

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a beautiful country with snow-capped mountains and green valley, situated in the lap of Himalaya. Nepal is located in between 26°22" North to 30°27" North and longitude 80°04' East to 88°12' East and elevation ranges from 90 to 8848m. The country is bordering between the two countries. India in east; south and west and China in north (GON, 2004 : 2). It is a country of numerous and diverse village with in a small range having three different ecological range. It covers an area of 147181sq.km. within 885km east.-west average length and 193km south-north average width. Its total population is 23151423 out of them 85.84 percent is living in rural areas and 31 percent of them are under poverty line (GON 2006).

This small country Nepal is very rich in natural, cultural and historical assets and ethnical and cultural diversity. Nepal has many more beautiful types of scenery like bio-diversity, lake, white river, green forest, mountain waterfall, gorge cave, etc. There is diversity in language and culture alive people harmony and unity, people friendly with smiling faces. Nepal has became known to outside world as a country of Mt. Everest and the birth place of Lord Buddha which is gradually gained popularity among foreign visitors. Various traveler and writers have described Nepal is a country in the following way: 'Living cultural museum', 'Living Goddess', 'City of Golden Pagodas', 'Roof of the world', 'Birth place of Buddha', 'Himalayan pilgrims', 'Abode of Shiva', 'Non-stop festivals', 'Wild dream of Kew', 'Nature amphitheatre', 'Land of heritage' and 'Eco-tourism' (TGDB, 2004 : 90).

Tourism as the temporary movement to destination outside their normal home and workplace the activities undertaken during the stay and facilities created to carter for needs of tourist (Chris, et al 1996 :

17, Kunwar, 1997: 9). This model conveys the essential elements of tourism activities. Tourism arises out of a movement of people and their stay in various destinations. There are two elements in tourism and the journey to destination and the stay at the destination. The movement to destination is in temporary and short term in charter, the intention is to return home with a few days, weeks or month. Destination is visited for purpose other than taking permanent residence or employment(Chris,1996:17). It has been argued that tourism is essential for leisure and pleasure motivated by pull and push factors also described as man's nature of seeking and escaping (Modi, 2001 : 13).

Chris(1996) describes three categories of tourism as first leisure and recreation including recreation, health, active sports, leisure and holidays purpose. Second business and professional including meeting, mission, incentive travel, business and lastly other tourism purpose including studies, health, transit and various (Chris et al 1994 : 18). Consequently most successful tourist package combine a number of different interest sports, wildlife, local customs, historical site, spectacular, scenes, food and dancing and most of all, water, sea, lakes, rivers, swimming pools and water falls have high creation value particularly for domestic tourism (Ibid: 21).

Modi (2001) cited (Jafari 1983) that definition of tourism as the study of man away from usual habitat of the industry which responds to need and the impact that both he had and industry have on the hosts socio-cultural, economical and physical environment (Modi, 2001 : 41). Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-resident so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity (Burkitt and Medlik 1988 : 41). Tourism arise from a movement of people, tourism includes, journey to destination, stay and activities at that destination which is out side of the normal place of residence and work. So that tourism give rise to activities which are distinct form of

the residence through which travel and stay. The movement to destination is of temporary short term character with intention to return within a few days or month. Destination are visited for purpose other than taking up permanent or employment remunerated form with the places visited (Ibid 42).

The features of the rural communities are : agriculture, allied profession, livelihood closer to natural environment, smallness in size, everyday life very closer to natural occupation, homogeneity of life, people are bound not only for occupation, but it also bound by common traditions, customs, belief, rituals, norms, values, heritages, very little social mobility, no external forces other than physical environment, income based on the natural resources which are sustain their life, both economical and social security of all, is therefore responsibility (Setty, 1991 : 20).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Tourism is one of the foremost economic activities around the world, is an agent of change and dynamic in nature. Nepal is a country with enough tourism resources. There are several attractions which are potential for the tourism development bringing foreign currency in national economy. For instance, beautiful and historic place in the world for majestic snowy Himalayan, beautiful lakes and rivers, panorama landscape and famous National Parks and reserves with verity of rare flora and fauna. Unity in diversity is unique aspect of Nepali society, around eleven major language and seventy dilates are found in the society (Census, 2001), Nepal is a cultural museum. Although there are several attraction and scenic beauty mountain in Nepal there is no expected tourism transformation in the country is a problem of the study.

Most of the regions of the country cover by mountain and hill. In this situation mountaineering development is significant for the development of nation. The census report 2001 shows that 85.80

percent of the people, out of total population live in rural areas. Most of the population are live in rural, among them more than 71 percent are engaged in agriculture, thus development of the rural area leads to development of the nation(ADB,2005). Population mobility can brings change; development is not possible without mobility of local people i.e. development is not possibility without participation of local people. But productive people of the rural areas are out migrate either to urban areas or to foreign country for their occupation and employment which is a problem of the study. Lack of awareness and value identification we loss our belief, customs, traditions. Cultural heritage are the civilization of past and windows of the future. Preservation and conservation of the cultural, historical and natural environment is essential for the sustainable development. But nowadays these assets are going to be damage which is a problem of the study. The main problems of the study are summarized as follows:

- a. What is the socio-cultural situation of the Study Area ?
- b. Is Study Area potential for rural tourism development ?
- c. Is tourism development of the Study Area sustainable ?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this present study are as follows:

- a. To introduce the geographical location of the study area.
- b. To assess the socio cultural status of the study area for tourism development.
- c. To explore the natural, cultural, and historical assets of the study area for tourism.
- d. To assess the tourism impact on the study area.

1.4. Rational of the Study

Nepal has been recognized as an ideal tourism destination for the nature lovers in particular. Her towering mountain with magnificent

snow-capped peaks, fast flowering Himalayan rivers, and fascinating middle hills, landscape, lush green valley and the terrain plains, rich flora and faunal diversity plus the well defined seasons yet overall mild climate all conjure up an unforgettable picture for the visitors to experience and take back with them. Tourism development in Nepal is largely dependent with expanding linkage between nature conservation (TGDB, 2004 : 7).

The rural tourism plays great role for the development of mountain village. Rural people of Nepal out migrate for their occupation and employment. They could not achieve national goal without mobilizing of rural productive group. Tourism is foremost economy change all over the world. Rural tourism is relatively new concept in the field of tourism which can bring change to rural life standard and farm, but it may also bring negative impact in any destination area. Human resources are powerful and potential sources for development they can bring change. Labors migration has been important source of the livelihood for mountain people in Nepal as elsewhere this revenue will expand further with the decline in substance agriculture. As an expositive of natural grandeur mountain area have much potential for tourism activities (Gurung,2005:134). The main issue of watershed area management thus involvement of the activities of local people (Paul, 1987 : 219).In this background to develop the study area as protected area and rural development through tourism development this study is significant.

Tourism brings both positive and negative impact on society and culture. Mobility which is prerequisite of tourism (Modi, 2001 : 45) is necessary for contact of different culture and society. That mobility brings change as well as population growth of the destination. The growth of population influence the consumption patterns and associated economic activities is placing great stress as the earths environment on the environment have led to land degradation (Champain, et al 2000 : 17). As the result of population growth,

farming, logging, construction, overgrazing by livestock, off road vehicle, deliberate burning of vegetation, and other activities that destroyed plant cover alive soil vulnerable to erosion, which makes water pollutant and the destruction of natural lake and pond (Miller, 2002 : 223), this kind of problem above mentioned also found on river, ponds, and lakes of Nepal. Similarly Phewa Lake is also not far from these above mentioned problems. Different reports show so. In this background this study is significant for the sustainable rural tourism development on the study area. At last this study will help to know and provide essential information for the problem solving and guideline to the related area.

CHAPTER II METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

Research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to the research question. It includes the method to be used to gather and analyze data (Kerlinger 2007 : 300). For the fulfillment of the study researcher had employed purposive sampling to select the study area and filled up questionnaire at same manner. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative and qualitative information about the study area. Limited number of respondents was taken for questionnaire for the primary data collection and other required information. The primary qualitative data was collected by field visit of the study area. The analysis of study is exploratory as well as descriptive form.

2.2 Selection of the Study Area

In every educational, behavior and social research selection of the study area is an important task for researcher. The study area was selected by the purposive sampling design in this study. The study area situated in Phewa Lake watershed area consist six VDC (Bhadure-Tamagi, Chapakot, Dhikurpokhari Kaskikot, Pumdi-Bhumdikot and Sarangkot) and Ward No. Six and Ward No. Seven of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan city of Kaski District. Among above mentioned VDC the researcher had chosen two VDCs (Kaskikot and Sarangkot) of Kaski district for the study area with purposive sampling. The Base of purposive sampling are as follows:

- a) There were several research being done about the tourism of Pokhara.
- b) Panchase Rural Development Master Plan include other four VDCs beside the study area.
- c) The study area situated on the same mountain (Hill).

- d) The assumption that there should be equal responsibility of the people for the sustainable development of the same region.

2.3 Nature of Data

Every scientific study aims to present the most reliable factual and exact finding in order to make objective delimitation of the problem under the study. The exact and factual conclusion of any scientific research basically depends up on the data gathering through various sources. In the present study the main objective is to explore the historical, cultural, religious, and natural resources of the study area as well as to assess the tourism impact on the study area. In this research researcher was used both primary and secondary data.

2.3.1 Primary Data Collection

2.3.1.1 Field Study/Observation

On the process of primary data collection field study/ observation of field was taken as one of the most powerful methods for observation of natural setting which provide authentic data from the field. On field visit researcher himself was filled up a standard check list adopted from the "Checklist for potential of tourism protect area" (Chris 1996: 17). For impact analysis of tourism researcher was used Environment Impact Analysis (EIA) model to test the impact of environment on study area for details information about check list see Appendix-3 and for EIA model see Appendix -4 .

2.3.1.2 Interview

Another tool for data collection was structured interview schedule. That schedule was constructed with the help of previous study on related area, observation of field, research supervisor and experts of tourism thus it need not to test validity of the schedule. There are forty five question are including to find different aspect of the study area. That schedule present in Appendix-1. The researcher him self visited 80 respondents of the study area and filled up the

schedule in three weeks. At first the question of the schedule construct in Nepali language which is the local language then question are translated into English language. Among the 80 respondents forty were chosen from Kaskikot and forty from Sarangkot VDC. In this sample all types of respondents were chosen such as sex, caste ,age etc. The detail information of the respondents is present in chapter five of the analysis and interpretation of data and the simple information is present in Appendix -2.

2.3.2 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was obtained through various reports, books, journal, research (both published and unpublished) related articles, email and internet, district profiles, VDCs profiles census reports, forest reports, educational reports tourism reports etc.

2.4 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis means the categorizing, ordering manipulating and summarizing of data to obtain the answer of the research question. The purpose of analysis is to reduce data into intelligible and interpretable form (Kerlinger, 2009 : 134) . Interpretation takes the results of analysis make reference pertinent to the research relations studied drawn conclusion about their relation (Ibid, 134).

Data were collected from above mentions procedure then data were categorized and tabulated according as objective of present study and presented in appropriate table, chart, figure etc. These tabulated data and information were in manner process and in descriptive way with related information related to population size, ethnic group, age structure, occupation, literacy status, main settlement, cultural, historical and natural site, flora and fauna etc. of the study area.

2.5 Definition of Term

Watershed Area: Phewa Lake watershed area of Kaski District

Study Area : Kaskikot VDC and Sarangkot VDC of Kaski district

2.6 Limitation of the Study

This research on tourism in a particular place may be done covering various aspect such as environmental socio-cultural and historical aspect etc. But this study is inform of multi project scope has been limited in the following aspect.

- It would have been better to examine the geographical location, natural, historical and cultural resource potential for tourism development.
 - It would have been to examine the impact of tourism in study area.
 - Lastly as the study has covered only two VDC Kaskikot and Sarangkot, the conclusion, finding, recommendation of this study may not be exactly applicable for other areas implication of this study may be applicable only those area having closed similar with this study area.
- 1 This study focus on the rural tourism potential of the study area.
 2. This study focus on the sustainable tourism development of the study area.
 3. This study was applied as similar constraint for generalization.

Like other research, this research for M.A. dissertation, this is not free from its limitation. This study confines on to explore the socio-cultural, historical, natural and religious assets of the study area.

2.7 Organization of the Study

This research report consist of the main body of the report including, table of content, text, charts, tables, maps, photos, selected

references, appendixes. The study has seven chapters as following manner.

- 1 Introduction Chapter
- 2 Methodology
- 3 Tourism Potential in Nepal
- 4 Brief Introduction to Study Area
- 5 Analysis and Interpretation of Data
- 6 Summary , Finding , Conclusion and Recommendation of Study

2.8 Review of Related Literature

2.8.1 Introduction

Literature are the past knowledge about any study. It helps the researcher to find, what is already known , what other have attempt to find out ,what method of attack have been promising or disappointing etc. It also provides ideas, theories, explanations, method of research that have provided to be sterile. There are many studies on the field of tourism. Some Journal, Research and Books are going to be reviewed as available in here .

McNeely (et al 1994) developed a manual entitled “Guideline: Development of the National Parks and Protected Area for Tourism”. It describes in many countries tourism plays a major role in the establishment of protected area and an areas "tourist potential" is an important factors. Most successful tourist package combine a number of different interests sport, wildlife, local customs, historical sites spectacular scenes, foods and dancing and most of all water, the sea, lakes, rivers, swimming pools, and waterfalls. All have high recreation value particularly for domestics tourism (McNeely, 1994 : 2). In recent trend growing numbers of people from the more development countries

are showing an interest in specialized tours that are oriented towards 'exotic', natural and cultural features found mainly in developing countries like Nepal (Ibid, 15). This literature provides knowledge about potential attraction, sustainable development, analysis of impact of tourism etc.

Chris (1996) wrote a book entitled "Educating ,the Education in Tourism a Manual of Tourism and Hospitality Education". It defines tourism as the temporary movement to destination outside their normal home and workplace the activities undertaken during the stay and facilities created to carter for needs of tourist (Chris, et al 1996 : 17).The three Categorize of tourism are leisure and recreation; business and professional ; and studies and other purpose. This literature provide concept, meaning and definition of the tourism.

Kunwar (1997) writes a book entitled "Tourism and Development Science and Industry Interface". He cited (Grefe,1993) to define there are three possible ways of understanding the term "rural tourism". First rural tourism understood as staying with local resident in rural area. Second is rural tourism associates a particular form of accommodation with possibility of under taking specific activities, third types is holidays based in principle on being house on farm. An organized around activities connected with farm (Kunwar, 1997: 121).This literature provide knowledge about rural tourism , tourism development approach etc.

Razt and Puckzo(1998) carried out a research entitled "Rural Tourism and Sustainable Tourism Development". This research describes rural tourism needs to establish an overall policy for rural development. Such policy would lay out long term vision and direction for rural tourism for the future. Rural tourism is regarded as part of "rural development" and "sustainable development" Rural development is affected by many factors including economic development humanitarian attitudes, environment, social values and knowledge. Proper plan for inducing economic potential use, unique genetic

capital, ecotourism, cooperation to overcome inaccessibility and protect, and enduring access to broader area being measure cause of sustainable development (Ratz, and Puczko, 1998 : h).

Beun and Lamichhane (1999) conducted a research work entitled "Feasibility Study on Tourism: Nawalparasi Hills ". Rural tourism is defined as involvement of local communities, in this type of tourism, the economic benefits for local communities and minimizing of negative social-cultural, environmental impact of the society (Beun and Lamichhane, 1999 : 1).This literature provide idea about analysis potential attractions of the study area.

Modi(2001) writes a book entitled "Tourism and Society: Cross Cultural Perspective". She wrote that multiple origin destination models stress that tourism ought to be consider today as collection of distinctive trails, spiritual and material, intellectual and affective which are characteristics of a society or social groups (Modi, 2001 : 41).This literature helps to analysis of the impact of the tourism on the study area.

Kunwar (2002) carried out a research entitled "Anthropology of Tourism: A Case Study of Chitwan Sauraha". He described tourism development has significant impact on all factors of economic, social-culture and physical structure of the study area, it also brings strong and visible life style, their dress, food habit, mercy making style and brings something newness and uniqueness in the destination area (Kunwar 2002 :105). This study provide idea about analysis of the impact of the tourism of the study area.

Ghimire(2002) writes a book entitled "Travel and Tourism An Introduction". He described, traveling is a human characteristics since beginning of the human civilization. The motivation of traveling in present is something different from what is at the beginning of human civilization. Attraction to those elements which determine the choice of the tourist and facilities accessibility and amenities are important

component of the tourism destination (Ghimire, 2002 : 44). This literature provide concept of tourism.

TGBD(2005) conducted a research entitled "Panchase Rural Tourism Master Plan". Which described rural tourism is ecotourism which includes traveling to relatively undisturbed natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals as well any cultural aspect found in the rural areas (TGBD 2005, 2). Rural tourism may be considered as tourism which provides visitors with various opportunities for the recreation and hospitality services through diverse action in village community. The first glance the tourism which takes place in the countryside is rural tourism. Rural tourism has been practiced as a means for rural economic development where individuals start up small tourism entrepreneurship (Ibid:7.). This literature provide idea about rural tourism, method of presenting data and analysis both in quantitative and descriptive form. It also gives idea about analysis of the socio cultural impacts environmental impacts and rural tourism development.

2.8.2 Literature Related to Study Area.

Yamatya (2000) carried out a research entitled "Problem and Prospect Tourism in Rural areas of Nepal : A Case Study of Sarangkot VDC of Kaski District." He concluded that there were poor infrastructure, poor facilities, lack of social awareness, institutional weakness, low economic benefit on the area as the problem of that area with taking sample of 120 household out of 1050 household and his analysis procedure is statistical as well as researcher briefly explained the beauty-ness, cultural and religious characteristics of that village.

Lamichhane (2000) did a research entitled "Phewa Lake Watershed area : A Studies on Settlement and Environment Appraisal" which includes a lot of information about the watershed area. He noted

that the sediment sample taken from the proximity of Harpan Khola have enlightened that 139553.13 metric tons sediment-displaces 180614.13 cubic meter of water of lake every year. If the follow of the sediment continues the lake will be converted into the lacustrine plains with in 287 years. (Lamichhane, 2000 : 126).

Nepali (2000) did a research entitled "The Social Cultural and Economical Aspect of Disadvantage Ethnic Group of Kaskikot VDC of Kaski District" (in Nepali) which inform geographical features, socio-economical status of the disadvantage group of that VDC, beside that information this study silent about the rural tourism as well as tourism of the study area.

Subedi (2062) writes a book entitled "History of Kaski State" (in Nepali) explaining about the history and historical place of the study area. Although this book gives a lot of information about the study area remains silent about the tourism of the study area.

Kaskikot itself a tourism place. At the top hill of the Kaskikot, it can be viewed the Phewa Lake, Pokhara valley on the east, Panchase green forest on the south, similarly panoramic scenic beauty of the Dhaulagiri. Machhapuchre and Annapurna Himalaya. (Paude,2002 : 65). The temple of Kaskikot had been place of the Shah King of Medieval period. So Department of Archaeology should give attention about it. (Ibid, 65). Further more, Paudel (2002) recommends that it should be increased the local peoples' participation and awareness towards conservation and presentation for the religious and historical assets of Kaskikot.

The literature related to study area help to provide different knowledge about the study area for e.g. geographical location, socio cultural structure, environmental condition of Phewa Lake Watershed Area religious and historical aspect of the study area etc.

CHAPTER III

TOURISM POTENTIAL IN NEPAL

3.1 Tourism

Tourism is defined as the activities of the people traveling to and staying in a place outside their usual environment for no more than one year for leisure, business, and other purpose not related to an activity remunerated from the place visited. In the past tourism focused on characteristics of visit and visitor but now there growing awareness of the direct, indirect and induced effects of tourism on employments value added ,personal income government income and the like(World Bank 2005,P 369). Tourism as the temporary movement to destination outside their normal home and workplace the activities undertaken during the stay and facilities created to cater for needs of tourist (Chris, et al 1996 : 17)

Modi(2001) defined tourism as the stay of man apart from their usual habitat. She cited(Cohen1984) that about sociology of tourism to identify eight main sociological perspective on tourism. Tourism as commercialized hospitality, tourism as democratized travel, tourism as modern leisure activities, tourism as modern variety of traditional pilgrims, tourism as impression of basic cultural theme, tourism as an acculturative process, tourism as a type of ethnic relation and tourism as a form of neo-colonialism.

3.2 Rural Tourism

Rural tourism includes range of activities, services, and amenities provided by farmer rural people that attracts to tourist their area in order to generate extra income for their business. It also includes special area of interest on nature holidays in rural area and residential tourism. Service include besides accommodation events festivities out door recreation production and sale of handicraft and agricultural products etc. (Ratz, and Puczko, 1998: h).

Rural tourism is the involvement of the local community. In this type of tourism, the economic benefits for community and minimization of negative socio-cultural and environmental impact should be included in the concept (Beun and Lamichhane 1999: 1). A tourism resource is defined as natural, cultural and socio-economic resources that has the potential to attract tourist or is a tourist attraction already. A unique resource is a tourism resources that has such unique authentic or outstanding features that it has the potential to attraction or attracts tourists from their own characteristics (Ibid, 3).

Rural tourism is relatively new phenomenon which means tourism development in local setting at the stage of rural belief, values, norms, customs, religious practices, their daily home practice, family relation, agricultural practices etc. Which makes their own world and a kind of circuit where people round around, create new interest to recreation and leisure in natural environment. In the case all these practices are not destroyed by any recreation and keep it sustainable development. Sustainable development defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. Federation of Nature and National Parks (FNNP) defines sustainable tourism as all forms of the tourism development, management and activity that maintain the environment, social, and economical integrity and well being of natural built, and cultural resources perpetuity (Ratz and Puczko 1998 : h).

There are three central contact between agriculture and tourism labor market, land market and development of spatial infrastructures (Paul, 1987 : 39) tourism potential sources of environment employment, but keep it sustainability's gathering baseline information, create new opportunities for poverty elevation, to manage the watershed, mountain forest and natural and cultural environment and assets (Ordermatt, 2004: 338). Rural tourism means sustainable tourism development. It requires tourist staying in new village in remote area and learning about the village way of life which includes provision

of local style accommodation, locally produced food items on tourist means and origination of tourist participation in village activities.

Kunwar (1997) cited (Lane 1993) stating that the rural is as characterized population density and size of settlements, land use and economy, and dominance of agriculture and forest, traditional social structure and issues of community identity and heritage. Rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity it is not just farmed based tourism but, it also includes farm based holidays and ecotourism, walking, climbing, riding holidays, adventure, sports, and health tourism, hunting, riding, and angling, educational travel and art as well as heritage tourism and in some areas ethic tourism (Kunwar 1997:118)

Village tourism define small is comfortable and comfort in size. Tourism village and village tourism can be real tourism industry. This is the top business activity in the world (Pradhanang, 2002: 1). Nepal, being the country of Everest village can develop village tourism in its own designated style and originality. Agriculture is a part of every one's life, food we eat, clothes we wear, medicines we use, and homes we live all are gain from agriculture. But many more people becoming further escaped their attention from agriculture. In this situation agriculture is effective tools for recreation and education to the public to show how agriculture affect our economic and society.

Sustainable development as the way to raise living standards to allow people to reach their human potential, to enjoy lives of dignity and to ensure the welfares of present and future generation. So rural tourism is a kind of sustainable tourism .Caused little or no harmful impact and generates increasing benefits to rural areas in terms of rural productivity, employment, improved distribution of wealth conservation of the rural environment and culture, local people's involvement and a suitable way of adopting traditional beliefs and values to modern times (Village 1997.ha). Five tourism themes which compared with rural tourism are Natural tourism, cultural tourism, eco-tourism, village based tourism and agro-tourism.

The priority of development should be improvement in human well-being, poverty reduction, and increased literacy and reduced hunger, diseases and inequality. These goal can not achieved unless environmental sustainability is the baseline, moreover economic, social cultural or institutional sustainability's are also important in achieving sustainable development (Banskota and Sharma, 1998 : 5). Three main function of mountain forest are productive, protective, and the cultural amenity. Sustainable mountain forest management is considered as a key to development of upland (Ordermatt, 2004: 238). The major four threat to highland are unplanned infrastructures to increase accessibility, mass tourism oriented development, construction of second home without legal basis, and festivals losing their traditional substance (Ozden, 2004: 304) are problem of the sustainable development. Increased human population has resulted increased demands for natural resources leading to services depletion especially deforestation (Ali and Benjamin, 2004: 321). Tourism developments bring both positive and negative changes in culture and Society. As positive impact rural tourism always encourage better use of available resources like land, capital, natural and cultural attraction. That bring socio-economic change and contributes to heritage protection and conservation of the rural people. It increase their change to learn about other culture. As negative impact tourism in rural area change or damage the rural landscape and natural and cultural values of a given region, rearrange social stratification, put addition their rhythm of the local community, change privacy or result in the inauthentic, presentation of local customs and traditional adopted tourist culture (Ratz, and Puczko, 1998: h).

For the sustainable development of any destination it should be well manage the natural and cultural assets that fulfill the needs of the future generation. Sustainable is that quality where all kinds of negative impact are controlled and making substance alive.

International Center for Integrated mountaineering Development (ICIMOD) has described tourism as sustainable, if following characteristics holds in any destination:

- Tourism contributes to maintenance and improves of biological resources and their diversity.
- It ensure the preservation of culture and values of people and strength community identity.
- A process is set in motion in which the benefits of tourism are broadly shared and in a wider participation in decision making related to development and management of natural resources is promoted.
- Economically efficient, position backward and forward linkages among activities are increased to relive the pressure on fragile resources and contribute to improvements in the quality of life of the population.
- Resources are managed in ways which not only support present needs but also support the needs and aspiration of future generation then the presumption is that tourism is sustainable.

In case of planning of Nepal, rural tourism has included only ninth Five Year Plan. However in order to ensure the integrated and intensive community development through tourism by reducing the level of poverty to great extent which covering natural environment and culture in rural communities is still to come to each annual as well periodic plans (TGDB). NPC has been included tourism from first five year plan. Cultural and natural conservation tourism promotion related organization was given priority from the Seventh Five Year Plan. But fifth Five Year Plan was predominant plan for tourism development in Nepal. In this period tourism master plan was established in 1972 A.D. Then seventh Five Year Plan emphasized on local production to reduce increasing imports. The Ninth Five Yearly Plans concentrated

on the social natural and cultural environment of country and diversification of tourism including active involvement of private sector.

Tourism in Tenth Plan has focused on poverty alleviation by creating employment and enhancing income earning opportunities. The objectives laid down the plans are:

- Sustainable development and qualitative promotion of the tourism sector.
- Conservation and preservation of historical, cultural religious and archaeological heritage and enhancing their partial utilization.

Mountain tourism in Nepal has brought both positive change in mountain areas where it is practiced these changes manifested in nature and environment in the economy and in the social and cultural patterns of mountain people (Banskota, and Sharma, 1998: 1). Soil erosion and siltation are also becoming serious problem owing to both natural process and man-made activities; Phewa Lake becomes important as provides the driving force for economic growth in the area. Social sustainability is social capital i.e. new relation between individual to facilitate collective action and mutual trust which is essential when common property resources involved (Ibid, 40 - 42).

Tourism requires infrastructure, transportation and other facilities. Tourism activities such as trekking and camping have caused environmental pollution, cause of distortion, from unhygienic disposal of human waste, discharge of Sewerage influent into water resources and littering. On the other hand tourism has potential to create beneficial effect on the environment by contributing to environmental values, finance protection of nature and increase their economic importance then protection and conservation of natural assets. When it brings people into closer contact with nature and the environment, tourism can cause deforestation air emissions, noise, solid waste, littering, sewage, oil and chemical etc. Without strict regulation on appropriate land use high rise building such as tourist have resulted in

congestion and spoiled much of the local, scenery as socio-cultural impacts traditional joint family changes into nuclear family, traditional houses replaced by modern housing; the agriculture which is being up season of traditional life is replaced by and become secondary. The higher standards of living in urban tourist destination have caused emigration from nearby rural neighbors resulting changes in the demographic structure.

3.3 Tourism Potentiality in Nepal

Nepal is a small country, but within a short distance one will find different environment patterns, religions, culture languages, races, and festivals. Nepal is a garden of different ethnic groups. People live with various interesting cultures. There are 101 ethnic groups, 11 major languages and with 92 dialects (Census2001). One of them is the Gurung which is culturally rich.

The mystery filled with art and cultural specialties, the natural splendors, the challenge of the snowy heights of the Himalayas and the lure of the peaceful hidden valleys of Nepal are becoming a source of special fascination for many countries of the world (Pradhan, 1979).

Nepal's spectacular natural environment - its landscape, mountains, rivers, lakes, fauna and flora, as well as its cultural environment, ethnicity, social customs, religions, temples and monasteries - are major tourist pulling factors. Natural and cultural resources are valuable to all kinds of development, including tourism. Any decline in these attractions as a result of mismanagement or exploitation of these resources will severely affect tourism growth and may actually reduce the number of tourists visiting the sites (McEachern, et al, 1995). These are the things to be considered in our context.

Tourism can be a mean to develop certain areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. This is especially true in developing countries like Nepal where tourism is important for the economic

development to increase much needed foreign exchange earnings for other development work, to provide incentives to the local people, to increase their production level on a sustainable basis, to raise the demand for locally produced goods and services and to improve the conditions and welfare of the people through creating off-farm opportunities in those areas where other forms of development are not feasible. Conservation, development and the cooperative efforts of people are the main components of a holistic approach to sustainable development (McEachern, et al, 1995).

Broadly three richly varied zones makeup remote and picturesque Nepal: the Southern Lowlands, the Midlands or Middle Hills and the Great Himalayas stretching north. Within a short distance of 150 miles, the land comprises an altitudinal range exceeding 28000 feet. It is this geographical phenomenon described best as "the stair steps to the sky" that has brought about a wide spectrum of natural and cultural features of almost unique variety. (NTMP, 1972)

Of all geographical regions of Nepal the midlands are the most ideal for human settlement; altitude and climate provide extremely favorable conditions for almost any kind of agricultural production. Thus, the land is extensively cultivated and the prevailing terrace cultivation represents the most common feature of the landscape (NTMP, 1972).

Nepal's bio-diversity is a reflection of physic-graphic, climatologically and wide altitudinal variations. Forests are an integral part of biodiversity. There are all over 5000 species of vascular plants, including over 245 species of endemic and 700 species of medicinal plants (Kunwar, 1997). All of these aspects prove to be potential for the tourism development in Nepal.

Tourism is about people traveling for creation, vacation, to learn about new culture, and to experience warmth of new environment. Nepal has a wide horizon and scope for tourism development and

tourists with heterogeneous interests can visit and fulfill their desires. Nepal possesses tremendous potentialities for tourism development. It has immensely diverse and undulating topography, varied climate and mix of people that contribute to produce a magical attraction for the outsiders. Nepal can provide many attractions like sight seeing, jungle safari, trekking, mountaineering, mountain biking, white water rafting, fishing, sport, sharing the real happy and joyful life pattern of simple and friendly ethnic peoples for the nature lovers and pleasure seekers. Analysis of the purpose of tourists visits to Nepal reveals the majority of tourists come to Nepal for pleasure, trekking and mountaineering. During 2000, 56.6 percent tourists came for pleasure and 23.2 percent for trekking and mountaineering (MOF, 2002: 115). Most of the tourists (48.4%) come from Asian countries and others especially from Europe, North America and Australia.

Because of higher potentiality of tourism development, we can take tourism as a new form of industry and earn foreign currency by providing accommodation, amenities, information and services. It is a great source of income. Tourism can be a powerful engine for economic growth and national development if we properly manage it. Tourism contributes 3.8 percent of the GDP of the nation and 20 percent of the total foreign currency earnings (GON, 1998).

It has been calculated that so far average tourist stay in Nepal is of twelve days. But it can be extended further through opening special local tourism sites. In Nepal tourism mostly involved traveling to relatively undisturbed natural area with specific objectives of admiring studying and enjoying the landscape. Its wild plants and animal as well as cultural features in this area (WTO, 1994), Nepal's combination of world class cultural and natural attraction is well suited for international tourism (NTB, 2001).

Nepal is considered to be all equipped to provide the kind of amenities that mars tourists except nor does it. Other kind of sun and surf diversion that enclave resorts provide for the tourist else where in

the tropical world. Recognizing its limitations for conventional mass tourism, the country tourism industry seeks to attract others types of tourist. Pleasure seeking visitors to Nepal still dominate the tourist arrivals but each year tourist come to Nepal participate in more daring forms of tourism. Mountain trekking is the most important activities followed by wild life viewing animal's parks, white water rafting on Nepal's rural areas and to define entirely new-socio-economic agendas for the country (Surick, 1992).

Himalaya in Nepal have given nature's gift which attracts the foreigners and become a major source of employment of local people and source of revenue to the government. In Nepal there is great possibility of tourism as there as snow-capped peaks, the gliding galleries, the farming, water fields, the glittering of the lakes and shrine, the forest range, the fascinating landscapes, beautiful animals and plants (Khakda, 2005: 96). For the rural area of Nepal tourism can be develop as to participate tourist on own tradition, festival arts, language, ethnic cultural, farming, lifestyle of rural people etc. are helpful on the other hand from rural tourism we can preserve and conserve our such aspect.

Nepal has been well accepted as one of the most fascinating countries in the world. The people rich cultural heritage, towering pagodas spectacular, Himalayas range of this country played important role in recommending Nepal as an ultimate tourism destination (p. 84). Nepal is a country of ethnic and topographical diversity, rich flora and fauna, adorned with exceptional architecture which is unmatched by any other country of the world.

Tourism potentialities is Himalayan region of Nepal which can be classified as Expedition Mountains trekking. Nepal is considered to be best country for trekking purpose. Because of the geographical setting it is possible. Alpine school, biological tour exploration study, education, bird watching pilgrimage, cultural/ethnic adventure,

geographical setting of Nepal has made it possible to operate different adventure tours like skiing, paragliding, hang gliding etc.

It contains eight mountains out of fourteen highest mountain of the world including Mt. Everest Northern part of the country is characterized by towering ice and snow range with occasional sparse valley. This part is for its extreme altitude and wild terrain. Immediately south of the Himalayas extended from East to west of Nepal are attractive mountain and hills, deep valley, white river impressive terraces, spectacular mountain view, breathtaking scenic beauty of flora and fauna etc. have made this region the most beautiful and most amazing part of the world. The hilly region with average elevation of 600m to 2500m covers about 68% land of the country and most of the inhabitants of people are in valley and hills and develop their own culture heartland of Nepal and their settlements historically and culturally importance

Nepal has been recognized as an ideal tourist destination, for nature lovers in particular. Her towering mountains, with magnificent snow capped peaks, fast flowing and gracefully winding Himalayan rivers, fascinating middle hills landscape, lush green valleys and the terrain plains, rich flora and faunal diversity plus the well defined seasons yet overall mild climate all conjure up an unforgettable picture for the visitors to experience and take back with them tourism development in Nepal is largely dependent upon expanding linkages between nature conservation and tourism (Ibid, 7).

While Nepal's rich natural heritage a large number for nature lovers, loving tourist, this country also suits for the taste of all type of the visitor. Its people and their rich colorful socio-cultural heritage are a major area of attraction for people from other part of the world. Great king Prithvi Narayan Shah in the mid 18th century defined Nepal as a garden of various racial, ethnic, religious and caste groups. Polyglot society and store house of culture and tradition. Unity in diversity in

terms of racial margin, religious harmony and cultural blending has remained Nepal's distinct identity and valuable assets.

3.4 Potential Attraction of Phewa Lake Watershed Area

In seventy-five district of Nepal, Kaski district has own special cultural, geographical, environmental features. The range of Himalaya, Annapurna, Machhepuchre, etc, Lake, Phewa, Rupa, Begnas etc. Likely Devid falls Mahendra-Cave, Gupteiswar Cave, Seti-river etc. are ornaments of Kaski as well as five different types of Museum, like International Mountaineer Museum which reflect unique symbol peace of the world. Annapurna Natural History Museum, Regional Museum Pokhara, etc. are also attraction of Pokhara, Similarly, different ethnic diversity, language, dress, cultural diversity features are in Kaski district specially there are different Temple, Vihar, Gumba, Stupa. Pure eco-diversity natural and cultural assets and environment makes Kaski district as a unique distinction of the world. The second destination after Kathmandu Valley, Pokhara is most important tourism place of the Nepal (DDC, 2058)

3.4.1 Phewa Lake Watershed Area

The Phewa lake watershed area is located in the southwestern part of Kaski district. Both urban and rural sector of this realm extend between $28^{\circ}11'39''$ and $28^{\circ}17'25''$ N latitude and between $83^{\circ}47'51''$ to $83^{\circ}59'17''$ E longitude (Lamichhane, 2000: 4). Geographically, the area is spread over six village committees (VDCS) 9Sarangkot, Kaskikot, Dhikurpokhari, Bhaduri-Tamagi, Chapakot and Pumdi-Bhumdi covering area of approximately 123sqkm (Banskota and Sharma, p 19). Most of the rural sector of the watershed area situated in the hilly area where as the urban sectors are situated in the Pokhara valley. The water-shed area covers about 123km² area with its average geographical length of seventeen km and the width in average seven km. Phewa lake itself covers about area 4.43km² (443 hectares) with its for 10.05 meter Median depth. The length of the lake is about 4km and

the width varies from 100m to 2km. The variation of the altitude is 793m (Lake level) to 2508.81m in the west at Panchase, the highest summit of watershed area (Lamichhane, 2000 : 4).

Phewa Lake is surrounded by hills on three sides (North, South and West) and by Pokhara plain on the other side in the east. Beside Panchase, Sarangkot, Kaskikot are other prominent hills situating in the north. The southern slope of the northern hills are settled as well as cultivated whereas most of the northern slopes of the southern hills are covered with natural vegetation. In hilly realm, the principal source of stream of the lake named Harpan and its tributaries have cut the deep valleys besides making water falls rapid, terraces etc. (Ibid, 8).

3.4.2 Phewa Lake

Himalayan-range glaciers lakes and pounds, diverse geo-structure, green lush forests are assets and heritage of Nepal (DDC, 2058: 60). Phewa Lake is the largest lake of the Kaski district and second largest lake of Nepal after Rara lake (Ibid, 60). Phewa Lake situated one Km south-west of the main town area at an altitude of 793msl. This lake is extended north-west to south-west for about five km. It is two km at its broadest part and 100 meter at narrowest (IUCN, 1995: 19). Phewa Lake is the most important lake of the nation. Its existence is inevitable for the sustainable development of the Pokhara valley (Lamichhane, 2000: 117).

Phewa Lake is the centred attraction and most enchanting site of the Pokhara valley. It is best suited for boating, bird watching and especially photography of the scenic mountain. The excellent setting of the lake and reflection of Mt. Annapurna and Machhepuchre something no-visitor would like to miss on boating trip.

The average depth of lake is about 8.6m and maximum depth is 19m (Banskota and Sharma, 1998: 13). Phewa Lake is an important habitat for wide variety of aquatic life and its support six floating, seven sub-merged and three emergent rooted aquatic plants species

and twenty-two different native fish species. Some migrated birds; also take refuge in this area. The area, around lake especially RaniBan, Pundi Phumdi and Panchase offer good birds watching site and are rich in flora and fauna (Ibid, 29). On the other hand TalBarahi temple is another attraction of the lake for religious tourism.

3.4.3 Peace Stupa

Nepal is a religiously harmonious country. Peace Stupa is another attraction of the watershed area which is suited on the southern hill adjoining the Phewa Lake. The Stupa has four stage of Lord Guatam Buddha; born, enlightenment, briefing knowledge and fourth death statue. Peace Stupa located at the scenic beauty, viewing Panoramic Himalayas, beauty ness of Pokhara etc.

3.4.4 Phewa-Phant and HarpanKhola

PhewaPhant named from Phewa-Lake. It is the most important for the rice-cultivation area of the watershed area. This plate on the July to October is most attractive for agro-tourism and farm-tourism. On the summer-season, Harpankhola increase its volume then it is being important for recreation and fishing. Harpankhola is the main stream of the Phewa-Lake.

3.4.5 Panchase

Panchase is the west of the watershed area. The Panchase is the highest summit point of the watershed area altitude 2508.81m. The main geographic features that would help make Panchase unique destination (TGDB 2005: 43) are:

- The terrain condition, natural (bio-physical) significance, natural resource endowment and bio-diversity, the legends, local beliefs and existence of sites of cultural and religious significance for varieties of faith in Panchase Lek and its surroundings clearly demonstrate the Panchase region as a unique region. Information communication and dissemination capturing its

natural and cultural significance within and outside the country greatly helps publicize it as unique tourist destination.

- Panchase Lekh (including Lumle) of Pokhara region is the area with highest rainfall in the country. While in winter the snow covers the top of Lekh during summer especially from mid June to September this area experiences heavy rainfall. These extreme features presents contribute to tourism development a way of increasing agricultural products and providing additional recreational activities to tourists in the region.
- Panchase is not only a highest hill among many hills in its surrounding, from the peak located between Yagyashala and Shiddha Baba temple an excellent view of sun rise and sun set can be observed. In addition, Panchase top is an area from where panoramic view of Machhapuchhre, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu ranges along with their mountain peaks can be observed when the weather is clear.
- Panchase top is such as location from where the headquarters of five districts can be seen. These headquarters include Pokhara, Kushma, Syangja, Baglung and Myagdi.
- Area and its cultural features revered both Hindu and Buddhists (More from tourism chapter).
- Panchakoshi Lake, one of Panchase's identities has its historical-cultural significance. Local people state that its water is fresh and pure and that birds carry away any tree leaves fallen on the lake. It is a lake without spring water.
- A Lekh where at least five streams have originated and each of them have carried down their own cultural and historical identity. Even the names of some of them have been associated with legends and religious personalities and/or their deeds. These five rivers include: Ratikhola, Jarekhola, Andhikhola, SharadiKhola HarpanKhola. Panchase is the upper catchments of HarpaKhola which has been the major source of Phewa Lake. In fact, eastern slope of Panchase forms continuous part of

Phewa watershed. Thus, the Panchase Lake is the life of the Fewa Lake which is the life of the increased tourism flow of Pokhara.

- Panchase's religious significance derives from the legend of Shrawan Kumar, saint Chyawan, and King Dasharath. All these legendry figures are revered in Hindu mythology. These stories and legends could be of utilized to promote pilgrimage tourism especially to those from India, Burma and Thailand.
- Natural and biophysical identity of the Panchase is especially noteworthy due to varieties of orchid, varieties of rhododendron, the pastures, species of butterflies, wildlife varieties, and endangered species. These are the special attractions of Panchase Region attracting a big number of domestic, regional and international tourists.(TGBD,2003:43)

3.4.6 Sarangkot

It is suited at 1500m height, where is fort of the former Kaski King. In early morning we can watch sun-rise. No where else in the world can enjoy such a magnificent panorama up to so close starting from Dhaulagari extreme left, the view includes Annapurna South 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Machhapuchre. (Yamatya, 2000: 93). Kulamandal (Khan) Shah was ruled Kaskikot in 14th century A.D. Kaski was one of the most powerful state among the Chaubsi states of Gandaki region (Adhikari, 2002 : 17).

3.4.7 Kaskikot

It is suited at 1787m which is the kingdom of Kaski state. On the peak of the Kaski hill there is a palace of the KMedival Kaski state. Nowadays that place is used for Gupta-Kalika temple which is most important religious palace. At that temple people pray the mother Durga-Goddess. This temple is open and pray everyday of year but there is being two festivals one is on Aswin-Suklapaksh and other on Chaitra-Suklapaksha. The other peak of Kaski is Kashap Dada. There

is a temple of lord Shiva, there is also a cave which name is Kashap-cave. According to the legend sage Kashap lived on that cave and mediated with devoted to lord Shiva then he wrote Kashap-Sangita on this hill. The name of Kaski-district is derived from this hill through Sage Kashap.

Kaskikot is not only importance historically and religiously but also important for natural attraction. Rhododendron forests on the top, view of fascinating panoramic Himalaya, scenic beauty forest are attraction of Kaskikot. Similarly on the foot of the temple there are four pounds Thulipokhari, Maula-Pokhari, Jaishi Pokhari and Khadagaun-Pokhari.

CHAPTER IV

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO STUDY AREA

Introduction

Kaski district has own special characteristics. There are different village which are naturally beauty, culturally diversified and environmentally. The study area includes two VDC of Kaski district with total area 42.68 sq. km. Most of the part of the study area in south landscape. The total population of the study area is 13152 and literacy rate is 53.7 percent. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. There is 21 ethnic / caste group are reported according to census 2001. There is good infrastructure development in study area for e.g. educational institutions, transportation, communication, health services, etc but poor condition for water facilities.

4.1 Geographical Location of the Study Area

This study area includes two VDCs Kaskikot and Sarangkot of Phewa lake watershed area which lies southern part of Kaski district of Gandaki zone; Western Development Region. The name of Kaski district carried over Kaskikot VDC of Study area. The study area location with its unique geographical, historical and cultural identity. The existing (Appendix-5) shows the geographical location of the study area. Kaskikot VDC is located $28^{\circ}14''N$ to $28^{\circ}16'N$ latitude and $83^{\circ}52'E$ to $83^{\circ}58'E$ longitude and Sarangkot VDC is located $28^{\circ}13'N$ to $28^{\circ}15''N$ latitude and $83^{\circ}55'E$ to $83^{\circ}39'E$ longitude on the north-west part of the Pokhara sub-Metropolitan city, second tourism destination of Nepal. Its elevation range from 793m to 1786m (Kashap Danda) highest summit point of the study area. The study area covered 42.68 km^2 . which occupied 2.13% area of Kaski district. Most of the part of this hill lies south landscape. North belt of this hill has hard rock and vast slide. It is surround east by Pokhara, south by Phewa lake, pumdiphumdi and Chapakot, west by Bhaudre-Tamagi, and Dhikurpokhari and north by Hemja VDC of Kaski district. In terms of ecological division study area

lies middle hills of Nepal. The minimum and maximum temperature of this area is 7°c and 30°c respectively and average rainfalls of the study area is 300mm.

4.2 Demographic Situation

Population dynamic and demographic structure are key determinants of the demand for the social services including health, education, communication etc. This chapter describes population structure, settlements, social aspect , economical aspect, institutional status of the study area.

4.2.1 Population and household

Demographically two VDCs area densely populated area compared with far VDCs to Pokhara sub-metropolitan. A large part of this region is covered by forest and pastureland on the northern slope but, on the southern part of the VDCs area are found on settlement. As a result, settlements are situated on middle to lower part of the hilly southern slope. The data available from Central Bureau of Statistic, National Planning Commission (NPC) the respective local VDCs differ, CBS as, Bureau is recognized national authority for population statistics. According to population census 2001 the total population of the hill region of the study area was 13152 where as the population of Kaskikot VDC was recorded 6540 and the population of Sarangkot was recorded 6612. The Kaskikot has 1258 household and Sarangkot VDC has 1408 household. There are 2666 household on the study area in total.

Table 4.1 Population and Household Ratios 2001

VDC	Population	Household	Ratio
1. Kaskikot	6540	1258	5.2
2. Sarangkot	6612	1408	4.7
Total	13152	2666	4.9

Source: Census, 2001.

4.2.2 Major Settlements

Major settlements of VDCs are located at Middle and lower elevation. Most of the settlements hamlets are connected by minor foot-trails, and fiddler-road. Although few are associated with a particular ethnic group most of them have mixed communities demonstrating ethnic & cultural blending tolerance. Thus for rural tourism development ethnic specific settlement have advantage to demonstrating ethnic specific features, where as the mixed settlement have their advantage of demonstrating inter ethnic/caste harmony to the tourist. Exist settlements location suggests that due consideration is given to the terrain condition proximity to drinking water and locations safety from natural hazards.

Table 4.2 Prominent settlement of the study area

VDC	Settlements
1. Kaskikot	Serachaur, Maula, Dhokakomukh, Serajaubari, Banpale, bhujelbari, Durali, Ratamata, Chilimdada lauruk, Dadakhet, Banskot, Pame Khotra, Bhatari, Kaulae. Bhaun pani
2. Sarangkot	Sarangkot top, Simatal, Toripani, Khakdathar, Gothadi, Chutreghari, Gyarajati Khahare, Sedibagar, Khapaudi, Besi Bhakunday, Chankhapur, Kamigaun. Padeligaun, Chichakhola, Methalang Taximi Bhatta.

4.2.3. Sex Composition and Sex ratio of the study area

Out of the total 13152 population of the study area 6239 is male population and 6913 female population. This means 53% of total population comprise female and only 47% male population

respectively. This is against nearly even distribution of population by gender at the national level is 50.05% and that of male 49.95 percent. Thus female dominate the sex composition of the study area (Table 4.3). This is the characteristic of highly mobile society where young adults primary male, out migrate for economic and other reasons. It was evident in the field visit and sub-sequent discussion that a large section of young adults were out of village for education, wage labors, and for other types of economic and social activities.

Table4.3 Sex composition and sex ratio of the Study Area

VDC	Total	Male	Female	Sex-ratio
1. Kaskikot	6540	3123	3417	91.4
2. Sarangkot	6612	3116	3496	89.1
Total	13152	6239	6913	90.0

Both two VDC demonstrate similar demographic situation. The average sex-ratio is 90.3 which means, there are 90 males for every 100 females the sex-ratio indicate wider gender imbalance and shortage of active male population in the village. The shortage of male population of farm activities as well as in the role of females in the management affairs.

4.2.4 Population Growth

Over the past four decades the population of the nation as a whole has consistently increased by more than two percent per annum. The study area belongs to are no exception. In particular between 1991 and 2001 the population of the nation has growth at the rate of 2.25 percent per annum. Similarly the growth rate of Kaski district has been 2.62 percent between 1991 and 2001. Table A.4 shows the population of 11135 people were enumerated in the study area in 1991. The population of Kskikot VDC has 6075 with 2943 male and 3132 female and in Sarangkot VDC has 5060 with 2325 male and 2731 female around the household 1185 and 1010 respectively. Females are more than males in both of these VDC and main reason

behind the fact are out migration. Thus total male constituted 47.35 percent where as female registered 52.65 percent.

Table 4.4. Population Growth on the study area

VDC	1991		Total	Household
	Male	Female		
Kaskikot	48.44	57.56	6075	1185
Sarangkot	2329	2731	5060	1010
Total			11135	2195

Population Growth 1991 - 2001.

A comparison of data between two decennial censuses namely 1991 and 2001 provides that nature of growth of current population in study area shows increase in the total population. Between 1991 and 2001 these VDCs recorded an absolute increase of 2017 persons. Thus overall inter censual growth rate of study area VDCs was 1.81% per annum.

Table 4.5 Study area VDC population growth 1991 to 2001

VDC	Population census 1991	Population census 2001	Growth rate %
Kaskikot	6075	6540	0.77
Sarangkot	5060	6612	3.67
Total	11135	131562	1.81

Source: Census 2001

4.3 Social Aspect of Study Area

The social aspect of population discussed in this section include caste and ethnic composition, religious composition and literacy condition. As in the national context this study area's VDCs also reflect caste and ethnic diversity. Similarly the religious also mirrors of the religious diversity.

4.3.1 Caste and Ethnic Composition

The population census 2001 reported 101 caste/ethnic group in the country. There are 21 such group on the study area in terms of numerical strength main caste/ethnic group there include Brahmin hill, Kami, Gurung & Chhetri. In general two out of every five them is Brahmin, one out of five is Kami (Table 4.6) in the same manner.

Table 4.6 Study Area VDCs Caste/Ethnic composition 2001

S.N.	Caste/VDC	Kaskikot		Sarangkot		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Brahmin hill	3685	56.34	2031	30.72	5716	43.46
2	Chhetri	1236	18.90	2287	34.59	3523	26.79
3	Syanasi	396	6.06	-	-	396	3.01
4	Sarki	267	4.08	192	2.90	459	3.49
5	Dami/Doli	230	3.50	239	3.61	469	3.57
6	Kami	201	3.07	300	4.54	501	3.81
7	Gharti/Bhujel	150	2.29	179	2.71	329	2.50
8	Magar	114	1.74	405	6.13	519	3.95
9	Sonar	94	1.44	20	0.30	114	0.87
10	Unidentified dalit	50	0.76	23	3.37	273	2.08
11	Newar	237	0.57	260	3.93	297	2.26
12	Thakuri	25	0.57	24	0.36	59	0.45
13	Gurung	23	0.35	168	2.54	181	1.38
14	Muslim	13	0.20	0	0	13	0.10
15	Teli	7	0.11	0	0	7	0.05
16	Tamang	0	0	216	3.26	216	1.64
17	Majhi	0	0	15	0.23	15	0.11
18	Rai	0	0	13	0.20	13	0.10
19	Thakali	0	0	14	0.29	14	0.10
20	Kumal	0	0	7	0.12	7	0.05
21	Unidentified other	2	0.00	19	0.41	21	0.15
	Total	6540	100	6612	100	13152	100

source: census 2001

4.3.2 Religious Composition

Hinduism and Buddhism are the two main religions in Nepal similarly the composition of religions on study area are Hinduism and Buddhism. A few residents on the Sarangkot VDC are Christians and a few residents of Kaskikot VDC are Muslims. The Hinduism of Kaskikot is as high as 99.74 percent and Sarangkot has 93.39 percent.

Table 4.7 Study Area VDC's Religious Composition of Population 2001

VDC/Religious	Hindu		Buddhist		Islam		Christian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kaskikot	6523	99.74	3	0.00	13	0.20	1	0.00
Sarangkot	6175	93.39	343	5.19	0	0	94	1.43
Total	12698	96.55	346	2.10	13	0.10	95	0.72

Source: Census, 2001.

People with different faiths in Hinduism and Buddhism are living in harmony at study area, which shows their common concern for the development of the hills. The social & cultural identity clearly demonstrates high potentials for development of the hills as a unique cultural and pilgrimage tourist destination.

4.3.3 Literacy Status

A large proportion of population at study area is illiterate. At the national level 39.7 percent of population aged 6 years and above is illiterate according to population census 2001. Among males this proportion was 28.4 percent while for females this proportion was 51.1 percent. A small proportion between which means they can read but can't write. In this section these who cannot read and write are discussed as illiterate.

Table A.8 Study Area's VDCs Illiteracy (Population Status 2001 among 6 years and over 6 years age)

VDC	Male		Female		Total No.	Illi. No.
	Total No.	Illi. No.	Total No.	Illi. No.		
Kaskikot	2740	518	3088	1348	5828	1866
Sarangkot	2696	399	3149	1283	5845	1682
Total	5436	917	6237	2631	11673	3548

Source: Population Census, 2001.

The illiteracy is quite high in the study area VDCs of total population 6 years and above 34.9 percent cannot read and write. The status of female is worse. Among total female population age 6 years and above 57.5 percent cannot read and write, out of five one male is illiterate. Among aged 6 year and above population was 53.7 percent are literacy out of them male literacy was 65.1 percent and female literacy was 42.5 percent according to population census 2001 on the overall literacy.

4.3.4 Economic Aspect

Agricultural land, livestock and poultry are the main assets of the households in rural area of Nepal. Majority of household in the study area reported agriculture as their main occupation. Therefore the livelihoods of the majority households in the study area VDC's depend on agriculture and other types of activities. A very few households depend on a single occupation. The majority of household, livelihood are earned through multiple occupation. Table 4.9 gives information regarding the agriculture land, livestock & poultry among household in the study area.

Table 4.9 Study Area VDCs Livelihoods of the households

VDCs	Agriculture land only		Land & livestock		Land/livestock and poultry		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kaskikot	63	5.00	730	58.03	344	27.34	121	9.62
Sarangkot	71	5.04	428	30.38	536	38.07	373	26.49
Total	134	5.03	1158	43.44	880	33.01	494	18.53

The above table shows the distribution of livelihoods of the household by those having various types of assets VDCs differ in term of ownership of various livelihood assets of both VDCs in study area have more than 50 percent household have land, livestock and poultry. It is common for Brahmin - Chhetri household to own land but not so common to have poultry with their household premise. Thus VDCs that have sizeable proportion of ethnic group and Dalits demonstrate large proportion in land, livestock and poultry.

Khet and Bari are the primary cultivated land categories while khet is limited. Bari is abundance paddy maize, wheat, potato and other cash crops plus fodder are grown in Bari. Average land per household is estimated 0.5 hector. Brahmin, Chhetri and Gurung are reported to more land. Dalits are reported to own land limited. Buffalos cows, goats, and pigs are main livestock, among them buffalos are note able for milk.

4.4 Physical and Social Infrastructure

4.4.1. Health Facilities

While residents are conscious of health risks and health facilities are not adequate in the study area. But the gravel/fedder road transportation joined Pokhara. So health facilities are not far for the villager of the study area for the better health care. The health posts set up by the government in the VDCs are chronocally, short of skilled manpower and medicine most of the existing health facilities.

4.4.2. Electricity and Communication Facilities

Since Nepal has great potentials of hydropower project the government had been initiating them in the country. Pharping hydropower project in Kathmandu was the first one followed by Panauti hydropower project in Kavre district. Latter as time passed on the government constructed various hydropower electricity project in different region of the country. In the western region too. Some project were completed and Modikhola. Andhikhola and Satikhola hydropower project are some of them. As a result the electricity the forty-three VDCs of Kaski district there are 22 VDCs electrification facilities among in the all part of the study area where there are included. Therefore electricity line is well equipped on the study area which is surely helpful for tourism development. Electricity helps to keep cold storage and freeze facilities on the tourism area. The Telecom Service Pokhara distribute some CDMA wireless phone in the study area. These phone have well favors service in the study area. The residents on the study area are using mobile service both Nameste and Mero-mobile. The National and Local Dailies, news etc are reached there everyday. Radio, Television and other means of communication are well accessible at the study area. So there is good condition of the communication which help to develop the tourism.

4.4.3. Drinking Water and Irrigation Facilities

Since the VDCs of study area is in hill and there are no any spring on the top of the hill of study area. There is poor condition of drinking water at the upper and middle-settlement. The settlement of the foot of the hills used local stream and spring. There is no well equipped drinking piped water. Major source of drinking water for local residents are local stream and spring. Settlement are located near the source of drinking water. Adequate water supply for the study area appears to be essential criteria for tourism development. Similarly irrigation project helps to increase agriculture production which contributes to reduce poverty in the area significant. According to

drinking water project of Kaski district there is poor status on drinking water. But there is implemented 20 years Dhampus, Dhidhukarpokhari, Kaskikot and Sarangkot drinking water project worked only 10 percent on fiscal year 2062/063. The goal of this project provide clean drinking water on the top hill of the study area. For this two intake will be construct at spring 38km long pipe will be used and 129 tap will be distribute at the top hill of the study area.

4.4.4 Accessibility

Air and land transportation facilities are available for Pokhara. The government as well as private air lines have been providing Kathmandu - Pokhara daily air service which take only 25 minutes. Similarly the PirthivHighway (200km) links Kathmandu and Pokhara. Such that road is black-topped and fairly good. Pokhara also links with Sunalwali by Siddhartha highway through Plap, Syangja to Pokhara, Similarly Pokhara links with Baglung by Pokhara Baglung highway.

There are three main routes have been noted to reach the study area, these include

- Baidam-Thulakhet route : This route goes through Baidam, Khahare, Sedi-bagar, Khapaudi, Bhakunde, Pame, Thulakhet which route provide to reach the lower part of the study area and cover the Phewa lake and Phewa-fat for scenic view.
- Parsang-Serachaur route : This route goes through Parsang-Gargati Panadli, Kaule, Ratamata, Serachaur, Banpale. Which covers the middle part of the study area.
- Bindhyabashani to Deurali route : This route goes through Bindhyabashani, Gothadi, Sarangkot, Pateswara, Dhokhakomukh Maula Deurali, Which cover the top of the study area, which include natural view of Himalaya, Phewa lake, Scenic beauty of Pokhara view and southern hilly region covered unique tourism destination.

There are some on wards stone-pared steps have been constructed up to Kalika temple at peak of Kaskikot, and other miner traits link the different settlement of the study area.

4.4.5 Educational Institution

Education is also basic need for human being in Modern age. There are twenty-four school in study area including P.S. L.S.S. S.S. and H.S.S. The average student of the school is 180. The highest number of student are in Kalika S.S. with 719 and lowest number of student in Pragati P.S with 51. The students of the study area also get their education other than VDCs school, like student of Lauruk, Banskot and Pame go to Siddhabahara S.S. Chapakot-7 and student of Gargati, Sedi, Lamagaun go to Bahari H.S.S. Pokhara & Tal-Bahari, H.S.S. Pokhara-6. The school and number of student of the study area are following details.

Table 4.10 School and Students of Study Area

S.N.	School	VDC/Ward	Girls	Boys	Total Students
1	Shadashiva P.S.	Kaskikot-1	65	61	126
2	Matribhumi P.S.	Kaskikot-2	71	67	138
3	Vijaya P.S.	Kaskikot-9	90	83	173
4	Bashanta P.S.	Kaskikot-8	81	104	185
5	Saraswati Kunj P.S.	Kaskikot-4	104	98	202
6	Ama P.S.	Kaskikot-6	93	109	202
7	Pargati P.S.	Kaskikot-7	18	33	51
8	Balprobodhni P.S.	Kaskikot-6	61	65	126
9	Ratna P.S.	Sarangkot-6	54	67	121
10	Sarswati P.S.	Sarangkot-3	45	61	106
11	Prabati P.S.	Sarangkot-7	28	32	60
12	Srijana P.S.	Sarangkot-9	36	45	81
13	Sarada P.S.	Sarangkot-5	43	50	93
14	Siddhabaraha L.S.S.	Kaskikot-8	141	161	302

S.N.	School	VDC/Ward	Girls	Boys	Total Students
15	Amarjoti L.S.S.	Sarangkot-5	65	83	148
16	Manijoti L.S.S.	Sarangkot-8	84	96	180
17	Kalika S.S.	Kaskikot-8	330	389	719
18	Santa S.S.	Sarangkot-4	166	200	366
19	Jangarti H.S.S.	Sarangkot-2	193	215	408
20	Bishojoti L.S.S.	Kaskikot-6	40	72	112
21	Little Doffodils S.S.	Kaskikot-6	69	102	171
22	Sunrise L.S.S.	Kaskikot-6	30	39	69
23	Balpartibha P.S.	Sarangkot-2	44	68	112
24	Chisakhola Ved	Sarangkot-2	18	50	68
25	Vidhya Ashram L.S.S.	Total	1969	2350	4319

Source: DEO, Kaski 2063

4.4.6 Existing Institution for the Development of the Study Area

There are some institutions in study area which support awareness rising programme, nature conservation, religious and cultural conservation, social mobilization and economic development through income generating activities. Village Development Communities (VDCs), NGO projects, community based organization and user group are the major development patterns involved as the institution in the study area. The institution which are involved for the development study area as follows:

A Government institution

1. VDC Office- Kaskikot -8 Pokharichaur.
2. VDC Office - Sarangkot - 8 Gothadi
3. Postal Service - Sarangkot - 8/ Kaskikot -5.
4. Electricity Technology - Kaskikot - 8
5. Kaskikot Resource Center -Kaskikot -8
6. Sub-Health Post -Kaskikot - 8/ Sarangkot-8
7. Pame-Animal service centre Veterinary Kaskikot -6 Pame.

B Others Institution

1. Machhapuchhre Development Organization (MDO)
2. Nepal Blind Welfare Organization - Sarangkot -9
3. Himalayan Child Conservation Welfare Forum, Sarangkot -4
4. Farmer Women Programme, Sarangkot-3.
5. Women Development Centre, Sarangkot-2
6. Smirti Youth Club, Sarangkot - 2.
7. Sarangkot Religious Development Region, Sarangkot-2
8. Gupta Kalika Religion Development Region, Kaskikot-5.
9. Sarangkot Youth Club, Sarangkot-3.
10. Kalika-Community Development, Kaskikot-5.
11. Gupta Kalika Multipurpose Community Service, Kaskikot-4.
12. Nepal Red Cross Society - Kaski Sub-section, Kaskikot-6.
13. Guntachaur Milk Service Community, Kaskikot-3.
14. Janahit Youth Club, Maula Kaskikot-5.

The study area includes two VDCs of Kaski district with total area 42.68 sq. km. The population growth rate of 1.81 percent. There is good condition of the infrastructure development for the tourism development of the study area. There are some institutions and clubs established for the development of the study area.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Introduction

The primary purpose of this study was to introduce study area as a potential for rural tourism destination. To explore and highlights the cultural assets, historical assets and natural resources of the study and to analyze the impact of tourism on the study area are crucial aims. The connection of this study was to analyze and describe the different features of the study area according as primary source of data and available literature. For this, researcher had collected different documents, records, books, journal, census reports, tourism statistics, district profile, VDC profiles related study areas and rural tourism as well as village tourism. The researcher had collected primary data with the help of questionnaire and field visit himself at the study area. The question of the Questionnaire had filled up to household of the related VCD's by researcher himself.

This chapter describes the collected information's analysis in different heads, tourism potential in Nepal, structure of the respondents, major sources of tourist attraction, study area as a tourist site, impact of tourism on study area. The first section of the study was based on the review of literature and the rest were drawn from the questionnaire and field visit of the study area. The questions of the questionnaire are related to individual details, income source, history of the tourism at study area, tourism development, use of resources, management of the waste material, activities related cultural tradition, religion and importance of historical and natural sources of the study area and respondents opinion and suggestion for rural tourism development for study area.

5.1 Tourism Potential in Nepal

Situated in the lap of Himalaya, Nepal is locates in between 26° 22' N. to 30° 27' N latitude and 80° 04' E to 88° 12' E longitude. Nepal

is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biological diversity due to its unique geographical position and altitudinal variation. The elevation of the country ranges from 60 m above sea level to highest point on earth, Mt. Everest at 8848 m all within a distance of 150 km resulting into climatic condition from Subtropical to Arctic.

Nepal occupies only 0.1% of land mass of the earth, is home to 2% of all the following plants in the world, 8% of the world population of birds (more than 848 species), 4% of mammals, 11% of the world's families of butterflies (more than 500 species), 600 indigenous plant families, 319 species of exotic orchid. (NTB. 2006)

Nepal has become known to the outside world as a country of Mt Everest and gradually gained popularity. Nepal has been well accepted as one of the most fascinating countries in the world. The people are rich in cultural heritage, towering pagodas, spectacular Himalayan range of this country played an important role in recommending Nepal as a country of tourism destination. Nepal is a country of ethnic and topographical diversity, rich flora and fauna adorned with exceptional architecture which is unmatched by any other countries of the world.

Few destinations in the world can match Nepal in the variety of world class experiences: be mountaineering, trekking, mountain biking, nature tours, cultural tour, pilgrimage, white water rafting, jungle safaris, bird watching, fishing, hang-gliding. With eight of the highest peaks, it has been at the stage for some of the most outstanding achievements in the world of mountaineering. Nepal has managed to preserve more endangered species of flora and fauna than any other area in Asia. Nepal has a network of nine National Parks, four Wildlife Reserves, three Conservation Areas, one Hunting Reserve including five Buffer Zones, covering 2734 km² or 18.58% of the country's total land.

Nepal offers an incomparable scope of art and culture to see and study the different aspects of fine art in the painting, sculpture,

wooding and architecture. The three main historic cities of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur with numerous historical monuments, old places and Palace Square, Shrine and Temple ageless tradition and legend make it a veritable living museum. (NTB, 2006)

Nepal is a small country, but within short distance once will find different environment patterns, religious, languages, races and festivals. Nepal is a garden of different ethnic groups, people live with various interesting culture. There are more than 60 ethnic groups, 11 major language and about 70 dialects, one of them is the glary which is culturally rich.

Visible to all Nepal's natural attraction, resulting form physical, historical, cultural movements and temples, art treasures and festivals and its wildlife are the best attraction for foreign visitors. Nepal is the country of Mt. Everest, The Land of Yeti, The Land of Lord Buddha. It has various snow-peaked mountains, rivers and lakes, conductive climate and mysterious charms are inviting visitors of the world. Cultural religious and natural resources are three major attraction of Nepal which has eight cultural and two natural World Heritage Sites. It offer nature based tourism activities like trekking, mountaineering, rafting and wildlife sanctuaries as well culture and people based and man made attraction (Shrestha, 2000). Considering the historical background, geographical situation and socio-cultural wealth there are enormous tourism potentialities in Nepal and the tourism industry has been playing significant role in the country's economy.

Kunwar (1997) emphasizes that tourism potential and benefits in Nepal can be the best industry for the economic growth and human development. The diversity geographical belts has made Nepal useful and attract to tourist. This uniqueness of physical features of the country has given a wide range of tourist activities.

5.2 Structure of the respondents.

5.2.1 Age Group

Respondents of the questionnaires survey include different groups. The table 5.1 notes the most of the respondent were taken from economically active group. Following table shows the classification of the respondents according to age group.

Table 5.1 Respondents classification according to Age Group

Age/group/VDC	Kaskikot	Sarangkot	Total
20-30	13	6	19
30-40	12	18	30
40-50	6	8	14
50 above	9	8	17
Total	40	40	80

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The age of the respondents ranges from 20 years to 78 years. The maximum respondents are age group 30 to 40 is 30 (37.5%) and most of the respondents are active age group.

5.2.2 Gender Structure

Both male and female were participated for the response of the questionnaire survey. Following table shows the classification of the respondents according to gender.

Table 5.2 Respondents Classification according to sex

Gender/VDC	Kaskikot		Sarangkot		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	30	75	28	70	58	72.5
Female	10	25	12	30	22	27.5
Total						

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

There are total 58 male respondents and 22 female respondents participated in this interview among them male respondents of kaskikot is 30(75%) and male of Sarangkot is 28(70%).

5.2.3 Caste/ Ethnic group

Ethnic composition plays a vital role in Nepalese social structure as there is dominant of Brahmin followed by Chhetri. Respondents were also taken according different caste group.

Table 5.3 Caste/ Ethnic Composition of Respondent.

Ethnic/Caste/Vdc	Kaskikot No.	Sarangkot No.	Total No.
Brahmin	15	14	39
Chhetri	9	17	26
Synasi	7	3	10
Other	9	6	15
Total	40	40	80

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

others:- Magar, Gurung and Dalit.

There are 39(48.75%) respondents from Brahmin 26(32.5%) respondents from Chhetri and lowest number of respondents are Synasi is 10(12.37%).

5.2.4 Occupation of Respondents.

Nepal is agricultural country. People of Nepal are mainly dependent upon the agricultural. The respondents were selected from different occupation group classification according as follows.

Table 5.4 Occupational distribution of respondent.

Occupation/VDC	Kaskikot No.	Sarangkot No.	Total No.
Agricultural	18	20	38
Teaching	11	9	20
Student	3	2	5
Tourist/ Trade	8	9	17
Total	40	40	80

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

This table shows that the main occupation people of the study area is agriculture. There are 38(47.5%) respondents involved in agriculture 20(25%) are teacher and 17 (20.13%) involved in tourism and trade.

5.2.5 Economic status

Economic is the important for the life stand and development. The following table shows that the total income of the respondents in Rs.10 thousand yearly.

Table 5.5 Annual income family of the respondent

Income/VDC In Rs.000	Kaskikot No.	Sarangkot No.	Total No.
6-8	7	7	14
8-10	6	8	14
10-12	10	6	16
12-14	4	4	8
14-16	4	5	9
16 above	9	10	19
Total	40	40	80

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The annual income of the respondents shows that only 19 (23.87%) respondents income is more than Rs.160000.

5.2.6 Size of the Family

The size of the family of the respondent is presented as follows. The average size of the family was 5.5.

Table 5.6 The respondents distribution as size of Family

Size of family/VDC	Kaskikot No.	Sarangkot No.	Total No.
4	7	6	13
5	10	11	21
6	9	13	22
7	6	6	12
8 above	8	4	12
Total	40	40	80

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The family size is range from size 4 member family to above size 8 member of family. The family size above 8 is 12(15%) respondents the maximum respondents are family size 6 is 21 (26.37%).

5.3 Major Sources of Tourist Attraction

The study area is an important site for rural tourism. The source of attraction like scenic attraction, natural resources, historical and cultural diversity are abundant there with the view of the obtaining the attraction source of rural tourism were asked and field visit was done. Following details based on the survey is presented here.

Table: 5.7 Source of Tourist attraction

Tourist Attraction / VDC	Kaskikot No.	Sarangkot No.	Total No.
1. Pleasure Environment and Scenic Beauty	2	3	5
2. Natural Resources and Religious Activities	5	7	12
3. Cultural and Religious resource	3	4	7
4. Pleasure environment and natural attraction	6	7	13
5. Pleasure Environment and Historical place.	2	2	4
6. Pleasure Environment and Cultural Diversity	7	5	12
7. All of the above	14	12	26
Total	40	40	80

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

There are 26 (35%) respondents emphasis of all kinds tourism attraction are responsible, 13(17.5%) emphasis pleasure environment and natural attraction attract tourist in this area.

5.4 Study Area as a Tourist Site

5.4.1 Beginning of Tourist Movement

Respondent reply on the history of tourist flow in the study area is as follow:

Table 5.8 Respondent's knowledge on the History of Tourist Movement in study area

Beginning of tourist flow VDCs	Kaskikot No.	Sarangkot No.	Total No.
From 10 year ago	5	4	3
From 20 year ago	16	15	31
From 30 year ago	15	14	21
From 40 year ago	4	7	21
Total	10	40	80

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The answered about the history of tourist movement on the study area 31 (38.75%) respondents replied 20 years ago, 21(26.37%) respondents replied 30 years ago tourist movement arises here .

5.4.2 Places or Site for Tourism

Both naturally and culturally the study area is potential for tourism. The people who live on the study area are form Hindu religion as accordingly perform related religious activities. Beside these cultural and religious activities there are different places importance from tourism point of view. The responsible recommend following area in this regard.

1. Phewa Lake
2. Harpankhola
3. Top of the kaskikot
4. Top of the Sarangkot
5. Chishakhola-Veda Vidhyashram
6. Sediphat
7. Phewa Phant
8. Pame Bagar
9. Pandali
10. Thulakhet
11. Kashap hill
12. Maula
13. Pokhari
14. Serachaur
15. Khadgaun-Deurali
16. Sala forest at Chilimdada.

Among above mentions places, Kaskikot Gupta-Kalika temple Sarangkot top's Shiva Temple, Kashap-hills Shiva temple, Church of Khapaudi near-phewa lake. TalBarahi Temple in Phewa Lake are major religion places of the study area. Beyond these others like Kulmindir, Slivalaya Mandir, Durga Mandir, Ganesh-Mandir and Saraswati Mandir are other additional opportunity to enhance study area as a cultural site.

Study area is endowed with unique natural and cultural attributes. It is a not only important at the cultural point of view but also Himalayas range, Lake, pounds, scene of Pokhara valley, Sun-rise and Sun-set, paragliding, mountain bike, rock climbing are the center attraction of the study area. Similarly the rice-cultivation of the Phewaphat may attract some tourist as agro-base tourism. Pame is the best place of fish center. The younger don't miss to eat fish of the Pame. No one can't stay without briefing fish of the Pame.

5.5. Use of energy

The respondent from the both VDCs forest for their daily use like firewood, construction of building, furniture etc. According to respondents they used both Personal Forest and Community Forest. The following data shows that most of the respondents depend upon the forest for their use of firewood, building construction, livestock etc.

Table 5.9 The use of forest distribution of respondents

Use of forest/VDC	Kaskikot	Sarangkot	Total
Only community forest	31	25	56
Both community & own forest	9	15	24
Total	40	40	80

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

The respondent needed energy for use firewood and alternative source of energy for their daily cooking and other activities. The use of firewood and alternative energy which is presented following table.

Table 5.10 : The Use of Energy of the Respondents

Source of Energy/VDC	Kaskikot	Sarangkot	Total
Both alternative and firewood	25	28	53
Only firewood	15	12	27
Total	40	40	80

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

The respondent who were used fire-wood annually presented on the following table in Kg.

Table 5.11: The Respondent Distribution about Firewood Consumption

Firewood/VDC	Kaskikot	Sarangkot	Total
(1500-2500)kg	11	13	24
above 2500kg	29	27	56
Total	40	40	80

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

5.6 Land Holding

Most of the people depend upon the agriculture for their livelihood. So subsistence farming and animal husbandry are predominant in the village. Some people have been engaged in police and army and some of other people of VDC have been engaged in foreign countries. So remittance money is playing a considerable role in the subsistence and economic activities of the village.

Agriculture and other types land is playing importance role for economic development of the society. Land holding of the respondent in the study area was found of the below given table.

Table 5.12 Land holding of the respondents

Land Ropani/VDC	Kaskikot	Sarangkot	Total
0-5	10	8	18
5-10	8	9	17
10-15	6	8	14
15-20	9	9	18
20 above	7	6	13
Total	40	40	80

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

5.7 Livestock Population of the Respondents

Most of the people live on the hill being involved in agriculture. Similarly they also keep livestock like, buffalo, cow, goats, sheep, pig etc. During the time of study period livestock population in household of respondent were recorded as follows:

Table 5.13 Livestock Population

No. of Cattle/VDC	Kaskikot	Sarangkot	Total
None	7	6	13
1-3	13	15	28
4-6	12	10	22
6 above	8	9	17
Total	40	40	80

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

5.8 Tourism Attraction of the Study Area

Different Himalayan peaks, like Machhapuchre, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri, Himchuli, Nilgiri, Manusle, and various green hills and hill locks can be viewed from here. More ever the follow of Seti-river on the north and flow of Harpan Khola on the south area also seen from the study area. The scenic beauty of Pokhara Valley with Phewa Lake and hilly region with Panchase of the surrounding area has added more scenic view of study area.

5.8.1 Historical Significance of the Study Area

The study area has some historical background and significant in Nepalese history. According to respondents, local people and literature shows this statement. Since past to present Kaski has important role in development of social, religious, political and economical characteristics (Paudel, 2001 : 15). Kaski is the centre for the sage and human civilization. Several thousand years ago the hill around Pokhara valley were most probably inhabited by pre historic men. Around the hills and valley of Kaski region Neolithic tools were found including Kaskikot, capital of the later Kaski Kingdom (Adhikari and Seddon, 2002 : 10, Subedi, 2005 : 59). In Vedic period sage Kashap had written a valuable epic Kashap Samhita named Ayurved in the Summit point of Kaski hill which is called Kashap hill. Where sage kashap meditated to Lord Shiva then gained that valuable knowledge (Poudel, 2001 : 17, DDC, 2000 : 4).

In the Nepalese history, after division of the Karnali Region into twenty-two and Gandaki Region into twenty-four diminutive size states from the Kash-kingdom. The study area was properly established as the capital of the Sovereign Kingdom (Lamichhane, 2000 : 40). Bichitrakhan established the capital at Kaskikot on the basis of the strange funnel and room of various shapes and size which are still present Khadgonkot. It can be explained that there was a more ancient fort which was made by Ghale King Rakesh for the purpose of palace of Kaskikot highest peak (Adhikari and Seddon, 2000 : 15) of huge flat stone that the capital fort of Kaskikot. The Shah King Kulamandan who was the 22nd ancestor of the present king of Nepal was successful to develop Kalika temple in the proximity of Kaskikot palace (Lamichhane, 2000 : 40) King Kulamandan made two palaces on his ruling period one was at Kaskikot and another for the winter season capital at Batule chaur-Pokhara.

Before Kaski state ruled by Shah ancestor this state was ruled by Ghale, Gurung and Magar at that period (DDC, 2000 : 2, Adhikari

and Seddon, 2002 : 16). kaski state was more powerful state among the twenty four state of Gandaki region (Ibid, 17, Hegon, 1969 : 239).

Siddhi Narayan Shah who was the last King of Kaskikot faced particularly difficult time because of the policy by Prithiv Narayn Shah. When expanding Gorkha leading the formation of great Nepal kingdom attacked Chaubsi state. On 1872 BS Rajendra Laxmi attacked effectively annexed and integrated it into great Nepal kingdom, then Kaski state become a part of Nepal (Adhikari and Seddon, 2002 : 17, DDC, 2000 : 3). At Rana period Janga Bahadur had become powerful as a result he was appointed as the *Shree Tin Maharaj* of Kaski and Lamjung (Lamichhane, 2000 : 42).

The King of the Medieval period had established the strong fort, armory and parade ground for the purpose of the military training like, Khadgaonkot, Kaskikot, Sarangkot, Chapakot, Harpankot, Kunwar Gaonkot etc. At same time king were established different power goddess temple. Such as Gupta-Kalika mother goddess which had established by the King of medieval period. Similarly Deurali temple of Khadgaonkot, Durga- Bhawani (Bhumikali) at Sarangkot, Baghdevi temple at Sarangkot - 2.

5.8.2 Cultural Significance of the Study Area

On the hills both scriptural high tradition and actual practice have established pilgrimage in the Himalayas as arduous journeying par excellence. The destination point holy confluence lakes caves and summits are the abodes and birthplace of deities, place of the awakening and burial grounds of the relics of holy being (Bleie, 2003 : 178-179). In basic cultural categories of worship, place and journeying of Nepalese and Indian pilgrims also blurs the boundary between pilgrimage and tourism (Ibid, 179).

Festival characterized by the acts and performance of rites and rituals in Nepal are not only the symbols for pleasing gods and goddesses but also for warding of evil, for pastoral and agricultural

prosperity, longevity and personal health and happiness (TGDB, 2004 : 121). Hinduism and the Buddhism are two main religion in the VDCs of the study area. It has been Hindu temple and Buddha Stupa and Monestries on the hills.

Since past King and the people of the study area were devoted on the Gods and Goddess. There can be found different temples like. Shiva-temple, Durga-temple, Kuldev temple etc. King of the Medieval period had established temple for God and Goddess as symbol of power at a corner of their palace. Gupta-Kalika which is situated at summit of Kaski hill had been established by the king of that period. In this temple daily pray is carried out by priest and people now there are two importance festivals being on September - October and March - April.

Festival Management Committee of Kalikatemple of Kaskikot reflect the social combination and cooperation of Medieval period of the study area. Different groups of people are involved to celebrate the festival which is being on the temple of Gupta-Kalika, likes different eight clan, Brahmins who read holy book, like Veda, DurgaSaptasati, Gita, Puran etc., two Thakuri, one of them provides oil for Deio (holy-lamp) and other is main priest of the temple. It is believed that, he is from generation of the Medieval King. Similarly Damai play Pancha-Baja, Gaine-play Sarangi, Kami mak the sword sharp, Pode bring fish for Devi, Sarki make lather rope, Chhetry Manage both man power and other resources for the temple four Magars among them two are associate priest and other two bring Phulpati also known as Doli, from Pokhara Vindyabashani, Kunwar played Sarang (Sword), ancient armory and parade etc. which makes that festival very interesting and praiseworthy. That combination also represent to be typical society. These two festival attract people and visit the study area every year.

The other religious site of the study area is Kashap-hill, where sage Kashap had devoted and mediated to lord Shiva, then he got valuable knowledge and wrote Ayurved-Samhita on this hill. Nowadays

there is a temple of lord Shiva. Thousand of domestic tourist visit Kashap hill on the day of Balachaturdasi, which falls around December every, year. Balachaturdasi is characterized by special day of offering and thanks giving ceremony to the deceased ancestors. People visit this temple on Shiva Ratri also, which falls on March.

In addition at the highest point of Sarangkot hill there is a temple of the Goddess Durga, local people known Bhumikali. For attraction idol Goddess has been installed with that temple. Likewise in the ward no. 2 of Sarangkot VDC there is a nice temple of Bagh-Devi (Goddess of forest). Similarly there is a nice monastery which was built some years back. Near Phewa lake at Khapudi-Sarangkot-3 there is constructed a church for some years ago.

Another cultural, religious site of the Sarangkot is Chisakhola-Veda Vidhyaashram, which had been established by GuruChytanya then till now it is developed and preserved by Agnihotri brahmin Kedarnath who teaches Rudri (Holy book of lord Shiva) by both sound and symbol. Before establishment of Veda Vidhyaashram this place was known as Marni. People of the study area perform different rites and rituals according as their corresponding religious belief mainly Hindu rituals. Above mentioned evidence shows that this area is potential for the pilgrimage.

Brahmins, Chettries, and members of lower castes, generally devote of the Hindu religions. There are many farmers, their cultural practices have been influenced by agriculture, but above all their daily life's have always been profoundly influenced by their religion. Hindu cultural practices are richer and the festivals celebration more numerous. Many of their festivals include singing, dancing and playing which are being followed since past. Some of these practices are as follows:

- Matri-aunshi and Pitriaunshi
- Gaudi Purnima
- Holi
- Balachaturdasi

- Srawan Sankranti
- Naga Panchami
- Rakshy-Bandan
- Krishna Janmaasthami
- Teej/Haritalika
- Tihar or Dipawali
- Harishayani/Haribodhini
- Ekadashi
- Paush Pandharam
- Maghe Sankranti
- Shree(Basanta) Panchami
- Shiva Ratri
- Ganesh Chauthi
- Chaitra Dashain
- Bibaha
- Ratule
- Bhagan-Kirtan
- Panche Baja
- Buddha Purnima
- Kuldev Puja
- Other Devi, Deurali etc.
- Ashad Pandharam (Rice Cultivated Day)
- Durga Puja, Vijaya Dasami and Phulpati

Panche Baja is the most popular music on the study area. On the marriage ceremonies and other cultural activities, traditional music instrument called Panche Baja is played by member of occupational caste especially Damais. The panche baja comprise as the name implies five musical instrument in one set the Nar Singa, one set of the Sanai, the Damaham, he Tempus and Jhayali.

Besides the Panche Baja other religious musical instrument consist the KhainJadi (a small round shaped wooden ring covered by leather and with metal rings on the margins) and the Mujura (small bell on each end has a small rope). The women are signing and dancing on the Rateul. Rateuli is played on the day of boy's marriage ceremony which are the potential attraction for the cultural tourism.

5.8.3 Flora and Fauna of the Study Area

Bio-diversity is defined as all total variety of the living organism (plants animals, and micro-organism) existing in an area. Forest diversity is the basis of human survival and economic well being providing food, medicine, industrial raw material and potential for great benefit to the future generation (TGDB, 2003 : 48 - 49). Forest of Kaski

district covered 89943 ha. Among that area study area covered 1443.64ha (1.61%) area of total forest of Kaski district. There are thirty-nine community forest which occupy 838ha. Area and handed over to the community by district forest office (DFO, 2006).

The study area seemed to be rich in natural vegetation. The forest of the study area lies northern flank covered by dense forest which makes natural surrounding attractive and amusing. The study area has been the house of about a dozen of trees species and shelter of the various birds and wild animals. In lower level of southern flank altitude range from 1000m to 1250m at Banskot to Chilimdata-Chishapani, is the valuable timber of the study area followed by *Schima castanopsis* forest of the upper part of the hill. On the peak of northern flank bushes forest and *Laligurans* (*Rhododendron*) can be found. Nagabeli, Yakashjeli, Bhojo, Harro, Barro, Amala, Chautajor, Phakanbet, Gaikhure, Gurgo, Kurelo, Timur, Hadelasun, Titelaro, Bankapase etc. are the medical plant of the study area. Similarly poisonous plant *Thaune* (*Dayonia Ovalifolia* and *Layonia* sp) *Castanopsis indica*, *Schima Walichhi* are there. The religious plants like, *Tulsi* (*Oscimimum rantalium*) *Sami* (*Ficus* sp) *Bar* (*Ficus benglensis*) *Peepal* (*Ficus religious*) *Belpatra* (*Aegle marmilos*) *mango* (*Mangifera indica*) and *Champ* (*Michelia champaca*) are important plant for the religious activities for the people of the study area. Most of these plant are found in holy places or along the village tracks. These plants are also use for medicine. Most of these plants can be found on plate form and middle of the village. At the upper part of the study area above 1630m. above, *Orchid*, *Rhododendron* forest, *pine* forest, *bushes* forest, *Bamboo* *Cobia*, *Acacia*, etc. can be found on study area.

The wild faunal diversity are *Mirga*, *barking* *dear* (*Muntaces mantjak*); *Chitwa* (*common* *leopard*), *Banbirato* (*Junge/cat*), *Dumsi*, *Phauro*(*fox*), *sayal* (*jackal*) , *Malsapro*, *Bandar* (*monkey*); can be found on the study area. *Birds* of the study area has been found *Kalij*

(pheasant), parrot, Jureli (Bulbul), Kag (crow), Koeli (cuckoo), Phisto (fantail), Bhangera (house sparrow), Ranichari (long tailed, minaret), Latokoshero (owl), Bakula (pond heron), Dhikur (Spotted dove), Gauthali (Swallow), Bankhukra (wild cock), Maina, Chibe, kingfisher, Dangre, Eagle, Hans (Duck), Huttityang are the common birds of the study area. So, the natural diversity of the study area seems to be one of the good location for the development of sustainable tourism.

5.9 Analysis of the study area according to Appendix-3

Phewa lake is the most important lake of the nation (Lamichane, 2000 : 117), which is the central attraction for the tourist. Tourism is directed by several factors like tourists, hosts, organization of tourism and natural as well as the cultural environment. These factors altogether help to develop sustainable tourism. The practice of environment-sustainable tourism is inevitable in that tourism and environment exist in harmony, the environment benefits from tourism and tourism benefits from the environment (Ibid, 99).

If the individuals demonstrate their selfish nature with environment for the survival, they can no more develop the tourism which is environmentally sustainable. The environmentally sensitive area should be carefully looked after so as to be preventive from the negative environmental impact like litter, and vandalism, trail erosion, habit change, deforestation, water pollution, poaching, loss of endangered plant and animal species and resource depletion (Ibid, 99).

The sedimentation of Phewa Lake at mouth of Harpankhola is 159553.23 metric tons every year if this rate of flow of sediment continue the lake will be converted into lacustrine plain within 287 years (Ibid, 126). The lake was covered 10.1 sq.km area on 2018 BS but now it area is 4.43km². The salutation of the Phewa Lake is 142000 metric ton per year and its age will be 150 years (DDC, 2058).

The situation of Phewa Lake estimated 175 to 225 thousand cubic metric of the silt per year are estimated to have accumulated in the lake. If this situation continues at this rate it is believed that lake will be completely silted with in 100 to 175 year (IUCN, 1995 : 20). In this background study area should be developing as a protected area. In this situation the chick list analyze following way.

The study are is close to Pokhara second major tourist center of Nepal. Chapter four shows that accessibility of the study area. It has a bit an effort to the journey. Since study area have not unique representative wild life and other wildlife but is beautiful place. This area offer several distinct features, panoramic view of Himalaya, Paragliding, view of cliffs and its rock, forest and scenic beauty of the hillocks. This study area food and accommodations are moderate standards. Study area have some cultural attraction which is presented as above. The area is a little bit different from other site. In this area visitor can observe test everything in same place, cultural tradition, rural life style, Gurung, Magar, Brahmin and Chhetri culture, rice cultivation, rock climbing, Paragluding etc. The area have several pounds, one lake, Harpankhola etc. gives the visitor recreational facilities and swimming facilities. This study area also very close near to Panchase being the gateway to the entire Annapurna area and the upper Mustang area which are most important tourism potential area of the Nepal. Study area is high scenic beauty form this place visitor gets scenic beauty of Himalaya, Pokhara valley and flow of Seti-river, Harpankhola and Phew Lake.

5.10 Impact of Tourism in Study Area

Mobility is the prerequisite of tourism, which is necessary for contact between different social groups, nationalities and the culture (Modi, 200p : 110). Modern, current tourism focused three equal important field which are economical, society and environment (Messeriti 1987 : 14). Tourism development has significant impact on all factor of economic, social-culture and physical structure of the study

area, it also brings strong and visible life style, their dress, food habit, mercy making style and brings something newness and uniqueness in the destination area (Kunwar 2002 :105).

Tourism has the potential to promote. Social development through employment, income redistribution , and poverty alleviation positive impact of tourism includes, force for peace, understanding, mutual sympathy. Before tourism movement people of the study area used quarrel with each other. Especially women used to involve in quarrel, but it is stopped along with the development of tourism. Tourism strong thing community, tourism created jobs which act as vital development as well as improve their job and earning capacity and reduce emigration from rural areas. Tourism creates infrastructure facilities in the study area from which residents can get benefit. Tourism helps conservation and revaluation of culture and tradition. Tourism can boost conservation management of natural resources, the protection of local heritage to renaissance of indigenous culture, cultural arts, craft etc. tourism encourage civil involvement and pride help to raise local awareness of financial value of natural and cultural site and can stimulate a felling of pride in local and national heritage thus interest in its conservation. the involvement of local community appears to be an impotent condition for conservation and sustainable use of bio-diversity. The people of the study area became aware about conserving and preserving culture historical and natural asets. With the participation of Kaskikot VDC and local people Kalika temple has reconstructed, Sarangkot Dhamik Kshetra Bikas Samiti going to construct a Shiva temple on the Sarangkot Peak.

Kunwar (2002) cited Larkey (1994) that tourism represent a form of process of modernization which can be interpreted as diffusion or as a form of social change because of new value, structure, function, expansion and adoption of new value ideas norms behavior pattern etc (Kunwar 2002 : 105). Exchange factor user the main force driving cultural change, renewal and innovation with in society. Tourism

impact also arises change in community structure, family, relation, collective tradition life style, ceremonial and morality. The process of passing on culture implies conservation and discontinuity (Modi, 2000 : 121).

Tourism in study area is being operated for almost 30 year. At that time only few tourism used to visit here. At present number of tourist is increasing year by year. Due to the increase of tourism the tourism business has become a new occupation for local people. This has brought the change in socio-cultural, economic and environmental condition of the study area, such are both positive and negative in nature.

As the positive social impact tourism has played a key role on infrastructure development as accommodation on the study area. The road, health center, electricity, veterinary are built. Smirti Club, Amatole (women group) and other club collect money from tourist by performing their cultural and other activities and work some social works, like construction of water tap, construction of temple, platform, management of waste metrical etc. Likewise from SECOURS Nepal, Mr. Andra Morchams (DIDI) and Mrs. Vinchiane (VIVI) two Belgium citizen have been donated for building construction, educational instrument sports etc. in different school of the study area. Like they have donated more than one corer, Kalika Secondary School, Santa Secondary school, Janagagirti Higher Secondary School, Pame Primary School get benefit from it . It has improved educational status of the study area. In addition tourism has brought change in family structure, marriage, social relation, settlement housing pattern and migration in study area. Joint family are being changed as nuclear family. Farming pattern changed in to form of scientific and modern farming system. In aspect of social relation tourism has maintained good social relationship with western people who have provide the opportunities to know western society and cultural. The marriage is the main bridge of local people and tourism. In terms of marriage there are

two Synashi, two Napali (Sarki) women who are married with England tourist.

Deurali, Muala, Pame, Sarangkot peak, Sedi, khapundi are newly settled area where before tourist flow, study area's people specially young have not unity because of ego-felling at the lack of education and awareness between social relation which disruption of commute relationship and quarrel each other. Now tourism brings social relationship between them. Tourism has a become an important factor to increase as new settlement in study area. In those area most of houses constructed in a modern style. Economically it has provided new job opportunity to local people also helped to generate their income. Tourism employment is the another economic benefit of tourism. As a economic impact the cost of land increase seven times more than before ten years ago. In term of land use, it has been used for cultivation of cash crops and fruit etc.

Tourism has encouraged to promote and preserve culture such as traditional custom, the folk culture dancing and singing, festivals and indigenous arts and technique, temple etc. In the study area there are form different mother group, youth club, those show cultural programmed to the tourism. In addition it has brought to change in food habit, drinking, dress pattern, dairy product livestock, fruit and food grains production are main sharing in all tourism.

As positive impact about environment, people have awareness of plantation, environment education and awareness of sanitation are considered which has helped to protect the environment in the study area. Before tourism movement on the study area people has been used jungle for their latrine but nowadays they have safe toilet, which reduces dirtiness of the study area.

As social-cultural negative impact, it has decline local tradition dress pattern and indigenous arts. The housing pattern, rounded grass roofed house change into modern style. The population is increased

due to migration. The moral characteristics of female are being cost and miner oriented, increment of alcohol consumption. There has been declination of Kunwar skillful armory nowadays, Hindu priest are decrease which examples negative impacts brought by tourism. On the other hand it has made the land price more expensive and on the other has brought economic in equality among local people. The population growth trend shows that there is growth of population on the study area. The growth of population influent consumption pattern and associated with placing great stress on the destination environment. At the study area expanding human demand on the environment have to lead land degradation, serve population demand loss of biological diversity and deforestation population growth have also effect at growth in agriculture production and putting increase pressure on erosion soil, grazing lands, fuel wood supplies etc. The diversity and plant species clearly decrease as the increase of human population and pressure. Other impact of tourism in the study area are increase pollution garbage, sewage etc. The construction of infrastructure like accommodation, road etc are effect on the study area. The incomplete fodder road makes pollutant to the Phewa Lake. The Phewa Lake is infected by construction of earthen road, flood and landslide and these activities have been contributing to decrease its shape and size.

Aquatic weeds, algae, Jalakunbhi and Jalo are also playing defective role for the Phewa Lake. local people used chemical fertilizer, medicine and chemical to increase their agricultural productions which also effect the bio-diversity of Phewa Lake and study area. But the serious problem of Phewa Lake is Jalahumbhi and animal grazing on the land of Phewa Lake, watershed area. There is unmanaged waste material and sewage production on the study area.

5.11 Other Impacts

Although directly attribute to tourism there are other impact that can be identified, awareness generation in the form of education, basis knowledge of second language, awareness of improved health and

hygienic standards and awareness of need for conservation of cultural, historical natural site and environment in general. Infrastructural development in the rural area of the hills can also attributed to the growth of tourism. Socio-demographic effects in the form of reduce out migration in some places and increased migrant in other place, include population growth greater awareness of the benefit of family planning, positive impact on nutrition and so on. The travel and movement of tourist local people get education and bring new idea and attitude which can resulted in local cultural practice, behaviors, dress, life style, social structure value and expedition are change.

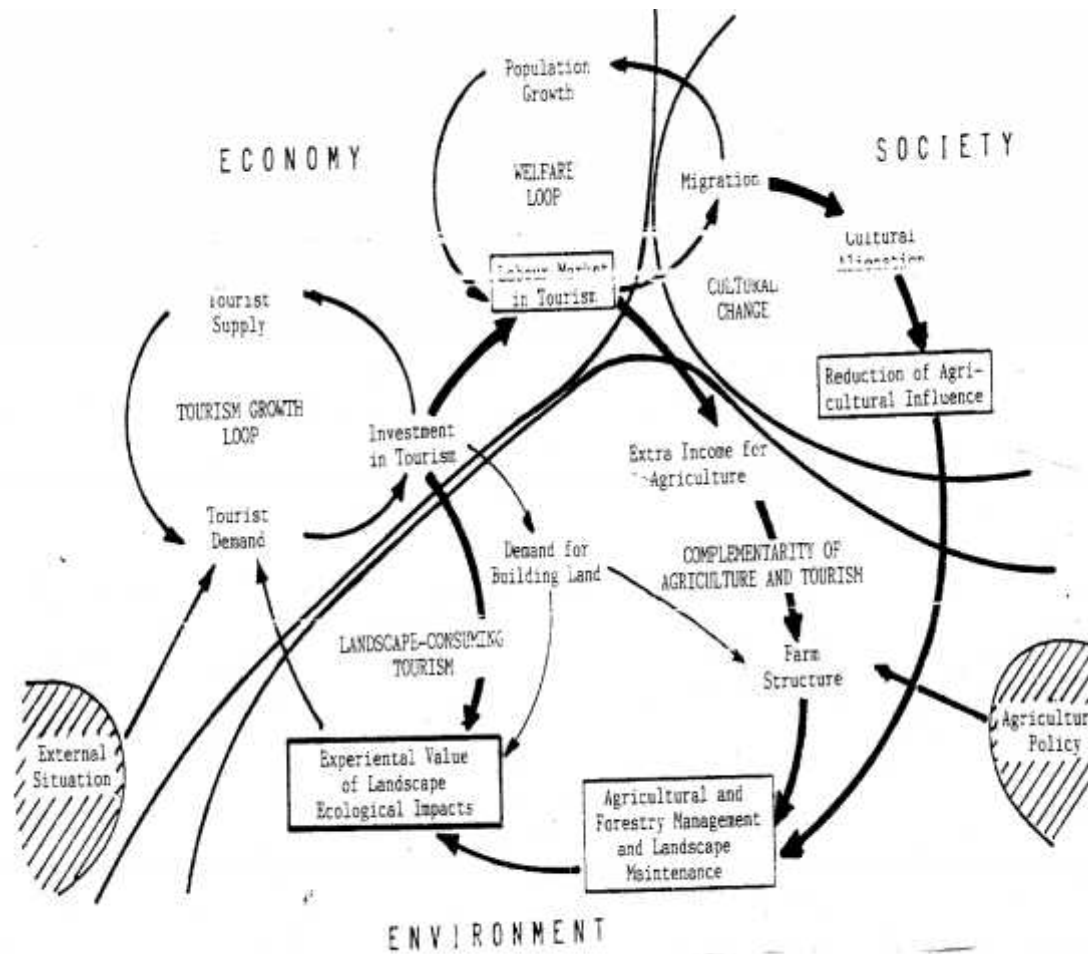
5.12 Approach to Rural Tourism Development on the Study Area.

Rural tourism includes range of activities services and amenities provide by farmers rural people attract to tourist in rural tourism environment of local people. In this types of tourism, economic benefits is distributing for local communities and minimizing the negative socio-cultural impact and environment impact on the study area. Rural tourism means sustainable tourism development which requires tourist staying in new village in remote area and learning about the village way of life. This includes provision of local life style accommodation, locally produced food items for tourist means and origination of tourist participations. In addition, rural tourism is a kind of sustainable tourism that exploits resources in rural regions, causes little or no harmful impact generating and increasing benefits to rural area. In terms of rural productivity employment, distribution of wealth, conservation of the rural environment and cultural, local environment and a suitable way of adapting traditional benefits norms and values to modern times sustainable development help every movement.

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of people in rural area. People are the primary resources for the rural development for the development of economic and social life of people in rural area. It should be participation of

people and dynamic use of resources. People participation in rural development means their total involvement of local people with developmental agencies, program planning, and activities of developmental work than they contribute the scope of ideas, interest, material, money, labors and time for the rural development.

A Basic Model Tourism Development at Study Area



Source: Messeril (1987)

There are several factor contributing to rural development. These are resources (both physical and human), infrastructure, people and organization. The failure of rural development is lack of people participation on development, lack of training and education of local people. Similarly poor follow up to the development increase paper work rather than tangible works, unrealistic targets, more slogans and

promises than short of actualizing for the sustainable rural tourism development. If we think about the cause of failure of rural development programmed before the initiation or implementation of any development project in study area. We can give contribution to the rural development on the study area.

Protected area makes important contribution to sustain human society, especially through conserving the natural assets and cultural assets. Protected area can provide opportunity for rural development and rational use of marginal lands for research and monitoring for conservation, education and for recreation and tourism. While all protected area control human occupancy or use of resources to some extent, considerable attitude is available in the degree of such control.

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY CONCLUSION, FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE STUDY

6.1 Summary

Nepal's rich natural heritage attracts a large number of natural lover. Nepalese people and their rich and colorful socio-cultural heritage and major attraction for people form other parts of the world Nepal became known outside world as a country of the "Mt. Everest", "Living cultural museum", "Living Goddess", "City of Golden Pagodas", "Roof of the world", "Birth place of lord Buddha", "Himalayan pilgrimage", "Wildest dream of Kew", "Nature Amphitheatre", "Abode of Shiva", "Non-stop Festival", "Land of heritage" and "Place of Eco-tourism". This shows that Nepal has potential for tourism.

Few destination in the world can match Nepal in the variety of world class experience: be mountaineering, trekking, mountain biking, nature tours, cultural tour, pilgrimage, white water rafting, jungle safaris, bird watching, fishing, hang-gliding. With eight of the highest peaks is been at the stage for some of most outstanding achievement in the world of mountaineering. Nepal has managed to pressure more endangered species flora and fauna than any other area in Asia. Nepal has network of nine National Parks, four Wildlife Reserves, three Conservation Area, one Hunting Reserve including five Buffer Zone, covering 2734 km or 18.58% of the country's total land.

Phewa Lake watershed area lies southern part of Kaski District, consisting six VDC's of Kaski district including study area. The study area (Kaski and Sarangkot) situated 28°14' N to 28°16'N latitude and 83° 52'E to 83° 59'E longitude on the North-west part of the Pokhara, sub-metropolitan city, second tourism destination of Nepal. Its elevation range from 793 m to 1787 m. Total area 42.68m² km covered by study area which is 2.13% area of Kaski district in terms of ecological division study area lies middle hills of Nepal.

Brahmins, Chettries and members of lower castes, who are generally devoted to the Hindu religion. There are mainly two religions Hindu and Buddhist composition can be found in study area. People of the study area can found agricultural associated occupation. Hindu cultural activities, practices are richer and the festival celebration more numerous. There are many of their festivals includes, singing dancing and playing musical instrument. like Panche Baja and KhainJhadi Mujura. There are some cultural centre like Kalika Temple, Deurali Temple, Kashapshiva Temple, Bhumikali Temple, Bagh Devi Temple, Shiva Temple, Kuldev Temple of different clans etc. There is a Buddhist monasteries and a Church at Sarangkot VDC's

The study area consist 13152 population among them 53.97% are women. The rate of population growth in study area is 1.81%. Between two VDC Sarangkot VDC (3.07%) has higher population growth rate than Kaskikot VDC (0.77%). Study area has some historical background and significant in Nepalese history. It is legend that sage Kashap had written his valuable document Ayurveda Samhita on the top of the Kasik hill. Neolithic tools are found around the hills of Kaskikot and Pokhara valley of Kaski region. In the Nepalese history after division of Gandaki region into twenty-four diminutive size states, Kaski state was most powerful state among the states of Gandaki region. The king of the medieval period had established the strong fort armory and parade ground for the military training. For its continuity Kunwar of Kaski Shows their army played game on the day of Phulpati in Navaratri. Kaski state was the originated place of the Shah Dynasty present King is 22nd ancestor of the ancient Kaski state.

Study area is very beautiful due to the natural attraction. The central natural attraction of the study area are Phewa Lake and panoramic view of Dhaulagiri, Machhapuchre and Annapurna Himal on the north. The Phewa Lake is located lap of the Sarangkot VDC. Sun rise and sun shine-view, viewing of Phokara valley, Seti river, green

forest are the other important natural attraction of the study area. Similarly small pond, Rocky cliff, Rhododendron forest are other attraction of the study area. Green forest, HarpanKhola; Phewahat are additional natural attraction of the study area.

The number of tourists are increasing years by years. Due to the increase of tourist, the tourism business has become new occupation of local people in the study area. Thus it has brought the changes in socio-cultural, economic and environmental conditions of the study area. Such changes are both positive and negative in nature.

As social positive impact tourism has played a key role in infrastructure development and accommodation in the study area. There are people awareness about their needs and social work such as Smirti club collect money from tourist and construct plate form, water tap, temple and other social developmental works in study area. They also preserve their cultural and natural assets. In addition tourism has brought change in housing pattern, family structure, marriage and social relationship in study area. Likewise from SECOURS Nepal, Mr. Andra Mcrachams (DIDI) and Mrs. Vinchiane (VIVI) two Belgium citizen have been donating for building construction and educational instrument, sports for different school of study area. Younger of the study area are being aware and come into unity they have made different youth club on the study area and tried to develop their village.

Tourism has a become an important role to increase as new settlement in study area. These new constructed hoses are in modern style. But for the preservation of the traditional rounded house, some hotels and restaurant are constructed such types. Tourism has encouraged to promote and preserve cultural also, such as traditional customs, the folk culture, dancing singing festival and indigenous arts and technique temple etc. In addition tourism has brought to change in food habit, drinking, dress pattern, food grains production in the study area.

As positive impact about environment, people have awareness plantation environment education, awareness of sanitation are considered which has helped to protect. People have to make safe toilet and manage waste material on the study area.

As social cultural negative impact it has decline local tradition, dress patterns and indigenous arts etc. As the housing pattern, rounded grass rooted houses change into modern style. Similarly tourism has made land price more expensive which has bought economically inequality among local people in study area. The immigration of people increase growth of population on the study area, which affluent consumption pattern and associated with placing great stress on the study area then damage loss of biological diversity and deforestation. Population growth has also effect at packing growth in agricultural production and putting increase pressure or erosion soil, grazing lands, fuel wood supplies. Similarly the construction of the infrastructure and accommodation, fodder road etc have pollution, garbage and litter degrade the beauty ness of Phewa Lake and study area.

6.2 Finding

It has already discussed in earlier chapter about the potential of tourism in Nepal, geographical location. Social status, cultural natural and historical aspects impact of tourism the study area. The mentioned social- cultural assets, natural assets and historical importance shows that their is higher rural tourism. It has provided variety of opportunities for employment to the local people. Likewise it has helped to develop the infrastructure, pressure local culture and encourage the environment the environment awareness in the study area. The major Finding of this study are presented as follows.

A. Finding related History and Culture

-) Historically study area was powerful state among the twenty-four state of Gandaki region.

-) Study area was the habitant of the pre-historic man.
 -) Sage Kashap had written his valuable Ayurveda Samhita in the study area.
 -) Study area was the origin place of the Shah Dynasty.
 -) There are mainly two religions Hindu and Buddhist composition in the study area.
 -) The most of the religious activities and cultural practice of the study area accordance with Hindu religion.
 -) Kalika Temple and Kashap-Shiva Temple at Kaskikot and Bhumikali Temple and Bagh-Devi temple at Sarangkot are main cultural site of the study area
- B. Finding related tourism attraction
-) Nepal is the ultimate tourism destination of the world.
 -) Nepal has highly rural tourism potential of the world.
 -) The study area is unique rural tourism destination through all types of assets likewise; historical, cultural land natural assets.
 -) Study area has potential for adventure tourism likewise, rock climbing, mountain bike and paragliding.
 -) Harpankhola, Phewa Lake Phewa Phat are the natural attraction of the study area.
 -) Panoramic view of Dhaulagiri, Machhapuchre, Annapurna are the central attraction of the study area.
 -) Sun-rise, Sun shine view, view of Seti-river and Pokhara valley are other attraction of the study area.
- C. Finding related impact of tourism
-) Tourism has brought change into settlement pattern and housing pattern. Due to tourism, indigenous housing pattern has been declining and made modern style.
 -) It has become one of the causes of increasing population in the study area, which leads to consumption pattern of resources and has brought stress on the environment of the study area.
 -) Tourism has helped to preserve and promote the local cultural in the study area such as traditional custom, indigenous art,

cultural monuments (statues of Goddess temple) folk song dance, festival, dress etc.

-) To uplift the economic condition of local people in the study area tourism has played a curial by generating income. In regard of the income of tourism, hotel business, land use as rent of paragliding handicrafts, souvenirs and the selling of alcohol, vegetable, chicken and fuel wood are sources of income.
-) Likewise tourism has created the various types of employment opportunities for local people.
-) Those people who are engaged in tourism business are growing rich day to day but some are growing power due to their limited sources of income. Thus tourism has brought in equally in terms of economic condition of local people in the study area.
-) In term of development infrastructure, tourism has played a curial role such as road construction, health facilities electricity facilities.
-) The foreign (Belgium) has donated to the educational sector, which has helped to up lift the educational status of the study area.
-) Tourism has brought changes in family structure as the joint family structure is being changed into a nuclear family.
-) Tourism has created serious environmental problem such as degradation of forest, pollution, garbage etc in the study area.
-) Forest is used especially for fuel wood, building material cattle grazing and so forth. Consequently the quality of forest is decreasing. Due to the destruction of forest and pollution, garbage and liter the numbers of wild species decrease and shape and size of Phewa Lake also decrease.
-) The construction of feeder road, Jalakumbi, aquatic weeds, algae etc. are decrease purity of the Phewa Lake.
-) Because of lack of well management system of the waste material, pollutant, garbage, litter damages the scenic beauty of the study area.

) The role of tourism in terms of environment is not only negative but also positive. Because it has brought awareness to the local people regarding environment at protection in different village of study area. It has been making forest management communities. Smirti Club of Sarangkot manage waste material and other pollutant at Sarangkot Peak etc.

6.3 Conclusion

In study area, tourism exists but not in large volume there is high potentiality of rural tourism. The study area requires rural tourism which is one of the important economic generating, cash income and employment for the local people. The rural tourism development in the study area helps to benefit local people and uplift the rural economy. Tourism has not only brought positive impact on any destination it has also brought negative impact on socio-cultural and environmental situation of the study area. Natural conservation and cultural preservation requires for rural tourism as well as sustainable rural tourism so revenue of the tourism should be implement in this manner. The rich nature culture, ethnic culture heritage etc. are the main assets for rural tourism development. For the sustainable rural tourism development, tourism management, local people specially women and disadvantage people should be participation in planning implementing and management, for the development of their own socio-economic and political development, benefit sharing are main issues of rural tourism development of the study area.

Study area is well suited place to promote and expand rural tourism. So it has potential for the rural tourism development, different chapter above mention shows that its rural tourism to be brighter. The tourist were visit this village for the purpose of sight seeing, trekking, recreating, culture study, farmer visit and paragliding on the study area. Study area potential attractions are Phewa lake, panoramic view of Himalaya, sun-rise, sunsets, view of Pokhara valley Seti river, green forest, Harpankhola, Phwea Phat, etc. for the advantage purpose study

area is potential for the rock climbing, paragliding and mountain site, precisely mountain view, lake, scenic beauty, cave and rural settlements, ancient house style, rounded grass roofed house, temples, bio-diversity, green lush forest, right site for bird watching, rock, steep, royal trek, terraces, and various ethnic culture can be continued as rural tourism. There are high potential rural tourism in Nepal. Nepal has diving cultural museum. Non-stop festival etc makes Nepali is an ideal tourism destination of the world.

At last there is necessary to integrate tourism and management nature conservation, conservation of cultural resources, protection of historical places and rural development for the benefit of the local people. If rural tourism can be sustainable manage and well planned there would be bright future of the study area. If the tourism planned of the study area is over exploit and bombing the Phewa lake will be going to be damage and we loss golden egg from the study area and made darkness for the future generation. So rural tourism should make sustainable and conserve the nature, culture and historical assets with sustainable use of resources by involving people participation with combined efforts it is sure that we can make rural tourism in study area ecologically and environmentally sound, economically viable, culturally acceptable for the sustainable utilization of natural resources. Then we would get pride of the natural heritage of the study area.

6.4 Recommendation

Due to the hilly geographical nature and less opportunity development of infrastructure in the study area, it is difficult to establish large scale industries. In such a situation tourism can be the only strong alternative to up lift the social-economic condition for the local people. Therefore it is essential to promote the tourism in the study area. To promote tourism it should be preserved natural beauties as well ass historical and cultural assets. Further more, the details recommendation are presented below.

- A Recommendation related planning
-) It should be prepare master plan for the rural tourism development in study area.
 -) The government should include the study area in the rural tourism development and strategies.
 -) The government should considered decentralizing tourism administration by involving the local community in a more participatory manners in all decision- making process concerning their localities.
 -) Advertisement of the study area should be focused.
 -) Sanitation rule and regulations should be apply and active.
 -) Proper arrangement liter, dumping and waste disposal should be made.
 -) Plantation programmed should be launched effectively.
 -) The natural indigenous architecture and culture, religion and tradition are essential components of tourist interest. It should be conserved and preserved these things from vandalism and theft, should be strictly controlled.
 -) To collect the found for infrastructure development youth club should be encourage.
 -) Journals, workshops, newsletters and other written means should be used to advertisement in the communities.
 -) It should be control unplanned infrastructure development.
 -) Unplanned housing and construction of the feeder road should be control.
 -) The constructed feeder road should be complete soon.
 -) We increased paper work more than tangible actual accomplishment in the field. Mentioned statement matching about the field of Phewa Lake. Show we should reduced paper work and increase tangible and real work on the field.
 -) Trails:- Stone paved trails should be construct for the top of hill Sarangkot to Khadgaun to Nagdada.
 -) View Tower should be constructed at Kashap hills.

-) Necessity for maintained and clearing Pokhari. Following Pokhari required to urgent attention to restore to attraction, Thuli Pokhari, Jaisi Pokhari, Maula Pokhari, Khadgaun Pokhari, Macha Pokhari etc.
- B Recommendation related to education and conservation
 -) Regular tourism training should be provided to the lodges hotels owner and workers for good service to tourists.
 -) Local people should be provided the knowledge about the positive and negative impact brought by tourism through the training and seminar.
 -) Proper arrangement litter, dumping and waste disposal should be made.
 -) Forest area should be conserved in over exploited and lacked area.
 -) The people of community are basic resources for rural development local people participation should be given priority for job opportunities.
 -) Training should be given for the traditional occupational groups especially disadvantage occupational castes.
 -) Local people should be encouraged to grow more vegetable, fruits flowering cultural and apiculture.
 -) Phewa Lake is not only important assets of the study area but also Pokhara. To keep Phewa Lake alive, Phewa Lake water shed area should include Protected Area.
 -) Rural development should be integrated and be based principally on needs and idea expressed by the people of study area themselves.
 -) Development programmed should be directed towards those who actually execute them, women and disadvantage group and effective training should be given in the communities.
 -) Environmental and ecological degradation main caused by man's activities. The physical social, economical, biological

and psychological impact of tourism should be assessed. i.e. carrying capacity should be calculated.

-) Phewa Lake should be conserved and control the over flood
-) Health and sanitation awareness programs should be launched.
-) Garbage, toilet, drainage, dumping area should be built.
-) Use of alternative sources of energy should be encouraged.
-) There are poor conditions of the clean drinking water so water facilities should be planned as quick.
-) VDC's and other Social Youth Club should be allocated their budget for the preservation and conservation of the Phewa Lake.
-) The security of Tourist should be guaranteed.

At last if the above mentioned recommendations are not implemented in the study area, it will be certainly being only paper work. If it implemented in the study area it will be brings improvement in socio-economic condition of the local people in the study area. The study also help to conservation and preservation of the natural environment, cultural assets and historical site of the study area. If we remember above mention recommendation as our value, belief and tradition the study area comes to model rural tourism destination which help to uplift all about condition in the study area.

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APPENDIX 1
Rural Tourism Potential in Nepal : A Case Study of Phewa Lake
Watershed Area

Central Department of NeHCA

It is not examination of your knowledge, efficiency or qualification your answer are limited in this research work only. Your response will be very much valuable and helpful for getting relevant information. Please give tick mark () in your answer option given and give your own opinion or suggestions according to questions.

A. Individual Details

Name :	Date:
Age:	Occupation:
Sex:	Religion:
Address:	Education:
VDC:	Ethnicity:
Ward:	Language:
Tole:	No. of Family Member:

B. Question

1. What are your income source ?
a) Agriculture b) Trade c) Tourism d)
2. How much Ropani land that you have ?
a) Khet [] b) Bari [] c) Jungel [] d)
3. How much do you grow in your land ?
a) Paddy [] b) Millate [] c) Corn [] d) Vegetable []
4. Do you sell agriculture production ?
a) Yes b) No
5. If yes, how much do you sell agriculture production ?
a) Paddy [] b) Millet [] c) Corn [] d) Vegetable
6. How much animal do you have ?
a) Buffalo b) cow c) sheep and goat d) others

7. Have you provide your land for composite/paragliding for rent ?
 a) Yes b) No
8. How do you keep your domestic animals ?
 a) leaving on Phat b) leaving on forest
 c) keeping on Goth. c) other
9. Do you sell firewood and other timber ?
 a) Yes b) No. if yes how much ?
10. Do you sell agriculture production ?
 a) Yes b) No.
 If yes where in
- a) village b) city (Pokhara) c) others
11. Have you take any occupational training ?
 a) Yes b) No
12. How much your yearly income ?
 []
13. What is your source of drinking water ?
 a) Spring b) Pound c) Tap d)Other
14. Where do you take bathe and wash your clothes ?
 a) Spring b) pound c) Tap d) other
15. What is the condition of the electricity in your village ?
 a) Good b) satisfactory c) fair d) poor
16. What is the condition of the communication in your village ?
 a) Good b) satisfactory c) fair d) poor
17. What is the condition of the road and trails on your village ?
 a) Good b) satisfactory c) fair d) poor
18. Is there telephone service in your village ?
 a) Yes b) No.
19. Do you know history of tourism in your village ?
 a) Yes b) No.
 If yes, from when did tourist start to come here ? Since
 years ago.
 a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20
20. How long does the tourist stay in your village ? [] days

21. Is there change in festival and cultural pattern after tourist flow ?
 a) Yes b) No.
22. Is there is change in housing system ?
 a) Yes b) No.
23. What shorts of different do you have got in earlier and today in family structure ?

24. Does the tourism have encouraged to preserve your culture and tradition ?
 a) Yes b) No.
25. What sources of energy do you use to cook your food ?
 a) firewood b) electricity c) bio-gas d) other
26. How much [in kg] firewood do you use yearly ?
27. Where do you bring your firewood ?
 a) community forest b) own land c) buying d) other
28. Do the community has any special tradition in cutting firewood ?
 a) Yes b) No.
- If yes write,
29. What shorts of management do you apply to conserve and preserve your forest ?

30. Do you have planted on the naked hill and blank forest ?
 a) Yes b) No.
31. Where do you manage waste material which are produce from your house ?
 a) composting b) reuse c) no fixed d) other
32. Have you associate with any management organization ?
 a) Yes b) No.
33. Do the community have any indigenous forest and environmental management system ?
 a) Yes b) No.
34. Has tourism encouraged preservation of the environment ?
 a) Yes b) No.

35. What kind of behavior do you have perform in front of tourist ?

36. Has tourism contribute for the social cultural change ?
 a) Yes b) No.
37. What change does come into structure of housing system ?

38. Is there change in festival and cultural pattern from tourism ?
 a) Yes b) No.
 If yes, write
39. Mention natural resource in the following list existing in your village in primary order ?
 a) b) c) d)40.
 Mention wild animals and birds in the following existing in your village in primary order ?
 a) b) c) d)
41. Mention temple and religious site those are existing in your village in primary order.
 a) b) c) d)
42. Mention the historical site those are existing in your village in primary order.
 a) b) c) d)
43. Make a list of cultural programmed and religious festival that are performed by you ?
44. Does NTB have any contribution for the tourism development of your region (area).
 a) Yes b) No. c) Don't know
45. Have you any suggestion for the tourism development in your village ?

(Thank you for your co-operation)

APPENDIX 2

List of the respondents involving on the given questionnaire from
Kaskikot and Sarangkot VDC

Sarangkot VDC

S.N.	Name	Age	Ward No
1	Min Bahadur Thapa	45	3
2	Kamala Timilshina	47	5
3	Khim Bahadur Gurung	43	2
4	Prem Bdr. Pariyar	24	1
5	Mahendra Bdr. G.C.	32	4
6	Anil Bdr. Pariyar	19	1
7	Chin Bdr. Thapa	35	7
8	Putali Devi Thapa	37	2
9	Prem Maya Chapagain	30	2
10	Buddhi Man Gotame	48	7
11	Durgadutta Pahari	59	7
12	Bel Bdr. Dhakal	35	2
13	Nanda Keshar Chapagain	34	3
14	Durga Bdr. Sunar	53	3
15	Min Bdr. Thapa	37	8
16	Chinta Mani Sharma	33	3
17	Vim Bdr. Thapa	51	4
18	Ranga Nath Timilsina	73	3
19	Bir Bdr. Lama	32	9
20	Ser Bdr. Nepali	35	2
21	Kamaladevi K.C.	44	4
22	Ranga Nath Timilsina	76	5
23	Rudra Bdr. Bahanaya	34	4
24	Khim Bdr. Dhakal	34	1
25	Rana Bdr. Thapa	54	3
26	Man Bdr. Thapa	46	8
27	Homanath Parajuli	58	7

S.N.	Name	Age	Ward No
28	Bal Bdr. Bhujel	71	5
29	Loknath Chapangain	42	3
30	Ramadevi Pahari	33	7
31	Shakti Kumar Thapa	25	2
32	Khim Bdr. Khadka	37	2
33	Mohan Kumar Thapa	36	3
34	Yam Bdr. Thapa	34	2
35	Subash Pariyar	16	1
36	Rajkumar Pariyar	16	1
37	Bishnu Maya Timilsina	29	5
38	Kalpana Dhakal	48	2
39	Motilal Timilsina	30	3
40	Krishna Maya Chapagain	32	3

Kaskikot VDC

S.N.	Name	Age	Ward No
1	Parbati Tripathi	49	7
2	Ratna Giri	65	6
3	Bhupal Bdr. Pariyar	65	6
4	Bishnu Maya Tripathi	50	7
5	Govinda Prasad Paudel	33	2
6	Lal Bdr. Bhujel	52	2
7	Bodha Raj Subedi	20	1
8	Damodhar Subedi	19	1
9	Rudra Giri	24	7
10	Bishnu Pd. Timilsina	38	4
11	Madhav Lal Sharma	58	1
12	Krishna Tripathi	33	7
13	Khim Bdr. Gurung	43	8
14	Bharat Bdr. Devkota	32	5
15	Maya Devi K.C.	37	6

S.N.	Name	Age	Ward No
16	Parbati Subedi	34	1
17	Gita Karki	36	7
18	Sita Tripathi	47	6
19	Ramesh Giri	43	6
20	Tek Bdr. Ranamagar	34	3
21	Lal Bdr. Thapa Magar	76	3
22	Ganga Bdr. Thapa Magar	33	3
23	Krishna Pd. Timilsina	58	5
24	Ramchandra Thapa	46	9
25	Sunkumari Bhujel	34	8
26	Jaghanath Subedi	25	2
27	Ramkumari Bhujel	36	8
28	Dhram Raj Giri	43	7
29	Shiva Subedi	34	4
30	Hira Devi K.C.	28	1
31	Sonam Chiring Sherpa	41	2
32	Sitadevi Bhujel	29	2
33	Ramchandra Subedi	29	2
34	Pudki Pariyar	56	5
35	Thakur Tripathi	46	5
36	Ganga K.C.	42	8
37	Hom Bdr. Nepali	34	3
38	Janak Bhattarai	31	4
39	Mahanahari Adhikari	48	8
40	Dilli Ram Bhatarai	40	4

APPENDIX 3

Checklist on Tourism Potential of Protected Areas

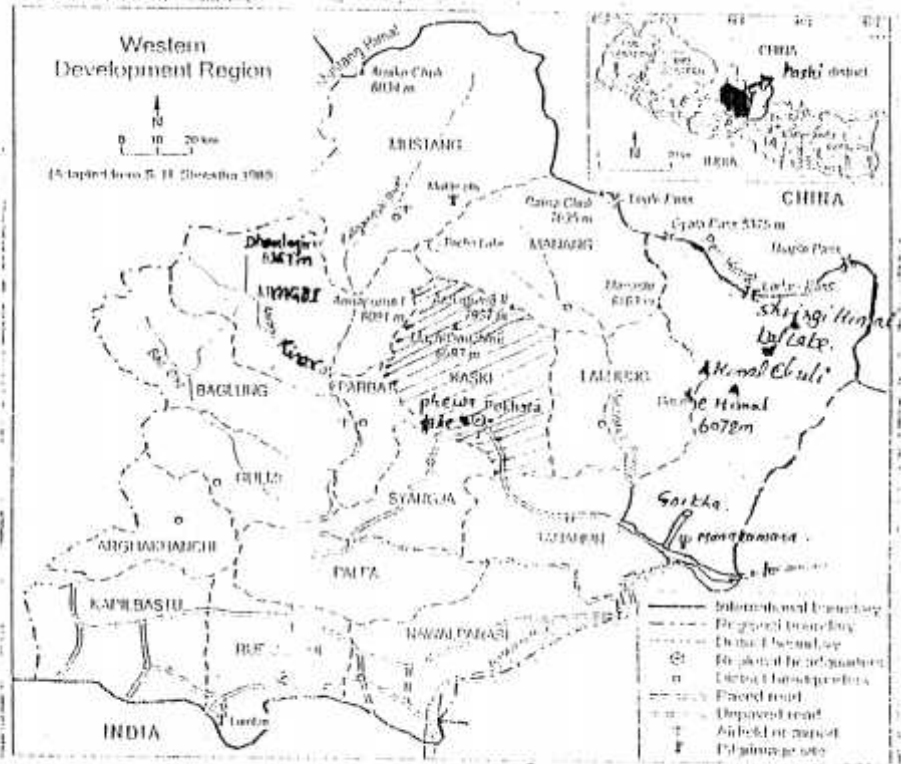
<p>Is the protected area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ close to an international airport or major tourist centre ? ▪ moderately close ? ▪ remote 	<p>Does the area have additional :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ high cultural interest ? ▪ some cultural attractions ? ▪ few cultural attractions ?
<p>Is the journey to the area :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ easy and comfortable ? ▪ a bit of an effort ? ▪ arduous or dangerous ? 	<p>Is the area :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ unique in its appeals ? ▪ a little bit different ? ▪ similar to other visitor reserves ?
<p>Does the area offer the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'star' species attractions? ▪ other interesting wildlife ? ▪ representative wildlife ▪ distinctive wildlife view, e.g. on foot, by boat, from hides ? 	<p>Does the area have :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a beach or lakeside recreation facilities ? ▪ river, falls or swimming pools ? ▪ no other recreation ?
<p>Is successful wildlife viewing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ guaranteed ? ▪ usual ? ▪ with luck or highly seasonal ? 	<p>Is the area close enough to other sites of tourist interest to be part of a tourist circuit ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ yes, other attractive sites ▪ moderate potential ▪ low or no such potential
<p>Does the area offer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ several distinct features of interest ? ▪ more than one feature of interest ? ▪ One main feature of interest ? 	<p>Is the surrounding area :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of high scenic beauty or intrinsic interest ? ▪ quite attractive ? ▪ rather ordinary ?
<p>What standards of food and accommodation are offered ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ high standards ; ▪ adequate standards ▪ rough standards 	

Appendix 4
EIA Model for impact identification

S.N.	POTENTIAL AREA OF IMPACT	CONSTRUCTION EFFECT			OPERATIONAL EFFECT		
		ADVERSE	NO	BENEFICIAL	ADVERSE	NO	BENEFICIAL
A.	LAND TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION						
1	COMPACT AND SETTING						
2	EROSION						
3	GROUND COVER						
4	DISPOSITION (SEDIMENTATION)						
5	STABILITY						
6	EARTHQUAKE						
7	FLOODS						
8	WASTE CONTROL						
9	DRILLING AND LASTING						
10	OPERATIONAL FAILURE						
B.	LAND USE						
1	OPEN SPACE						
2	RECREATIONAL						
3	AGRICULTURE						
4	INDUSTRIAL						
C	WATER RESOURCES						
1	QUALITY						
2	IRRIGATION						
3	DRANGE						
4	GROUND WATER						

D	AIR QUALITY						
1	OXIDES SULPHER CARBON AND NITROGEN						
2	PARTICULATE MATTER						
3	CHEMICALS						
4	ODOURS						
5	GASES						
E	PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM						
1	SCHOOL						
2	POLICY						
3	FIRE PROTECTION						
4	WATER AND POWER SYSTEM						
5	SEWAGE SYSTEM						
6	REFUSE DISPOSAL						
I	BIOLOGICAL CONDITION						
1	WILDLIFE						
2	TREES SHURBS						
3	GRASSES						
F	TRANSPORTATION						
1	AUTOMOBILE						
2	TRUCKING						
3	SATTEY						
4	MOVEMENT						
G	NOISE AND VIBRATION						
1	ON SITE						
2	OFF SITE						
H	AESTHETICS						

1	SCENERYLIES						
2	STRUCTURE						
I	COMMUNITY STRUCTURE						
1	RELOCATION						
2	MOBILITY						
3	SERIVCE						
4	RECRATION						
5	EMPLOYMENT						
6	HOUSING QUALITY						



Source: Bleie (2003)

