Bala cheturthi, Aakadhashi etc. During these functions many people from different part of Nepal as well as from India were come and developing Chitwan valley for religious tourism.

Chitwan valley is existence of the world famous wildlife national park, highly acclaimed religious Deoghat situated on the bank of holy river Narayani, lush green riverine ecosystem, and rich indigenous Tharu, Darain and Chepang culture and the central location of the valley are the testimonial of this fact. The valley also provides a good prospect for the development of water sports such as rafting, boating and navigation and botanical parks on the river bank of Narayani as a recreational spot for the urbanities in Chitwan. The newly emerging one cancer hospital, two teaching hospital, one government and eye hospital become Bharatpur as medical city of Nepal. Many students from Nepal as well as India were come for study in Bharatpur. A purposed of Agricultural university further strengthens the validity of Agro-tourism concept.

Chitwan valley offers a good potential for the development of religious as well as eco-tourism. Chitwan National Park, Deo-Ghat, Nagar ban, Treveni, Meghauli/Tiger-top, Bikram Baba (inside the National park) and Shaura are the most potential sites for both religious and eco-tourism. A further more slowly developing of sport tourism is also main issue to attract Nepalese as well foreigners. After the established of the world Elephant polo association (WEPA) was formed in 1982 at Tiger Tops jungle lodge in Royal Chitwan national Park in

South west Nepal. Elephant polo was first played in India around the turn of the 20th century, by member of the British aristocracy. WEPA is the first and paramount organization in modern times to host spot. The first games were played with a soccer ball, but after finding that the elephant like to small the balls, the soccer ball was replaced with a standard polo ball. The sticks are made of bamboo and have a standard polo mallet on the end. The length of the stick depends on the size of the elephant- anywhere from 5 to 12 feet. The modern game was developed in association with Tiger Mountain with the first championship being played at Meghuli in 1982. The game is played in accordance with international rule for horse polo modified to suit the special requirements of the elephants. Similarly, at the end of every year Sauraha tourism board organised different game such as Boat race, Cart race, elephant race, elephant foot ball. Such events are popular in domestic tourism for urban people. A further important to enhance the domestic tourism is 'Chitwan Mahaushb' in every two year.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

Tourism as both domestic and international have importance for the development. Chitwan district of tourism sites have been selected as the study area. There is greatly increased the number of domestic tourists from different part of Nepal for different purpose. The particular areas are Bhartpur, Sauraha and Deo-ghat are choosen for the study because it is easily accessible.

3.2 Research Design

The present study is specially designed to find out the new spot and scope of tourism in Chitwan. It is based on

- a. The descriptive research design
- b. The explorative research design

Primary data is most important to get the specific objectives. In order to fulfill the special objective of the study, the analysis is mainly based on primary data.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is conducted by generating primary data as well as secondary. In order to collect the primary data. The following sources are consulted.

- a. The tourism Board Chitwan.
- b. The Hotel Association of Chitwan.
- c. Royal Chitwan local people
- d. Interviewing local people.

Furthermore, additional information were obtained by using structured questionnaires from

- a. The tourist visiting to Chitwan
- b. The hotel owners of Chitwan
- c. The students and shopkeepers of Chitwan.

Altogether, 60 different people were interviewed during the survey period. Besides some relevant document from ministry of tourism, Annual Statistical Reports of tourism department, different bulletins related with tourism, books available in HAN chapter Chitwan and different above mentioned are the source of secondary data.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Chitwan district is the main study area. There are highly potential tourism areas. These areas are both Urban and rural areas. Tourism industries enhance there local people necessities, involve in hotel, non business and tourism related field. Whole Chitwan district is not study area, only three tourism spots (Bharatpur, Sauraha and Deo-ghat) are selected for study purpose. Other important things that, only 32 male and 28 female are selected for taking interview out of 520 whole Chitwan about 12% with purposive method of sampling used. About them, 250 number of respondent from Sauraha and 100 from Deo-ghat as well as 170 in Bharatpur area.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

To generate the primary data, the structured questionnaire and field observation as well as focus group discussion were applied.

Observation, questionnaire and interview were primary data collection technique. The data were collected from respondents of the random unit. The secondary data were collected from the HAN profile, national level magazine, journal and books etc.

3.5.1 Primary Data Collection

Questionnaire

A long list of questionnaire that conveyed all aspects of the objective of study areas were prepared and filling them from different visitors. The sample tourism covered 12% of total number of them. It is purposive method of sampling basic.

Interview

Different people from different part of Nepal and were selected and asked questions regarding the wildlife, jungle safari, environment, treatment, study, visiting in Chitwan and its potentiality in the future as domestic tourism. Some foreign tourists were also interviewed about scope of domestic tourism in Chitwan.

Observation

The Chitwan valley was visited and observe mainly focused on impact of tourism in Tharu culture, changing attitude of religious in different generation, setting agriculture university and medical city and activities of wildlife conservation etc.

Group Discussion

Concerned individuals and people were gathered at the different part of Chitwan. The people were different cast and ethnic groups asked about the domestic tourism and its scope as well as potentiality in Chitwan. Teachers, politicians, chairperson of HAN and tourism Board, Elitics group, lecturer etc. were also asked for information about study area according to checklist. From the group discussion, tourism activities play vital role to reduce poverty. Poor people directly or indirectly benefit, a little negative impact in society as well as well mostly literate

people are participation. They are aware in their field. There is necessary through integration, expansion in project planning and responsible private sector participation

5.5.2 Secondary Data CollectionSecondary data was obtained through various journals, survey reports, related newspaper, articles and previous published researches. The data was collected from person related with tourism sector. Various libraries in Kathmandu and Chitwan, NTB library, ICIMOD library, Read Nepal library, Rampur Campus, Deo-ghat development committee etc.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data obtained from the field survey were coded and categorized according to the requirement. This thesis used purposive method. Bar diagrams were used for visible analysis of the statistics. Important information was tabulated in the table. To reach final, the many methods used to find the relationship between hotel owners and guest, people and culture health and people in this study. Questionnaire, interview, observation, group discussion are used to find out the conclusion. This study emphasis the data analysis both qualitative and quantitative methods.

CHAPTER FOUR

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

Chitwan, most important district for tourism activities of Nepal is natural freshwater, jungle, rivers as well as geographical condition. Bharatpur lying at an altitude of 209m and Narayanghat is 192m from sea level..

Chitwan district has multiple purpose of visit like as religious, sport, recreational, jungle safari and medical etc. By land use pattern of Chitwan potential cultivated land 46,894 ha. But cultivated land 44,391 ha, area of forest 1,42,422 ha and pasture land 18,882 ha (BISEP-ST, 2006). Rural settlement on southern side, agricultural land with dense urban area on western side and forest and river channel zone in northern and middle side.

4.1 Geographic and Climatic Characteristics

4.1.1 Climate and Hydrology

Chitwan district climate possesses humid subtropical and tropical monsoon. Mean average temperature varies between 7⁰c in the winter to 37.90⁰c in summer.

4.1.2 Temperature

Bharatpur lies at an average height of 209m. It attains the temperature from 32.7⁰c to 33.4⁰ maximum in the months from April to June. Likewise, minimum temperature 15⁰c in the months of January and February.

4.1.3 Wind

MahaBharat mountain and chure hill surround the Chitwan from and south. The north-west monsoon have affected the Chitwan mainly Bharatpur.

4.1.4 Soil and Vegetation

Soils and their formation in the Chitwan have had a great influence of climates from the ancient periods, before the settlement programme Chitwan has a huge jungle. After eradication of malaria in 1950 development of settlement pattern in Chitwan is increasing and also called 'Food Land' of Nepal. The main soils of Chitwan is sandy and dry as well as moist brown.

4.1.5 Land Use

The land use system of the study areas Deo-ghat is rural oriented, Sauraha is Semi-urban oriented and Bharatpur is urban oriented. The plain area of Chitwan have density of population except the rural areas. The land is divided into forests, shrubs, land-use for the agriculture production, paster, sand stone and gravel and human settlements.

4.2 Flora and Fauna

Chitwan has number of natural landscapes with diverse landmass, fauna and flora as the national park which is in world heritage site, wildlife sanctuary and the protected conservation areas. The park that includes in its area a part of the shivalik hills, is covered with deciduous forests overlooking the food plains of Narayani, Rapti and Reu rivers and offering a wilderness of rich ecosystem that includes mammals, birds, reptiles and water animals of several kinds.

4.2.1 Forests

a. Monsoon Forests

The major tree species are

Table 4.1
Main Tree Species of Monsoon Forest

S.N.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Habit
1.	Sal	Shorea robusta	Diptero carpacea	Tree
2.	Simal	Bombax ceiba	Bombacaceae	Tree
3.	Bar	Schima Wallichii	Moraceae	Tree
4.	Pipal	Ficus bengalensis	Moraceae	Tree
5.	Tapre	Cassia tora	Leguminoseae	Herb
6.	Titepati	Artemisia vulgaris	Compositeae	Herb

Source: District forest office, Chitwan

b. Grasslands

The major grassland species are

Table 4.2
Main Grassland Species

S.N.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Habit
1.	Banmara	latana camera	Verbenaceae	Shrub
2.	Unyu	Dryopteris species	Polypodiaceae	Herb
3.	Dudhejhar	Euphorbia hirta	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
4.	Kuro	Bidens pilosa	Compositeae	Herb
5.	Dubo	Cynodon dactylon	Garminae	Herb

Source: District forest office, Chitwan

b. Reverie Forests

Dominant species of this forest are:

Table 4.3
Dominant Species of Reverie Forest

S.N.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Habit
1.	Amp	Mangifera Indica	Anacardiaceae	Tree
2.	Simal	Bombax Ceiba	Bombaceae	Tree
3.	Bayar	Zizyphus Jujuba	Rhamasceae	Shrub
4.	Khair	Acacia Catechu	Leguminoseae	Tree

Source: District forest office, Chitwan

c. Aquatic Plants

Table 4.4
Aquatic Plants in Chitwan

Common Name	Scientific Name
Water lotus	Nelumbu SPP
Water lily	Nymphoides Aquatica
Tape grass	Vallisneria SPP
Duckweed	Lemma SPP
Mosquito fem	Azolla Carliniana
Corntail	Ceratophyllum SPP
Pond weed	Egeria SPP

Source: BISEP-ST, report.

4.2.2 Mammals

Table 4.5
Major Species of Mammals

S.N.	Name	Zoological Name	Family
1.	Common leopard	Panthera pardus	Felidae
2.	Golden jackal	Canis aureus	Canidae
3.	Rhino	Rhinoceros unicorn's	Linnaus
4.	Elephant	Elephas maximus	Linnaeus
5.	Jungle cat	Felis chaus	Felidae
6.	Barking deer	Muntiacus muntjak	Cervidae
7.	Assamese monkey	Macaca assamensis	Cercopithecidae
8.	Indian hare	Lepus nigricollis	Leoporidae
9.	Bengal fox	Vulpus bengalesis	Canidae
10.	Chital	Axis axis	Erleben

Source: Chitwan National Park, Kasara

4.2.3 Birds

Table 4.6
Common Bird Species of Chitwan

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1.	House crow	Corvus splendens	Corvidae
2.	House swift	Apus affinis	Apodidae
3.	Blacknaped woodpecker	Picus Canus	Picidae
4.	Dark kite	Milvus Migrans	Accipitridae
5.	Black headed shrike	Lanius Schach	Laniidae
6.	Blue Throated barbet	Megalaima Asiatica	Captionidae
7.	Egyptian vulture	Neophron percnopterus	Accipitridae
8.	Whistling Thrush	Myiophoneus caeruleus	Muscicapidae
9.	Grey tit	parus major	Paridae
10.	Pond heron	Ardeela grayii	Ardidae
11.	Golden oriole	Oriolus oriolus	Oriolidae
12.	Black head oriole	Muscicapa Sundara	Muscicapidae

Source: Chitwan National Park, Kasara

4.3 People, Culture and Traditions

Chitwan valley is the place of both Arayans and mongolians. Most of them migrant from North side after the malaria eradication programme in 1950. Others are different part of Nepal. So, Chitwan may be called as seventy six district of Nepal. Tharus are indigenous people in Chitwan valley. Most of them are settled in the southern part of Chitwan because of cultivated land. In present, such indigenous people are shifted in the rural areas.

4.3.1 Occupation

The traditional community of Chitwan comprises mainly peasants. In the military profession most of the recruits are from Gurung, Magar and Kshetri. Newar and Thakali are in the business community. Muslim of Chitwan are also involved in the business field most of the people of Chitwan valley are Hindus and Buddhists. However, different castes and ethnic groups have their own culture and tradition.

a. Brahmin and Kshetri Community

These are dominant communities elsewhere in Nepal. They are strict followers of Hinduism. The general cultural and traditional practices in Nepal reflect that of Brahmin and Kshetri communities.

b. Newar Community

Most of Newars are come from Bandipur, Tanuhu district. They are concentration in the market areas narayanghat, Bharatpur, Ratnagar areas. They still follow the joint family system and every member is involved in the family business. They have own language and tradition. They follow both Buddhism and Hinduism.

c. Tharu Community

Tharus are the indigenous inhabitants of Chitwan valley. Most of them involved in the fishing and traditional activities and their main concentration areas are Sauraha, Meghauri, Madi region. They have their own language and very rich tradition and culture (photo, Annex-V). The most significant festival is 'Maghe Shukrti' (New Year) which is held in January. Tharu people are considered honest and laborious.

d. Muslim Community

People of Muslim community are come from India, Pakistan. They are very conservation and are strict followers of Muslim rules and laws. They are very few in number but increasing faster and involved in business as well as agriculture field.

d. Gurung Community

Gurungs are come from hill side i.e. northern side from Chitwan district. Their main villages around Chitwan include Bharatpur, Rampur, Birendranagar, Shardhanagr and madi, Gurung people are considered honest, brave and laborious. Most of young Gurungs prefer to join the British and Indian army. The structure of their house is upper section is white washed and lower part is red plastered. The traditional costume for the women is maroon, Velvet blouse and large cloth which is fastened over their one shoulder, wrap-round shirt and many yards of narrower cloth wrapped around their waist (photo Annex-V). Their ornaments include gold and coral necklaces which represent the prosperity of their family. Gold ear and nose rings are given to woman at he time of marriage.

4.4 Infrastructures

4.4.1 Transportation

In Chitwan valley transportation facilities were obtained the airways facilities to connect with kathmandu as well as road network facilities connect to different parts of Nepal. Jeeps, tampos, buses, bicycles and carts facilities were also provided. In present , Chitwan valley has the facilitated with the following transport system.

a. Road Transport

Opening of the east-west highway as well as joining with Prithvi Highway has thrown the light in the development of the transport network of the city as the central point. In the present, the Chitwan valley connects with the bypass road to Thori in India. Similarly, Some feeder metalled as well as unmetalled roads have seen constructed to connect the peripheral rural hills of the Chitwan.

Many Branch roads connect the main roads of the city. Most of them are metalled and some of them are still unmetalled. These roads are used for the means of transportation like the buses, taxis, jeeps, tempos, cars, motorbikes, bicycles as well as rickshaws and tangas in the city.

b. Water Ways

Chitwan valley has highly potential of the water transport from the Narayani river, jet boat, small ship can be used for the transport of goods from Narayanghat to tiriveni (join to India). Now, Narayani river is being used for the entertainment of the tourists mostly domestic.

c. Airways

Chitwan is one of the important valley of Nepal. There is two airport in Chitwan, Bharatpur and Meghauli. Now, Bharatpur airport grass runway has been converted into the concrete. Meghauli has been still grass runway. Mainly Kathmandu and Pokhara are connected with Chitwan by airlines.

4.4.2 Communication

The communication of Nepal Television is relayed from the height of Kalika temple Gaidakot Nawalparasi. In Chitwan, the wireless

telephone, postal service, fax, e-mail internet, mobile service are in practice.

4.4.3 Education

In rural parts of the mainly hill side of the study area ha some government schools and few private schools which are less qualitative than the Bharatpur city. Chitwan city areas are the main education centre of the study area where eight campus, six technical school, One agriculture campus, two teaching hospitals and ten higher secondary schools etc.

4.4.4 Health Services

Mostly in urban area of Chitwan valley has the advance health services such as international cancer hospital, two teaching hospitals, one eye hospital, one government hospital, nursing home and some private hospitals etc. But in rural areas health posts and sub-health posts are established a government mechanisms. Moreover, the area contains medicals and general health care services as private sector. Now, Bharatpur city stands as a medical city of Nepal.

4.5 Emerging Environmental Problems in Chitwan

4.5.1 Noise and Air Pollution

Noise pollution has increased on the Narayangath, especially from Shahid chock, put chock and Putali Sadak area, due to the narrow congested roads. Noise and air pollution have been increased in industrial areas at Bhartpur. the amount of dust particles and carbon emitted can easily be seen on buildings and tree leaves adjacent to the roads. Due to the load shedding noise of large invertors disturb the wildlife near national park at Sauraha.

4.5.2 Unsightliness and Visual Pollution

The visual beauty of the sun-set at rapati river in Sauraha has been adversely affected by illegal construction of houses in edge of rapati. In devghat area dead bodies are burial which decrease the value of holy river kali gandaki.

4.5.3 Solid Waste Pollution

Liquid Waste is disposal in and around the Naryani river from Narayangarth and Bhratpur. Solid waste is in Ramnagr and Tikhavh forests. The drainage system is not well-planned so in rainy season roads are sink by the rainwater mostly in Bharatpur city.

4.5.4 Wildlife, Their Habitats and Biodiversity

According to local people, local agencies and hotel owners wild animals, their habitats and breeding grounds in the natural foes areas adjacent to he national park and twenty thousand lake have been adversely affected by increasing urbanization, fence ware system on the border of national park, it directly impact the breeding system of wild animals local people are killed mammals by illegal ways inside the national park and around the twenty-thousand lake.

4.5.5 Eichhornia Crassipes/Jalkumvi

Eichhornia Crssipes is commonly known as water hyacinth and locally called 'Jalvki', 'Jlkumvi', 'Nilkamal' etc. in different parts of Nepal. Due to the human activities by using different pests and chemical Jalkumvi introduced in the twenty-thousand lake Annex-V. But a local club with collaboration of municipality jalkurvi used in the bio-gas.

4.5.6 Drainage

Narayani and Rapti rivers are two major rivers in Chitwan valley. They follow from north to west south and east to west. Similarly twenty thousand lake are in Bharatpur inside the Buferzone area. nandhe Bhauju lake, Kashara lake are inside the national park. Reu river is follow south to west which is in south part of Chitwan. Other independent rivers flowing from north to south (BISEP-ST, 2006]

CHAPTER FIVE
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1 Structure and analysis of Data

5.1.1 Age Structure

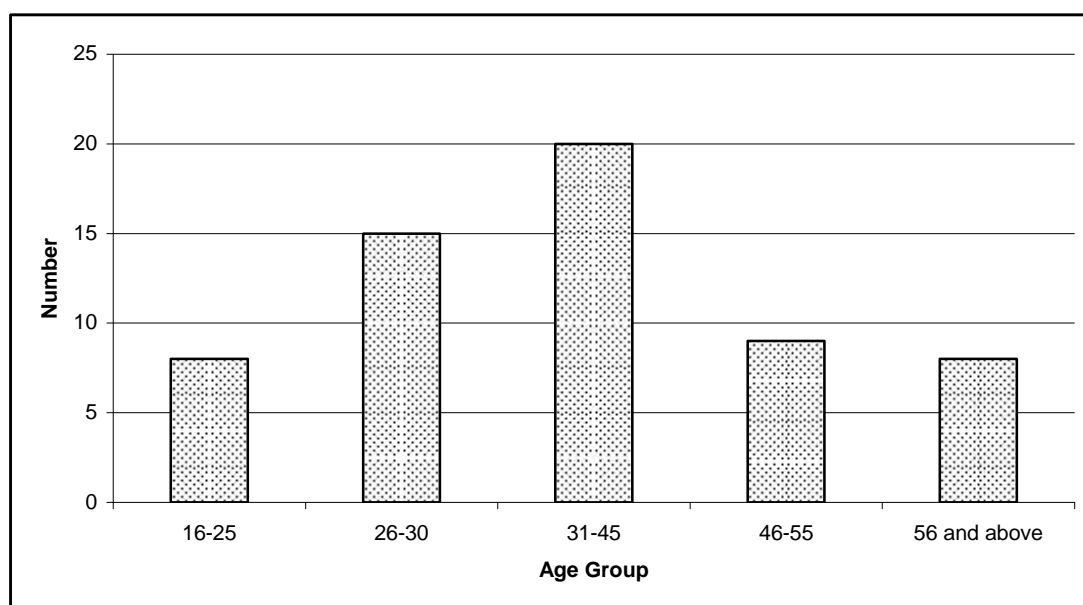
Respondents in the questionnaire survey included different groups. The diagram depicts that most of the respondents were taken from economically active age group people. Let us see the respondent's classification according to age group.

Table 5.1
Respondents Classification According to Age Group

Age Group	Number of Respondents
16-25	8
26-30	15
31-45	20
46-55	9
56 and above	8
Total	60

Source: Field Survey 2008

Figure 5.1 Respondents classification According to Age Group



Above table and figure show that the majority of respondents were taken from economically active age group 31-45 and 26-30. Age group of 16-25, 26-30,31-45, 46-55, and 56 and above were taken 13.33, 25, 33.33, 15, 36.36, 16.36, 14.55 percent respectively.

5.1.2 Caste/ Ethnic Group

Caste/Ethnic composition plays an important role to conserve their own culture and society. The respondents were taken accordingly caste/ethnic compositions of the respondents were as follows.

Table 5.1.2
Caste/Ethnic Composition

Caste/Ethnic group	Number	Percentage
Tharu	19	31.66
Newar	16	26.66
Gurung	15	25
Brahmin	6	10
Chhetri	4	6.66
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Above table shows that majority of the respondents were Tharus (31.66%), Newar (26.66%), Gurung (25%), Brahmin (10%), Chhetri (6.66%).

5.1.3 Education

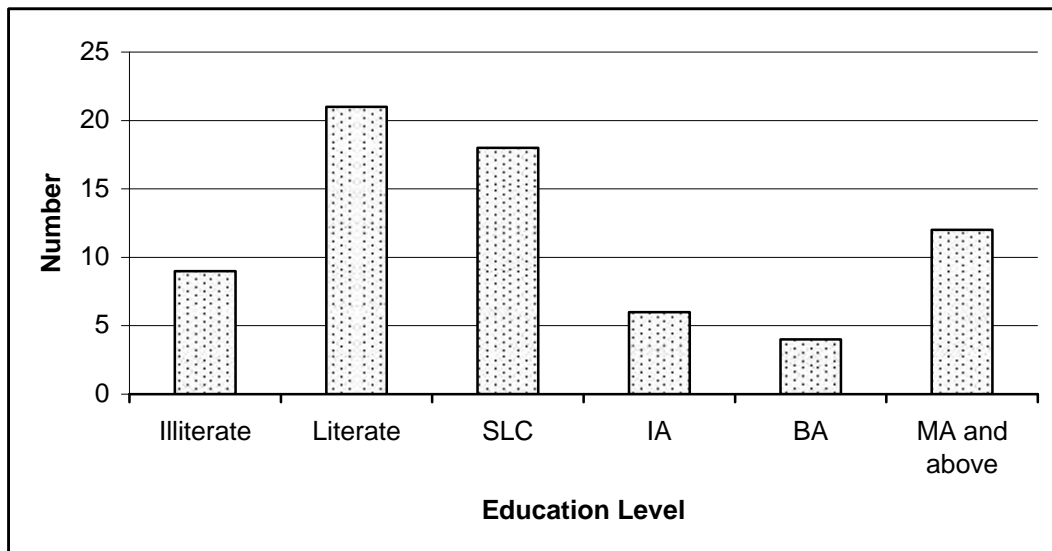
All kinds of respondents were taken into consideration for the study purpose. The following table and figure show different educational levels of the respondents.

Table 5.3
Education Levels of the Respondents

Education level	Number of Respondents
Illiterate	9
Literate	21
SLC	18
IA	6
BA	4
MA and above	2
Total	60

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure2 : Education levels of the Respondents



The above table shows that the maximum population (35%) had the education of literacy followed by SLC (30%), intermediate (10%), Bachelors (3.66%) and master and above (3.33%).

5.1.4 Occupation

The respondents were selected from different occupation groups. Occupational distribution of the respondents were as follows.

Table 5.4
Occupational Distributions of the Respondents

Primary Occupation	Number	Percentage
Tangas men	2	3.33
Hotel/Lodge owners	20	33.33
Students	14	23.33
Priests	5	8.33
Visitors	12	20
Grocery Shop owners	7	11.66
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 200

The above table indicates that most of the respondents (33.33%) had hotel/lodge owners as their occupation. Students (23.33%), visitors (20%), Grocery shop owners (11.66%), priests (8.33%) and tans men (3.33%)

5.2 Traditional Rites and Rituals

Different people have different cultures maintained in different places. By the time they are being amended by the effect of civilization. Such kinds of effect are seen in Chitwan. There people followed their tradition rites and rituals in past age. But in present, they are changing gradually because of the inflow of tourists from different places. In this study different respondents have different views in he study area,

Table 5.5
Changing of Traditional Rites and Rituals Patterns
of Local Respondents

Statement	Respondent	Percentage
Unchanged	18	30
Slightly	35	58.33
Totally changed	7	11.66
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table indicates that in the context of traditional rites and rituals, 30%, 58.33%, 11.66%, from the field area are giving their views on unchanged, slightly changed and totally changed respectively.

5.3 Housing Patterns

Before thirty years, there were old type of houses made by straw, wood and grass only in Tharu community. Similarly others made by stone, mud, zinc roof, wood material used. These are tourists attraction patterns for housing. Now, individuals have built modern and concrete houses, hotel, bars and restaurants. In fact there is drastic change in housing structure, hotel and lodges.

5.4 Family Patterns

Joint families like other communities of Nepal were observed in Chitwan valley. Now, separate family system has increased due to the effect of time trend. People of study area came to know that separate family and individual family system is much better than joint family system. Every individuals earn the money engaging in different jobs which enhance them to visit different part of Nepal like Chitwan.

Table 5.6
Family Pattern

Family Size	Number of Respondent	Percentage
Individual	24	40
Nuclear	30	50
Joint	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Field survey shows out of 60 respondents 24, 30 and 30 and 6 respondents have individual, nuclear and joint family system at percentage 40, 50 and 10 respectively.

5.5 Investment Patterns of Hotel/Lodge in Chitwan

There are different hotels in Chitwan mainly (Bharatpur, Narayangarth, Saurha, Meghauri, Ratanagar). On the basis of investment hotels are divided in two Three standards.

Table 5.7
Investment of Sample Hotel in Chitwan

Standards of Hotel	Investment Patterns	Respondents	Percentage
Lower Standard	Below 10 lakh	7	43.75
Middle Standard	10 lakh to 20 lakh	5	31.22
Higher Standard	Above 20 lakh	4	25
Total		16	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Only 16 hotel lodge were sampled in different part of Chitwan district. Among them only 4 (25%) hotels are considered as higher standard having investment of more than 20 lakhs. On the other hand 43.75 percentage of hotel/lodges are considered as lower standard, with investment of less than 10 lakhs.

5.6 Duration Length of Stay of Tourists in Chitwan

The length of stay depends on the availability of activities and facilities. To identify this, 16 hotel/lodge owners were asked. From the field survey it is found.

Table 5.8
Duration Length of Stay of Tourists

Length of stay	Respondents/ Hotel owner	Percentage	Remarks
Two days	8	50	two days
Three days	5	31.25	means two
Four days	2	12.5	days and three nights
More than four days	1	6.25	
Total	16	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.7 Employment Generation

Tourism is human activity as well ever-growing business. It gives different employment in local people for different parts. From the 16 hotels following employment patterns are observed.

Table 5.9
Employment Generation of Sample Hotels

Employment patterns	Hotel	Percentage
less than 5 staff	5	31.25
5 to 10 staff	7	43.75
10 to 20 staff	3	18.75
Above 20 staff	1	6.25
Total	16	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.8 Income Generation

Tourism is play vital role for economic growth. It directly or indirectly help in related person as well as hotel owners. From the 16 hotels following income patterns are observed.

Table 5.10
Income Generation of Sample Hotels

Income in Rupees	Hotel	Percentage
500- 1000	7	43.75
1000-1500	5	31.25
1500 and above	4	25
Total	16	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.9 Tourist Season

Tourism is one kind of seasonal business, so season directly or indirectly impact the tourism activities. From the survey of 16 hotel owner's experience, following result was found in different season.

Table 5.11
Tourist Seasonal Variations in the Study Area

Season	Respondents	Percentage
Winter	8	50
Autumn	5	31.25
Summer	2	12.5
Spring	1	6.25
Total	16	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table reveals that 50 percent of hotel are getting business highly on winter season and 25 percent in autumn season.

5.10 Major Sources of Tourists Attractions

The study areas of Chitwan is an appropriate site for domestic tourism. The sources of tourist attractions like scenic beauty quiet environment, different temples as religious, jungle safari. Photo (Annex-V) Medical treatment, study etc. Given following detail result based on the survey.

Table 5.12
Sources of Tourists Attractions

Tourist Attraction	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Pleasure environment	7	11.66
Natural resources	9	15
Wildlife attraction	10	16.66
Education attraction	5	8.33
Medical attraction	6	10
Religious attraction	4	6.66
Above all	19	31.66
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The table shows that out of 60 respondents, 19 (31.66%) considered the great importance of all components to attract the tourists.

5.10 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal by Month (2006/2007)

Tourism activities are directly or indirectly impact by the season. Tourists visit different parts of the world in their favorable time and month. March, October and November are the favorable months due to the pleasant weather in Nepal. Table 5.16 shows the tourist arrivals in Nepal by month wise in the period of 2006 and 2007.

Table 5.13
Tourist Arrivals in Nepal by Month (2006/07)

Month	Third country		Indian		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
January	21126	25857	7643	7335	28769	33192
February	21320	33133	4408	6801	25728	39934
March	30169	48022	6704	6700	36873	54722
April	18435	32794	3548	8148	21983	40942
May	13517	23296	9353	12558	22870	35854
June	11841	18937	14369	12379	26210	31316
July	15066	26160	10117	9277	25183	35437
August	24966	37658	8184	7025	33150	44683
September	26327	38813	7.35	6739	33362	45552
October	43026	65745	6644	4839	49670	70644
November	37402	46822	6717	5451	44119	52273
December	27009	33458	9600	8698	36009	42156
Total	290204	430695	93722	96010	383926	526705

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2007, GON Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

5.11 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit (2006/2007)

Tourist travel with various purpose in Nepal. Tourist visited for pleasure accounted to 27.7 percent in 2006 which further increased to 37.2 percent in 2007. Majority of the foreigners visited Nepal is with the purpose of Holiday pleasure. The tourists who visited with this purpose were 27.7 percent in 2006 and 41.4 percent in 2007. As a whole, given table shows the purpose of tourists visit in Nepal.

Table 5.14
Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in (2006/07)

Purpose of visit	2006	Percentage	2007	Percentage
Holiday pleasure	145802	27.7	217815	41.4
Trekking and mountaineering	66931	12.7	101320	19.2
Business	21066	4.0	24487	4.6
Pilgrimage	59296	11.3	52594	10
Official	18063	3.4	21670	4.1
Others	12766	40.9	108819	20.7
Total	383926	100	526705	100

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2007, Gon Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

5.12 Contribution of Tourism Sector

The contribution of tourism sector, as the share of GDP, as percentage of total foreign exchange earning is presented in table 5.20. The share of tourism in GDP of the country was 3.8 in 1995/96 and 3.0 in 1996/97. Recently in 2006/07, it is decreased to 0.9 percent only. Below table shows the contribution of tourism sector in GDP.

Table 5.15**Foreign Exchange Earning From Tourism (1995/96 - 2006/07)**

Year	Total Foreign Exchange Earning From Tourism (Rs in Million)	As % of total Foreign Exchange Earning	As% of GDP
1995/96	9521.2	21.4	3.8
1996/97	8523.0	17.6	3.0
1997/98	9881.6	15.2	3.3
1998/99	12167.8	15.9	3.6
1999/00	12073.9	8.8	3.2
2000/01	11717.0	7.4	2.9
2001/02	8654.3	6.1	2.1
2002/03	11717.7	8.2	2.6
2003/04	19147.4	11.4	3.7
2004/05	10464.0	6.1	1.8
2005/06	9556.0	4.6	1.5
2006/07	6176.0	4.4	0.9

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2007, GON Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

5.13 Tourist Arrivals in Chitwan

Chitwan valley is the popular destination of the Nepal. Chitwan National park is known as second tourist destination in the country. Both domestic and foreign tourists enjoy. Chitwan has many enjoyable things and others give tourist happy and excitement. Table 5.21 presents that the share of tourist from different countries visit in Chitwan.

Table 5.16
Total Tourist Arrivals in Chitwan National Park (B.S. 2063/64)

Month	Foreigner	SARRC	Nepali	Total
Sharwan	3388	194	680	4262
Bhardra	2505	269	786	3560
Ashwin	7022	240	1246	8508
Kartik	10791	1049	3792	15632
Mansir	7274	383	3130	10787
Poush	5769	830	6819	13418
Magh	4997	157	3891	9045
Falgun	6461	335	1947	8743
Chitra	8681	502	2615	11798
Baisakha	6676	1213	2722	10611
Jestha	2776	2334	1685	6795
Asad	1348	550	8787	2685
Total	67688	8056	30100	105844

Source: Chitwan National Park, kasara, 2064/65

Table 5.17

Month	Foreigner	SARRC	Nepali	Total
Sharwan	1778	162	896	2836
Bhardra	7465	164	870	8499
Ashwin	2901	702	3266	6869
Kartik	5285	740	3020	9045
Mansir	1935	168	2731	4834
Poush	5003	124	2458	7585
Magh	5382	178	2324	7884
Falgun	2304	224	2212	4740
Chitra	5031	440	2581	8052
Baisakha	5120	793	2376	8289
Jestha	7500	1177	1366	10043
Asad	1464	249	795	2508
Total	51168	5121	24895	81184

Sources: Chitwan National Park, Kasara (2064/64)

Month	064/065				063/064			
	Foreigner	SARRC	Nepali	Total	F	SARRC	Nepali	Total
Sharwan	3388	194	680	4262	1778	162	896	2836
Bhardra	2505	269	786	3560	7465	164	870	8499
Ashwin	7022	240	1246	8508	2901	702	3266	6869
Kartik	10791	1049	3792	15632	5285	740	3020	9045
Mansir	7274	383	3130	10787	1935	168	2731	4834
Poush	5769	830	6819	13418	5003	124	2458	7585
Magh	4997	157	3891	9045	5382	178	2324	7884
Falgun	6461	335	1947	8743	2304	224	2212	4740
Chitra	8681	502	2615	11798	5031	440	2581	8052
Baisakha065	6676	1213	2722	10611	5120	793	2376	8289
Jestha	2776	2334	1685	6795	7500	1177	1366	10043
Asad	1348	550	787	2685	1464	249	795	2508
Total	67688	8056	30100	105844	51168	5121	24895	81184

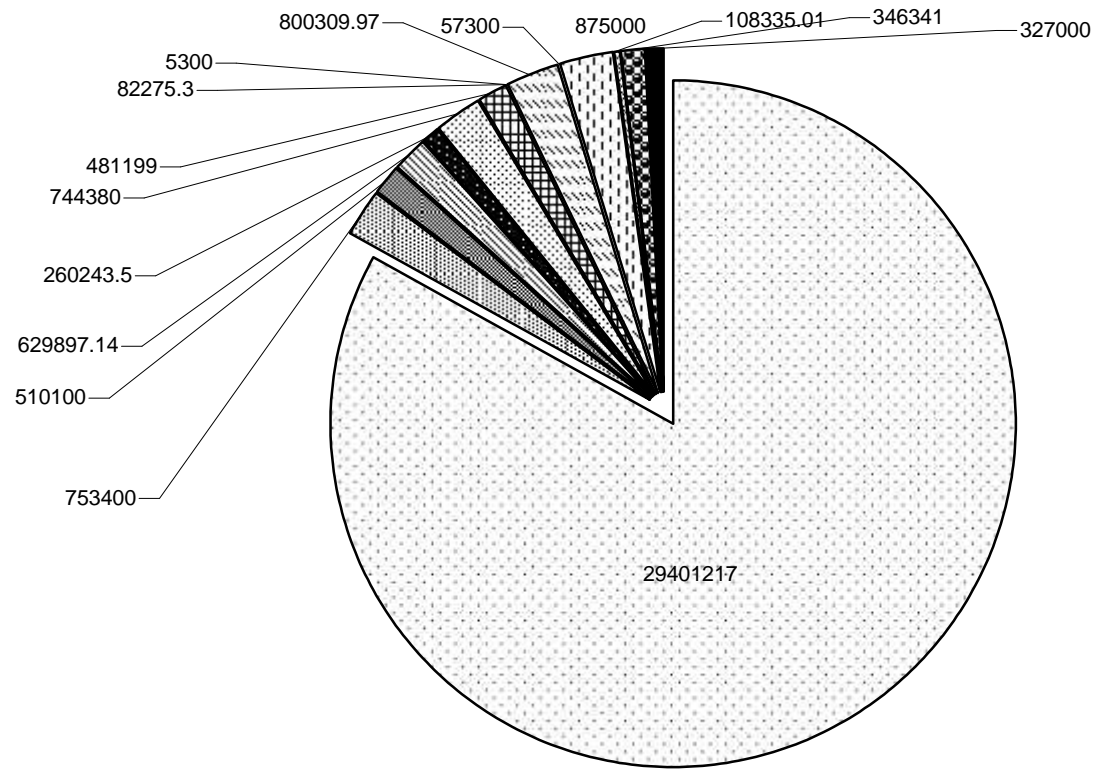
5.14 Revenue from Tourism Sector in Chitwan National Park

From the tourism activities enhance the economic sector in different ways the Chitwan National park collect revenue from different sector and are mentioned in below pie chart.

**Chitwan National Park
Kasara, Chitwan
Revenue Record
F/Y 2063/064**

S.N	Description	Shrawan	Bhadra	Aswin	Kartik	Mansir	Paush	Magh	Phalgun	Chaitra	Baishak	Jestha	Asad	Total
1.	Entry permit	27700	936830	1192496	2701060	1778470	5410356	2495310	1727980	3605661	3875959	3092196	2557199	29401217
2.	Camping fee	0	0	0	54500	89950	0	33750	0	0	575200	0	0	753400
3.	Elephant fee	0	36200	0	113800	13600	0	22600	0	14200	205100	88900	15700	510100
4.	Hotel Roalty	292562	0	113600	693736	998485	683576.9	0	0	2389521	70000	384054.24	643436	629897.14
5.	Public Road	17883	60579	82226	29984	4623	38357.5	0	7617	1359	6010	10859	746	260243.5
6.	Vehicle Permit	0	50370	21840	32860	70660	104370	43410	98360	39750	68740	34590	179430	744380
7.	Fine	33650	112750	1503	0	0	146525	44925	6520	12801	70600	21300	30625	481199
8.	Forest product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22000	60975.3	82275.3
9.	Grazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5300	0	5300
10.	Sand Gravel Roalty	8566.69	27668	29579.7	91696.67	35538	48425.64	0	64287.08	108549	92473	159907.4	133618.79	800309.97
11.	Tender Phaaram she	4500	4500	0	0	6000	36000	0	900	0	0	0	5400	57300
12.	Ghat/Tender roalty	0	17000	0	356250	0	156250	17000	0	0	0	0	328500	875000
13.	Vat	1300.31	3585.54	3871.62	11838.45	5012.02	11365.19	0	9171.5	9102.76	9763.82	25483.64	17840.16	108335.01
14.	Grass cutting(Kharkh)	0	0	0	0	23730	224221	98390	0	0	0	0	0	346341
15.	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	327000	0	0	0	0	0	327000
		386162	1279482.54	1475116.32	4085725.12	3026068.02	6859447.23	3082385	1914835.58	6180943.76	4973845.82	3844590.28	3973470.25	41052071.92

Source : Chitwan Nation Park, Kasara, 2063/64.



Entry permit	Camping fee	Elephant fee	Hotel Roalty	Public Road
Vehicle Permit	Fine	Forest product	Grazing	Sand Gravel Roalty
Tender Phaaram she	Ghat/Tender roalty	Vat	Grass cutting(Kharkh)	Miscellaneous

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Tourism industry has a back bone of economy in every developing country like Nepal. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation of a country. Nepal is famous for natural beauties, like Mt. Everest, the highest peak of the world. Cultural heritages like temple of Lord Pashupatinath, Lumbini, The Birth place of lord Buddha. So, Nepal has become the attractive destination fortourists all over the world. Similarly, Chitwan is famous for world heritage site Chitwan National Park, amicably resolved of park/people conflict. tiger tops is one of the best jungle safari Hotel in Asia, tallest grassland in the world, Royal Bengal tiger, one-horned rhinos, Gadial Crocodile exist in Chitwan, Historical and Religious place Deo-ghat, Geographical Chitwan is situated central part of Nepal.

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data were collected from different publications and department of Tourism. The primary data were collected by administering the questionnaire, observation, discussion and survey of hotels/lodges and other people of Chitwan. The major conclusions of the study are described here under.

From the study it is found that out of 60 total surveyed people about 15 percent illiterate, 35 percent people have completed primary school. 30 percent people have completed secondary school, 10 percent people have completed intermediate education and about 6 percent people have completed graduate education. All together 81 percent of the people are literate which is quite high.

From survey found that in the traditional rites and rituals, about 30%, 58% and 12% respondents of field area are giving their views as unchanged, slightly changed and totally changed respectively. The data shows that slightly changing in traditional activities is high due to the tourism activities.

On the other hand, out of 16 hotels, about 44 percent, 31 percent and 25 percent hotels have invested their money in lower, middle and higher standard hotel in Chitwan valley which is due to the lack of sufficient money to invest. Similarly in employment sector out of 16 hotels, about 32 percent, 44 percent, 19 percent and 7 percent hotel generate the employment opportunities less than 5 staff, 5-10 staff, 10-20 staff and above 20 staff respectively. It indicate that increasing employment in different hotel in Chitwan.

Tourists visiting Chitwan national park in B.S. 2063/64, 98 percent the main tourists activities are jungle safari, bird watching, crocodile watching, natural hike and so on. The wastage left by the tourists could not be maintained in proper way. The number of one-horn rhino and Royal Bengal are also decreasing due to illegal hunting system. The fence ware create one problem in the border of Chitwan National park which impact the breeding system of wild animals.

Due to the modernization, socio-cultural life of people changed with direct or indirect connection of foreign culture in the Chitwan. Many Chitwan people mainly in Sauraha married foreign people. Some individually tourist also support in infrastructure development. Most of tourists come in Chitwan to see our culture and society. So, we are conserve our culture, identity and way of life.

6.2 Conclusion

Chitwan valley is a pleasant and natural for tourism destination, located in central part of Nepal. This district is suitable for the scope of domestic tourism. Its activities such as recreational, watching wild life and birds, similarly due to the medical city as Bharatpur many domestic as well as Indians come for treatment. On the other hand, setting of agriculture university as well as religious and historical place Deo-ghat also attract domestic tourism. Such activities increase living standard of these people.

Chitwan district faces some problems as the institution based. To avoid obstacles and to make Chitwan prospect oriented towards tourist potential, we must revisit to its past offerings. Such as pond, lake, river, forest, biodiversity, nature bird, forest, culture and our tradition. To conserve these sectors many programmes conducted such as biodiversity sector programme for the Siwaliks n Terai, Buffer zone user committee, community forest, District forest office, Government of Nepal, Tikuli Training Centre and Devghat Development committee. Despite the fact that awareness programmes focus the hotel and lodges owners as well as local people for the sustainability of tourism in Chitwan.

6.3 Recommendations

Due to the highly potentiality of domestic as well as foreign tourists in Chitwan valley. Chitwan plays the vital role for the socio-cultural and economic development of earning currency. Similarly, local people and local owners are also benefited from tourism. To promote further tourism activities in Chitwan following recommendations are suggested.

- * The twenty thousand is polluted by jlakumi. It can be controlled by bio-control method under the supervision of experts waste and wastage are scattered by local people and tourists in the surrounding areas of lake.
- * Narayani river is also polluted due to the lack of well drain and drainage facilities in the city areas. Similarly, gaidakot paper factory polluted narayani river. On the other hand holy river 'Kali gandaki' in devghatpollutd due to burial of dead bodies of human being.
- * Tharu culture mainly structure of houses in Sauraha is totally replaced by new concrete building which is not good for tourist attraction. Also, dress pattern of young generation is changed. They want to copy and wear as foreigners as well as they learn bad activities from tourists.
- * Transparency should be maintained in any activity. In addition, local people should be effectively involved in planning, decision making and implementation process of any program in Chitwan.
- * More attention is to be paid by the government and the concerned authorities to the tourism products development, strengthening of services and facilities and marketing of products, and publicity through different communication media both at national and international level.
- * Fence wire system around the national park and buffer zone area for the protection of wild life. The wire has electricity during the night time helps wild animals can't go near village. But the wire directly impact animals after touching its body during electricity follow. As result it reduce memory power, sexual power and breeding power of wild animals.

Appendix I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Hotel Owners

1. Name of the respondent.
2. Age 16-25, 26-30 30-45, 46-55, 56 and above
3. Sex male, female
4. Normally, which type of tourists visit in this area?
 Domestic, Foreign
5. Generally, how long do the tourists stay in this area?
 Few hours, One night
 Two nights, Three nights, More than three nights
6. What are your rent for rooms and beds?

Double bed (), Single bed (), Others ()
7. How many rooms and beds are available in your hotel/lodge?
8. How much do you earn per month from tourism business?
 - a. Rs. 500-Rs 1000
 - b. Rs. 1000-Rs. 1500
 - c. Rs. 1500 and above
9. Are poors benefited from Tourism business?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

10. If not, What are the reasons behind?
- Domination of elites
 - Low income
 - Lack of awareness
 - Lack of training
11. What things do you think, to attract for the tourists?
- () lake, () forest () wildlife
- () local culture, () others
12. What is liked by the tourists most in Chitwan?
- () physical thing, () natural thing, () medical thing, () cultural thing () don't know
13. Is any scope of domestic tourism in Chitwan?
- Yes
 - No
14. What can we do for the development and improvement of tourism profession in future?
- preservation of lake,
 - preservation of forest
 - preservation of wild animal
 - preservation of culture and traditions
 - all the above
15. Are any potential sights for tourism activities in Chitwan?
16. What do you think the fundamental thing for tourism development?
18. Have you any recommendation for the promotion of tourism in Chitwan?

Questionnaire for Visitors

1. Name of respondent:
2. Age: () 16-25, () 26-30, () 30-45
 () 46-55, () 56 and above
3. Sex a. male
 b. female
4. Educational status: a. literate b. illiterate c. primary d. Higher
 secondary e. SLC f. IA g. BA h. BA and above
5. What is your marital status?
a. Married
b. Unmarried
c. Widow
6. Caste: a. Brahmin/Chatri
 b. Magar
 c. Gurung
 d. Tharu
 e. Newar
 f. Others

Appendix II
Focus Group Discussion with the Local People

1. How is the prospect of tourism in this region?
2. Can tourism help reduce poverty?
3. What are the major negative and positive impacts of tourism in your society?
4. Are poor benefited from tourism business?
5. What is the level of people's participation of tourism activities in this region?
6. What are the major challenges of tourism promotion?
7. Has tourism created to improve living standard of local people?

Appendix III

Interview with the key informants.

(Chitwan tourism Board Saffs, social Mobilizers, Teachers, Doctors, Pirest, municipality chair man, Elites, cart owners, National Park chairman, Buffer zone chairman).

1. How can this region be made a popular destination?
2. How can tourism help reduce poverty?
3. What are the major challenges of tourism promotion in this region?
4. How can domestic tourism be made sustainable?

Appendix IV
Check List

1. Policies of NTB.
2. Operation and maintenance.
3. Participation of women, poor, student, priest.
4. Status of community people in different parts (past and present)
6. Total number of respondents.

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