

## **CHAPTER - I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Concept of Tourism**

Tourism is not a new concept. It originated together with the origin of man and supported survival or existence of early man. With the advent of civilization and change in the human outlook, the meaning of tourism has been shifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvelous adventures. It is really a complex phenomenon to describe as it does not have any single universally accepted definition.

Deeply studying tourism can be found both as a concept and an activity. The term tourism has close affinity with 'travelers', 'visitors' 'excursionists' etc. Tourism as a concept attempts to provide the theoretical framework to identify essential characteristics of tourism. It defines that tourism is study of man away from home (Jafari, 1977), so it concludes that tourism is the temporary movement people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residences, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs.

Tourism is derived from the French language dictionary. Webster's New International Dictionary defines the word tourism as Traveling for 'Recreation'. In the traditional sense the word tourism means a journey, a travel, a voyage, a pilgrimage, an expedition, and so on. Harmen Von Schullar, an Australian economist is the first man to define tourism in 1910. According to him tourism is the sum total of economic operations which directly related to the entry, stay and movements of foreigners inside and outside of certain country.

Tourism development initiatives have been growing around the globe as they contribute to income and employment conserving environment and culture and thereby raising the standard of local people.

Accordingly, tourism in rural communities of Nepal is growing with respect to the increasing interest of tourists in rural lifestyles, diverse culture, pristine nature, and above all, an alternative resource of income for the people of rural communities. Tourism development is possible provided the area possess tourism potential which refers to the centers of attractions for the tourists who visit Nepal.

Nepal is endowed with outstanding natural beauty, historical and cultural diversity. Throughout the country there are so many places which share common as well as diverse features. Such outstandingly remarkable places are Mt Everest, Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, Chains of Mountains, hills, lakes, gardens and rivers. It has a fascinating history of art culture, and literature. Among the multifarious gifts of nature Resunga is one located in the west of Nepal, that is awaiting deep study, research, exhumation, and plan for its sustainable development increasing the flow of tourists and raising the socio-economic status of the people. Resunga, having its historical, cultural and rich biodiversity for tourism development, is moving ahead with integrated, intensive and collective efforts of people. In this regard this study has been made to identify the prospects, potentiality and problems of Resunga vicinity.

Resunga is located in the West of the Mahabharat Range in the Western Development Region of Nepal in Lumbini Zone, Gulmi is one of the 75 districts bordering on Palpa, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Parbat and Pyuthan. It was one of the 22<sup>nd</sup> states of Nepal before the great king Prithvi Narayan Shah's Unification. It was the Gulmi State ruled by the Sen Dynasts and Thakuri kings. This district is rich in historical places and events. Likewise this district has famous places of religious and cultural importance. Moreover Gulmi is enhanced with places of natural beauty and bio-diversity. It is rich in It is adored with rivers of fresh water, fountains, forests of rhododendron flowers and innumerable flora and fauna.

Part of the Vanaras of Nepal, Ruru Kshetra and Ridi are in Gulmi. Other places of religious and tourism importance are Resunga, Rudrabeni, Bichitra Gupha, the Lekh of Bharse to the east of Gulmi and Madane Lekh to the west.

The conglomeration of marginalized and ethnic group of people and potential places for adventure tourism are other places of attraction for the tourists in Gulmi. Basically Gulmi is a veritable place for eco-tourism, religious tourism, nature tourism etc.

It does not mean that there are not any places like Gulmi, Resunga, Ruru etc, in Nepal but there are rarely any places which share such strange adjustment of historical, natural and religious places.

From the above discussion it is obvious that Gulmi and Resunga are potential area for tourism. With the joint efforts of the local people and government it is getting high publicity and development activities are underway. At this crucial time it is essential to make a thorough study and research to explore potentiality of the area and encourage the people to start the sustainable development program.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The need for tourism planning arises because of the sheer importance of the tourism industry, its multi-sectoral nature and its impact on every facet of life, whether physical, socio-economic, religious or cultural. Though tourism in Nepal has a very long history, in Gulmi it is a growing concept and concern. There are many places in Gulmi to be explored and studied. Resunga Region is the most potential in the sense it deserves history, culture, nature and biodiversity together. Yet they need to be studied. There are books written about Gulmi and Resunga. These books have importantly presented overall picture of these areas. So it is necessary to see these places from tourism points of views.

In this Region the flow of internal tourists has been increasing rapidly. The key days of this key area are inspired by the flow of the people of this vicinity. How can the flow of the people of other parts of the country and external world be increased? It is another thought of the day. There are several access to Resunga. How to manage them is another problem. The Resunga forest is a source of earning for the people of this area. They enter the area for illegal and unacceptable activities like collecting grass, firewood, felling trees, hunting animals etc. How to discourage such activities is another handicap of the area. Most importantly this area is a watershed for thousands of people in and around the Region. Unless we preserve the jungle, it is true that the water supply will be scarce and area will be deserted. There are original characteristics of natural resources flora and fauna. They have been the victims day by day. It needs planning for better management and preservation.

From the Resunga Region, the mountains in the Dhawaligiri Range can be seen at tip of the nose. Some points are better than the other for the sight seeing which need to be pointed out and managed systematically. There is a steep caved rock hill that is potential for adventure tourism-rock climbing. These areas need to be identified, analyzed and developed with infrastructure development. The plant animal and insect life residing in this area must be identified.

Another handicap of tourism is environmental pollution due to the over exploitation of tourism resources. It may have negative impact on various aspects of tourism and may cause trouble as well. He pre requisite for tourism like hotels, lodges, parks, tourism information centre etc. must be set up in respective places. Nepal, a favorable land for tourism despite the national and international effects, has still problem of setting up quality tourism development. Resunga can not be an exception.

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

The general objective of this study is to identify the potential strength of tourism in Gulmi, specially in Resunga Region and analyze the growth, prospect, problems and impact of tourism in Gulmi. The major objective of the study is to and specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the recent status of tourism development in Gulmi, specially in Resunga Region.
2. To give details of the potential tourist destinations in Gulmi with special reference to the Resunga Region.
3. To examine and analyze the prospects of tourism in Gulmi.
4. To identify the existing problems of tourism.
5. To suggest suitable measures.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This work aims to stud, research and present the issues, strategies and approaches to sustainable development of tourism in an specific area named Gulmi, Resunga Region. The salient significance of the study is that Resunga, being in a distant area from the capital city and having potentiality in tourism resources still lacks its publicity of its uniqueness, beauty, novelty, rich biodiversity etc. Tourism gives importance to a number of indigenous industry and services, creating direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities. Gulmi, Resunga is waiting for authentic and true tourist mapping and potential tourism development. Another salient significance of the study is to analyze the growing pressure exerted by the increasing interest of tourist development and recommend sustainability in tourism development in the area with the optimum use of available limited of the pristine, holy area, Resunga.

## **1.5 Organization of the Study**

## **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

The major focal point of every research is the limitation. All the research works have limitation and purpose, No successful study can be made beyond limitation. This study can not be an exception. So this study is also limited to space, area, sector, coverage and sources. The first limitation of this study is the extensive use of secondary information. The records of the tourists arriving in Gulmi have not been recorded authentically so the study in this field is limited to the assumptions and oral records of the witness. Though there are many places to be explored, identified analyzed and advertised, but this study is limited to Resunga Region covering eleven VDC's around. There are not much reference resources to be researched. So this study is limited mostly on the cheapest publications of the Community Forestry User Groups' and local institutions. The next limitation is that this study will to explore the Eco-tourism, nature based tourism, rural or village religious-cultural tourism in the Resunga Region.

## **CHAPTER -II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tourism is not a new concept there are a lot of works conducted relating to various aspects of tourism. Much study has been made on various aspects of tourism and there are a number of publications on and about tourism covering the major and minor tourist destination of the country.

There are various publications about Resunga and Gulmi covering various social, economic, religious, cultural potential. Various tourism related books, magazines, booklets and other publications will be reviewed. Brief review of publications or literature, to furnish important information during the preparation of this proposal, are as follows:

Three - year Interim Planning prepared by the National Planning Commission states" Through the extension of tourism industry, Preserving the art, cultural and religious feelings, concrete, abstract archaeological heritage, dances, fair, dresses, language and democratic feelings...extending the tourism development, foreign currency could be earned creating employment opportunities and ensuring economic success."

Similarly The Adharpatra of The 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2059/060—063/64 emphasizes rural or village tourism and development of integrated tourism development. It says" Integrated institutional development works will be initiated for the promotion of Rural(village) tourism, Nature or Eco and Sports tourism."

Mathison and Wall conclude "Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residences, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs'.



Leiper postulate '...there are three approaches in defining tourism: economic, technical and holistic. Economic definitions identify a tourist in order to provide a common basis by which to collect data. Holistic definitions attempt to include entire essence of the subject.'

For the first time the definition of international tourism was considered in 1937 under the aegis of the Economic Commission of the League of Nations. The definition runs as "The term 'tourist' shall in principle be implemented to mean any person traveling for a period of 24 hours or more in a country other than that in which he usually resides."

International Union of Official Organization(IUOTO) took the initiative for proposing a uniform definition. This proposal was discussed at the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism in Rome(1963). The definition says '...any person coming to a country other than of his usual place of residence for any reason other than to exercise a remunerated profession...?'

In his recently published book Arwachin Resunga( Modern Resunga)

Dr. Tika Ram Panthi says" Resunga is the birth place of the Joshmani Cult (Gyan Marga)... cultural and religious strength of Resunga have foundations in Treta Yuga and it must taken seriously and the power of Resunga must be observed accordingly."

Naming Resunga as the Mountain of the Horned Sage, Philip Ramirez,editor of the book Resunga , compares Resunga with **Mount Meru**. He says " Focal point of the landscape, a hermitage site since time immemorial, the mountain of the Horned Sage,Risyasringa, appears in some respects like a local Mount Meru. It lies at the geometric centre of two Nepalese districts of Gulmi and Arghakhanchi"

Dr. Gitu Giri stresses on the historical facts of Resunga and says"Embellished with invaluable cultural and natural heritage and

related to the origin of human being, Resunga is a place of penance for great sages like Pulasya Pulaha..."

Dr. Tika Ram Panthi states the facts on how this is named so and states "Risyrasinga, the Horned Sage sat for penance and his arduous sacrifice moved the throne of the God who sent a nymph to destroy his power and soon the sage involved in love with her...in the long run Risyrasinga distorted to Resunga."

These facts speak that Gulmi and Resunga are very important places deserving potentiality of various kinds. This study attempts to explore these potentials and analyze them.

## **CHAPTER- III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Selection of Study Area**

For the study Gulmi in general and Resunga Region has been selected. Resunga Region covers the 11 Village Development Committees of Gulmi district. This area selected for study perceiving its potentiality on the stated sector of tourism. The area selected has growing importance for the tourism and tourism related activities.

#### **3.2 Library Research**

It is through the library research that this study will be complete. In the library the books on Nepalese tourism and specially the books on Resunga Region will be consulted and necessary information will be extracted.

#### **3.3 Field Observation**

Resunga Region is very big and important for trek tourism destination offering multiple tourism products enroute to the trekkers. Visitors are awarded with the fascinating views of the surrounding vista and majestic Himalaya Mountain peaks. Moreover, it is rich for biodiversity, and cultural and religious heritage. These sites must be visited during the study and captured in words and illustrations.

#### **3.4 Consultation with the Tourist Related Avenues**

Tourism has a very long history in Nepal. There are a number of tourism related organizations, institutions and Agencies. To consult them and extract necessary information, guidelines, suggestion and collect their publications will be another method of the study.

In addition to this, necessary concerned persons of the related field will be visited to make the study reliable. Nepal Tourism Board, Ministry

of culture and civil Aviation, Ruru Kshetra Development Committee, Resunga Conservation, Committee, Ruru Resunga Kshetra Conservation and Tourism Development Board, District Development Committee, The VDC's of the Resunga Region, Community forestry Users' Groups etc local CBO"s and NGO's are the other sources of information in the

## CHAPTER - IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This study covers the period from 1990 to 2007 from secondary information as well as primary also. The information on the number, length of stay, purpose of tourist arrival by major continent, domestic tourists, foreign tourists and seasonal variation of tourists are analyzed in this chapter.

On the other hand, the study is basically based on review of the relevant literatures and secondary information. The sources of information are Tourism Board, Central immigration office, and District Development Committee, Gulmi, the Surrounding VDC's of the Resunga Region, Survey report. Besides relevant information from various related books, research papers are also included.

**Table 4.1: Tourist Arrivals (1962- 2007)**

year	Total			By Air		By Land		Average length of stat
	Number	Growth Rate%	Index	Number	percent of Total	Number	percent of Total	
1962	6,179	....	100	....	....	....	....	....
1970	45,970	....	744	36,508	79	9,462	21	...
1974	89,838	....	1,454	74,170	83	15,668	17	13.2
1978	156,123	....	2,527	130,034	83	26,089	17	11.84
1982	175,448	....	2,839	153,509	87	21,939	13	13.33
1986	223,331	....	3,614	182,745	82	40,586	18	11.16
1990	254,885	....	4,125	226,421	89	28,464	11	12
1991	292,995	15	4,742	267,932	91	25,063	9	9.25
1992	334,353	14.1	5,411	300,496	90	33,857	10	10.14
1993	293,567	-12.2	4,751	254,140	87	39,427	13	11.94
1994	326,531	11.2	5,285	289,381	89	37,150	11	10
1995	363,395	11.3	5,881	325,035	89	38,360	11	11.27
1996	393,613	8.3	6,370	343,246	87	50,367	13	13.5
1997	421,857	7.2	6,827	371,145	88	50,712	12	10.49
1998	463,684	9.9	7,504	398,008	86	65,676	14	10.76
1999	491,504	6	7,954	421,243	86	70,261	14	12.28
2000	463,646	-5.7	7,504	376,914	81	86,732	19	11.88
2001	361,237	-22.1	5,846	299,514	83	61,723	17	11.93
2002	275,468	-23.7	4,458	218,660	79	56,808	21	7.92
2003	338,132	22.7	5,472	275,438	81	62,694	19	9.6
2004	385,297	13.9	6,236	297,335	77	87,962	23	13.51
2005	375,398	-2.6	6,075	277,346	74	98,052	26	9.09
2006	383,926	2.3	6,213	283,819	74	100,107	26	10.2
2007	526,705	37.2	8,524	360,713	68	165,992	32	11.96

Source: Nepal Tourism Board, 2007.

**Table 4.2: Tourist Arrival By Month (1962- 2007)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1962	489	596	787	829	486	237	440	284	328	616	590	497	6,179
1970	2,755	2,816	3,957	3,603	3,463	2,236	4,160	5,042	3,533	4,555	4,518	5,332	45,970
1974	6,288	6,840	9,801	8,673	5,944	4,287	5,708	7,752	5,749	10,066	9,886	8,844	89,838
1978	11,021	13,092	17,462	13,083	10,679	6,753	8,965	13,388	10,958	20,939	17,265	12,518	156,123
1982	10,918	11,693	17,099	13,976	17,106	11,552	11,686	13,449	11,325	23,067	17,951	15,626	175,448
1986	14,130	17,544	22,995	16,362	16,815	11,746	15,375	18,921	15,964	29,034	24,294	20,151	223,331
1990	19,647	23,828	28,482	18,101	13,584	11,619	13,803	20,179	21,824	34,975	26,177	22,666	254,885
1991	17,917	19,382	25,323	23,721	21,952	19,808	19,362	24,429	23,224	39,339	32,507	26,031	292,995
1992	17,451	27,489	31,505	30,682	29,089	22,469	20,942	27,338	24,839	42,647	32,341	27,561	334,353
1993	19,238	23,931	30,818	20,121	20,585	19,602	13,588	21,583	23,939	42,242	30,378	27,542	293,567
1994	21,735	24,872	31,586	27,292	26,232	22,907	19,739	27,610	27,959	39,393	28,008	29,198	326,351
1995	22,207	28,240	34,219	33,994	27,843	25,650	23,980	27,686	30,569	46,845	35,782	26,380	363,395
1996	27,886	29,676	39,336	36,331	29,728	26,749	22,684	29,080	32,181	47,314	37,650	34,998	393,613
1997	25,585	32,861	43,177	35,229	33,456	26,367	26,091	35,549	31,981	56,272	40,173	35,116	421,857
1998	28,822	37,965	41,338	41,087	35,814	29,181	27,895	36,174	39,664	62,487	47,403	35,863	463,684
1999	29,752	38,134	46,218	40,774	42,712	31,049	27,193	38,449	44,117	66,543	48,865	37,698	491,504
2000	25,307	38,959	44,944	43,635	28,363	26,933	24,480	34,670	43,523	56,195	52,993	40,644	463,646
2001	30,454	38,680	46,709	39,083	28,345	13,030	18,329	25,322	31,170	41,245	30,282	18,588	361,237
2002	17,176	20,668	28,815	21,253	19,887	17,218	16,621	21,093	23,752	35,272	28,723	24,990	275,468
2003	21,215	24,349	27,737	25,851	22,704	20,351	22,661	27,568	28,724	45,459	38,398	33,115	338,132
2004	30,988	35,631	44,290	33,514	26,802	19,793	24,860	33,162	25,496	43,373	36,381	31,007	385,297
2005	25,477	20,338	29,875	23,414	25,541	22,608	23,996	36,910	36,066	51,498	41,505	38,170	375,398
2006	28,769	25,728	36,873	21,983	22,870	26,210	25,183	33,150	33,362	49,670	44,119	36,009	383,926
2007	33,192	39,934	54,722	40,942	35,854	31,316	35,437	44,683	45,552	70,644	52,273	42,156	526,705
	15.4	55.2	48.4	86.2	56.8	19.5	40.7	34.8	36.5	42.2	18.5	17.1	37.2

Source: Nepal Tourism Board, 2007

**Table 4.3: Tourists Arrival According to the Purpose of (Visit 1962-2007)**

The seasonable flow activities of tourists are the purpose of visit. About 70 percent of tourists are likely to visit the Region

Year	Holiday pleasure	Trekking & Mountain eering	Business	pilgrimage	Official	Conference	others	Total
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	161839	39399	11728	6713	26578	2838	5190	254885
1991	177370	42308	14061	9103	37274	5441	6898	292995
1992	237711	35166	31765	7227	20967	815	710	334353
1993	170279	69619	19495	10429	15812	5367	2566	293567
1994	168155	76865	23522	5475	20431	5361	26722	326531
1995	183207	84787	21829	5257	20090	5272	42953	363395
1996	209377	88954	25079	4802	20191	6054	39165	393613
1997	249360	91525	27409	4068	24106	5824	19565	421857
1998	261347	112644	24954	16164	22123	5181	21271	463684
1999	290862	107960	23813	19198	24132	5965	19574	491504
2000	255889	118780	29454	15801	20832	55989	17291	463646
2001	187022	100828	18528	13816	18727	-	22316	361237
2002	110143	59279	16990	12366	17783	-	58907	275468
2003	97904	65721	19387	21395	21967	-	111758	338132
2004	167262	69442	13948	45664	17088	-	71893	385279
2005	160,259 (42.7)	61,488 (16.4)	21,992 (5.9)	47,621 (12.7)	16,859 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	67,179 (17.9)	375,398 (100.0)
2006	145,802 (27.7)	66,931 (12.7)	21,066 (4.0)	59,298 (11.3)	18,063 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	72,766 (13.8)	383,926 (100.0)
2007	217,815 (41.4)	101,320 (19.2)	24,487 (4.6)	52,594 (10.0)	21,670 (4.1)	8,019 (1.5)	78,579 (14.9)	504,549 (100.0)

Source: (Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2007)

While analyzing tourist arrivals by purpose of visits it has been observed that holiday and pleasure tourist has the highest share (43%) among the categories whereas pilgrims accounts for 11.85 percent.

Similarly, tourists coming for trekking purpose are visiting Nepal in big numbers every year. These are the main category of tourists the Resunga Region is expecting when tourism development intervention takes place in the region.

**Table 4.4: Gross Foreign Exchange Earnings (1979-2004)**

Fiscal Year	Total Earnings in US\$ (000)	Percent change in US\$
1979	35227	
1980	51632	46.6
1981	44935	-13.0
1982	33441	-25.6
1983	35667	6.7
1984	41273	15.7
1985	39185	-5.1
1986	50641	29.7
1987	60229	18.5
1988	68343	5.4
1989	32,544	7.6
1990	63701	6.8
1991	58589	-8.0
1992	61090	4.3
1993	66337	8.6
1994	88195	32.9
1995	116784	32.4
1996	116664	-0.1
1997	115904	-0.6
1998	152500	31.6
1999	168100	10.2
2000	166847	-0.7
2001	140276	-15.9
2002	106822	-23.8
2003	192832	80.5
2004	179,941	-6.7
2005	148,441	-17.5
2006	162,790	9.7
2007	230,617	41.7

Source: (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2007)



Table 4.1 shows that Nepal experienced continued growth in tourist arrivals since the early 1961, with few exceptions when tourist arrivals dropped down. The analysis proves the increasing trend of tourist arrivals up to 1999 and since the year the number has dropped following the national and international crisis.

Table 4.2 shows tourist arrivals to Nepal by the purpose of visit, from which the big three numbers are occupied by holiday pleasure, trekking and mountaineering and business purpose respectively. The Trend of up and down is also more or less in line with the total tourist arrivals. More remarkably, the number of pilgrims from 1998 has been shooting up with exception between 2000 and 2007. Table 2 has been considered for GTDMP study as Resunga Region appears as important pilgrimage and trekking tourism destination.

Table 4.3 given above reveals a fluctuating trend regarding gross foreign exchange earning during the period between 1979 and 2004. While analyzing the US\$ 35,277 thousand of gross foreign exchange earnings in 1979 has come up by generating over US\$179.9 million in 2004 as shown in table 4.3. The increased flow of tourists clearly presents the increased amount of foreign exchange earnings.

The contribution of tourism to the GDP and the total foreign exchange earnings of the country remained 1.5 and 9.1 percent respectively in 2003/04 as compared to 2.6p and 8.2percent in the last fiscal year (MOCTA, 2004). The following two separate tables are presented to portray tourist arrivals and the foreign exchange earnings.

The income generated from the tourism sector has contributed to improve the socio-economic well being of local people. However, the level of the economic performance is still considered to be inadequate for reducing mass rural poverty in the country. The present socio-economic

scenario of the country is further weaker owing to the political unrest and security situation of the country over a decade.

Thus, the tables indicate that Nepal has experienced tourism growth both in terms of tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings with some exceptions.

**Table 4.5: Foreign Tourist Arrivals to Tamghas, Resunga and Village Communities (1986-2007)**

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals to Nepal	Foreign tourists Indian tourists arrivals to Tamghas	70 percent of foreign tourists arrivals to Tamghas/visit Resunga mountain	10 percent of foreign tourist arrivals to Tamghas visit Resunga village communities
1986	223,331	534	374	53
1987	248,080	595	417	60
1988	265,943	638	447	64
1989	239,945	576	403	58
1990	254,885	612	428	61
1991	292,995	703	492	70
1992	334,353	802	561	80
1993	293,567	705	494	71
1994	326,531	784	549	78
1995	363,395	972	680	97
1996	393,613	945	661	95
1997	421,857	1012	708	101
1998	463,684	1113	779	111
1999	491,504	1180	826	118
2000	463,646	1113	779	111
2001	361,237	867	607	87
2002	275,468	661	463	66
2003	3,39,12	814	569	81
2004	385,397	925	648	93
2005	375501*	901	631	90
2006	383,926	1100	770	110
2007	526,705	1130	791	113

(Source: \*Ministry of Culture Tourism Civil Aviation,2007, Interaction, 2008#)

The above tables attempt to show the level of tourists' arrivals to Tamghas, Resunga top, including its vicinities having huge tourism potentials.

This process interaction with the local people in the course of field study appears means to explore the socio-economic development needs, including tourism development of the people inhabiting in the Resunga Region. Based on the interaction in the groups and individuals at different areas of the Resunga Region during the field visit, the existing flow of foreign tourists and domestic visitors to Tamghas, Resunga and the Resunga Region VDC's between 1986 and 2007 have been observed. These statistics will help to calculate the average base year tourists' arrival figures required for the period of the study.

Tourist arrivals to the Resunga Region is also dependant upon the portion of tourist arrivals to Lumbini, Bhairahawa, Palpa , Pokhara and Swargadwari. The yearly tourist arrivals to above destinations are given below:

The following tables attempt some other important tourist destinations having huge tourism potential and the possibility of feeding tourists arrivals to the Resunga Region, Ruru Kshetra, Lumbini, Swargadwari Palpa/Tansen Pokhara and Bhairahawa are just a few examples.

**Table 4.6: Visitors to Pokhara by Major Nationalities & Month,2007**

Nationality	Japan	China	U.K	Germany	USA	Others	Total
January	2,401	520	638	511	658	5,149	9,877
February	2,486	1,880	761	541	375	4,668	10,711
March	2,968	566	1,012	921	629	5,509	11,605
April	990	729	1,130	665	555	5,072	9,141
May	366	1,440	631	285	548	3,651	6,921
June	270	463	375	214	344	3,305	4,971
July	226	392	253	230	326	4,377	5,804
August	391	745	599	308	322	5,296	7,661
September	885	883	1,093	1,108	493	6,479	10,941
October	1,547	1,292	2,459	1,508	1,350	8,745	16,901
November	2,837	1,021	2,223	884	874	8,681	16,520
December	2,302	1,285	1,088	560	621	7,035	12,891
Total	17,669	11,216	12,262	7,735	7,095	67,967	123,944

Source : Tourism Office Pokhara

The Figures Exclude Indian Tourists

**Table 4.7: Projection of Tourist Arrivals**

Year	Foreign tourists arrivals to Tamghas	Foreign tourist arrivals to Resunga Hilltop (70 percent of foreign tourist arrivals to Tamghas)	Foreign tourist arrivals to Resunga VDCs (10 percent of tourist arrivals to Tamghas visit Resunga village communities)	Remarks (National growth rate)
2007	474	332	47	
2008	517	362	52	
2009	24655	17259	2466	
2010	26874	18812	2687	
2011	29293	20505	292	
2012	31929	22350	3193	
2013	34803	24362	3480	
2014	37935	26555	3794	
2015	41349	28944	4135	
2016	45070	31549	4507	
2017	49126	34388	4913	
2018	53574	37483	5355	
2019	58366	40856	5837	
2020	63619	44533	6362	
2021	69345	48542	6935	
2022	75586	52910	7559	
	642533	450042	64251	

Source : \* Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2006, Interaction 2008#

**Table 4.8: Projection of Indian Tourist Arrivals to Tamghas,  
Resunga and Village Communities (2007-2022)**

Year	Indian Tourist Arrivals to Tamghas	Indian Tourist arrivals to Resunga Hill (60% of Tamghas)	Indian Tourist Arrivals to Village Communities (25% of Tamghas)	Remarks : Annual average tourist arrivals to Tamghas and annual average (national) growth rate)
2007	60	36	15	"
2008	65	39	16	"
2009	54469	32681	13617	"
2010	59371	35623	14842	"
2011	64714	38828	16179	"
2012	70538	42332	17635	"
2013	76886	46132	19222	"
2014	83805	50283	20951	"
2015	91347	54808	22837	"
2016	99568	59741	24892	"
2017	108529	65118	27132	"
2018	118297	70978	29574	"
2019	128943	77365	32236	"
2020	140548	84329	35137	"
2021	153197	91918	38299	"
2022	166984	100190	41746	"
	<b>1417321</b>	<b>850392</b>	<b>354433</b>	

Source: DDC, Gulmi.

## CHAPTER- VI

### DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

#### SITUATION ANALYSIS

#### GEOGRAPHIC SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA– THE RESUNGA REGION



This chapter covers the location, area description, topography, geology, soils, vegetation, and climates of the Resunga Region.

#### 5.1 Location

The Resunga Region is situated in the south west of Gulmi district in the Western Development Region between longitude 83' 17' East and 28' 10' north shown as in Map.

1) The Resunga core area is covered by the forest and is surrounded immediately by 11 VDC's namely:

VDC'S	Area ( Hecters)
Tamghas VDC	1263'36
Semichaur VDC	1913'75
Darbar Devisthan VDC	1622'81
Dubichur VDC	1990'27
Gaundakot VDC	986'18
Gubhang VDC	1323'12
Balitham VDC	1752'08
Parlami VDC	1385'18
Badagaun VDC	2685'71
Hastichaur VDC	2851'55
Arkhal VDC	2390'41

The total land area including the Resunga forest comes to be 21066'35 hectares.

These Resunga VDC's see a symbolic relationship between their settlements and the happenings in the Resunga hill, particularly its forests.

They maintain that if Resunga got ruined, the people of the 11 adjoining VDC's might as well go elsewhere. The people of the Region depend on Resunga for water, fodder, firewood and grazing. The people are gratified that with the Resunga Conservation Committee working for Resunga conservation the Management of the religious sites and its environs are now better managed in contrast to the anarchic situation of the past.

It is interesting to note that the people in the VDC's are not looking at Resunga not so much as a subject of tourism promotion but more impatiently as a natural resources that need to be conserved and properly

managed in the interest of the people depending on them, mainly water. It should also be observed that while most surrounding villages manage their own community forest, those in the higher reaches of Resunga remain government forests. So most people in a bid to save their own forest and still have more forest products for themselves, encroach on the government forest with result that the condition of the Resunga forests close to the settlements are no entirely satisfactory. Some poor people around Tamghas make a living by selling firewood from the Resunga forests. Given this situation, the village people contend that the body to be formed for the management of Resunga should be more broad-based and inclusive of all the VDC's surrounding the Resnga mountain. They further suggest and feel that the forest user groups in the region should contribute a part of their income, may be 10 percent of it for the upkeep of the natural resources of the Resunga.

The people of the Resunga VDC's are unanimous in the issues of tourism development that natural resource management should be given equal priority and tourism promotion should be taken as an activity complementary to other activities of natural resource conservation. The approach should for multi-faceted, integrated and participatory conservation and development of Resunga.

## **5.2 Area Description**

The Resunga can be divided into 3 broad geographical categories:

- The lower part – These are forest area which has been handed over to the communities living in these 11 VDC for its management, preservation, conservation and utilization. This area is below 1000 m in zone.
- The Middle Part – This forest form the main eater source area that provide water to surrounding VDCs for drinking and irrigation. Water is the most important factor that needs immediate attention



to sustain them running in future as well. It falls in between 1000 m. altitude zone.

- The upper part – Various religious sites is situated in this forest zone which lies above 2000 multitude zone.

### 5.3 Topography

The terrain is consisted of middle Mahabharat zone and the slope categories and altitude zone are from moderately to very steeply slope. The elevation ranges from below 1000 m to 2339m in altitude from mean sea level. The table 5.1 shows the topographical features of the Resunga Region.

**Table 5.1: Topographical Features of the Resunga Region**

Topography	Slope	Altitude
- Moderately to steeply Sloping mountainous terrain	15-30 degree	<1000m-1500m
- Very steeply sloping mountainous terrain	>30 degree	>1500m

Source: Rsunga, DFO, 2003.

### 5.4 Geology

The Resunga area is composed of schist, gneiscs, phylite, limestone and dolomite with deeply of the Dailekh sub groups. This group is from Camberian and the altitude of bed is 70 degree, the reverse fault runs south along the Arghakhachi and Gulmi district's boarder.

### 5.5 Soils

The soil is moderately to steeply slope are typic, rhodic, udic and anthropic. These soils have light red coloured.

The soils on steeply to very sleepy slope are lithic and ustorthents. The soil's texture is loamy skeletal and have less than 50cm in depth.

The soils rating on the basis of FRIP 1987 and land Productivity Index Mapping in the ESCAPE/UN, RS Journal, 1992 are from poor to fair and have been categorized with low production potential.

## 5.6 Vegetation

Vegetation is an expression of various environmental factors which tries to function in a cyclic manner. It is therefore, the areas with similar climate will have similar plants forms. But the Resunga Region that falls between 1000m to 2939m altitude shows pronounced difference in vegetation types.

Bio-climatically the Resunga Region can be classified into three zone areas. The vegetation patterns are disturbed accordingly shown as in the table 5.2:

**Table 5.2: Bio- climatic Zone and Vegetation Pattern:**

Bio-climatic Zone	Altitude(m)	Vegetation Pattern
Tropical- sub-tropical	<1000m	Sal, Toony, lagerstroemia, Sallo
Lower Temperature	1000m-2000m	Chilaune-Katus
Upper Temperature	>2000m	Oak- Rhododendron

### **Bio-Diversity in the Resunga Region:**

Nepal has a share of 0.03% of the total land area of the total land area of the world, it shelters much more percentage of biodiversity. Likewise the Resnga Region is also significantly rich in biodiversity. The variation in altitude and temperature allows to prosper diverse species of plant and animal lives in this region.

## **The Plant Lives:**

The forest of Resunga has been divided into four zones in terms of bio-diversity. The zones are as follows:

1. The shorea robusta (Sal) Zone.
  2. The pinus roxburghii(salo) zone.
  3. The schima-castonopsis (Chilaune- Katus) Zone.
  4. The quercus- Rhododendron ( Banjh - Laligurans) Zone
- On the whole, over 30 species of plants are found in this Region.

The dominant tree species in the Region are:

Sallo-Pinus roxburghii  
Sal -shorea robusta  
Tooni-Cedrell toona  
Harro-terinalia chebula  
Mahua-Mdhuk  
Jamun-Sygeglum  
Kabro-Ficus hacor  
Patlo Sallo-pinus patula  
Khari-Kalfe australa  
Lakuri-Fraxinus floribunda  
Pakuri-ficus globerina  
Tiju-Diospyros malabarica  
Champ-Michelia Champaca  
Uttis-alnus Nepalensis  
Chilaune-Schima wallichii  
Katus-castonopsis indica  
Dhupi-cupressus torulosa  
okhar-Ingens regia  
Laligurans-Rhododendron arboraceum  
Kharsu-Quercus glauca  
Banjh-Quercus incana

Kafal-Myrica incana

Herbs/ shrubs

Besides these plants there are a number of shrubs and small plants that are considered to be of medical value and which are as follows:

Timur-Xanthoxylum arnatum

Kurilo-Asparagus racemosus

Malayagiri-cinamomum glaberrimum

Chutro-Barberia arustate

Chiraito-Swertia chirata

Sugandhawal--Valeriana jatamansi

Pakhenbed-begonia ciliata

Bajranti-palantilla fulgens

Lokta-Dephne balna

Nundhiki-Osyris albertiana

Thulo Okhati-Asterias virularis

Kanthakari-Solanum virginicum

Bhakimlo-Rhus spp

Bhutkesh-Coridalis garaniana

Dhairo-Woodfordia fruticosa

Bilaune-Mesia chisim

Sautua-Paris polyphylla

Prengo- Entada phaseoloides

Akashbeli-Cuscuta phaeodermis

Aiselu-Rubus ellipticus

Sisnu-Urtica dioica

Burgi-Tinospora cordifolia

Kukurdino-Smilex perfoliata

Jattamansi-Nardostachys grandiflora

Khudki-Picrochiza sorophulariformis

Tourism Development Models and Activities in Resunga

Tourism development in Resunga Region would also support in economic development process. Economic measurement depends on tourist arrivals and their expenditure for using tourism and hospitality services.

## **CHAPTER-VI**

### **TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN RESUNGA REGION**

Nepal is a dream destination, because it has lots of fantastic things on offer. Not Hindus and Buddhist visit it, but also people of other faiths, too, visit it because of its altitudinal and climatic diversity of terrain and flora and fauna ranging from 600 feet to 2900 feet and from tropical jungle in its southern Terai to arid arctic wastes in its northern inter-mountain valleys. Moreover it is a land of diverse culture, ethnic, lingual, etc groups. The diversity can be visited and experienced within a limited space and time. The share of the Ruru-Resunga Region in it can not be underestimated. Thousands of Hindu devotees have been thronging these two places of pilgrimage since time immemorial. In the past both Ruru and Resunga have served trekkers to Dhorpatan and Muktinath as base camps and starting points.

From Kathmandu, the road traverses westwards. After a few hour-bus-rides, you are into Lumbini Zone. The zone is named after Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, the leading pioneer of peace. His birth place is a place of pilgrimage to Buddhist from all over the world. This zone is full of places worth seeing/visiting. One of them is Tansen with its beautiful Srinigar, which is 66 km to the north east of Lumbini. This place can be reached via Pokhara, too. After you visit Tansen, you can extend your visit towards north-west to Ruru and Resunga Regions that are 30km and 75km away from Tansen respectively.

#### **6.1 Ruru**

Ruru region is situated in the mid-hills of western Nepal. Though, Hindu Religion flourished on the bank of the Ganges in the Indian plains, Hindu saints preferring solitude for their meditation and arduous practices, moved north wards. They came into the hills and Himalayan region and a lots of places have been the seats of saints. Rurushetra is one

of them ; it is mentioned in different Purans and shastras .It is situated on the bank of the Kali Gandaki River, one of the Ganges, Rurushetra is one of the four kshethra of Hindus in Nepal. As most places of Hindu pilgrimages are located in the river confluences, Ruru Region is also located at the Kali Gandaki- Ridi confluence. Scores of temples dedicated to different Hindu gods and goddesses are in the region. Some of these temples are described briefly below. Politically, Ruru region covers certain parts of three districts: Gulmi, Palpa and Syangja.

Ruru is the lowest region in Gulmi district. It is located at 465 metres from the sea level. During the summer season, the temperature reaches around 35 degree Celcius and it is hotter, but the temperature goes below 30 degrees Celcius during winter. So the average climate of the Region is similar to the Terai region.

## **6.2 Tourist Destinations in the Ruru Region**

### **Rurukanya and Hrishikeshav**

According to the Baraha Puran, Ruru Region was named after a girl named Ruru, born out of the union between Shivadatta and a fairy named Premlocha. Ruru was brought by a doe named Ruru. So the girl was named Ruru and this region is named after the girl. Ruru, through her penance, was able to please Lord Vishnu, who appeared before her and asked her to express her wish for a boon. She was very clever and asked to stay there forever in the same form as he appeared to her. Lord Vishnu stayed there in the form of Hrishikeshav. The Shaligram is still seen installed inside the Hrishikeshav temple. It is believed that the image is naturally made. Ruru is also called Ridi. Ruru region is in the Magrat (Magar) state. Ridi has its name after Magar language- Ri means muddy and Di means water. Hence Ridi means muddy water. Naturally the water of Kali Gandaki and Ridi is often muddy. So the river was named. History says that about 500 years ago a Palpa King named Mani mukuda

Sen ordered to carry a four armed image of Hrishikeshav to Palpa kingdom and it was installed in the temple. After this Ruru and Ridi became the places of religious and cultural importance.

### **Bhritungeshwor Mahadev Cave:**

Across the Kali Gandaki river at Karikot of Syangja district, there is a cave on which an image of Hanuman can be seen. It is named after sage Bhrgu because he sat for penance here. There are two temples in the cave that are dedicated to Goddess Parvati and God Ganesh. This is the second famous temple in the Ruru region.

### **Achammeshwor:**

Lying at a distance of about three kilometers there is an amazing stone like image that can be seen inside the water of Kali Gandaki, lying prostrate. This image is believed not to be man-made but existing there before the origin of man.

### **Galful Cave:**

There are numerous openings in the rock on a steep cliff just above Ridi Bazaar. These openings are supposed to have sheltered the primitive humans. The biggest of these is called Galful cave. According to Dr. Tikaram Panthi Rishi Devdatta was sitting for penance in the same cave. His penance caused trouble to gods in heaven and they sent a nymph down to him. Then his penance was broken and Ruru was born.

### **Rudrabeni**

Up the Kaliandaki River four kilometers away from Ridi Bazaar, there is another confluence of the Kali Gandaki and Badhighat River, the latter originating in the Lake Rudra in Dhorpatan. Badhighat flows south and meets the Kali there at Rudrabeni. There is a big Ram Temple at the confluence. There are a number of that shelter both male and female



Hindu devotees. This is not only a religious place but also a place of beauty and romance that evokes passions of all the visitors.

### **Ruru(Ridi)-Banaras of Nepal:**

Both Ridi and Banaras are on the banks of rivers. Both are centres of Hindu religion. There are a number of temples in both the places. Both have ghats where dead bodies are cremated and the remains and ashes are disposed. Both the places are centres of educational institutions inspiring the Sanskrit education Language and encouraging the study of Hindu Scripture.

### **The Shaligran Region:**

Shaligrams have sanctified the Kali Gandaki Region. They are worshipped as the symbols of Lord Vishnu. Shaligrams are spiral pebble like pieces of stone found on the bed and banks of the Kali Gandaki River only. They are fossils of ancient sea creatures. So this Region is called Shaligram Region. Shaligrams are used as touch-stones to test the quality of gold.

### **Sugandha Bihar:**

This Bihar is for the followers of the Buddhism. In the ancient time, when Buddhists from Tibet traveled to Lumbini along with Ridi and Muktikshetra route, they used to stay in the Sugandha Bihar. According to the carved inscription on a stone, this Bihar was built by Raghunarayan, son of Dal Bir Singh Pradhan. It is a strange experience to see the temples and Bihars, conglomeration of different faiths in a proximity. It expresses itself the religious and cultural tolerance of the people.

### **Festivities in the Ruru Region**

The Kali Gandaki, big one of the tributaries of the Ganges, is as holy as the Ganges themselves. A holy dip in the water cleanses people of

their sins\the holy occasions for the holy dip are Maghesakranti, every Ekadashi(the eleventh day of new moon), Amavashya (new moon), Poornima (full moon) especially with eclipses. The greatest and most important of them is Magheshakranti, which is celebrated for three days. On this occasion, people come from Lumbini, Gandaki, Dhaulagiri and Karnali zones and even India. Lots of them come to this place with the articles of their domestic products and handicraft for sale. The Ridi Bazaar is inhabited by Newar community. It sometimes takes out cultural and religious processions.

### **Caves and Ponds:**

There are lots of natural or man-made caves and ponds in the Ruru region. The main cave is Galful cave where Devadatta and Rurukanya meditated in mythological age. The cave is in a beautiful orchid. Other caves in this region are Ananda Kutu, Ganesh cave, Bijuli Cave, etc. Kamalpokhari and Satyawatipokhari are main ponds.

### **Other Places of Historical and Religious Importance in Ruru:**

Besides the temples and historical places above, there are other temples strewn here and there. Gayatri temple, Ramnam stupa, Bishweshwor that Mahadev, Dan Mukteshwor, Saint Mukteshwor, Sayashwor, Hamuna, Bhimsen, etc. temples are in Palpa district, Bhagawatisthan, Bhimsensthan, Ganeshsthan, Bhairabsthan, Sithinakh, Buddha temple, Laxminarayan temple, Yagya Mukteshwor, Mani Mukteshwor, Gambhir Mukteshwor, Kalikeshwori, Pashupatinath, maha Vishnu, etc. temples are on the Gulmi bank of the Ridi-Kali Gandaki confluence.

Having been a spiritual and trade centre, the influx of people into the Ruru region has been great for ages. To facilitate the travelers' stay, lots of charitable individuals and institutions have built Dharmashalas/inns. For instance, the then Prime Minister Bhimsen

Thapa, as wish-fulfilment of his mother Sayarupa, got built Satyashwor Mahadev temple and an inn in about 1879 B.S.

Other places of historical and religious importance in the vicinity or Ruru region are Rani Mahal, Rishi Aurba's ashram (hermitage), Juddha Sumsher's Durbar. From Ridi, Rani Mahal is a three hour walk down the Kali Gandaki River at Rani Ghat. Aurba Rishi's Ashram is a distance of few km from Ridi to the south. Juddha Sumsher, once Prime Minister of Newpal, built a durbar to himself, at Argali perhaps, to pass the last part of his life there. Gaighat, which has been mentioned as Gonishkaman in Barahpuran, is another place of religious importance and worth visiting this place. Most of above ten temples and Dharmashalas, though in existence, are in need of repair. Ruru- Resunga Region Conservation and Tourism Development Committee needs to exert itself for renovation and enrichment of the heritages of historical and religious importance.

### **6.3 The Resunga Region**

Though Ruru and Resunga are 45km apart, they are correlated places of pilgrimage. During the winter season the Ruru region hosted sages with a very suitable place for meditation and arduous practice in the summer season. A terred road winds up the slopes of Ruru and thanapati VDCs, runs along a ridge, through a series of cliffs and then enters Tamghas, the headquarters of Gulmi district. It together with Arjun hill surrounds Tamghas from three sides as if they are protecting it. Resunga has gained fame for its pilgrimage tourism and natural beauty. It has an area of three thousand four hundred hector (including of the 11 VDCs that surround it). Its terrain measures 800 to 2347 meter from the sea level.

### **Geographical Setting of Resunga Hill:**

The top of Resunga is at a height of 2347 metres from the sea level and its geographical setting is so amazing that some peaks of the Himalayan range (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Machhapuchhre, etc), most parts of Gulmi district and parts of Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Syangja and Baglung district can be viewed from here.

The Resunga Region ranges from 800 meter to 2347 meter in altitude. The basin of the Badhighat River lowest place where the annual temperature remains over 20 degree Celcius. The highest point is the top of Resunga where maximum temperature is 20 degree Celcius and minimum temperature is -5 degree Celcius. This region receives most of rain during the summer. Sometimes the Resunga hill receives partial snowfall too, in the winter.

### **Mythological Background :**

History says that Resunga Region had been the centre of meditation and arduous practices for thousands of years. Rishi Shringa, the family priest of king Dashrath, meditated here and advised the king to perform Ashwomegha Yagya for begetting sons. Other Meditators on the top of Resunga were Bhrigu and Pulasya. Lord Rama and Lord Krishna are also believed to have visited this place. In one of the upper reaches of Resunga, at a height of 2250 meters, there is a well called Ram Kuwa. It is believed to have been created shooting an arrow by Lord Rama Chandra.

### **Historical Background:**

The temples, shrines, ponds and runs in the Resunga Region are the witness of the glorious history of Resunga. There are lots of documents issued in the name of Resunga from time to time that speak of the glorious past of Resunga and its historical significance.

#### **6.4 Meditators of The Resunga Region:**

In addition to the meditators like Rishi Shringa, Bhrihu, Pulasya etc. of ancient times, some other meditators of the known history also meditated here in Resunga. The peaceful dense jungle, the secluded caves etc inspired the meditators for meditation and penance. The major ones are presented here.

##### **Swami Shashidhar and Josmani Cult:**

Swami Shashidhar was a sage, poet, writer and social reformer. He wrote Marbhasa, Sachinanda Lahari, Josmani Sampradaya, Yogdharan Vidhi, Vanopanished, etc. He was the founder of the Josmani Cult, which spread all over South Asia. Josmani Cult was a progressive and inclusive thought inspired by Shashidhar. Under the influence of this cult King Rana Bahadur Shah became Nirvananda Swami Maharaj. Shashidhar had also inspired him to organize a feast at Bhadrakali. It was an inclusive feast in which people of all caste participated. Swami Shashidhar died in 1906 B.S. and was cremated at the top of Resunga. There is a Vishnu Paduka temple on his cremation.

##### **Mahaprabhu Laxmi Narayan:**

Laxmi Narayan, the second meditator in the Resunga Region, was Swami Shashidhar's son. He was a celibate. He got built a large pond in one of the upper reaches of Resunga. He brought waters from all pilgrimages of Aryabart and poured into the pond to sanctify its water. The first Rana Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana visited Resunga and met Laxminarayan. Greatly inspired by Laxminarayan, PM Jung Bahadur ordered his son Lalit Jung, the then In-Charge of the Western Nepal, to do something for the development of Resunga Region. Lalit Jung conferred the title Mahaprabhu on Laxminarayan, who died in 1938 and the then Prime minister Ranodip Singh ordered to build a Shiva temple in his name. He also bought a piece of cultivable land established a trust in

the name of the Resunga Region. bought a piece of cultivable land established a trust in the name of the Resunga Region.

### **Prabhu Yadukananda :**

Yadukananda was born in Kalimati, Kathmandu. He came to and became Prabhu of Resunga from 1983 to 2021 B.S. He started recital of Vedas and Puranas and oblation. Through his father Gokulananda, Yadukananda had come into contact with Juddha Sumsher and become his Guru. Later, Juddha's wife and his brothers, too, had become pupils to Yadukananda. Resunga flourished as Daanbhumi and Mahabhumi. Recital of Vedas echoed in Resunga Region during the reign of Juddha Sumsher. The government of Nepal provided with many facilities. Scriptures such as Vedas and Purans and worship assets were provided. A silver throne was made for the prabhu and lots of houses were built to accommodate Brahmins, assistants,

cook, etc. Resunga under yadukananda witnessed a golden time. The glory of Resunga started to decline with the end of Rana regime. Later assistance to Resunga was cut off. the frustrated Prabhu himself set fire to all the houses in 2011 B.S. He left Resunga in 2021 B.S. and died in 2028 B.S. Religious Importance of Resunga

While the Swamis and Prabhus were actively engaged in their religious activities, devotees visited Resunga regularly even from distant places. Though, now no Prabhu of remarkable fame is in the region, there are still shrines, temples, ponds, etc. Devotees visit these places on various occasions. The following speak of the religious importance of Resunga.

### **The Hermitage :**

There is a hermitage of Swami Shashidhar, the first meditator of the known history. The hermitage is renovated and reroofed now. The swami meditated in it. This is the beginning point of modern Resunga.

## **6.5 Tourist Destination in the Resunga Region**

### **The Great Pond(mahapokhari) :**

This historical pond was built by Maharaja Laxminarayan. It is a centre of attraction to Hindu devotees. Laxminarayan brought waters from all Hindu pilgrimages and poured in it. Therefore this pond is believed to be holy and devotees take bathing in it. Thousands of pilgrims visit this pond and take a holy bath on Ekadashi and in Shrawan month. The pond is renovated in 2053 B.S.

### **Siddhasthan Temple:**

This is a very famous historical temple and even oldest temple in the region. Shiddha is Shiva and Tiger. The people of the Resunga Region offer milk and ghee believing that their milking animals prosper and no harms occur from the tigers. There is a temple of Jhankri nearby the Siddhasthan temple where oblation of animals occur during the month Shrawan. The temple was renovated in 2056 on the initiative of Purnakala.

### **Yagyashala:**

Being Guru to the then Prime Minister Juddha Shamsheer, Yadukananda got assistance from him and got built a Yagyashala, a Radhakrishna temple, his own residence and other necessary structure in the Yagyashala premises. He set fire to the developed area of the Yagyashala in 2011. It was an expression of rage and dissatisfaction of political change. Luckily the Yagyashala, the Radhakrishna temple, and his residence survived from the fire. Yagyashala is famous for Hawankunda, a fire pit in which a fire is on since then. Offerings of ghee and Charu are regularly made in it. Opposite the Yagyashala, there is a temple of Radhakrishna. It is a dome-shaped temple built at the time of Yadukananda.

### **Vishnupaduka Temple premises:**

The dead bodies of Swami Shashidhara and Mahaprabhu Laxminarayan were cremated at the summit of the hill on which the temples Vishnupaduka and Lord Shiva were built on order of Late Lalit Jung Bahadur Rana, the then Commander in Chief of Western Nepal. A large bell was also installed inside the premises. Though the bell was stolen twice, it was recovered. The views on all sides from this point are amazing.

### **Gaushala:**

Ever since Treta yuga, Resunga has been known as a famous Gaubirta (a grazing pasture for cows). Today there are over 200 cows at the cowshed in Chautara. Lots of Hindu devotees go there to worship the cows on the day of Gaupuja (Amavashya in Kartik).

### **Other Places of Historical and Religious Importance:**

Other places of historical and religious importance include the two Shiva temples at Maira and Saune, Baraha Pokhari, Garudasthan Ramkunda etc.

### **View Tower :**

On the top of the Resunga Hill, DDC Gulmi has constructed a view tower of about 30 metres tall. It is supposed to facilitate the visitors providing convenient visibility of the panoramic view of The Himalayas, The Tarai and some parts of India. It has added both beauty and facility in the region.

### **Fulbari Ashram Area :**

This area situated on the northern face of Resunga Forest, covers an area of about 74 ropanies. It has historic cultural and Religious importance. The area at present is in a state of neglect despite the fact that it could be developed into a beautiful park in a serene natural setting. In



this area there is a pond called Resunga Pokhari in this area. This pokhari has been renovated in 2056 with the technical and financial assistance of then GARDEP.

**Baraha Pokhari :**

This pond is situated a little distance below Resunga Gufa. The pond is almost non-existent because it is filled with debris.

**Saune :**

This place is situated in the western side of lower zone of the Resunga Region and each a little distance away from Gaushala it is also a sacred place of meditation and worship. It cover an approximate area of 43 Ropines. This place is also famous for historical and religious relevance. This place has ruins and hence requires facelift to improve the landscape.

**Garjura :**

Situated at an altitude of 5200 ft. Garjura is a wide and elongated public open space covering an area of about 34 ropines and situated on south-western sloping ridge of Resunga Mountain. It is the main intersection point from where journey to Resunga begins. Similarly journey to Gaushala, Saune, VDC's touching Resunga hill. Situated on the top of ridge, Garjura is a very picturesque spot abundant in natural beauty and scenic attraction and is potention spot for development of park and other recreational activities. It is the spot from where panoramic view of dhaulagari and mountaiun ranges and Tamghs can be enjoyed. Resort Hotels could also be built here on either side of the rich in a natural setting.

## CHAPTER-SEVEN

### PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN THE RESUNGA REGION

#### 7.1 Components of Tourism

##### **Attraction:**

Few destinations in the world can match Nepal in the variety of world-Class experience- be it mountaineering, trekking, mountain biking, nature tours, culture tours, white water rafting (cannoning), mountain flight, pony trekking, jungle safaris, bird watching, paragliding, ultra-light aircraft ride, bungee jumping : Nepal has it all. The Resunga Region is potential for all the above experiences except mountaineering mountain biking, bungee jumping, and ultra-light aircraft ride, etc.

Particularly culture trek, village tours, cave tours, meditation courses, are other kinds of tours that can be operated in this region.

##### **Cultural Aspect :**

Sites and areas of archaeological interest, historical buildings and monuments : places of historical significance, museums, modern culture: political and educational institutions : religious institutions etc. are cultural aspects. Ruru and Resunga Region are rich in cultural aspects. This region has areas of archaeological interest, historical buildings likes Darbars of the rulers, kings, kots etc. There are religious places and institutions and the places of educational importance like Sanskrit schools.

##### **Traditions :**

National festivals, arts and handicraft : music folk song , natural life and costumes are the traditions that contribute to the promotion of tourism. Resunga Region is rich in its own traditions. It has a rich ethnicity with peculiar tradition, folk song, dances, dress, ornaments, and language.

### **Scenic and Entertainment :**

National parks : wild life reserves : conservation areas : hunting reserves : flora and fauna : beach resorts : mountain resorts : sports : amusement and recreation parks : zoos : cinema and theatres etc. are the scenic and entertainments. Many of this can be enjoyed in this region but wild life reserves : hunting reserves : beach resorts need to be developed in the region.

### **Other Attraction:**

Climate, health resort etc. are the other attraction not available in other countries but in Nepal.

### **Access:**

Attraction would be of little importance if the destination are inaccessible by the normal means of transportation. Tourist attraction which are located near to the tourist generating markets and are linked by a network of efficient transport service receive the maximum number of tourist. Transport is the main component to reach to the tourist attractions. Resunga Region is linked by a road network with the capital and other major cities of the country including the tourist destinations. Recently a road has been constructed up to the top of the hill. It is believed that this road will be a lime stone for the promotion of pilgrims tourism. There are several tracks for trekkers to reach the destinations.

### **Accommodation :**

It is one of the basic components essential for tourism. After having reached the destination, a tourist requires some kind of accommodation which provide him food and rest. In the Resunga Region there are hotels and restaurants which provide safe accommodation for the tourist. It is estimated that Tamghas, the district headquarters of Gulmi can shelter about two hundred tourists. The RCC has built two

buildings where two hundred domestic and foreign tourists can accommodate.

### **Pleasing weather:**

Pleasing weather is one of the most crucial attraction of any tourist place and

Resunga Region is endowed with cool fresh air, warm sunshine, fresh and clear looking panoramic view etc. Holiday tourist and the nature lover tourist are likely to visit Resunga.

There are several kinds of tourism models proposed in tourism. Many of the models can be practiced in the Resunga Region. Briefly these models are presented here in this chapter.

## **7.2 Tourism Models**

In an attempt to overcome the problems and exploit tourism potentials available in the study area for local socio-economic development tourism development is essential. Owing to the cultural and natural attractions, rural settlement, bio-diversity, local production, landscape, and local participation based on the findings in study region the following tourism models are proposed for the Resunga Region:

### **Pilgrimage Tourism**

Tourism covering cultural aspects appears significant for any cultural destination. The immense potentialities of pilgrimage tourism of the Resunga Region are its property for tourism development in the region. Bishnupaduka temple at Resunga peak, Shiva temple at Saune in Arkhale VDC, Kali temple and kot in Balithum VDC, Devi temple Tamghas VDC, Devistan at Durbardevasthan VDC, including various temples of god and goddesses located at different places of Resunga Region have proved the cultural and religious importance of the area. Thousands of pilgrims come to Resunga hilltop during Bala Chaturdeshi, including

good flow during the month of Shrawan every year. The Resunga Region attracts a number of domestic people having faith in Hindu religion, including few tourists from South India in particular (Interaction with local people, 2006). Tourists are expected from India, Korea, Malaysia, Fiji and other countries where affluent Hindu people inhabit. The Resunga Region is also anticipated to link to Lumbini and therefore it needs to make certain infrastructure and arrangements for tourists coming from Buddhist communities.

### **Village/Urban Tourism:**

Tourism and hospitality services taking place in both rural and growing urban areas attempt to cover wide socio-economic aspects of the local economy. Accommodation, accessibility and amenities are considered significant tourism components for tourism development in the study area. The nature, landscape, settlements, natural environment and bio-diversity and economic conditions of the Resunga Region call for different models of tourist accommodation such as home-stay, community-based home-stay, community-based lodge/resorts and community-based camping sites. Home-stay accommodation comes under the village tourism concept where individual or groups live with host families individually or in groups of approximately between two and four visitors. The accommodation models proposed in the Resunga Region would facilitate economic benefits to the local people and would be managed by the local people. The following accommodation models can be managed in the Resunga Region: Page 294. Community-Based tourism is a closely related concept of tourism defined together with the Village Tourism. Under this scheme the existing individual houses of the local communities available and suitable for accommodation both by individuals and by group basis would be used wherever appropriate and feasible without disturbing the traditional

character. While constructing a new accommodation buildings the traditional styles and designs would strictly be followed.

The local people are expected to make their houses tourist standard with reasonable kitchen, dining, bathroom and toilet with adequate water supply facilities.

Similarly Community- based resorts and tented camps tented camps are the other proposed accommodations in the Village/Rural tourism. In accordance with taste of tourists coming to stay in the region and choice of accommodation patterns tourism is developed in the study area. Some tourists visiting in this area would like to stay in the lodges with modern facilities. For them Community-based lodges and resorts are the most suitable accommodation facilities. These types of resorts would be built in close affinity with Tamghas, a growing urban area considering the cost benefit and cost availability.

The past experience has also taught that some tourists are interested to stay in tented camps with reasonable facilities. Based on the study during the field visit the following are the suitable places for tented camps.p295

The principles of community-based tourism are the main ideologies associated with community-based entrepreneurship. The principles are of paramount importance as they guide and encourage the local people to participate in the tourism development activities. The principles guarantee the fair share of the local people from investment to sharing of profits. These principles show that the people living in local community are aware of their individual as well as community needs and therefore they can decide exactly what their community wants to achieve. However for such decisions mutual consensus is important which is possible only when the majority of the local people are involved in the tourism programme with reasonable share of benefits.

## **Nature-based Tourism:**

Tourism and hospitality services provide to tourists without disturbing nature is regarded as nature-based tourism or eco-tourism. Under this model, the following considerations are advised while developing nature-based tourism in the Resunga Region.

- ) Identify and develop tourism programmes in accordance with suitability of the particular location in the Region,
- ) Identify, assess and develop the capacity of local people and organize various types programmes in tourism and hospitality and related fields that ensure ownership operation and management of tourism entrepreneurship in the region,
- ) Maintain balance between development and ecological integrity by way of using alternative sources of energy,
- ) Develop codes of standards for the construction of accommodation houses/ lodges/ resort buildings etc.
- ) Proper planning for overall well sewage disposal system and timely management of both biodegradable and non- biodegradable waste.
- ) Develop awareness and educational programmes in tourism development and environmental and cultural conservation as well as income generation for the local stakeholders.
- ) Explore more income generating possibilities with the introduction of new tourism and tourism related venture in the region.
- ) Maximum use of local food items: Dhindo, Gundruk, Sinki, Mulako Achar, Siltungko dal, sel Roti, and other local organic vegetables and fruits, wine as well porries made from millet, wheat, barley and maize, local rice, Mahi and Dhindo, Kodo and Faperko Roti, Pani roti, for example.

- ) Integrate tourism into whole local production and integrated and intensive community development in the region,
- ) Prepare code of conducts for the tourists and visitors for the region.
- ) Determination of minimum tourist standard facilities.

### **Adventure Tourism:**

The diverse altitudinal characteristics and faunal and floral resources place Nepal as one of the best adventure tourist destination in the world. The following activities are potentials for the adventure tourism in the Resunga Region. The programmes/activities related to the adventure tourism development in the Resunga Region are highlighted below:

### **Trekking Tourism:**

The best way to experience Nepal's invincible combination of natural beauty and cultural diversity is to walk through these assets.

Nepal's mountain, hill and Terai regions offer some of the most spectacular trekking experience in the world. Being an adventure nature of tourism, trekkers normally walk along the beaten trails and virgin tracks. The Resunga Region has potential of trekking tourism which is dependant upon natural beauty and access. In relation to natural loveliness, trekkers would see rhododendron, isolated hamlets, birds, animals, temples and breathtaking landscape, including friendly people with diverse culture while trekking to the Resunga Region.

Accessibility is one of the elements of tourism development in Resunga area and similarly, trekking trails after the immediate accessible road head, is of further importance. However, the nature, accessibility and quality of trails are more important. Resunga is such a destination where tourists can enter from many entry points around the Resunga Region. Recently a jeepable road, despite the controversies, has been constructed



upto the Mahapokhari and down to Deurali Jubhung. The existing trails and their quality are not of reasonable standard. As a result the following trekking routes to be developed with the local stone pavements are proposed for the access of the Resunga peak:

Tamghas- Garjura- Nunamare- Pokhari- Resunga Tamghas- Khanigaun- Maira-Nunamare- Ramkuwa- Resunga

Ratamata-Deurali -Pokhari- Resunga

Paralmi- Gaushala- Pokhari- Resunga

Ratamata-Balithum - Jubhung- Resunga(Jeep road)

Simichaur -Deurali- Tower-Vishnupaduka-Resunga

Urleni- Gurdhumbhir- Siddhababa Temple

Dubichaur- Budhijhirmi- sano Resunga- Resunga

### **Mountain Biking :**

The way of having tourist experience on landscape natural beauty and living heritage of certain destinations by using mountain bike is environmentally friendly tourism. The youth age group tourists and visitors prefer this type of tourism and the destination for this special type of venture is proposed for the region. At the earlier stage biking facilities are proposed from Tamghas to Garjura which can be extended upto Pokhari/ Resunga Region depending on its potential impacts on the natural environments.

### **Pony Trekking :**

Pony trekking is also another kind of adventure tourism for those tourists/ visitors, above 60 for example. Because of age the clientele can not walk but have still strong desire to climb a peak and see natural scene around. Pony trekking are to be provided to these age group tourists from Tamghas to Resunga peak.

**Para Gliding :**

Para gliding is a trip which takes tourists over some of the best scenery on earth, as they share airspace with an eagles and Kites and float over villages, temples, green forest with the panoramic views of Himalayas. Para gliding proposed for the Resunga Region would offer all these attractions to tourists. The activity gives an opportunity for the aerial view the Resunga and its a surroundings. The appropriate time of this venture for the Resunga Region would be between November and December each year.

**Rafting :**

Rafting activities is another most exciting method of exploring the typical cross section of natural and cultural heritage of specific tourist destination. The tourism of the Resunga Region needs to link to the Ruruchhetra of Palpa from the stand point of pilgrimage tourism. His majesty's government of Nepal has opened Kali Gandaki for rafting. Therefore, in addition to pilgrimage tourism, rafting from the Badighat from the bottom point of Jugum VDC to Ridi along the Kaligandaki River is proposed.

**Rock Climbing :**

Rock climbing as a component of adventure tourism has been emerging widely. The potential Rock climbing locations as stated in tourism section above this report are proposed. Rock climbing towards south-east sides of the Siddhababa temple, for example, Budijhimi Bihar and Gurdum Bhir.

**Farm Tourism :**

Arkhole VDC in the Resunga Region has great potentials for farm tourism. A farm tourism package involved taking tourist around agriculture field, vegetation garden, and fruit trees where tourists are also

invited for picking up fresh fruits for their consumption during the season fruit sesason. Bhat Goan, Arkhale, Tamhghas play important role in supply side of tourism. These areas produce huge quality of paddy, potatoes and oranges, which help retain tourism income in the local communities. According to the interest of foreign and domestic tourist fruits picking activity in a local made basket are offered. This would provide a new programme dimension to tourist where they can study the quality of fruits, farming method, and orange picking opportunities as their choice. the local orange yard owners could get instant income from orange sale. The appropriate area for this tourism would be Nayan Gaon and Bhad Gaon for example. Similarly, during paddy and potatoes cultivation and farm paddy harvesting seasons, tourists are to take to the fields where they can see agricultural system and its process.

### **Health Tourism:**

Traveling undertaken for the purpose of maintaining and caring personal health may be considered Health Tourism which has received increasing attention throughout the world. While human beings are compelled to be within the limited age boundary and their life ending is mandatory. Every human beings wants to live longer. One of the ways for the purpose to participate in the activities that are directly related to health care activities during traveling period to new tourist destination. Additionally, Nepal provides best environment for meditation, yoga and Ayurveda. These are the reasons why health tourism has been emerging around the globe. However, the requirements, for the health tourism development from the supply side such as location and climate in particular are the most important elements. This applies to the Resunga Region as well. Tourists and domestic visitors who want to see natural attraction and stay within the natural environment in the study area prefer to visit Resunga Region. These places are of importance from the

perspective of natural attraction and peace, including yoga and meditation.

The Resunga Region can attract many international as well as regional/national tourists. The people in the Terai would visit the Resunga region in summer season. Additionally, physically disabled people of the western world would also be clientele of Resunga Health Tourism site. The cost for looking after the disabled and old age people in the development countries like USA,UK, Germany, Norway, New Zealand, Japan and many more would also be much higher than the cost of staying in the health resort in the Resunga Region. The cost for staying in the health resort would be very lower than their actual spending capacity and one of the major reasons in their per capita income and currency value.

Accommodation building at Pokhari and their surroundings are proposed for health tourists. the facilities need to be developed in the area are nature therapy, herbal and Ayurvedic medicines and treatment methods round the year. Many visitors from the Terai and India would come to the Resunga Region because of burning heat in their places of residence. Since the climate of Resunga top is good, various packages including complete natural therapy, herbal and Ayurvedic medicines and treatment methods are proposed. Ayurvedic doctors and nature is needed to be involved in designing accommodation buildings. This would promote Ayurvedic medicines and nature therapy and encourage Ayurvedic doctors and therapy experts in their professional development and would attract outside investment. This helps in generating income and employment

Floriculture plays a significant role in promoting tourism in Resunga Region. The venture would also keep the local environment apart from generating attractive generating opportunities. The potential floriculture farm sites would opportunities for the local people.

**Floriculture Tourism:**

The potential Places for the floriculture will be Tamghas, Arkhale, Jubhung, Paralmi, Darbar Devasthan, Gaundakot VDC's. Floriculture keeps the settlements beautiful, attractive and also provides entrepreneurs with attractive income. The venture may also tie with the building codes of conducts. The floriculture business in Nepal has been increasing over the past decades. The import volume of flowers from India and else where itself is the evidence in this regard. In the direction of reducing the level of poverty through tourism in the Resunga Region the venture would be significant.

**Bird watching :**

A bird enclosure is another important activity for nature-based tourism. The conservation of wildlife and natural forest and there by promoting nature-based tourism has been an increasing trend in most of the countries intending to develop nature-based or eco-tourism. Conservation of wild species promotes flora and fauna, which would attract to a number of nature lovers and researchers. Establishing of birds' enclosures contribute towards wildlife conservation in the Resunga area in one hand and these resources lure tourists on the other hand. The particular spots for proposed activity are Resunga Region.

**Rafting- cum View Points Developments:**

Tourists after walking certain distance within destinations need to have rest for some minutes and refresh themselves. The distance of is about five kilometers and as such the development of resting points at nearly the mid- points along the different points of trekking routes is proposed.

### **Picnic Spots Development :**

Recreation is an important component of rural and urban tourism development and picnic spots appear to be a place for recreational facilities. Developments of picnic spots with kitchen, water supply, arrangements of rubbish bins and toilets and bathroom facilities are proposed at Garjura, Arjun Dada and the places along the way of Saune, Panchase spots within the Resunga forest and plain land below Pokhari. The tourism has already indicated that many people while they are on weekly off or on a holiday tour. Can enjoy these sites.

## **CHAPTER –VIII**

### **SOME PROPOSED TOURISM FACILITIES IN THE RESUNGA REGION**

Despite its long past, established cultural value and religious importance, Resunga could not leap as it had to in the past. With joint efforts of the people in the region Resunga was able to maintain the religious activities and slowly it could march ahead for sustainable tourism development preparing the Master Plan. The only committee named Resunga Conservation Committee was making a sole effort for its development. With its initiatives Resunga witnessed many facilities for the tourists both domestic and International. However, there are many facilities to be prepared and set up for the tourism promotion in the Region.

#### **8.1 Resting –cum View points Development**

Tourists after walking certain distance within destination need to have rest for some minutes and refresh themselves. The distance of each trekking route proposed for the region is about five kilometres and as such the development of resting points nearly at the mid- point along the different points of trekking route is proposed to be developed.

#### **8.2 Picnic Spot Development**

Recreation is an important component of rural and urban tourism development and picnic spot appears to be a place for recreational facilities. Development of picnic spots with kitchen, water supply, arrangements of rubbish bins, toilet and bathroom facilities are proposed at Garjura, Arjun Dada, and the places along the way to Saune, Panchase spots within the Resunga forests and plain land below Pokhari. The tourism experience has already indicated that many people while they are on weekly off or other holiday want to go around to inhale fresh air, enjoy free location and have a picnic programs either in family or in groups of

the friends. Foreign trekkers also like these types of spots while undertaking trekking activity.

### **8.3 Welcome Gates with visitor Information :**

Welcome gates give good impression, and present a warm welcome to the visitors at their first entry points. Nepalese people are popular to outside world in their hospitality. Their ever-smiling face is a key tourism product luring the visitors. The way of welcoming to their guests and supplying tourist information to visitors, flora and fauna, tourism and hospitality facilities, local culture including unique cultural products and so on are necessary in the Resunga Region. The information centres would give overall information about tourism facilities available the region, which help tourist to decide the activities they want to be involved they will try to get maximum benefit from their costs involved. The traditional welcome gates and visitor information centres are proposed at different entry points of each VDC for the Resunga Region.

### **8.4 Establishment of Museum**

The art and artice facts, species of historical, cultural, archaeological; and biodiversity importance, traditional local lifestyles, temples and shrines, and many more need to be collected at certain place that give the original identity of the location. This is component both for urban and rural tourism. Establishment of museum is proposed in the Tamghas area.

### **8.5 Establishment of Buddhist Monastery**

Nepal is popular with the outside world from both Hindu and Buddhist culture. Buddhist flavor is equally driving force to attract tourist from South east region, including other countries abroad. The tourism of Resunga Region is linked to Lumbini, the birth place of Gautam Buddha and as such the local people having faith in Buddhism need to initiate to establish some monastery/ Buddha stupas in the region.



## **8.6 Airways Services**

The ministry of Tourism has proposed a local airport construction in Simichaur VDC, which need to be brought into accomplishment. Without the reliable development of air services, tourism development can not be brought into success.

## **8.7 Other Programmes**

### **Awareness Raising Programme**

Awareness raising programmes in the Resunga Region is considered as the enhancing state of consciousness on the part of the people living in the respective communities. The endeavor appears to be central for tourism development process in the Resunga Region. The local residents need to know about tourists, tourism and its responsibilities over tourism development, available tourism resources, hospitality, types of accommodation, health and hygienic conditions, tourist interest, conservation of natural environment and culture and the clientele whom they can sell their products and services.

### **Training Establishment and Local Capacity Building**

Field exposure and interaction programmers with the local people showed that the education level and training in tourism and hospitality, among other was essential. The local people of the areas are expected to run home-stay, community-based home-stay, community lodges, community-based resort,

Camping site and travel agency, other income generating activities and natural conservation as such they need training and education in these thematic areas.

In addition, the local people require training on improved system of agriculture, horticulture, bakery, livestock, paper production, including,

conservation, as these efforts help them in producing local products required for tourist services.

Training to tourism entrepreneurs is also of paramount importance as it guides them how to run the business properly. This experience teaches them to provide better quality services, which eventually results in better income for the local communities.

The case study article entitled 'Building Tourism Excellence at the Community Level: Capacity Building for Community-based Enterprises in

Uganda undertaken by Victurine (2000), and examples of Malaysia, France, Norway presents that the local tourism entrepreneurs are able to manage their businesses and earn more income after the training programme. This also applies to tourism development in the Resunga Region.

The establishment of training cell at local destination can coordinate the appropriate regional and central institution for such training exposure. Training programmes depending on the local requirement need to be carried out during the implementation of the Resunga tourism development master plan. Therefore, local training cell is proposed for the region.

Finally, the proposed tourism models, programmes /activities vary in terms of thematic areas, nature, geographical settings and the like. The programmes may be appropriate for rural tourism development in the Resunga Region, for example, health, pilgrimage tourism and adventure tourism, research components, accommodation models, varied tourism activities.

## **8.8 Environment Friendly Resunga Tourism Conservation Area Related Activities**

**Pristine Zone Establishment:**

This is to be established with the objective of conservation and scientific management of representative ecosystems of the area, including key plant species such as the rhododendrons, as tourism products and for the future generation.

### **Botanical Garden /Wild Garden:**

With its sub-tropical and lower temperate flora whole of Resunga forest is a botanical garden. However, some parts of it can be delineated and developed to make what may call Resunga Botanical garden /Wild Gardens.

The Botanical Garden could be located and developed at the *Mahapokhari* site an on the top of the hill at *Siddhababa* premise which is one of the most popular places to visit for pilgrims and other visitors to Resunga. In addition to the conservation of the existing species diversity, plantation of indigenous species, especially the endangered ones of the Resunga Region, would need to be taken up in the proposed botanical garden. The purpose of the botanical garden would be to develop a provision for observing local and threatened species of the Region in one place. This facility while providing tangible tourism products could also be used as field based research and training centre for students, teachers, scientists, and professionals of natural sciences and allied disciplines including tourism, medical herbs, non- timber forest products and so forth.

Similarly, a wild garden could also be designed and established on the top of the Resunga Mountain. Here the concept of informal designing and lying out of a wild garden may be applied. The concept of wild gardening is to be facilitate direct communication of human beings with the nature. Here, a touch with artificiality is excluded and the sophistry of the modern world avoided. The wild garden would constitute a component of the pristine zone.

### **Deer Park and Bird Enclosure:**

These are envisaged to contribute to bio-diversity conservation in particular wildlife conservation in the Resunga area. Dear parks (*mriga kunjja*) are proposed for open areas and grassland habits for farming of the

local *Ratual/Rate*, the banking Deer. Similarly bird-enclosure could also propose. The purpose of the deer parks and bird enclosures would be to raise awareness about forest and biodiversity conservation, diversity recreational opportunities and provide additional enjoyment to the visitors to Resunga. Additionally, it would extend educational and research opportunities to the researchers including students, faculty heads, scientists and professional in feeding, reproductive behaviour and other aspects wildlife biology and management. In addition such a game management and conservation activity would yield market products ( meat, skins, furs and feathers ), and generate local employment, and attract outside investment.

### **Picnic spots:**

Being close to the district headquarters bazaar town of Tamghas, Resunga could be developed into a popular picnic location for use especially during weekends and other holiday periods. Picnic spots should be located closer to Tamghas bazaar e.g. either side of the Tamghas-gaushala route or further up at Nunmare and several other locations. Each of the picnic spots selected will have to be equipped with a rain shelter and rain water harvesting tank along with other equipment, one water tap, an oven, a few benches, two fresh rooms(toilets) and rubbish dumping pits-one for decomposable organic garbage and the other for no-decomposable inorganic/chemical garbage. A third deeper pit should also be dugout for ceramic garbage, hard brittle material difficult to handle other than dumping in the deeper pits. This would enhance the quality of visitors experience while also maintaining an undisturbing environment in Resunga.

### **Natural Heritage Museum:**

A small museum with a collection of photographs, parts and products of local natural resources e.g. plants, animals, birds, herbs, roots,

fruits, flowers (herbarium collection) rocks, stones, soils etc. would be an added attraction for visitors and raise their interest in conservation of local natural heritage. The natural heritage museum could easily combine and accommodate items depicting cultural heritage of the local people, their clothing and ornament, ethnic characteristics, musical instrument, farm implements and tools, local sporting gear etc. This would thus serve as a natural and culture heritage museum.

### **Sign Posts:**

Sign boards with useful information will have to be placed at various suitable locations in Resunga and surrounding areas. The purpose would be to inform the visitors and enhance their interest about natural and other important features of the area. These inform the visitors of their conservation and touristic values, location of the religions sites and recreation facilities, rules and regulations including dos and don't's (code of conduct).

### **Visitor Information Centre:**

A visitor information centre would be established at *Tamghas* to facilities the visitors with the needed information about Resunga and surrounding areas, including religious and historical facilities, cultural heritage of the area, the local people and communities, recreation training and research sites and regulations about Resunga. Brochures, posters will also be distributed from here. The needed entry permits for Resunga could also be obtained here.

### **Conservation Education and Awareness Raising Activities:**

These activities would need to take lead of all the natural resources conservation and environmental management and tourism development activities.

### **Formation of local Cultural Groups:**

Local songs and dances attract thousands of tourists both domestic and International, providing recreation and amusement.

Research and development on different theme areas need to be carried out on a regular basis in the region. However, this type of research can not fulfill the need for the growing importance of tourism research in any area. The facts that can't be ignored are that this study can partially fulfill the demands of the thirst of tourism in the area.

### **8.9 Setting up of Model villages in the Resunga VDC's**

The concept of model village has been developed in Nepal at the moment. The government and the private sectors have come up with the new strategy and plan in making this new trend of development a success. The villages are the true expressions of indigenous Nepal and Nepal lives in villages. So villages play a vital role for tourism promotion. Resunga Region is rich in such villages that can be developed as Model Villages.

example, Dajakot, Balithum Bote Gaun, Ratamata, Jubhung Kurlechaur Dubichaur villages are possible Model villages potential to be developed. Dajakot, situated on the bank of Chhaldi River in Badagaun VDC -1, is the most suitable village for the purpose in the Resunga Region. It is basically a Magar village. The population of Dajakot is about 350. The Magar community is sub-divided into several clans-Rakashkoti, Chantel, Gaha, Pun, Sinjali, etc. A village reform committee has been functioning for the welfare of the society. A general meeting of VRC is held every year to plan about reforms and development. A lot of reforms have been made through a co-operative concept. The villagers have found a collective Fund with their share for launching development projects at the grassroots level. The VRC also deals with the causes. As a consequence, The Ama Samuha has actively been working to uplift peoples life standard. Peoples are aware of

sanitation system .Cattel's rearing is one of the main income sources of the people living at Dajakot. A recent concept of village tourism has been developed. There is a significant reduction of social evils and crimes such as gambling, alcoholism, drug addiction, polygamy, early age marriage, child labor etc. The extravagant expenditures on social/cultural occasions or ceremonies have been brought with an active participation of the people of Dajakot in making it a tourist destination.

### **8.10 Resunga – A centre of Pilgrimage Tourism**

Resunga can be developed as a center of religious tourism due to its marvelous topography and spiritual glory. It is rich in natural vegetation, wildlife preservation and water resources. As it is mentioned earlier that Resunga is a land of the talismanic prophets such as *Shringa* and *Sashidhar*, it is also famous for its religious/cultural monuments and assets such as hermitages, temples, holy ponds, forts and the land of oblation. There are very few places in Nepal like Resunga having such glorious image of religions and culture. It has a great importance in a philosophical and spiritual point of view due to its centuries-old religious, historical and archaeological grandeur.

### **8.11 Resunga Tourism Marketing**

Travel and tourism has been identified as the fastest growing industry foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and many more in developed, developing and least developed countries depending on tourism product development and tourism and hospitality services to be provided to tourists. Actually, tourism promotion begins after product development takes place. To bring tourists to tourism product development area, both air and land transportation network become.



## **CHAPTER-IX**

### **EXISTING PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN THE RESUNGA REGION**

One of the main purposes of this research is to identify the problems, which have been main obstruction for the development of tourism in Nepal and hence in Gulmi, Ruru and Resunga Region. It is widely accepted that Resunga Region with its natural beauty and religious and cultural diversity has got high potential for the development of tourism. Nepal has got a number of favorable factors, which are required for the development of tourism in a country which heaven in natural beauty, cultural heritage, thrilling wildlife, majestic view of the Himalayas, ever smiling mountains etc are the attractions of this area. Even though we have enough prospects, we have not achieved satisfactory development in tourism sector. There are several serious problems, which have been obstruction in the path of tourism development in this sector.

On the other hand Ruru and Resunga are potential to excel in tourism but much of its vast potential is still awaits exploration and exploitation. Much remains to be done for its improvement. The whole region needs a proper policy and planning for fullest and efficient exploitation of the existing tourism.

Several issue based problems have been identified in the Resunga Region. As it is rich in history, culture, religion and biodiversity, there are still many constraints to be overcome in the Region.

This chapter attempts to diagnose the issue based, and general problems in the Resunga Region. The problems include:

## **9.1 Environmental Issues**

The increasing population has serious problem of sewage system. Diverting sewage into the stream in Tamghas and the practice of using the open field for defecation in some villages in the Resunga Region found to have caused environmental problems. Kami Tol in Tamghas and Balithum are just two examples for the case. The movement of the cattle in the Resunga forest for grazing is another cause of environmental problem. More effectively, the local peoples' dependence on the forest for grass, fodder, firewood, timber etc is another not less serious cause of environment problem. Recently a Jeepable road has been made upto the Mahapokhari which is sure to invite threats with its facilities for transportation. This practice results in negative impact to domestic as well as foreign tourists. Additionally, congestion, noise pollution, air pollution vehicle pollution produced by human being living in the study area have also caused environmental pollution.

## **9.2 Lack of physical Development Plans**

In the Resunga Region all the development and construction works have been done without any physical planning. It has no any physical plans by now. The Resunga Conservation Committee, in cooperation with the Resunga VDC's and DDC's, has taken up initiation to prepare Master Plan. This plan is in pending. If it comes to implication, Resunga tourism development activities would run effectively.

## **9.3 Lack of Tourism Development Infrastructure:**

Development of trekking trails, picnic area and spots development and construction of water supply schemes for the area, view points along the trekking trails, lack of accommodation and building for spiritual discourse at Yagyashala, recreational parks, tourist standard hotel accommodation, lack of improved tea shops, at trekking trails etc around Resunga peak, lack of home stay accommodation facilities, lack of

restaurants etc are some of the tourism, tourist information centre etc are some of the tourism infrastructure needs of the Resunga Region.

#### **9.4 Local Farmers' Problems**

As in the case of other middle hill region of Nepal Resunga has similar problems on the part of the farmers. The issues involve fragmentation of land holdings due to population increase in the family, limited access of off- farm employment opportunities, income generation opportunities and increasing demand of local people due to changing lifestyles and the like. These factors have provoked poverty among disadvantaged groups of people with poor social and economic condition in the Resunga Region.

#### **9.5 Political Fluidity and Security Concern**

Even in the Changing political scenario in Nepal, People are still hesitant to migrate from Resunga Region to the Terai, Butwal, because of newly developing political problems. There has been an end to the long standing political problem but new problems appeared and the out migration is being affected. The present change must cope with the issue.

#### **9.6 Emerging Religious Intolerance in the Terai**

The Terai witnessed violence resulted from religious intolerance and degrading faith on nationalism and national integrity. This violence has a serious effects in the Resunga Region because Bhairahawa and Kapilvastu are the major out migration spots of the people of this area.

#### **Other Problems in the Region**

#### **9.7 Lack of Recreational Facilities**

This Region is full of natural beauty and cultural and religious heritage. In addition to this there are various types of ethnic group of people living in the Region. So many of the tourists will be visiting here for recreational purpose. It includes local songs, dances club, dancing

theatres, cinema etc. Unfortunately there are not any such types of managed cultural or recreational groups in the Region to entertain the Tourists. It obstructs longer stay of the tourists in the Region.

### **9.8 Lack of Good quality Hotels**

Since this area is a recently energized for tourism industry, there are not any good quality hotels. There are very few standard hotels but they can not fulfill the requirements for the tourists. Until the date no local entrepreneur has shown any will to set up a quality hotel in the Region. This is one of the major problems in the area.

### **9.9 lack of Well-trained Guides:**

It is the well- trained guides, who can give factual information and advertise the importance of the tourist sites. They can explain the religious, cultural and historical importance of the places to the visitors. So a guide should be able to explain and express the importance of the cultural and historical places in an attractive and interesting way. If a guide is not well-trained and educated, he may give misinformation about the cultural and historical places in his own way, which will produce a bad effect to the visiting tourists. The development of tourism depends upon the way the guides impress and inspire them.

### **9.10 Lack of Infrastructure**

The basic ingredients of infrastructure to create successful tourism are good roads, decent accommodation, effective telecommunication system, effective and efficient transportation and the last but not the least is the medical facilities.

However, thanks to the Road Department that has built a black topped road to the Resunga Region through Ruru Kshetra. But the Resunga has recently experienced a Jeepable road up to the Pokhari premise. The trekking routes are not properly constructed.

Accommodation is not managed in the area and telecommunication services are satisfactory, but in the present world only satisfactory telecommunication does not work. It needs adequate and efficient communication system for the purpose.

There is only one hospital in the district headquarters that is also poorly facilitated and equipped. So quality of the health service is worrisome. In the headquarters the facilities need to be improved so that the tourists can feel safe and secure in the Region.

### **9.11 Lack of Travel and Trekking Agencies**

Tourism can be developed through travel agencies proper performance provided they are committed to their tasks. They can significantly increase the number of the tourists making contacts with the tourists from the source countries to the destination countries through their networks. They make hotel reservation, and book tickets for the tourists. But due to the lack of well-organized travel agencies, it is difficult to provide substantial contribution in the development of tourism sector. So a trekking or travel agency is a must in this Region.

### **9.12 Lack of Trained Manpower:**

Tourism industry really needs a number of trained manpower like trained guide with adequate knowledge of tourism policy for its development who can provide total information of the tourist spots within the region.

### **9.13 Lack of Advertisement and Publicity:**

For the development of tourism advertisement and publicity play a significant role. Advertisement and publicity are only means to attract tourists from its organizing countries. To attract the tourists there must be publications of wider range advertising the culture, history, natural beauty and biodiversity. Publications of post cards, brochure, pamphlets,

booklets, ads documentaries are the other possible means to attract the tourists.

Lack of tourism marketing, locally trained manpower in hospitality sector, market problems for local products, absence of adequate and reasonably standard tourist service facilities, previous study on the potentials of tourism in the Resunga and Ruru, no considerations for linking pilgrimage tourism potential sites, lack of conservation of potential tourist sites, lack of hall for the performance of religious activities, lack of meditation centres, short of tourism market centres, short of seminar and conference hall etc are the other problems.

### **Potential Tourism Impacts in the Resunga Region**

Research and tourism development experience around the world has clearly demonstrates that tourism has a wide range of positive as well as negative impacts on host communities. Host community related to both urban and rural communities for the purpose of the study. This applies to Resunga Region as this section illustrates main positive and negative consequences that tourism may bring in the study area. And briefly how to mitigate these negative impacts will also be discussed.

As in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lumbini and Palpa, and other places tourism industry may leave several impacts in the host communities of Gulmi especially in the Resunga Region. The impact of tourism in and around Resunga may be positive or negative. Its socio-economic cultural and environmental impacts and other multiple effects are analyzed in this chapter.

#### *Economic Impact/ Income and Employment*

The time when tourism programs effectively started in the study area the local people are likely to get involved in tourism and tourism related entrepreneurships and naturally people will be involved in temporary or part or full time jobs.

There is no doubt that tourism industry may help create jobs in the Resunga Region. Great number of young men would get jobs in tourism industry.thre would job opportunities in the hotels lodges or resorts and to the tourist guide sectors. Even people will be engaged as tea sellers and porters. There will be trekking guides and tour guides employed in the region. It is clear that tourists services require trained people like manager, guide, cook, porter and other management staff. In order to meet the objectives, the tourism program related implementing body will adopt a policy of training the local people to prepare for the necessary manpower for the requirements. Most significantly the disadvantaged groups of people specially Dalits and women, including local farmers groups will be given priority. These groups people can supplement their income by way of supplying food grains, vegetables, handicrafts, and dairy products and the like to restaurants and accommodation owners.

### *Social Impact*

Tourism is responsible for the social impacts in the tourist sites. The development in the areas that are inaccessible and the flow of tourists may bring changes in the habits and practices of the local people. Tourism can change the life style of people. The land and labour becomes expensive. People are bound to learn the language that is not theirs. Basically learning English language becomes compulsory. Even the illiterate people will be able to speak English language. The villagers will be facilitated by the improvements of tourism infrastructure like road transportation, communication, health services etc. the villagers get closer to the tourism industry because they provide local materials, by which the foreign tourists will be influenced.

Together with this, there are a number of bad habits that the children in and around the area learn to practice. From such habits the children must be kept from.

### *Handicraft production and sales*

Demand for locally produced craft works is common in rural tourists destinations (Bramwell and Lane). The experience from urban and rural tourism elsewhere in Nepal has already showed that tourists visiting rural communities stop nearby the local weavers/ production centres, watch the production process, take photographs and finally purchase if they like it. The time when local people in the Resunga Region begin to receive tourists, the local people are to start to produce handicrafts like purse, bags, mufflers, sweaters blankets, baskets, combs, straw-made mattress etc and flourish handi craft industry on the one hand and on the other earn their livelihood.

### *Conservation of the Cultural Heritage.*

Tourism development needs to come along with cultural conservation. Conservation of cultural resources is significant in for Resunga tourism development.

### *Environmental Impacts*

It is very easy to find out the environmental impacts of tourism caused by tourism in the virgin and pristine areas like Resunga Region. With the flow of tourists it is natural for the people of the indigenous area to move to the forest of Resunga. If it is not properly managed the intruders may cause harm to the plants and trees. The visitors too are likely to drop the things used like the cans and papers which ultimately pollute the environment.



## CHAPTER-X

### A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS LEADING TO THE RECOMMENDATION

Resunga is a land of memorable historical and cultural heritage overlooking the mighty Himalayas Dhaulagiri and Annapurna range of mountains. The natural scenery, the rich flora and fauna. Peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity, the temples, the rich and diverse culture, the clean and fresh mountain air, are the resources, each can be trapped to develop other tourism in this region. Now a days the tourism is the fastest growing industry in the world. It is getting more and more important today. Almost all the countries of the world have given some priority to the development of tourism in their own country by allocating and investing more money in this sector. All the countries of the world including Nepal have accepted tourism industry as a major source of earning foreign currencies along with a generation of new employment opportunities. Nepal open its doors for tourism in 1962. Therefore it is very much in the initial stage. Tourism in Gulmi, Resunga Region date back very long. It goes back to the *tretayuga* mythologically but historically it dates back to 2011 B.S.

From the earlier discussion it is evident that Resunga Region has high tourism potential. The spectacular Himalayas ( Dhaulagiri and Annapurna range ) with lofty peaks, picturesque landscape, wide diversity of flora and fauna, pleasant summer climate, the natural parks and garden, natural, cultural and religious heritage of Resunga are the excellent center of attraction for tourist. The age old Hawankunda ( ever-burning fire place) and temples, inchanting festivals and many curious and diverse customs and traditions are other attraction for tourist. Hence Resunga Region provide a wide spectrum of tourists' interests Ranging from sight seeing, rock climbing, researches, cultural trips, pilgrimage, ecotourism and several others.

It is noted that a total of 526705 tourist visited Nepal during 2007 representing an increase of 37.2 % over previous year. The highest number of arrivals for 2007 was from India comprising 96,010 ( 18.2 %) of total. This percentage however represents Indian tourist arriving in Nepal by air only.

Indian tourist are the potential tourist that can visit Resunga Region during the summer session. The tourist visiting Lumbini during summer session are sure to visit Resunga Region to avoid the extreme heat of the tarai and enjoy natural cool of the Resunga Hill. The largest number of tourist visit Nepal for recreational purposes and adventure. Both types of tourist can be overjoyed in the Resunga Region. Briefly the conclusion of the study is presented as follows:

- The status of tourism in Resunga Region and its surrounding vicinities having tourism potentials is almost absent with the exception of domestic visitors on certain occasion.
- The experience and the present research on tourism in the Resunga Region show that the local people in the area have not yet started tourism in real terms. More specially, tourism has not been considered as a means for socio-economic development and poverty reduction in the area. The region lacks of tourism infrastructure, promotion, tourism facilities, well plan and so forth. The scenario prompted a call for local efforts for preparation of tourism development master plan with detailed phase-wise programmes in the form action plan to be carried out with the support of the national and local government, local community people, local non-government organisations, bilateral and multilateral donor organization.
- The study involving the field study and interaction programmes with various stakeholders in the region has shown that the study

area has a great potential for tourism development. The initiatives for tourism development in the Resunga Region reveals that tourism would be a major economic source that supports socio-cultural and environmental conservation and more significantly reduces the level of poverty in the region.

As in the case of negative and positive impacts of any development, tourism development would experience similar effects in the Resunga Region and its surrounding vicinities. The destination, therefore, needs some models of tourism development and phase-wise action, including monitoring framework. In order to make tourism sustainable in the study area, it should be initiated with due consideration of monitoring and evaluating framework for potential tourism impacts on society, culture and environment with tying up tourism with local production.

The majority of the local people participating in the interactions are in the opinion of facing problems for tourism development in the study area if the existing inexorable violence and the political instability in the country that have affected all aspects of Nepalese life would continue. The study team hopes that the situation may come to an end.

- The tourism feasibility study and preparation of the Master Plan for the Resunga and its potential surrounding vicinity is based on a number of Key socio-economic and environmental considerations, including human, man-made and natural resources for tourism development. The study has focused on establishing the Resunga Region as a unique culture and natural tourist destination while conserving the natural and cultural heritage, and reducing poverty in the area. However, an appropriate institutional arrangement for programme implementation is indispensable. The proposed institutional models for carrying out the RTDMP would be workable.

- The implementation of Resunga Tourism Development Master plan would encompass many aspects of a tourism development model and includes the interest and expectations of delivers range of individuals and groups living in the village settlements within the Resunga Region. Such tourism development model would ensure benefits to a wider range of stakeholders involved.
- On the basic of the above analysis the study has made the following conclusions, the people in the Resunga Region are marked for hospitality, the region is full of potential resources which need to be further exploited and the tourist destination must be equipped with modern facilities preserving the natural beauty. The histry of tourism in Resunga Region is relatively short. It began around 2011 and the real modern history of Resunga Region began in around 2042 when a committee was formed for the conservation of Resunga Region then 2062 a government board was formed for the conservation and development of Ruru and Resunga Region.
- The Resunga Region comprises an area of about 21066.35 Hectares with Resunga Forest.
- The increasing interest of local people, social leaders, political leaders and civil society on tourism development of Resunga Region and increasing number of tourists.
- A substantial part of Resunga is covered by watershed that supplies water for drinking and irrigation to 100000 people. The employment opportunity has significantly increased in the recent days.
- The majority of the tourist

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Resunga is not only a shrine, but also a destination of tourism. In this context, I would like to advice/recommend the following points to the concerned authorities for the welfare and development of this area.

- a. Launching programs in preserving Resunga's religious, historical, spiritual and archaeological glory for posterity.
- b. Funds or trusts functioning at this region should be handed over to Resunga Welfare Committee (RWC).
- c. The idol of the main Goddess has to be placed on a torana (a gateway leading to a temple) decorated with an artistic design lavishly gilded with brass, metal, arts and crafts based on Vedic philosophy. The statue of a vehicle of gods and goddess should be kept out of the sanctum, but in the premises of the temple.
- d. A profound research and propagation of such historical, spiritual, religious and archaeological monuments, edifices and assets of Resunga region has to be carried out in a scientific way in preserving/protecting them by writing literature and publishing them for propagation.
- e. A research base brochure (prospectus) related to history, culture, religion and archeology of Resunga has to be published immediately.
- f. A center of Yoga and meditation handled by the experts has to be founded at Vishnupaduka area.
- g. Constructing a Buddha-stupa (monastery) at Vishnupaduka region.
- h. Resunga is a holyland. Convention or seminar halls, Yoga centers, dharmasala(inns), guesthouses, rooms for spiritual, etc. should be constructed.
- i. Establishment of a Vedic school at Resunga is a must to keep its glorious history alive.

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