

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The origin of the world 'tourist' dates back to the years 1292 A.D. the word 'tourism' of tourist is derived from the Latin 'word' which means a tool for describing two circle or a turner's wheel (Bhatia, 1982: 95). It is from the word 'tornus' the notion of a round tour of a package tour has come in vogue. In 1643, the term was first used in the sense of going around of travelling from places to places around an excursion, a journey including visits to many places in circuit of sequence a circuitous journey embracing the principal places of a country or region (Negi 1982: 2). The term 'tourist' meaning "an individual who travels for the pleasure of traveling, out of curiosity" made its first appearance around 1800 and the word tourism was cited for the first time in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1811. Much later during the middle Ages, people traveled mainly for religious purpose many pilgrims made pilgrimages to holy shrines in Rome. Santiago de compostela and Canterbury were made and visited usually on foot in large groups and sometimes necessitating the crossing of whole continents. Aimeri de picard a French monk is generally credited as the author of the first tourist guide. Written in 1130 for pilgrims making their way to the Spanish shrine of Santiago de compostela.

Tourism is a recent phenomenon and travel is an ancient phenomenon. Tourism is not a new thing for Hindus. In Sanskrit literature there are three terms of tourism known as paryatan it means going out for pleasure and knowledge. Deshatan, it means going out of the country primarily for economic gains. Tirthatan, it means going to places of religious merits. Travel means the movement of people from one place to another.

Tourism can serve as an effective instrument in integrating this world in to a single universe. The travel and hospitality a unique mixture involved in Tourism makes a tourist to develop a good impression of a country. A foreign tourist is person visiting on a foreign passport for a period of not less than 24 hours and not exceeding 6 months for non-immigrant, non-employment tourist purpose such as business, pleasure etc. This process is called tourism.

Tourism is the total relationship and phenomena linked with the stay of foreign persons to a locality on condition that they do not settle there to exercise a major permanent or temporary activity of a lucrative nature.

Herman Van schullard, a great Australian economist, was the first man who defined tourism in 1910. According to him, tourism is the sum total of economic operations, which is directly related to the entry, stay and movement tourism is the of foreigners inside and outside a certain country. In present international market the concept of tourism can be categorized as follows (Nerendra Kayastha, a employment in Hotel Industry of Nepal, CEDA, T.U., Kathmandu, Nepal, February 1985).

1. A system of taking trips, tours, excursion of traveling to a new destination for holidays and recreation by individual voluntary groups and so on.
2. An organizational group of tourists and touring parties travelling from one country to another collectively under conducted four programs managed by travel and four organizations.

Regarding tourism, Matheson and wall C/O Kunwar (1997-9) show how complex the concept of tourism is and indicate the problems involved. Tourism, in fact, has become an industry scale devoted to the movement and entertainment of millions of individuals, some traveling with in the boundaries of the industrial world, others between developed

and less developed countries and regions. Similarly, tourism is the temporarily movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs. The study of tourism is the study of people away from their usual habitat, of the establishment that respond to the requirement of travelers, and of the impacts they have on the economic, physical and social well being and of the impacts they have on the economic, physical and social well being of their hosts. It involves the motivation and experience of the tourist the expectations of the adjustments made by residents of reception areas and the roles played by the numerous agencies and institutions that intercede between them.

The curiosity about why do people travel is matter of concern in tourism study. people do travel for various reasons and purposes. Tourism can be classified on the basis of several factors such as geographical location, purpose of visit, the number of persons traveling etc. The basic distinction in tourism is viewed between domestic and international tourism.

### **Types of Tourism**

Satyal 1998 in his book has classified tourism on the basis of acidified which are explained below:

#### **1. Pleasure tourism**

Under pleasure tourism, people for on holiday for enjoyment out of curiosity, to take rest, observe something new to delight of food scenery in unknown folklore. Some tourist find in traveling to various places. These types of tourism usually depend upon different taste to different people.

## **2. Recreational tourism**

Recreational tourism is mainly concerned with leisure and rest and to recover physical and physical stamina. These types of tourists usually stay longer. The visitors stay by the sea and in the mountain resorts in rest for relaxation. They have preference to go to climatic resorts.

## **3. Sporting tourism**

Sporting tourism is interested in two types of sporting. One visiting sports events like Olympic Games, world cup, football, boxing etc. which attract not only sportsmen to the host country but also a large number of sports fans tourists to see these functions; visiting well organized sporting events in countries which have specialized facilities such as winter sports, natural sports, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing etc.

## **4. Cultural tourism**

This type of tourism is motivated by eagerness to learn different cultures of different countries. Mostly this type of tourists visit to learn different habits, language and customs of people in alien lands, visiting places in historical monuments in the centers of ancient civilization or playing visitors in art, galleries, religious centers or participants in art, music, theatre dance and folk lore festivals.

## **5. Conference tourism**

International conferences are organized in different countries where such convention facilities are available. A large number of people take part in different conferences in different countries.

Nepal is a tiny land-locked kingdom of Asia which lies between two Asian giants China and India. The average length from east to west is 885 km and its average breadth from north to south is 193 km. which in the area of 1,47,181 square kilometers. A unique landscape unequalled in beauty and variety, cultural diversity aesthetically built monument, rugged beauty and tranquility of the snow capped shimmering

mountain's serenity and placidness of the lakes and villages on unmatched collection of flora and wildlife, diverse races, ethnic groups dialects and language all combine to make Nepal a visitors dream come true. Nepal occupies a unique place in the comity of the nations. The kingdoms unique topography malarial infested jungle in the terai in the south and snowcapped towering mountains in the north had selected as a shield with in which it remained unaffected. Having lived in isolation from the rest of the world this country of smiling faces, rugged beauty of its people and landscape its different regions had envolved a life style which is unique. The country's altitude ranges between 60 meters above sea level. That is THE SAGARMATHA (Mount Everest). Eight of the world's ten tallest peak are located in the imposing Himalayan mountain range. So many tourists attractions found in Nepal. What Nepal has that others don't have the tallest mountain (Mount Everest and others 8 peaks), the highest lake (Tilicho) the highest settlement (Sherpas and Thakalis) the deepest gorges (Kaligandaki and glaciers) the only Hindu kingdom and never colonized history, unique flog, unique culture and mystique nature (rich biodiversity) home of brave Gorkhas living goddess kumari, gods more than people and temples more than houses, festivals more than the days in a year friendly people and social harmony. Nepal occupying only 0.1 percent of the total land mass of the earth is home to: 2 percent of all the flowering plants in the world. 8 percent of the world's population birds (more than 848 species) 4 percent of mammals on earth, 11 of the world's 15 families of butterflies (more than 50 species) 600 indigenou plant families,319 species of exotic orchids are found in Nepal. (Nepal Traveler's information' tourism board booklet, 2005).

Tourism is a multi-faced industry, which promotes cottage industries trade and other service fields. Tourism industry plays a vital role for the development of the national economy in Nepal. Development

of tourism sector can influence in various sectors such as increasing employment generating foreign exchange extending tourist related business as well as to improve the balance of payment of the country. At present, the tourism sector is contributing roughly 22 percent of the country (4 percent of the GDP). Tourism industries is a labour intensive industry and it provides good employment opportunities at different levels. Tourism is one of the main source of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal that's why it is necessary to develop the tourism industry in the Nepal. Tourists not only bring money to region; they also carry along with them a strong and visible life style. Their dress, food habits and merry-making style all bring some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature, human adopts new things or manners in which they feel comfortable.

## **1.2 Introduction of Study Area**

Chitwan is one of the five districts (Chitwan, Gaur, Parsa, Makawanpur, Rauthahat) of Narayani zone in the middle development region of Nepal. The geographical location of Chitwan district is 83<sup>0</sup>55'45" east to 84<sup>0</sup>48'15" east longitude and 27<sup>0</sup>52'36" north to 27<sup>0</sup>46' north latitude. It lies between the Mahabharat and Churiya hills and Makawanpur district and Churiya hills and Makawanpur district with Parsa wildlife. Reservation in the east. It located at the middle part of Nepal. Chitwan has tropical and sub-tropical monsoon climate with high humidity and three main seasons: summer, monsoon and winter. It is endowed with the rich basins and valleys. The valley consists of outer most series of low-elevation hills and mountains of the Himalayas and the Mosaic of riverine forest grass lands and sub-tropical sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest supporting a wide diversity and native flora and fauna including endangered animals and wildlife species. Chitwan valley is uniquely endowed with rich natural cultural and religious heritages. Chitwan

covers 2,519 square kilometer or 1.51 percent of total area of Nepal. There are so many important tourists sports such as Devghat, Balmiki Ashram, Royal Chitwan National Park, Bikram Baba, Upardang, godhi, Someshwar Chitrasari, Goddak Bageswari, Shivaghat, Kabilas, Gadhi, Purana godhi, Ichhaya Kamana, Kalikasthan, Bees Hazartal, Tribeni, Parshuram Kunda, Shirapanchayan Temple etc.

Sauraha is only 166 km. south west form Kathmandu. It is situate at an altitude of 150m (492 feet) form the sea level. Its shape is rectangular and speared with east west direction and located in the close proximity of the Chitwan National Park is connected to Tandi and Chitrasari by 6 and 3 km. respectively. However, Tandi, the entry point to Sauraha is situated on the east west highway, 10km. from the main city of Bharapur.

There are so many studies in Tourism in Nepal. However, most of the studies on tourism are best in macro levels of centralize on the country. This is why, still those study are unable to investigate into the promotion of tourism in different parts of our country as selected tourist area. There are so many attractive tourist area scattered throughout the country. This study is related with the promotion of tourism at the micro level in the selected area namely 'Sauraha' located at the Royal Chitwan National Park district. Today, Royal Chitwan National Park stands as a successful testimony of nature conservation in South Asia. This park is important because UNESCO declared the RCNP world heritage site in 1984.

### **1.2.1 Location**

In the sub-tropical inner terai use area cornpreses the Tikauli forest from Rapti Rivers to the foothills of the Mahabharat ranges. This park consists of Chure hills. Ox bow lakes, flood plains of Rapti, Rue and Narayani Rivers. The Chure hill Siwalik range rises slowly towards the

east from 150 m to more than 800m. The park of the comprises of the lower but most rugged Someshwor hills. The flood plains of Chitwan valley are rich alluvial. The boundaries of park have been delineated by the Narayani and Rapti Rivers in the north and west and the Reu River and Someshwor hills in the South as well as South west. It shores its eastern border with Parsa wild life reserve. From Chitwan several majestic peaks of Annapurna (809-721m), manals (8163), Himalchuli (789m) and other peaks of the Himalayan are visible in clear weather of autumn and winter.

Royal Chitwan National Park established in 1973 (2030). UNESCO has enlisted this area on the 'world heritage site in 1984. The park is consisted by various flora and fauna such as 600 plant species, 56 mammal species, 225 birds and 126 fish, butterfly 47, 9 amphibians and reptiles. Some of these flora and fauna are endangered and RCNP covered area is 932 km<sup>2</sup>.

Sauraha lies in Bacchhauri VDC. The Bacchhauri VDC comparisons approximately 1872 households. The total population of this VDC is about 10443 (Source: VDC Secretarial). Temperature reaches a maximum 40<sup>0</sup>c in may and minimum of 0-6<sup>0</sup>c in December. Maximum rainfall recorded in the park is 216 mm which is witheseet during September and October. The period between December and February is considered to be the best season for having a panoramic view of the park.

According to VDC, there are altogether 4855 Tharus and the remaining other population (5588) is composed of Brahmans, Chhetris, Newars, Gurung, Magars, Kamis, Tamangs, Botes, Damais, Danuwars and Dhobis in this VDC, Sauraha on the whole is the habitation, which is located in and outside the national park. River Budhi Rapti has divided VDC in to two parts. Tandi Chitrasari and Gothauri, all located on the



Northern side of the river whereas Sauraha, Jhuwani, Malpur and Badreni all in the southern side of the river. From the view point of tourism, Sauraha Badreni and Odra village are very important because most of the resorts are located there. Further to the South of Sauraha there is a danser forest.

Development of Sauraha has been extremely rapid. However, the older generation tended not to become directly involved with the tourists but the middle generation has been more influenced by tourism. Since the institution of RCNP in 1973, there have been considerable activities on the social and economic fronts in and around village of Sauraha and this has brought transformation in socio-economic and cultural life and activities of the villagers. The present Sauraha gives a glimpse of today's Thamel of the Kathmandu valley the lakeside of Pokhara and Goa of India.

### **1.2.2. Tourism Development**

Different government and non-governmental agencies have been launching different activities inside the park. Department of National park and wild life conservation center is responsible for park management (DNPWC) with the help of DNPWC Royal Nepal Army operates anti-activate. Non-government organizations are also involved in different conservation activities and provided training for guide. It is also receiving assistance for community forestry activities from Australia, WWF and USAID. It published a quarterly newsletter called 'Sarisi", it major role is that of 'Facilitator'. Nepal conservation and research center under KMTNC conducts periodic training for nature guides. Wardens and hotels in such field as conservation education and community

participation techniques. It has also helped in the relocation of 38 rhino from (Chitwan national park to Bardiya in the western terai. It is involved in bio-diversity monitoring, support of elephant breeding program etc. It is possible to visit its offices at Sauraha. Several communities along the park had to seek alternative source of firewood after the setting up the park. The approach followed in Annapurna conservation area project (ACAP) could not be followed entirely in Chitwan as it is in a flat terrain, which is fertile. Involvement of the locals is done in the same way, as in the Annapurna region would not have been possible.

It is now planned that 30% of income from the national park including those generated by entrance fees will be given to village development committee's (VDCs) consisting of 37 village in the area surrounding the park. There are three districts Chitwan, Makawanpur and Nawalparasi where these village are situated.

Different types of flora and fauna are found in Chitwan National Park. It's not just the flora and fauna that makes the Chitwan National Park a unique tourism product local culture, tradition and the way of life add colour and lines to tourist experiences here. So many attractive things are there so tourism industry development is most importance for our bright future.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problems**

The high population growth on the one hand and decreasing productivity in the agriculture sector on the other are retarding the economic development. For the compensation of decreasing productivity, cultivable land can be slightly increased on the high cost of ecological imbalance. Such conditions indicate that we cannot depend only on agriculture: some other economic pillars should be created to support the shrinking economic yatch. Tourism is one of the vital sources of

economic strength. Tourism industry from where high returns can be expected in a small scale of skilled service. The achievement of economic progress is called development. But for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Because of the lack of foreign exchange. Most of the underdeveloped countries are suffering from unfavourable balance of payment. For the economic developed of the country to meet the huge amount of requirements of rapid increasing population, tourism industry is one the support for the agricultural economy. Through tourism, the manufactured goods can be exported and imported to the foreign countries. Thus the more essential and dependable permanent source of foreign currency is tourism industry.

Studies on tourism in Chitwan are many and varied. The review of the study that tourism is one of the major sources of foreign exchange earning and has served as an economic force in the development of Nepal. Almost all these studies indicate that tourism is an important industry because it has boosted national economy and hence the tourism is essential today. The achievement of economic progress is called development for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Because of the lack of foreign exchange, most of the underdeveloped countries are suffering from unfavourable balance of payment. For the economic development of the country and to meet the huge amount of requirement of rapidly increasing population the agricultural economy should be transformed into industry economy that is tourism industry. Tourism has been one of the major economic activities in many countries. Thus, for the country like Nepal more essential and dependable permanent source of foreign currency is tourism industry.

There are very few studies done regarding the status and problems of a particular tourist place in Sauraha.

- It has not been properly protected under the planning of the government.
- The surrounding destination resorts are scattered in the RCNP, which has no planning and control by the national park strategist.
- Lack of proper and effective transportation facilities to reach 'Sauraha' is one of the major problems for the tourist.
- Poaching is the main hindrance of the wild life. Possessing tiger bones, elephant tusk and rhinoceros horns are the basic craves of that poacher.
- Political fluctuation is the one of the major problem of the tourism development.
- In the raining season, flood (water flow) is a one and most problem of the Sauraha.

The following problem are identify for this study:

- What are the prospects and problems associated with tourism in Sauraha?
- What is the main purpose of visiting tourist?
- What is the length of stay of tourist in Sauraha?
- What is the percentage of tourist arrivals in Sauraha?

As this point the important to mention is whether the people of this area are ready to adopt the new changes and life style, whether they are still inclined towards adopting the rites and rituals, art and crafts, culture and tradition.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study was to gain an understanding of the nature and effects of tourism on the local socio-cultural structure and partly on environment and economy of the proposed area. It would specifically purport:

1. To analyze the contribution of tourists in Sauraha.

2. To find out annual data of tourists in Sauraha.
3. To identify the strengths and weakness of tourism industries in Sauraha.
4. Analysis the socio-economic impact as well as future prospects of tourism development in Sauraha.
5. To recommend appropriate policies and program for further promotion of tourism industry in Sauraha.

### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

The development of tourism industry also speeds up the pace of economic development in the context of Nepal. Nepal opened the door of tourism in 1950. In 1952 a number of tourists were recorded to have visited to Nepal. In 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1956, the coronation of king Mahendra is regarded as the first great landmark in development of tourism and attracted many tourists. The first group tourists of 12 Americana and 2 Brazilians organized under the pioneer body of Sir Thomos cook and sons arrived at Kathmandu in the autumn of 1956 (Adhikari, 1975).

Problems of the tourism secotr are many in the country the number of tourists coming into Nepal is only a small fraction of those visiting south-east Asia. Although the number is increasing every year since 1970 it falls far behind that visiting India and Sri Lanka etc. There are difficult in increasing the duration of the total days spent in Nepal (In 1991 it was only 9 days). The longest duration may be for the trekker but the institutions/organizations working in the sector have not been able to provide something more challenging. Moreover the earning form tourism in the form of foreign exchange goes into the local markets and are used possibly for importing consumption goods. The earnings are also utilized

for importing commodities used for sustaining the promotion of tourism with tourism an exception to trekking has been highly intensive.

There are so many attractive tourist areas scattered through out the country. This study is related with the promotion of tourism at the micro level in the selected area namely, 'Sauraha' located at the RCNP in Chitwan district. Though the transportation communication, accommodation and other modern facilities are not developed sufficiently but the economically importance of the area is increasing. This study is directed to analyze the tourist inflow and its prospects as well as socio-economic impact of tourism at the micro level. This study is provided a key economically importance of the area is increasing. This study is directed to analyze the tourist inflow and its prospects as well as socio-economic impact of tourism at the micro level. This study is provided a key information to the government and NGO/INGOs.

### **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

The present study is subjected to the following limitations.

- This study covers only the selected area i.e. Sauraha (RCNP) that is located on the north-eastern edge of the (Royal) Chitwan National Park.
- The Nepalese and Indian tourists are not included in the data.
- The interview was conducted with the hotel owners, foreigners and shopkeepers of 'Sauraha'. The secondary data has been analyzed.

Finally, this is a micro level of study that can be useful for tourist related area in the country.

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The present study is organized into six chapters. It begins with the introduction, the review of literature, methodology, data analysis and

presentation and ends with the summary, conclusions and recommendation. The first chapter deals with introduction that includes background, statement of problem, importance of study, objective of the study, justification of the study, limitation, organization of the study. The second chapter is devoted to the view of literature, which includes review of tourism, before and after unification and tourism after 1950. The third chapter of research methodology, the fourth chapter presents policy constraints and socio-economic impact of tourism. Five chapter includes data presentation and analysis. It also includes the prospects and problem of tourism in Sauraha. The last chapter consists summary, conclusion and recommendations.

## CHAPTER II

Different literatures have been studied regarding tourism in Nepal and its impact in national economy. Some relevant literature such as dissertation research article, research books etc. have been studied which make researcher easy to understand and analyze the impact of tourism in Nepal's economy.

The Nepal Tourism Development Master Plan, 1972 has summarized the potentialities of Nepalese tourism as: organized sight-seeing tourism, independent Nepal style tourism and trekking and pilgrimage tourism. According to the master plan (1972), there is a high prospect of developing various types of tourism in Nepal. This plan focuses on the reality of the prospect of tourism in Nepal as Nepal has an enormous natural beauty, century's old cultural heritage to offer to the pleasurable and cultural tourists. Similarly, Nepal is the birth place of Lord Buddha and one Hindu Kingdom in the world which could attract large number of pilgrimage tourists.

Tourism existed from the very beginning of human civilization. There could not have been any civilization without personal communication, exchange and view, interchange knowledge, experiences and skills (Shrestha, 1989). With the development of western Christianity pilgrimages possessed a special importance in the middle ages and got many pious journeys on the national and international level. The Buddhist people, despite hardship, continued to make pilgrimages to the shrines of Buddha mecca become a powerful center of religious attraction for the Islamic countries from the 8<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations conference of international travel and tourism held in Roma in 1963. International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUTO) in 1908 recommended this definition. Again in 1993, the United Nations



Statistical Commission adopted Rome definition of tourism revised from prepared by world tourism organization (WTO) as follow up to the Ottawa International Conference on travel and tourism statistics, jointly organized by WTO and the Government of Canada in June 1991. In the definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of all travelers.

### **2.1. Nepalese Tourism Before Unification**

One such legend tells the story of Manjushree Bodhi Satwa from Chian who cut an opening at the rock-hill of Chovar by a Stroke of his drained the lake water to make Kathmandu fit for human habitation. It is said that the first rulling dynasty in Nepal was the Gopal. King Bhuktaman was the first king of the dynasty. After decline of Gopal dynasty Gautam Buddha is said to have visited Nepal during the reign of Sthungko the 7<sup>th</sup> Kirat King in 7<sup>th</sup> century. In 7<sup>th</sup> century, Shankar Acharya visited this place. Lichhaves came to power in 400 A.D. A golden age in the history of Nepal was started with them. During this period most of the golden age in the history of Nepal as pilgrims. The nation entered a new phase of prosperity in art and culture. In this period contemporary Chinese visitors like 'Huent Sang, 'Wang Hiuentse" travelled through Nepal and wrote many historical accounts about it. Arniko, the famous Nepalese artist went to China and developed there the Pagoda architecture with a group of Nepalese artist in the invitation of the Emperor of Mangolian Empire 'Kubla Khan' in 13<sup>th</sup> century.

During the rule of king Anshuvarma, Srang Chong Gompo, the great emperor of Tibet visited Nepal and later married king's daughter Bhrikuti, Fahuon and Huen-Tsang, the two Famous Chinese travelers also visited Nepal during this period.

During the Malla Kind period a significantly remarkable development in arts and culture was made. the Mahaboudha and Krishna Mandir Temle of Patan, Nyatapol and Durbar Square with fifty five

windows of Bhaktapur, Pashupati Nath and most of the other temples and stupas of Nepal were built during the period. the above historical facts reveal that the Manjushree, emperor Ashok, emperor Srangchang gombo, Huen Tsang etc. all traveled Nepal as Pilgrims.

## **2.2 Nepalese Tourism After Unification**

The war took place in 1814 was concluded in 1816 under the treaty of Sugauli. After the treaty of Sugauli, a British Resident was appointed in Kathmandu. After the unification of Nepal in addition to the neighbouring countries, visitors from Britain came in to Nepal for political objective. Among them Knox Hamilton and Kirk Patrick were notable. During the 104 years period of the Rana regime (1846-1950 A.D) tourism was paralyzed because they were very much conscious about politics. That is why only the selected persons from Britain were invited.

After the visit of Junga Bahadur Rana the first Rana ruler of Nepal went to England in 1850. The Rana Prime Minister allowed the Britishers occasionally. From time to time several distinguished botanists and naturalists were permitted to visit the country. In one occasion, king George came to hunt in Nepal in 1911 (Satyal, 1988).

Gradually, the government of Nepal felt that the dependable source of foreign exchange earning would be from tourism Industry keeping this development baord was established in 1957. Nepal further succeeded to get the membership of different international tourism development institutions such as international Union of official travel organization (IUOTO) South Asian Travel Commission (SATC) the pacific area travel association (PATA) and the American society of Travel Agents (ASTA).

During the period of 1950 to 1965, Nepal had improved great deal in tourism industry. The number of tourist increased from the year 1952 to 9,388 in the year 1965. During the period 1966-1968 the government

policy was made to increase the accommodation. Tourism industry was a leading foreign exchange earner and source of government revenue (Nayave, 1984).

### **2.3 The General Review of the Related Studies**

The modern age is an age of interdependence and mass communication. The economics of the tourism industry has played an important part in the field of mass tourism. Transport technology change by air as well as by land and sea have accelerated travel at reduced cost. It barely takes seven days to circle the world. There are many studies that have been conducted on tourism by different people and foreigners. In order to make the study more reliable the few available dissertations, articles, bulletins, reports and other studies about tourism have been reviewed. A comment was published in orbit (issue 69, second quarter 1998) on the topic 'tourism.' Tourism is one industry which can ease a lifeline to the world's poorest and least educated. A person, who spends a day out, for example by the seaside, might be considered a tourist by some. But the World Tourism Organization, the international body representing tourism, defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and stays there at least one night before returning home. The World Bank Encyclopedia, 1996. The business that provides several facilities for the travelers they are by earning money are known as tourism business. The continuing process of travelers traveling creates the tourist industry.

Tourism is the world's largest export industry which according to WTO generated about US \$ 372.6 billion during 1995 by some 567 million tourists world wide in the same year. Travel and tourism is said to have provided direct and indirect employment for 212 million people accounting for 10.7 percent of the global workforce. Tourism thus, provides a major contribution to foreign exchange earnings of several developing and even developed countries. In 1988, world tourism

generated 12 percent of world gross national product (GNP). Domestic tourism is assumed to be nine times greater than international tourism (Gosh, 1964: 4).

Tourism is regarded as a very important industry to virtually all economic regardless of their level of economic development. It is an export industry and helps to correct any adverse trade balance in an economy. Even a highly developed economy like the United State relies partly on an increasing number of Japanese tourists to correct its trade deficit with Japan. In the developing countries with large trade deficits with the developed countries the authorities emphasized tourism as a source of additional external revenue. In addition to generating foreign exchange tourism is expected to create additional employment and income and generate multiplier effects in the economy. Some country have a comparative advantage in the development of the tourism because of their natural geography such as mountains, sandy beaches and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on.

However, tourism is not unmixed blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution (Poudyal, 1998: 64). Village tourism really gives the tourism a live picture of Nepal. Since village life far from the hustle and bustle of the city life, the visitors can feel relaxed in the fresh environment. The tourists are very interested in seeing the culture and way of life of the people rather than seeing the polluted scenes in the urban areas. They naturally come to have experience in the new places.

For some time now, many village like Tashi of Sankhuwasabha and Ghandruk and Sunsari in Kasi district are being promoted and improved as Site for village tourism. We can gain many advantage from village can get employment opportunities. It can dramatically improved the economic status of the villages.

Nepal society for applied economics has recently published facts about Nepalese Economy (1998). A study in the title "Hotel and Tourism" presents that tourism in Nepal is one of the key sectors along with only second to carpet and garment in terms of the exchange earnings. Because of the beauty of the natural beauty she is best owed with Nepal has been the name for many lovers of nature the location of the world's highest peak on the top of the Himalayas and the road to via Nepal has been an everlasting source of earning foreign currency.

It is a hen that has been laying golden eggs so far. But it is high time we take care of the hen so that it will continue to lay eggs in the future, we have been neglecting tourism for the now (Sunday despite, October 6-12-1996). The study also shows that the hotels, room and beds increased by 14.5 percent, 13.21 percent and 12.9 percent respectively between 1971 and 1989. They further concluded that the growth rate in accommodation. Outside Kathmandu increased from 644 in 1971 to 6,198 in 1989 and for Nepal. As a whole, the capacity increased from 728 beds in 1971 to 9,408 beds in 1989.

The study also showed employment generation. Altogether 11,174 people were directly employed in the tourism industry of which 53 percent were found to be employed in hotel and rest in travel and trekking agencies and dirtiness. The hotel owner employed the largest number of persons i.e. 5,912 and followed by dirtiness 2,738 persons. They argued that one tourist bed in Nepal created less than two jobs which is fairly low compared to other developing countries. The tourism industry is relatively more capital intensive than the tourism related industry. The average capital requirement per unit of labour was Rs. 213.5 and Rs. 212.4 thousand in the airline and hotel industries respectively. In conclusion the average income generated per employee in the hotel industry has been about Rs. 108 thousand.

Nepal tourism statistics 1996, published by department of tourism, HMG of Nepal has said that tourism continued to remain the most important segment of Nepalese economy in 1996. To sustain its continued growth the tourism sector got involved in diverse activities in this period. This statistical report showed that. In 1996, the total tourists number was 393,613, among them the highest number of visitors came to Nepal from Asia (5.3%) followed by western Europe (33.4%) North America (7.8%) and the Australia and the pacific (3.1%). The number of tourist arrivals increased in 1996 in comparison to 1995.

Nepal Rastra Bank has made a study on "Income and employment generation form Tourism in Nepal". The study deals with the composition of tourism duration of their stay tourist expenditure and the impact of tourism industry on income and employment the proportion of younger visitors, under the age group of 21.40 years shared as high as 67.4 percent. This study also find the majority of tourists (61.8%) visited this country for pleasure followed by trekking (19.1%) and pilgrimage (10%). This study indicates that 32.1 percent of the total tourist visited this country.

The percentage of tourist spending Rs. 301 to 1500 per day is 36.7 percent and more than Rs. 1500 is 32.1 percent. It has been estimated that tourism and related industries have earned Rs. 2798.3 million in 1987/88 of which tourism sector alone shared 92.7 percent (Rs. 2585.3 million) of the amount earned by tourism sector, earning of hotel consist 24.6 percent travel agencies 17.3 percent. This study also determine that tourism industry has proved job for 11,176 persons among which 61.7 percent were the basic level manpower, 29.5 percent middle level and the rest 9.1 percent top level of manpower. Among the employers 10.8 percent were females.

Chhetri et al. in 1993 made a case study of Chitwan on 'effects of tourism on culture and environment.' The study revealed that RCNP Chitwan is the third most important destination of the tourists visiting Nepal. Tourism as per the study has played a main role in employment generation in Sauraha. Variety of jobs in resorts and lodges ranged from room guide work, cooking, dining room, and room boys.

Women participation was limited to one woman of which only 10 percent total were from the local Tharu tribe. As of 1993 a total of 34 hotels or resorts were operating around Sauraha with an overall direct employment for 400 persons. The average accommodation capacity of the resorts or lodges was 16 beds or eight huts. Average employment at each resort/lodge was 10 persons with a maximum of 11 percent at Gaida wild life camp and 30 persons at elephant camp. Majority of local people were employed with a minimum salary of Rs. 800 per month.

In general, tourism denotes the movement of human beings from one place to another, whether it may be within own country or second countries, for various purposes. The popular word Tourism of the present day is derived from the French word 'Tourism' which originated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Later, this word was popularized in the decade 1930s but its significance was not fully realized until today when 'tourism' has a wider meaning and significance derived from the root 'anta' which means going or leaving home for some other place. The three are (Negi 1990: 23).

- Parent: It means going out for pleasure and knowledge.
- Destine: It means going out of the country primarily for economic gains.
- Trichina: It means going out to place of religious merits.

There was no plan and policy regarding tourism in Nepal till 1950s. For the first time the written study on tourism was made on the

late 1950s. In Nepal, 'General plan for the organization of tourism in Nepal' prepared by French national George Lebrec in 1959, was the first tourism plan, Lebrec has Himalayan peaks and flora and fauna and to the use of Films and documentaties prepared by the mountaineering expedition for promotion later George lebree visited Nepal in 1964 and 1966 and prepared two reports on tourism entitled "Report on the development of tourism' and 'report on tourism in Nepal' respectively. In these reports lebrec had recommended that tourism in Nepal had started growing at faster pace (Pokharel).

While formulating the tourism strategy it is essential that our tourism marketers keep abreast the fast changing trends, particularly the changing trends in tourism market. Tourism markets should be respond the changing economic scenario the world" (Shrestha 1995: 85). Similarly, in view of Sharma (1992: 112) "An integrated approach, with the twin objectives of environmental protection and sustainable economic development, should be based on appreciation of the broader implications of tourism for the environmental, demographic, economic and distribution concerns in mountain ecosystems." Hence, development of tourism in Nepal should take into account promotional and marketing issues as well as deal with the inherent problems and challenges.

Similarly Pradhan (1997) in her study observed, observed the concept and theories of tourism and efforts made by the planers the legal framework and institutional arrangements for tourism development in Nepal.

The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. International Union of Office Travel Organization (IVOTO) in 1908 recommended this definition. Again in 1963, the United Nations statistical commission adopted Rome definition



of tourist is revised from prepared by world tourism organization (WTO) as follow up to the Ottawa International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics, jointly organized by WTO and the government of Canada in June 1991. In the definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of all travelers.

A traveler is defined as "any person on a trip between two or more countries or two or more localities with in his/her country of unusual residence" (WTO Framework for the collection and publication of tourism statistical: 4).

World tourism organization has defined 'Tourist' in precise terms as 'Any person who travels to a country other than in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the country visited. The term includes people traveling for: leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends and relatives, business and professional, health treatment religion/pilgrimages and other purpose" (WTO 1996: 24).

Village tourism is coming up as a new concept for the promotion and development of tourism sector. This concept is more relevant in the contest of a country like Nepal, which is made up of pristine village and life style. A part from this village tourism is possible without building up any concrete infrastructures. so it is a meaningful preposition which can give a boost to the Nepalese tourism.

Similarly, another doctoral study by Pradhananga (1993) analysis the changing pattern of tourist's consumption and its economic impact on employment, exports and national revenue were made. The basic objectives of the study were to examine the consumption pattern of tourist to analyses the use of local resource in tourist consumption and their effects on employment to probe into capacity utilization of hotels in

relation to the tourist's number and length of stay and to examine the change in government revenue resulting from the tourist export. This study dealt with different tourism aspects i.e. hotels and lodges, airline, travel agencies, trekking agencies, carpet and garment industries and transport agencies working in Nepal. According to him leakage of foreign exchange earning high import contents, seasonal fluctuations in demand for tourism and over dependence on seasonal factor have been the major weakness of the tourism industry.

Tuladhar (1993) in his doctoral work aimed to study the development of international tourism in kingdom of Nepal. The level of its explorations, utilization and possibilities of improvement. This study has been done against the background of the overall conditions and its development including natural and anthropological resources, economic development of the country, tourist's demands and supply. To achieve the objectives of this study, a systematic method of investigation in the theoretical scheme was used. His major finding included the use of dispersion as a basis for the balancing of prognoses may promote foreign visitor's quality and the possibilities for attempting and for the future development of international tourism in Nepal should work the extracted priority of the tourist and direction for their improvement. Tuladhar had given various suggestions in his study like to promote charter flights with RCNP by tour operations. Assuming the low travel cost, increasing expenditure for advertisement and publicity for the stimulation for the tourist travel to Nepal, to provide more culture shows and other types of suitable entertainment to increase the length of stay of tourists and to increase their expenditure to establish summer resorts like suitable tourist hotels and villages on the bank of lakes and rivers to develop the national concept and to develop human resources by emphasizing on tourism education.

Uday Raj Sharma has studied on 'Park-people interactions in Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal' in 1991. He was the student of science so he more emphasized on science such as vegetation, wildlife etc. Nevertheless he has put forwarded about conflict in between the indigenous people and the Royal Chitwan National Park. Likewise he has thrown light only on the environmental impact of Royal Chitwan National Park. According to him, three people were reported killed two by rhino and one by bear and one person was severely injured by a rhino. Moreover, it was reported 1733 comes of damage by wildlife is about one calendar year in his sample area. Though he was able to put forward about one third of the recorded comes were for rice, 21 percent for wheat, 25 percent for corn, and 23 percent for another types of crops. He ignored about the socio-cultural impact of Royla Chitwan National Park as well as he was silent about the Tharu community. Furthermore, he didn't say anything about tourists tourism of Sauraha.

K. Baskota (ICIMOD, 1993) said that although the number of tourist had been increasing over the years the length of the stay has changed very little over a period of roughly 20 years of tourism in Nepal. The length of tourist stay was 9.3 days in average and the average expenditure was estimated to be roughly Rs. 747 in 1987 and after that it has declined by 1.4 percent in real terms. The paper also presented that the gross earning form tourism increased by 24.1 percent from 1975 to 1990 and tourist share in the total foreign exchange increased form 90 percent in 1974 to about 16 percent in 1987/88. While its share in the total merchandise exports more than trebled to abut 60 percent in 1989 from 19 percent in 1973/74. The average contributed of tourism earning to GDP increased from 1 percent in 1974 to 3.4 percent in 1990 with the average annual growth rate of about 2.3 percent.

All the above studies recognized that the tourism industry is the major source of income for Nepal and it could be helpful for alleviating poverty from the nation. It also recognized for generating income employment and other small scale industries which are directly or indirectly related to tourism. These studies also discuss about the growth impact, government revenue, prospects and problems and development of tourism in Nepal.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is the most important aspect of research work and away to systematically solve research problem. It facilitates the research work and provides reliability and validity to it. Research methodology employed in this study is presented below:

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study attempts to identify the strength and weakness of tourism development in Sauraha. For this study, the data and information collected for the field survey in Sauraha and they are analyzed to get the answer of research question. This study is based on exploratory as well as descriptive research designs. Exploratory research was done to collect information about strength and weakness of tourism development in Sauraha.

This study combines survey and analysis data on this study is collected through questionnaire. On tourist, local shopkeeper and hotel owners of Sauraha. The data collected through questionnaire were classified and tabulated according to the needs of research.

#### **3.2 Nature and Source of Data**

To fulfill the objectives of this study was based on primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from the field with the help of various techniques of data collection e.g. interview, groups discussion and observation methods and secondary data was collected previous studies, published newspapers articles and library, T.U., CEDA, HAN, ICIOD, NTB, IUCN and government offices. Other unpublished documents etc. The data is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Similarly, the secondary data collected for these following secondary sources.

- Nepal tourism board

- Hotel records in Sauraha
- Hotel association of Sauraha
- Department of Tourism
- Related thesis

### **3.3 Selection of the Study Area**

For this study the area has been selected Sauraha, the habitation of the Tharus. The village of Sauraha, located in the close proximity of the RCNP is connected with Tandi and Chitrasari by a 6 and 3 km. respectively. The Tandi village is situated on the east west national highway at a distance of 5 km. from the main city of Bharatpur. there are several ways of reaching Tandi and from there to the national park from Kathmandu. It is also possible go to Sauraha via. Tandi by a bus from Kathmandu along the Prithivi Highway through Mugling located mid to Pokhara the second tourist paradise in Nepal.

Though, Chitwan has already been exposed from the viewpoint of tourism this area is very popular from the viewpoint of Tharu habitation and their culture. At present, the area comprises 60 tourist resorts, national park office and others some non-Tharu hill migrants households and the Tharus households. The attraction of tourism in Sauraha are natural beauties, wild animals, elephant riding, fishing jungle fire camping, the grass lands, riverrine forest, more than 450 species of birds and peaceful environment. Sauraha is also equally important from the viewpoint of ethnic culture. Therefore this place was selected for study.

### **3.4 Sampling Procedures**

The RCNP and premises, the area of central region of Nepal has been selected as for the study area. There are can find a large number of tourists as well as resorts.

random sampling method was used in the study. All samples were selected by this method. Sampling unit for this study is the tourist of

Sauraha, local shopkeepers of Sauraha and hotel owners of Sauraha. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result. The sampling size of this study is 50 tourists, 20 hotels owners and 20 local shopkeepers.

### **3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection**

In order to collect the primary information the following methods have been adopted.

A number of questionnaires were administered keeping in view of collecting all of the pertinent information needed to meet the objectives of the study. a checklist for vital statistics was also prepared and implemented to get the data relating identification, demographic information, number of incoming and outgoing tourist, socio-economic condition of hoteliers, naturalists, natives and the employees who are working in tourism sector.

Unstructured interviews with the key informants were also conducted to get more information regarding the natives culture, park-people relation and tourist activities. sharing experience with natives was also done. Information thus, collected actually supplemented the research activity. In deed, interview with different people were conducted in different aspects of the subject matter. Besides interview schedule was also used to get the proper perspectives of the respondents' need to uplift socio-economic condition with reference to the current situation of the tourism industry.

The researcher quite often utilized observation method to comprehend the actual situation of the responds and socio-economic activities. Furthermore, the village tour along with tourists was extremely useful to internalize the true feeling and experience during the village tour.

### **3.6. Data Analysis**

The collected data was processed and statistically analyzed to make them more clear and scientific. To illustrate the research work maps, and diagrams were used as tools techniques of the data analysis. OF the study descriptive method was sued for qualitative data. The qualitative data was encompassed the study systematically and logically.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **TOURISM IN NATIONAL PLAN**

The seventh plan (1985-1990) had emphasized on bringing quality tourists. It duelt upon expanding tourism infrastructure creating employment opportunities, encouraging local production of consumable items management of pilgrimage and historical sites. The focus was on extending tourism to the outskirts and newer areas, added aviation services to new districts in the mid-western development region to reduce regional economic imbalance.

A separate tourism policy 1995 was declared during the eight plan (1992-1997). The plan emphasized on encouraging high budget cultural and religious tourists and lengthening their stay in Nepal. Incentives to reduce seasonality impacts, promoting trekking in remote areas, establishing linkage with local food and energy development programs for promoting sustainable rural tourism were other major programs.

The ninth plan (1997-20020 was specific on carrying out activities based on environmental impact assessments in protected areas balanced economic and social development and promotion of domestic tourism. The need of a code of conduct for private sector services provides was also highlighted.

The tenth plan (2002-2007) has clearly stated in its objective to contribute to poverty reduction through increased people's participation in tourism related activities while ensuring effective promotion and sustainable development. Development of value based and quality tourism, retention of earning at local level diversification of products optimal utilization of existing potentials, establishment of regional tourism hubs, encouraging visitations to new areas, eco-tourism as an over-riding guideline for the future growth of tourism activities are some of the major aspects in the tenth plan. Engagement of women and the

ethnic minorities in delivering tourism services is prioritized development and conservation of heritage sites, managing air pollution, solid waste and air safety expansion of road and air accesses and tourism facilitations are few other areas of concentration the noticeable features of the tenth plan are the responsibility awarded to the rural communities to manage the recycled resources for socio-economic development works as well as managing national and historical heritage sites for the benefit of tourism.

#### **4.1 Policy Constraints**

The first ever tourism policy 1995 distinctly aimed at expanding broad based tourism in the country. It incorporated income generating activities at the central and rural lands in reducing regional imbalances accommodated natural and human environments for the sake of tourism and also proposed linkage of tourism with agro-based and cottage industries. Furthermore, it envisaged mobilizing local communities to take part in tourism.

Nepal houses several unique culture and traditions in the unexplored rural areas which have high potentials of commercialization through tourism development. This venture would especially benefit the rural poor and women. Despite increasing opportunities of utilizing culture as a niche product in Nepal tourism. Tourism policy has not accorded required attention and preferences in this aspect.

#### **4.2 Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism**

Tourism has emerged as one of the most vibrant activities in the country as it carries enough strength to address necessities of the deprived and poor segment of the Nepalese population. This sector is economic activity for national development. Due to its potential to increase employment and there by increasing rural livelihood, tourism has become a priority agenda of HMG for the median term. The beauty of tourism also lies on the fact that it contributes to foreign currency earning without

exploiting any natural resources for export mutual interface of people with foreigners contributes to introduce local aesthetics to the outside world. Evidences also show that a significant mass of non-urban population are gaining through tourism activities.

The nations priorities in tourism have been in increasing the number of tourists and improving quality of service. This sector is considered as a major source of foreign exchange earning and creation of employment. Policy makers and planners often emphasize less on its multiplier effects. Incentives are provided for investors in tourism establishments. Foreign direct investment is sought in big projects especially hotels. However, mothers like equitable distribution of tourism benefits and enlarging the distribution of tourism benefits and enlarging the base by including poor and disadvantaged groups had never attracted concerns prior to the tenth plan. Harnessing participation and equitable distribution of tourism benefits are more manageable in new locations than in running ones. Hence, extending tourism to newer areas helps attracting support of locals in the programme, there by contributing to sustainability. However, Nepal has a poor record in adding new sites for tourists. Analysis in this segment is restricted to aspects that have linkage with communities distribution of income, livelihood and sustainability.

Tourism provides both direct and secondary employment. Direct employment includes accommodation, restaurants, bars, shops, night clubs, transport operators and government administration of tourism. Secondary employment embraces the construction, agriculture and fishing, manufacturing and processing sectors.

The volume of secondary or direct employment generated depends on the degree of linkage between the concerns meeting tourist demand and the producers. The higher the degree of integration and diversification in the economy the higher the amount of indirect

employment generated. In Nepal the major linkage developed by hotels are with the large centralized wholesale sector.

Nevertheless, the volume of secondary employment generated can exceed the number of direct tourism jobs. In Nepal, total employment generated by tourism is not known.

### **Direct or Indirect Economic Benefits of Tourism**

1. Increased government revenue through various types of taxation.
2. Tourism helps to reduce national trade deficit to the economy.
3. Creates jobs and increase family and community income.
4. Helps to diversify and stabilize the rural economy.
5. Provide the opportunity for innovation and creativity.
6. Brings more money particularly foreign currency to the economy.
7. Provides the support for existing business and services.
8. Helps to develop local crafts and trade.
9. Helps to develop other sector of the economy.
10. Helps to develop national economy through development of infrastructure.
11. Develop international peace and understanding.
12. Tourism fosters a sense of national identity.
13. Creates regional balance.

### **Economic Costs of Tourism**

1. Involves risk for the operator and community.
2. Places/creates demands on public services.
3. May only give part time employment.
4. Many increase cost of living for community residents because of inflation of property and goods and services costs.

### **Direct or Indirect Social Benefits of Tourism**

1. Helps to build up a community infrastructure.
2. Provides the opportunities for cultural exchange.

3. Develop international peace, friendship and understanding.
4. Promotes a team community spirits particularly through the development of cultural and entertainment activities.
5. Creates conditions for safe guarding and enhancing local cultural identities.
6. It brings in attitude and behaviour.

### **Social Cost of Tourism**

1. Tourism may cause the introduction of conflicting ideas and styles into the community.
2. It may cause the increase of crime.
3. Overcrowding and congestion.
4. Infringement/break in privacy in household and in the sharing the important community resources with outsiders.
5. Institutional community and family jealousies as all may not share the benefit equally.

## UNIT FIVE

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This study covers the period between 1984/85 to 2004/05. Available information from primary and secondary data are included in this chapter. The information on the number, length of stay, purpose of visitors, age-sex tourism arrivals by major continents, foreign exchange earning, seasonal variation of tourist are analyzed in this chapter.

#### 5.1.1 Total Tourist Arrivals and Length of stay in Nepal (1984-2004)

The inflow of tourists and the length of their stay should be increased in order to generate more foreign income. Table NO. 1 shows the total travel in Nepal by air transport and by land by length of stay in different years. The table also shows arrivals in Nepal since 1984 to 2004.

**Table 1: Total Tourist Arrival and Length of Stay in Nepal (1984-2004)**

FY	Tourist from India	Annual growth rate (%)	Tourist from countries other than India	Annual growth rate (%)	Total tourist	Annual growth rate (%)	By air	by land	Average stay in day
1984	58717	+17.19	11717	-8.81	176634	-1.54	149920	26714	10.55
	33.2		66.8		100.0		84.9	15.1	
1985	53880	-8.24	127109	+7.80	180989	+2.47	151870	29119	11.30
	29.8		70.2		100.0		83.9	16.1	
1986	55195	+2.44	168136	+32.28	223331	+23.39	182745	40586	11.16
	24.7		75.3		100.0		81.8	18.2	
1987	58964	+6.83	189116	+12.48	248080	+11.08	205611	42469	11.98
	23.8		76.2		100.0		82.9	17.1	
1988	72058	+22.21	193885	+2.52	265943	+7.20	234945	30998	12.00
	27.1		72.9		100.0		88.3	11.7	
1989	43284	-39.93	196661	+1.43	239945	-9.78	207907	32038	12.00
	18.0		82.0		100.0		86.6	13.4	
1990	59764	+38.07	195121	-0.78	254885	+6.23	226421	28464	12.00

	23.4		76.6		100.0		88.8	11.2	
1991	92506	+554.79	200489	+2.75	292995	+14.95	267932	25063	9.25
	31.6		68.4		100.0		91.4	8.6	
1992	106574	+15.21	227779	+13.61	334353	+14.12	300496	33857	10.14
	31.9		68.1		100.0		89.9	10.1	
1993	83362	-21.78	210205	-7.72	293567	-12.20	254140	39427	11.94
	28.4		71.6		100.0		86.6	13.4	
1994	102540	+23.01	223991	+6.56	326531	+11.23	289381	37150	10.00
	31.4		68.6		100.0		88.6	11.4	
1995	117260	+14.36	246135	+9.89	363395	+11.29	325035	38360	11.27
	32.3		67.7		100.0		89.4	10.6	
1996	122512	+4.4	271101	+10.14	393613	+8.32	343246	50367	13.50
	31.1		68.9		100.0		87.2	12.8	
1997	133438	+8.92	288419	+6.39	421857	+7.18	371145	50712	10.49
	31.6		68.4		100.0		88.0	12.0	
1998	143229	+7.34	320455	+11.11	463684	+9.91	398008	65676	10.76
	30.9		69.1		100.0		85.8	14.2	
1999	14061	-1.79	350849	+9.48	491504	+6.00	421243	70261	12.28
	28.6		71.4		100.0		85.7	14.3	
2000	95915	-31.81	367731	+4.81	463646	-5.67	376914	86732	11.88
	20.7		79.3		100.0		81.3	18.7	
2001	64320	-32.94	296917	-19.26	361237	-22.09	299514	61723	12.00
	17.8		82.2		100.0		82.9	17.1	
2002	66777	+3.82	208691	-29.71	275468	-23.74	218660	56808	7.90
	24.2		75.8		100.0		79.4	20.6	
2003	86363	+29.33	251769	+20.64	338132	+22.75	275438	62694	9.60
	25.5		74.5		100.0		81.5	18.5	
2004	90326	+4.59	294971	+17.16	385297	+13.95	297335	87962	13.50
	23.4		76.6		100.0		77.2	22.8	

*Note: Number represent the percentage of total.*

*Compiled by research and information division of FNCCI from Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation.*

*Source: Nepal and the World A Statistical profile, 2005.*

Table 1 reveals that the tourist inflow is decreased (-1.54%) in 1984. In 1985 it increased upto 2:47 percent. Similarly, the annual growth rate is increased in 1986 and 1987. Then negative impact of tourist inflow

in 1989, 1993, 2002, 2001, 2002, it decreased. In last two years 2003 and 2004 it increased.

In the year 1984 and 1985 84.9% and 83.9 percent of tourist visited Nepal by air respectively. Similarly, the percent of tourist visiting in Nepal in the year 1984 is 15.1 percent and 16.1 percent in 1985. Tourists who had come to visit Nepal stayed for 10.55 days in the year 1984 and 11.30 days in the year 1985.

In the year 1991 the highest number of tourists visited Nepal by air (91.4 percent).

In the year 2004 the lowest number of tourist came to Nepal by air (77.2%). Similarly, in the year 2004 the highest number of tourists visited by land (22.8%). Likewise in the year, 1991 the lowest number of tourist come to Nepal by land (8.6%). In the year 1996, the highest number of tourist stayed in Nepal (13.50 days) and lowest stayed average 7 days except in 2002.

### 5.1.2 Tourist's Visiting Purpose

The tourists visiting Nepal have different purpose such as holiday pleasure, trekking and mountaineering pilgrimage official conference and other. The tourist arrival by purpose of visit gives the major guideline for the policy formation in the tourism sector. Table 2 shows the tourist arrivals by purpose of visit. The trend of tourist's arrivals by purpose of visit is clear form the following table.

**Table 2: Number of Tourists by Purpose of Visit**

Purpose of visit Year	Holiday pleasure	Trekking and mountaineering	Business	Official	Pilgrimage	Conference meeting and seminar	Other	Total
1984	140592	15010	8137	9399	-	-	3496	176634
	79.6	8.5	4.6	5.3	-	-	2.0	100.0
1985	128217	28707	10416	9230	-	-	4419	180989
	70.8	15.9	5.8	5.1	-	-	2.4	100.0



1986	163958	33609	10863	8825	-	-	6076	223331
	73.4	15.0	4.9	4.0	-	-	2.7	100.0
1987	184979	36164	11781	8882	-	-	6274	248080
	74.6	14.6	4.7	3.6	-	-	2.5	100.0
1988	200775	36937	12008	9781	-	-	6442	265943
	75.5	13.9	4.5	3.7	-	-	2.4	100.0
1989	180973	40093	2630	12275	-	-	3974	239945
	75.4	16.7	1.1	5.1	-	-	1.7	100.0
1990	161839	39999	11728	26578	6713	2838	5190	254885
	63.5	15.7	4.6	10.4	2.6	1.1	2.0	100.0
1991	177370	42308	14601	372774	9103	5441	6898	292995
	60.5	14.4	5.0	12.7	3.1	1.9	2.4	100.0
1992	2337711	35166	31765	20967	7219	815	710	334353
	71.1	10.5	9.5	6.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
1993	170279	69619	19495	15812	10429	5367	2566	293567
	58.0	23.7	6.6	5.4	3.6	1.8	0.9	100.0
1994	168155	76865	23522	20431	5475	5361	26722	326531
	51.5	23.5	7.2	6.3	1.7	1.6	8.2	100.0
1995	183207	84787	21829	20090	5257	5272	42953	363395
	50.4	23.3	6.0	5.5	1.5	1.5	11.8	100.1
1996	209377	88945	25079	20191	4802	6054	39165	393613
	53.2	22.6	6.4	5.1	1.2	1.5	10.0	100.0
1997	249360	91525	27409	24106	4068	5824	19565	421857
	59.1	21.7	6.5	5.7	1.0	1.4	4.6	100.0
1998	261347	112644	24954	22123	16164	5181	21271	463684
	56.4	24.3	5.4	4.8	3.5	1.1	4.6	100.0
1999	290862	107960	23813	24132	19198	5965	19574	491504
	59.2	22.0	4.8	4.9	3.9	1.2	4.0	100.0
2000	255889	118780	29454	20832	15801	5599	17291	463646
	55.2	25.6	6.4	4.5	3.4	1.2	3.7	100.0
2001	187022	100828	18528	18727	12836	-	23296	361237
	51.8	27.9	5.1	5.2	3.6	-	6.4	100.0
2002	110143	59279	16990	17783	12366	-	58907	275468
	40.0	21.5	6.2	6.5	4.5	-	21.4	100.0
2003	57904	65721	19387	21967	21395	-	111758	338132
	29.0	19.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	-	33.1	100.0
2004	167262	69442	13948	17088	45664	-	71893	385297
	43.4	18.0	3.6	4.4	11.9	-	18.7	100.0

Tourists visiting in Nepal come for different reasons like holidays, trekking and mountaineering, business, pilgrimage official, conferences and others.

### 5.1.3. Tourists Arrivals by Age Group and Sex

The study of tourists arrival by age and sex is quite important as it determines the nature and interest of tourist in the distinction. Table 3 presents the tourists arrival sex wise and age wise in Nepal since 1983 to 2004.

**Table 3: Tourists Arrival by Age and Sex**

Year	Sex		Total	Age group				
	Male	Female		0-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61 & above
1983	111405	68000	179405	10018	60638	56498	35140	17111
	62.1	37.9	100.0	5.6	33.8	31.5	19.6	9.5
1984	115757	60877	176634	15274	66334	52820	29620	12586
	65.5	34.5	100.00	8.6	37.6	29.9	16.8	7.1
1985	113563	67426	180989	9497	58861	61528	33520	17583
	62.7	37.3	100.0	5.2	32.5	34.0	18.5	9.7
1986	136967	86364	223331	12243	73656	71694	42707	23031
	61.3	38.7	100.0	5.5	33.0	32.1	19.1	10.3
1987	152493	95587	248080	13289	83321	78969	46648	25853
	61.5	38.5	100.0	5.4	33.6	31.28	18.8	10.4
1988	166276	99667	265943	15668	86047	85582	51044	27602
	62.5	37.5	100.0	5.9	32.4	32.2	19.2	10.4
1989	146040	93905	239945	10332	78099	77975	47052	26487
	60.9	39.1	100.0	4.3	32.5	32.5	19.6	11.0
1990	155311	99574	254885	10620	85903	82292	49388	26682
	60.9	39.1	100.0	4.2	33.7	32.3	19.4	10.5
1991	177574	115421	292995	17174	96634	94539	54320	30328
	60.6	39.4	100.0	5.9	33.0	32.3	18.5	10.4
1992	197051	137302	334353	18624	105123	111096	65651	33859
	58.9	41.1	100.0	5.6	31.4	33.2	19.6	10.1
1993	179178	114389	293567	15289	91947	96665	59768	29898
	61.0	39.0	100.0	5.2	31.3	32.9	20.4	10.2
1994	205389	121142	326531	20097	96016	106260	66174	37984
	62.9	37.1	100.0	6.2	29.4	32.5	20.3	11.6
1995	224769	138626	363395	22878	106603	120212	76647	37055

	61.9	38.1	100.0	6.3	29.3	33.1	21.1	10.2
1996	233055	160558	393613	22185	94924	116307	89751	70446
	59.2	40.8	100.0	5.6	24.1	29.5	22.8	17.9
1997	251358	170499	421857	23840	121286	126828	107111	42792
	59.6	40.4	100.0	5.7	28.8	30.1	25.4	10.1
1998	267871	195813	463684	26763	122103	151846	121190	41782
	57.8	42.2	100.0	5.8	26.3	32.7	26.1	9.0
1999	286161	205343	491504	30967	150307	155985	113317	40931
	58.2	41.8	100.0	6.3	30.6	31.7	23.1	8.3
2000	266937	196709	463646	24997	147174	144118	109948	37409
	57.6	42.4	100.0	5.4	31.7	31.1	23.7	8.1
2001	213465	147772	361237	14608	95801	115678	93621	41529
	59.1	40.9	100.0	4.0	26.5	32.0	25.9	11.5
2002	174710	100758	275468	12425	67774	99622	67016	28630
	63.4	36.6	100.0	4.5	24.6	36.2	24.3	10.4
2003	204732	133400	338132	16056	78357	99740	85753	58226
	60.5	39.5	100.0	4.7	23.2	29.5	25.4	17.2
2004	255303	129994	385297	38734	84125	128267	96920	37251
	66.3	33.7	100.0	10.0	21.8	33.3	25.2	9.7

*Note: Figures in the parenthesis are percentage of the total.*

*Compiled by research and information division of FNCCI from Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation.*

The percentage of male visitors were higher than female. the percentage of male and female visitors were 66.3 percent and 33.7 percent in 2004 respectively. The age group has been classified into five different groups. It also indicates that the highest percentage of tourist is of the age group 31-45 years closely followed by the age group of 46-60 years. The percentage of child of the age group 10-15 years and old age group 60 and above is small.

#### **5.1.4 Tourists Arrivals by Major Continents (1992-2004)**

The inflow of tourists from different continents is growing smoothly over the years. There are many reasons that played important role to increase the tourist inflow which are (a) development of the tourism complete facilities of hotel's accommodation (b) facilities of air

transportation (c) beautiful scene and sight seeing etc. It smoothly growth since 1990 which are remarkable to show in table No. 4.

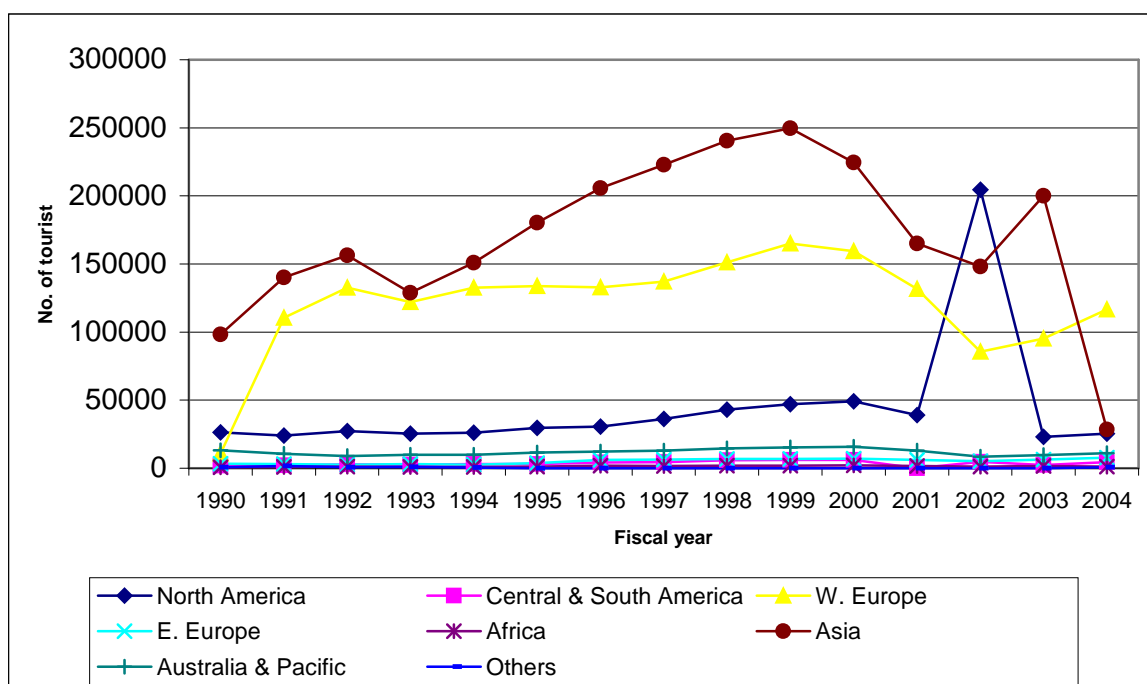
**Table 4: Tourist Arrivals by Major Continents**

Year	North America	Central & South America	W. Europe	E. Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia & Pacific	Others
1990	26343	1872	10750	3275	611	98320	13108	606
1991	24027	2202	110425	3126	956	140025	10476	1758
1992	27356	2727	132555	2553	1263	156312	8936	694
1993	25283	2612	122064	3016	985	128812	9806	989
1994	26078	3083	132518	2664	915	150982	9905	386
1995	29702	3049	133809	3860	1073	180377	11499	26
1996	30635	4230	132787	6114	1775	205809	12223	30
1997	36301	4554	137028	6416	1645	222849	13047	17
1998	43038	5937	151070	6741	1795	240460	14635	8
1999	46910	6096	164930	6732	1857	249793	15207	5
2000	49032	6076	159325	6992	2040	224532	15641	8
2001	39120	46.4	131661	6201	1596	164989	13036	0
2002	204442	4668	85678	5082	1117	148010	8358	0
2003	22992	2262	95162	6451	1612	200045	9608	0
2004	25505	4373	116505	7661	1161	28387	10947	758

Source: Annual statistical report, 2005 (NTB).

In 1990 west Europe was the largest contribution (43.5%) to total visitors arrivals followed from Asia (38.6%) and after north America (18.3%) and other (0.2%) respectively. The table shows that the most of the tourist coming from Asia. And second from north America.

**Figure 1: Tourist Arrivals by Major Continents**



### 5.1.5 Foreign Exchange Earning from the Tourism Sector

As we know that the tourist industry is a main source of income in Nepali economy. the foreign exchange can be earned by different sector such as trekking agencies, hotel industry travel agency and other sector, which is related with tourism. Foreign exchange earning for the tourism sector period of 1978/79 to 2004/05 fiscal year is given as follow in table 5.

**Table 5: Foreign Exchange Earning form the Tourism Sector**

#### Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

Year	Total foreign exchange earning from tourism (Rs. in million)	As % of total value of merchandize export	As % of total value of exports of goods and non-factor services	As % of total foreign exchange earnings	As % of GDP
1978/79	497.1	38.1	18.1	26.9	2.3
1979/80	636.8	54.6	22.1	26.9	2.9

1980/81	773.4	47.9	21.0	29.2	3.1
1981/82	841.5	56.2	22.2	36.8	3.0
1982/83	844.2	74.3	23.1	37.3	2.5
1983/84	561.0	32.8	13.1	19.7	1.4
1984/85	735.4	26.8	13.5	19.8	1.6
1985/86	1071.0	34.7	16.3	18.5	2.0
1986/87	1740.5	58.0	22.7	26.6	2.9
1987/88	1675.7	40.6	18.8	18.2	2.3
1988/89	2735.3	65.0	28.2	24.5	3.3
1989/90	3121.2	59.5	28.5	23.3	-3.2
1990/91	3587.6	47.1	23.5	21.8	3.2
1991/92	5016.9	35.9	19.5	20.0	3.6
1992/93	5966.0	34.5	26.7	17.6	3.7
1993/94	8251.7	42.7	22.4	18.9	4.1
1994/95	8973.2	50.0	21.6	17.3	4.1
1995/96	9521.2	47.9	23.3	21.4	3.8
1996/97	8523.0	37.6	13.7	17.6	3.0
1997/98	9881.6	35.9	17.4	15.2	3.3
1998/99	12167.8	34.1	18.5	15.9	3.6
1999/00	12073.9	24.2	13.0	8.8	3.2
2000/01	11717.0	21.0	12.0	7.4	2.9
2001/02	8654.3	14.9	10.6	6.1	2.1
2002/03	11747.7	23.1	15.2	8.2	2.6
2003/04	18147.4	32.9	20.3	11.4	3.7
2004/05*	6683.2	20.2	13.9	7.1	1.2

Note: \* First seven months.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

Compared to fiscal year 2002/03 foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector in fiscal year 2003/04 rose by 54.48 percent totaling Rs. 18.15 billion. This sector earned about foreign exchange worth Rs. 6.68 billion in the first 7 months of fiscal year 2004/05, which is lower than that was earned of foreign exchange earned from the export of commodities and services during this period accounts for 20.2 percent.

It's ratio to total earnings from exports of commodities and services combined is 13.9 percent. It's share in the total foreign exchange earnings is 7.1 percent. All these three ratios are on the lower side as compared to fiscal year 2002/03.

### 5.1.6 National Parks and Wild Life Reserve

National parks and protected areas form a significant portion of the protected area system of the country. The growth in the number of national parks and reserve in a short span of time shows the country's commitment to conservation of natural resources and the development of human settlements around them. Eco-tourism development has been an essential part of this whole process and hence tourism and the PA system reinforce each other. The inflow of tourists to the different national parks is presented in table No. 6.

**Table 6: National Parks and Wildlife Reserve**

	Area covered (in sq. km.)	Altitude M.	Date of estd.	No. of visitors			
				2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>A. National parks</b>							
1. Royal Chitwan National Park	932	150-815	1973	82542	460705	56303	43061
2. Sagarmatha National Park	1148	2800-8850	1976	22029	13982	18812	20051
3. Langtang National Park	1710	792-7245	1976	9148	4798	3119	3020
4. Royle Bardiya National Park	968	152-1494	1988	9488	5254	2228	1004
5. Shey Phoksundo National Park	3555	2000-6885	1984	321	27	244	275
6. Makalu Barun National Park	1500	435-8463	1991	479	209	176	131
7. Rara National Park	106	1800-4048	1976	46	1	14	7
8. Khaptad National Park	225	1000-3276	1984	39	1	4	-

<b>B. Wildlife reserves</b>							
1. Shivapuri Watershed Wildlife Reserve	145	1366-2732	1984	NA	26652	40507	5505
2. Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	175	90	1976	2143	1427	1196	549
3. Royal Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve	305	90-270	1976	1729	203	301	19
4. Parsa Wildlife Reserve	499	150-815	1984	531	219	86	-
5. Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve	1325	2850-7000	1987	99	2	0	-
<b>C. Conservation Area</b>							
1. Makalu Barn Conservation	830	-	1991	479	209	176	131
2. Annapurna Conservation	65587	1000-8092	267371	65313	38277	40668	42347
3. Knahchanjunga Conservation	NA	1200-8598	NA	326	3	319	388

*Note: Figures for visitors exclude Indian tourist NA implies.*

*Source: HMG/MFSC, 2005.*

There are eight national park, five wildlife preserve and 3 conservation area. The majority of the tourist (43061) visited Royal Chitwan National Park in 2004, while (42,347) visited Annapurna Conservation area in 2004 and visited Sagarmatha National Park (2005) in 2004.

### **5.1.7 Hotels and Hotels Beds in Nepal**

Camping and use of hotels with the without attached bathrooms were the major variation in accommodation used by the tourist. A small percentage of the tourist used camping site while most of the visitors use room with private baths. Among those staying at hotels, the majority of them reported that they have been using accommodation with attached baths. Those using accommodation with out attached baths were mostly low budget tourists belonging to the lower income brackets. The



proportion of such tourist using common baths decreased with the increasing level of their annual income. the number of hotels and hotel beds are following this table No. 7.

**Table 7: Hotels and Hotels Beds**

Year	Star hotel		Non-star hotel		Total	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
1989	54	4880	105	4528	159	9408
1990	57	5502	111	4742	168	10244
1991	61	5809	131	5398	192	11207
1992	64	5969	139	5803	203	11772
1993	64	5969	150	6578	214	12547
1994	72	6502	322	11228	394	17730
1995	72	6502	448	15305	520	21807
1996	79	7050	553	18588	632	25638
1997	86	7779	620	19833	706	27612
1998	89	7842	650	21036	739	28878
1999	95	8656	690	23558	785	32214
2000	94	9320	754	25638	848	34958
2001	97	9430	791	26733	888	36163
2002	104	10289	839	27327	943	37616
2003	108	10535	858	27735	966	38270
2004 *	110	10715	886	28392	996	39107

\* *Estimated.*

*Compiled by Research and Information division of FNCCI from Economic Survey.*

In 1989 the total number of star and non-star hotel' were 159 and the beds in it were 9408. After this year the hotels and beds were increased respectively. In this way, the number of star and non-star hotel reached to 996 and the beds were 39107 in the year 2004.

**Table 8: Accommodation Capacity by Hotel Category**

Category	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of beds
<b>Kathmandu</b>			
Five star	6	1341	2501
Four star	8	755	1501
Three star	13	572	1149
Two star	30	1223	2391
One star	29	725	1495
Non-star	240	2884	5857
Registered and under construction	165	5483	9021
Sub total	491	12983	23915
<b>Out station</b>			
Five star	1	200	400
Three star	5	231	460
Two star	6	205	392
One star	12	194	426
Non-star	243	3986	7898
Registered and under construction	238	2825	5616
Sub total	505	7641	15192
Grand total	996	20624	39107

*Source: Compiled by Research and Information division of FNCCI form Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation.*

### **5.1.8 Number of Tourist Visiting in Sauraha**

Among the different national parks and wild life conservations of Nepal (NPL Chitwan National Park) occupies the large share of tourist visiting in Sauraha Endangered wild animals such as rhinoceros, tiger, gharial, crocodile etc. are found in CNP and there are also unique. Tharu culture in Sauraha which are the main season for the large share of tourist

arrivals in CNP. Tourism in Chitwan has been started since the early 1970, specially after the establishment of CNP (Chitwan National Park) in 1973, the volume of tourists visiting Chitwan ever growing. Table 9 shows the share of tourist visiting Sauraha from 2931/32 to 202 (First six months).

**Table 9: The Number of Tourist Visiting in Sauraha**

Year	Total tourists arrivals in the country	Arrival sin Sauraha	Percentage in Sauraha
031/32		836	
032/33		2206	
034		5021	
035		5547	
036		8325	
037		6090	
038		12503	
039		11218	
040	179405	11602	6.46
041	176634	11774	6.66
042	180989	14606	8.07
043	223331	14156	6.33
044	248080	25440	10.25
045	265943	38545	14.49
046	239945	44887	18.70
047	254885	45602	17.89
048	292995	43750	14.93
049	334353	55335	16.54
050	293567	57961	19.74
051	326531	58994	18.06
052	363395	64749	17.81

053	393613	83859	21.30
054	421857	96062	22.77
055	463684	104646	22.44
056	491504	105084	21.38
057	463646	117512	25.34
058	361237	1062421	29.44
059	275468	58317	21.17
060	338132	48921	14.46
061	385297	57846	1.1
062*		42644	15.1

*Note: \*First six months*

*Source: Park Entrance Ticket and Hotel Association of Sauraha Chitwan, Field survey.*

The share of tourist visiting Sauraha is in the increasing trend except in some year which is shown the above table. The inflow of tourist in Sauraha had decreased in 2048 because of the political instability in Nepal. Although in 2053 the number of tourist arrivals in Nepal had decreased but the tourists arrivals in Sauraha has shown an increase in 2050 or 2051. In 2051 the total tourist arrival in Sauraha had decreased. In this year (2051) the share of tourists visiting in Sauraha was 1.66 percent.

In both of the year 2052 and 2053 the total tourist arrived in Nepal had increased but tourist visiting in Sauraha had decreased which as only 17.81 percent in 2052 and increase in 2053 was 21.30 percent.

Although, in the last 2057 and 2058 years, the total number of tourists visiting to Nepal were maximum and Sauraha visiting tourists were also maximum (25.34 percent in 2057 and 29.44 percent in 2058). After this year. the number of tourists are decrease to visiting Sauraha. The main reason is the government isn't being able to launch the effective programme and the increasing violence and in security in the country, the

total no. of tourists are comparatively less. But now a days, peace is slightly maintained in the country and political situation is also being developed. Therefore, let's hope that the maximum number of tourists will come in our country. So, to increase the number of tourists, we should take the country in the path of peace and security.

### **5.1.9 Distribution of Tourists by Major Continents in Sauraha**

Tourists came Nepal form different places like western Europe, Australia and pacific Asia, North American, Africa and others. In this study 50 tourists form different continents were interviewed using questionnaires. The distribution and percentage of this sample by different continents is given in table 10

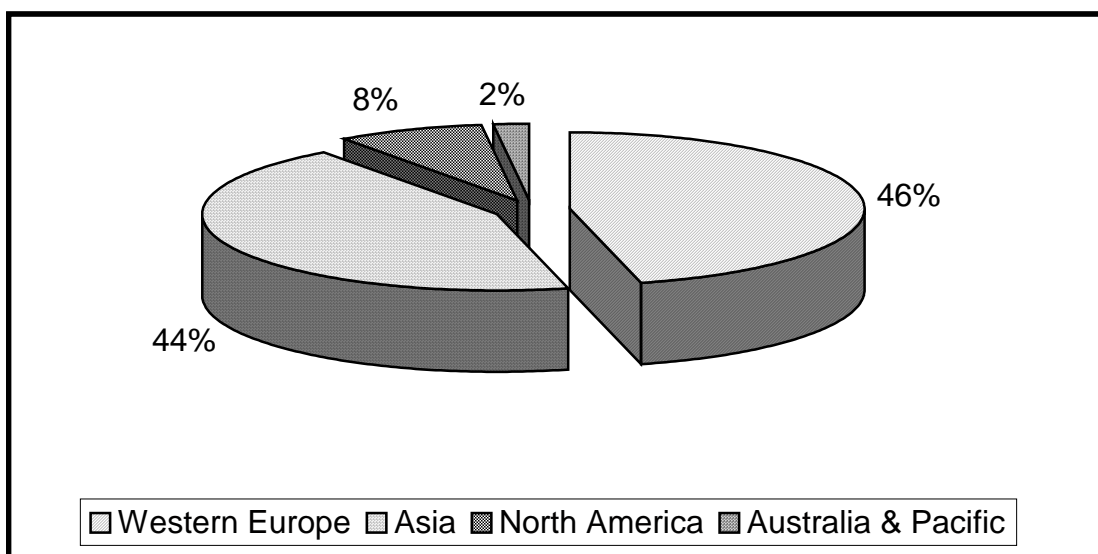
**Table 10: Tourists Visiting Sauraha by Major Continent in Sauraha**

Continents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Western Europe	23	46
Asia	22	44
North America	4	8
Australia & Pacific	1	2
Total	50	100

Field Survey, 2063.

It can be seen that the majority of tourists visiting Sauraha were form western Europe 946 percent) followed by Asia 44%, North America 8% and Australia and Pacific 1%

**Figure 2: Tourists Visiting Sauraha by Major Continent in Sauraha**



### 5.1.10 Tourists visiting Purpose

Most of the tourists visiting Nepal have the objectives of entertainment, trekking and mountaineering. The tourists visiting the Sauraha may have the purpose of seeing National park peace full environment recreation etc. In this section the tourist arrivals in Sauraha by purpose of visit is given in table 11.

**Table 11: Tourist Arrivals in Purpose of Visit**

Purpose	No. of Respondent	Percentage
National park	18	36
Wild life	8	16
Peaceful environment	4	8
Recreation	2	4
Slight seeing	2	4
Boating and elephant riding	14	28
Other/study, research	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The highest number of visitors came to Sauraha with the purpose of visiting the National Park and boating and elephant riding. Out of 5

respondents interviewed, 36 percent reported national park visiting, 28 percent boating and elephant riding, 16 percent wildlife , 8 percent peaceful environment, 4 percent for recreation, 4 percent for sight seeing and 4 percent for other purposes such as study research.

#### **5.1.11. Means of Transportation Used by Tourist**

There re different kinds of transportation used by tourists. There are vehicles due to the facility of mutable roads to access Sauraha. Tourists are traveling in Sauraha through local bus, plane, car, vehicle, tourists but, motorcycle and others. There are many minibuses from Kathmandu to Bharatpur. The different means of transportation used by tourists is presented in table 12.

**Table 12: Means of transportation Used by Tourist**

Means of Transportation	No of Respondents	Percent
Local bus	19	38
Plane	3	6
Car/own vehicles	6	12
Tourist bus	22	44
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

The majority of the tourist (44 percent) visited Sauraha by tourist bus, followed by local bus (38 percent) and car vehicle (12 percent) and plane only 6 percent.

#### **5.1.12 Length of Stay of Tourists in Sauraha**

The length of stay is crucial factor in Tourism development. In order to develop tourism industry. It is necessary not only to increase the number of tourists inflow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay depends onetime, money and desire of tourist. There are almost 65 hotels/restaurant/ lodges. The length stay by tourists visit in Sauraha may be seen form table-13.

**Table 13: Length of Stay Tourists in Sauraha**

Stay period	No. of Respondents	Percentage
One-two day	17	34
Three four days	31	62
Five days-one week	2	4
More than one week		
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2063

The majority of trusts (62%) visited Sauraha for three-four days 34% tourist visited for one-two days and 4% for five days to one week stay whereas no tourists are found more than the week to stay in Sauraha.

#### **5.1.12 Tourists expenditure pattern**

The tourists expenditure pattern depends upon available facilities and their purposes. this subject in directly related the length of stay of tourist in Sauraha. We can understand form following table about the tourists of expenditure patterns.

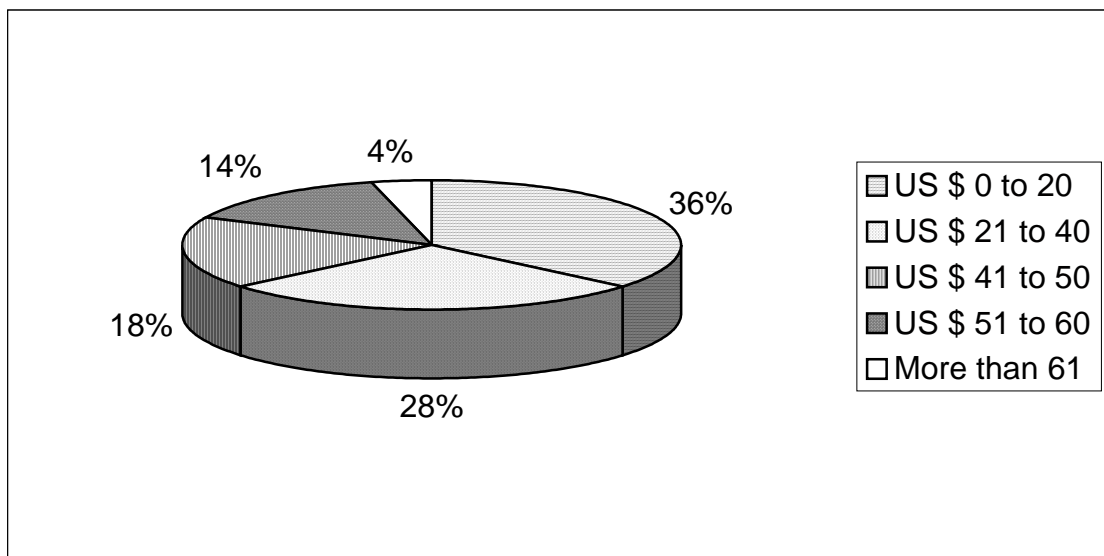
**Table 14: Tourist Expenditure Pattern in Sauraha**

Amount of Daily expenditure by one tourist (in 45\$)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
US \$ 0 to 20	18	36
US \$ 21 to 40	14	28
US \$ 41 to 50	9	18
US \$ 51 to 60	7	14
More than 61	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006



**Figure 3: Tourist Expenditure Pattern in Sauraha**



The 36 percent tourist spend up to 0 to 20 US\$ 28 percent more than 20 dollars and less than 40 dollars, 18 percent spend more than 40 dollars and less than 50 dollars, 14 percent spend more than 50 and less than 60 dollars and 4 percent spend more than 61 dollars. According to the survey of Sauraha around 50 tourist.

### **5.1.13 Accommodation capacity**

The accommodation capacity of hotels in also a responsible factor for earning foreign exchange. Accommodation capacity of hotels varies across different class of hotels in Sauraha.

The price variation of accommodation is also a crucial factor for the growth of lodges as well as tourism industry. There are not rules and regulations for pricing the rooms and the beds. Although there is an association of the hotel owners and lodges, it is very passive. there is another fized rents in a year. The rents of rooms depend upon the seasons and the inflow of tourists.

The history of tourism in Chitwan is relatively short The first tourist lodge of four bedrooms was built at tiger fops in the early 1960s, presently, there are several hotel in Chitwan. The name of those hotels are

hotel Narayani, Safari Hotel Chitwan, Thyman, Hotel Island, Hotel Gaida Wildlife, Camp Machine Wildlife resort etc.

The Existence of Hotels lodges or resorts in Sauraha is a recent phenomenon. Now there are altogether 60 hotels, loges or resources operating in and around Sauraha. Among them Some hotels also found to be owed by the local tribe. Tharus. most of the hotels are built on the bank of the Rapti River. They are scattered around and belong to owners form Kathmandu. most of the hotels are scattered around within the circumference of about 2 km from the gave of CNP. The distance between one hotel to another hotel is not 50 great some are close to each other where as others are consider far. all the hotels have their common dining halls, bedroom and bath rooms. Among these hotels some are restaurant operating as bars. The available facilities and services differ from one hotel to another. Generally, it is different to categories the hotels operating in Sauraha. In Sauraha, there are three categories of hotel(s) lodge.

#### 5.1.14 Demographic Analysis of Sauraha

**Table 15. Demographic Analysis of Sauraha**

S.No.	Name of Hotel	Own house	Rented	Staff
1	Jungle adventure world	1		16
2	River side	1		10
3	Jungle world Nepal	1		21
4	CTC		1	25
5	Holiday safari lodge	1		10
6	Chitwan park cottage		1	21
7	Hotel Hermitage	1		52
8	The Rhino Residency	1		15
9	Rhino Lodge	1		12
10	Jungle Rest Lodge	1		19

11	Chitwan Paradise Hotel	1		12
12	Jungle Mountain Resort	1		19
13	Chitwan Resort Camp	1		21
14	Chitwan Rest House		1	15
15	Royal Park Hotel	1		15
16	Jungle Safari Lodge	1		10
17	Garden Guest House	1		12
18	Royal Park Hotel	1		10
19	Jungle Safari Lodge	1		32
20	Garden guest House	1		15
	Total	17		10

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The 17 house are found own and 3 house rented among 20 hotels. The highest number of staff re 52 in Rhino Residency 32 and 25 are the staff of Royal park and etc. respectively.

#### 5.1.15 Hotel Utilization by tourists by Month

**Table 16: Hotel Utilization by Tourists by Month**

Numbers of Hotel/Lodge	No. of Visitors	Peak month	Rooms and Bed	
			Rooms	Bed
Jungle Adventure world	2000	Sep-Oct	16	32
Rive side	600	Sep-Dec	10	20
Jungle world Nepal	500	Nov-March	12	25
CTC	2000	Oct-Nov	17	34
Holiday Safari Lodge	2000	Sep-April	17	34
Chitwan park Cottage	1500	Oct-April	10	20
Hotel heritage	1000	Oct-April	12	47
The Rhino Residency	2000	Sep-April	24	48
Rhino Lodge	300	Feb-march	28	56
Jungle Rapt Lodge	700	Sep-Nov	7	16

Chitwan Paradise Hotel	500	Feb-March	15	30
jungle Safari park	400	Sep-Nov	17	36
Hotel Himalayas Safari	300	Nov-march	16	32
Jungle M. Resort	1500	Nov-Jan	20	40
Chitwan Resort Camp	1500	Oct-March	11	22
Trveller's Jungle camp	2000	Sep-March	23	48
Chitwan Rest House	800	Oct-March	12	24
Royal park hotel	1000	Oct-March	25	50
Jungle Safri Lodge	600	Oct-Nov	17	34
Garden Guest House	600	Oct-jan	12	24

Source: Field Survey, 2063

The majority of the tourist comes in jungle adventure world, CTC, Holiday safari lodge, the Rhino Residency and Tellers jungle camp. The highest number of visor are 2000, 1500 of Chitwan Park (cottage, jungle M. Resort and Chitwan resort camp and are 1000 of Hotel Heritage and Royal Park hotel. Remaining visor are under blow:

Most of the hotel owners said that peak moth are sep-oct. The highest number of rooms are 28 rooms and 56 beds of Rhino lodge, 25 rooms and 50 beds of royal Park Hotel and 24 rooms and 48 beds of Rhino residency. The remaining number of rooms and beds are under 24 and 48 respectively.

#### **5.1.16 Source of Market for Goods for Hotels.**

The tourism on Sauraha has played a ital role in the expansion of market such as tandee Bazar, Narayanghat and local market.

**Table 17: Market Source of Sauraha**

Market	Number	Percentage of Goods Purchased
Tandi	12	60
Sauraha	4	20
Narayanghat	3	15
Outside of District	1	5
Total	20	1000

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

60% of goods needed for hotel/lodger age purchased from Tandhi and 20% from Sauraha, 15% from Narayanghat highly benefited from tourism at Sauraha.

#### **5.1.17 Supply goods form Local Shopkeepers**

Various local shopkeeper supplies goods to the hotels for tourist purpose.

**Table 18: Supplying Goods from Local Shopkeeper**

Particular	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Green vegetable	3	15
Firewood	1	5
Rice and whet	3	15
Fish and Meat	2	10
Other (handicraft)	11	55
Total	20	100

Source Field Survey, 2006.

green vegetable supplying shops constituted 15 percent, the firewood 15%) the rice and wheat 15%, fish and meat 10% and the other things 55% other things constitute the highest percentage of among them. The green vegetable and rice and wheat shows same percentage (15%) the fish and meat are the third position.

### 5.1.18 Tourist Service Available in Suraha

Different tourist come to visit Sauraha for their different purposes some come to Sauraha for National park, some come to Sauraha for wild life, peaceful environment sight seeing etc.

**Table 19: Tourist Service Available in Sauraha**

Degree of Agree/disagree	No. of Respondents	Percent
Agree	40	80
Disagree	8	16
Indifference	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey of Sauraha, 2006.

The 80 percent foreigners are agreeing in service satisfaction 16 percent are disagreeing and 4 percent are indifference during the survey period.

### 5.1.19 Distribution of Tourists arrivals in Sauraha by Country of Origin

Nepal always welcome tourists from different nation. In this section, the number of tourist arrivals in Sauraha. The information has been obtained from the head quarter of Royal Chikwan National Park, Kasara.

**Table 20: Distribution tourists Arrivals in Sauraha by country of Origin**

Nations	Male	Female	Total
Germany	50	30	80
France	36	22	58
Britain	74	56	130
Netherlands	41	42	83
Australia	34	7	47
Spain	33	24	57

Thailand	3	1	4
Italy	29	2	31
Taiwan	27		27
Denmark	8	24	32
New Zealand	9	4	13
China	5	11	16
Japan	21	4	25
America	29	8	37
South Korea	6	27	33
Canada	9	1	10
Switzerland	4	7	11
Israel	41	9	50
Argentina	6	49	55
Singapore	9	4	13
Sweden	5	8	13
Belgium	8	7	15
Portugal	3	3	6
Malaysia	5	1	6
Leland	4	3	7
Honking	6	2	8
Chili	5	6	11

Source: Royal Chitwan national Park, 2000.

## 5.2 Impact of the Tourism in Sauraha

Before declaration of the park and the introduction of the tourism in Sauraha, the Tharus were leading a peaceful environment with distinct Tharu identity. In fact, they were isolated not only from the tourists but also from the non-Tharus. After 1973 most of the non-Tharus started to shift either from hill regions or outside Sauraha to the premises of this area in the expectation of getting good employment in the tourism industry.

The culture of the Tharus converted into prevailing culture than can be observed in Sauraha. It is focused that the tourism industry has made several impacts in the local community of Sauraha may be positive or negative that is why the researcher has attempted especially to reveal the social and cultural impacts of tourism in Sauraha.

The impact of tourism in local cultural traditional and values is difficult to assess. Not only tourists but also local people who travel for different purpose bring in new ideas and behaviors that affect cultural practices. Changes in people behavior dress, lifestyle family and social stronger and values and expectations the degradation in local support for local rational and institutions peoples preference for tourist related jobs over education, pollution of sacred places and changed in traditional architecture are generally cited as instances of tourism's negative impact on culture.

### **5.2.1 Economic Impact**

There is no doubt that tourism industry in Sauraha has become job oriented industry by which the great number of young men in Sauraha had been secured financially. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the lodges or resorts, to those engaged indirectly in the tourist sector. The number of trained guides in Sauraha are about 124 persons but presently only 75 were found working. Generally every resort hotel or lodge has got jeep or van. Approximately 69 persons are employed as a jeep or van driver. The majority of local people are employed in the low level management. In the top level management employees of the resorts or hotels are from Kathmandu. The landless people (by fire wood) the farmers (by supplying vegetables and foods) the farming industries such as fish farming, livestock farming, fruit farming are highly benefited by tourism in Sauraha.



As the tourism industry is labour intensive, tourism can absorb unemployed labour resources which is particularly valuable in areas with surplus unskilled labour. In the case of Sauraha also more than 1200 people were employed although their large number were employed temporarily on a daily wages basis. However the salary pattern of employees is marginal the tourism in Sauraha has provided employment especially for young people who were completely jobless. Besides employment the local people indicated following economic impact of tourism in Sauraha.

- Increase in the price of land
- Increase in the rental opportunities of land and buildings.
- Increase in opportunity of selling local culture to the tourists.
- Increase in opportunities in business.

Finally, the tourism in Sauraha has left a positive effect in the economy, specially the jobless men and women eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists as well as helping them to transport their luggage.

### **Ecological Impact**

Chitwan National Park is world renowned for its unique diversity of its flora and fauna. It represents a heartily pristine ecosystem of the river valley and Siwalik hills. The rich bio-diversity of Chitwan National Park is however under increasing threat due to over exploitations. The growing scale of garbage disposal by different hotels in the Rapti river is affecting the entire aquatic ecology of the river. Although this is common in all hotels and lodges but there is massive burning of woods in the name of campfire and for other alternative sources of energy.

### **5.1.2 Social Impact**

Tourism has its impact on socio-economic conditions of Sauraha. The development of tourism industry in these remote areas have brought an number of changes in Sauraha. Conservative social structure has

changed by tourism on Sauraha such as the life style of people has changed the land has become expensive traditional culture has become wider in sense and the man secular impact in Sauraha is that the man who does not know the English alphabet like a,b,c, but speak English excellent. In this way by the development tourism infrastructures like transpiration, communication, jeep riding from Sauraha to Tandi Baar, Regular boating facility on Budhi Rapti River as well as Big Rapti rive, which facilitated the villages. the traditional dress of Tharu has been totally left out. Nowadays the young Tharu boys are seen in clean colorful, modern and the women are seen wearing Sari, Chitwan national Park printed vest frock and the children are seen in school dress. The villagers are close with the tourism industry because they provide firewood and other necessary things by which they are influenced by the foreigners.

The villagers respondents fee that there are some harms associated with tourism development. The majority of them specially children and teenagers might learn bad habits from the tourists. Some residents viewed that the development of tourism may taken their villagers unsafe. Though, some harms are associated with elopement of tourism they re actually insignificant in comparison to benefits.

### **5.2.3 Environment Impact**

It is very difficult to find out the environmental impact by tourism in Sauraha. Before 1971 the jungle was destroyed recklessly and after the establishment of Chitwan National Park in 1973, the government stared to pressure the jungle as well s wild animals by using the Army. The natural beauties of Chitwan national park was being destroyed by deforestation resulting form comprises for tourists every night, over grazing of cattle's and agricultural practice by local people. No additional

plantation resulted thus the defloration led to landslides and gradually the natural beauties of Sauraha (CNP) was being degraded.

### **5.3 Prospects of Tourism in Chitwan**

Sauraha is rapidly expanding village situated on the Northern edge of The Chitwan national Park in the low lands of southern Nepal. Today Chitwan National park stands as a successful testimony of natural conservation in South Asia. Sauraha is rapidly growing as the second important tourists paradise in Nepal. Sauraha as a tourism sector has played a vital role for earning foreign currencies which is the main source of government revenue. Tourism business man conversely all for better infrastructure and amenities to cater for the growing number of visitors. There are many prospects associate with tourism development in Sauraha.

The prospects for the promote, development and diversification of tourism in Chitwan are presented as follows:

#### **Prospects**

##### **1. Debghat: Triveni Navigation**

Debght-Tibbeni navigation is a good opportunity for the development of tourism in Chitwan. management steamers or any other auto-boards parodied tremendous influence in our tourism. Further, more it is a good water transport to Indian borders for recreational and amusement purpose. The feasibility study of this navigation has already been made in 1998 and recommended highly feasible for enhancing tourism.

##### **2. Explore, organize and manage trekking tour**

Other are some attractive trekking routes in Chitwan. Jogimara-Chainpun, Bandipur-Chhimkeswori, Lamagun-Kaule-Chainpur, Jogimara-Uperdangaadi-Chainpur and others are free examples. Hiking to Sauraha in plane region followed by trekking by the attraction in this field.

### **3. Set up a summer hill station in Uprdang, gadhi**

This plan can be effective for high quality tourists interested to relax few days in Roadside mountain. It provides good income to the local villagers and on the way communication for NGO's interested to promote community income.

### **4. Manage Lakeside Tourism**

Bis hazard Tal, Das hajari Tal, Nanda-Bhauju Tal, Baikuntha Tal are places for lakeside tourism, First we must develop, preserve and protect the lakes. Such lakeside tourism is important for bird watching and environmental protection too.

### **5. Establish a model holiday village**

A model holiday village, probably not far from Sauraha is another effective plan for stopping tourists a long duration. Entrance fee for tourists can be charged and the related communities will be benefited keeping home lodges and restaurants. PRA/RRA method can be adopted to select such a single village among proposed few villages for the success of this plan.

### **6. Establish effective recreational facilities**

Tourists can not stay longer and spend huge money unless they have attractive recreational facilities. Few prospects on this regard are presented below:

- ) Self boating facilities
- ) Sunbathe facilities
- ) Elephant polo
- ) Horse and pony ride
- ) Equipped sit oxen a cart transport in specific areas
- ) Bicycle riding (geared & simple)
- ) Parks and forest garden visit

- ) Balloon flying Golf playing facilities
- ) Fishing facilities etc

### **7. Amusement**

Establish a modern culture hall in Sauraha and manage daily cultural show of the different tribes of Chitwan such as Tharu Chepang, Kumar, Darai, Gurng, Tamang, Bhraman, and Chhetries together with folk Nepali music and dances

### **8. Establish a Model Tourist Information Center in Bharatpur Municipality with the following facilities:**

- ) Twenty-four hour tourist informant service.
- ) Up to date data bank on tourism.
- ) Modern tourism research center with-equipped library
- ) Eco-museum with wildlife together with the cultural clothing and housing appliances of Chitwan
- ) A to Z tourist informant of Nepal.
- ) Service oriented tourist information center as a branch in Ratna Nagar municipality and Suraha.

### **9. Publication and distribution**

Publication and distribute the following paper aids and visual aids and distribute them inside and outside the country.

- ) Effective books in English, French, and Spanish, describing the attractions of Chitwan.
- ) make films on Chitwan to show the country and abroad in-media round all the continent of the world.

### **10. Publish scientific map of**

- ) Chitwan district whosing specific tourist attractive areas. Treeking map of proposed trekking routes Bharatpur and Ratnanagar municipalities.

) RCNP showing the probable locations of different wild animals.

**11. Publish small booklets:**

Providing information of tourism in Chitwan to distribute freely at the Tribhuvan International Airport and other overland entry points.

**12. Establish a tourism training center.**

Establish a tourist-training center in Chitwan for professional management of tourism and for the production of adequate manpower with sufficient and appropriate skills on tourism handling. There is such a center at Kathmandu but it is only able to provide the theoretical knowledge. Here, we can provide the trainees both the theoretical and practical knowledge on the related field. An example is the establishment of mountaineering school in Manning instead of Kathmandu of both the theoretical and practical knowledge on mountaineering.

14. Build a standardized Ayurved, Herbal natural and Yoga treatment center in Devghat. Also develop Bharatpur a tourist came medical city
15. Construct a modern tourist park and if technically possible a Botanical garden in Satan Chuli area, north of Ganes Than at Bhartpur, where a public land of about 20 Bigha (14 hectors) is deserting in vain. Develop it as a tourism area for all and staying report for thesis writer students and book writer experts.
16. Develop Ram Nagar as monkey research center where Nepali scholars as well as the German students are already researching on monkeys since the last five years.
17. Preserve and restore religions atmosphere in Debaghat that is of almost importance for holy tourists and a place of enormous interests for all.
18. Control tourist pricing in accordance with the facilities and eliminate bargaining system.

19. Open a tourist campaign site and youth hostel in Ratna Nagar municipality
20. Keep signal board in each and every square of Bharatpur and Ratna Nagar municipalities with the name of related square (chock) and the roads projected form there.
21. Develop Chitwan as the tourism center and gate way to the tourists traveling eastern and western region of Nepal.
22. Take immediate actions for making Chitwans the "gateway" for visit Nepal 1998.
23. Transfer the Bharatpur Airport to Megghauli and develop Megghauli Airport with modern facilities. Develop Bhartpur Airport as a modern city park.

#### **5.4 Problems of Tourism in Sauraha**

There are many problems associated with tourism development in Sauraha. Tourist could not enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. It recreational faculties are totally provided in Sauraha the length of stay in Sauraha may increase. The major problems associated with the tourism in Sauraha are given below:

1. There is a problem of water supply in Sauraha. All the hotels have their hand pipe or well. Due to the lack of water supply the second and third category hotels are unable to fulfill the demand for pure drinking water and hot and cold water for bath.
2. Jeep and elephant are less provided by government for tourists.
3. Lack of physical faculties
4. Not suitable for bus park and city guides pick up form there.
5. Most parts of Sauraha are not linked with the regular memorable roads. There are no telephone factories sufficiently.
6. There are no sufficient health care center in Sauraha. all the tourists sites need to have health care center.
7. There is lack of trained manpower like guide and naturalist who can explain dentally about the vegetation and wild animals of Chitwan national Park.

8. Sauraha suffers form sanitation problems. The entrance of Sauraha and the edge of the river are full of wastage despoits.
9. Inundation problem during he summer seasons.
10. All of the hotels in Sauraha where have not sufficient rooms to a accommodate the distinction bound tourists during the peak season. it is the great problem for the tourists.
- 11.Lack of banks to exchange visa credit and master cards.
- 12.Lack of meditation place for tourist.
- 13.Hospital is needed in Sauraha.
- 14.Expensive of entry fee.



## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Summary

Tourism industry is going to be most important in the world today. The large numbers of countries of the world have given some priority to the development of tourism in their own country by allocating and investing more money in this sector. All the countries of the world have accepted tourism industry as a main sector of learning foreign currencies along with a generator of new employment opportunities.

A total number of 385297 tourists visited in 2004 which represent 13.95 percent increase over 2003.

The number of tourists visiting Sauraha has increased till 2005 except in the year 2004.

Most tourists visiting (62%) Sauraha are from Europe and mostly staying in Chitwan for three four days period.

Most of the tourists (80 percent) are found satisfied with the accommodation and service provided by the hotel and naturalists. Basically, they expressed their opinion that they prefer to stay in new modern lodges instead of Tharu style lodges.

Tourists entirely by air is 77.2 percent of the total arrivals where as those by land stand 22.8 percent in 2004.

A total number of 355297 tourists visited Nepal in 2004, which represents 13.95 percent over 2003, and the largest number around 43.4 percent visited Nepal for the purpose of holiday in 2004.

By age group the largest number goes to the group is 31-45 years 33.3 percent and 46-60 years 25.2 percent of the total tourist.

The 80 percent tourists are agree in service satisfaction, 16 percent are disagree and 4% are indifference.

The largest number of tourist representing 46 percent came from western Europe, 44 percent, 8 percent and 2 percent from Asia, North America and Australia and 9 percent respectively.

Some natives have been employed in hotels. Their mode of employment is as following. Jeep driving, naturalist, machete, city guiding, grade her, room boy etc. and very few natives have been found operating the hotels and restaurants. The salary that they achieve even in peak season is not sufficient to meet the household cost. For the slack season they need to look for other job.

Total foreign exchange earning from tourism 6683.2 (Rs in million) in 2004/05

Host culture is replaced by the western culture and to a extent by hill magentas sculpture.

Park people conflict can also be noticed in Chitwan. This indicates that there is dire need of appropriate legal framework addressing the compensation of the crops and livestock depredation to the natives.

Kerosene and gas stoves are introduced in some houses instead of fire wood because the natives are not allowed to enter the part for the collection of resources.,

It is found that the natives have followed the modern system and techniques instead of traditional. The modern system comprises of good irrigation system, improved seeds and chemical fertilizer and so on. Similarly, means of Agriculture such as tractor, use of hand pump and others are also introduced lately in this community.

Mother group of Sauraha in order to generate the income is very active to conduct adult class and training of knitting, sewing and weaving etc.

Among the total shopkeeper 15 percent green vegetable supply to customers percent firewood 15 percent rice and wheat 0 percent fish and meat and 55 percent other (handicraft)

In 2005, the large number of tourists arrivals in Sauraha by purpose was the following national park, Boating and elephant riding and wild live animals were 36 percent, 29 percent and 16 percent respectively.

Roughly, 44 percent of total tourists were found to travel by tourist bus and 38 percent by local bus during the survey period.

The 62 percent tourists were found to stay for three-four days and 34 percent were found to spend one-two days and 4 percent were found to spend five days-one week out of 50 respondents.

The majority Tourist (36.5 percent US \$ 0 to 20, 28 percent tourist spent US\$ 50, 14 percent tourist spent US \$ 51 to 60 and 4 percent tourist spent more than 61.

The large number of tourists are happy with service of Sauraha.

There is a lack of well organized peaceful environment and physical evidence.

The hotel/lodge buy different kinds of goods from shopkeeper then tourist and local people.

The most promising season for tourist is autumn, according to the field survey of 2063.

The large number of hotel and lodges are own houses of Sauraha people.

There are around 70 hotel/lodges. The price variation range from US\$ 2 to 25 for single bed rooms and US\$ 3 to 35 for double bed room.

The local Tandi Bazaar is found to be nearest market and therefore seems to benefit from tourism.

In the hotels/lodges the charge for tourists is high where as for the same facilities the charge is less for Nepalese in comparison with that of tourists.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

An important part of the tourism development in Nepal to increase number of tourist arrivals to length their stay to give a good image of Nepal to the visitors so as to attract them for re-visit and to make them spend more on Nepalese goods and service. Most of the local people believe that tourism in Sauraha has a good impact on local residents with the growth of tourism in Sauraha the land value has increased. A number of industries, Flourished especially hotel, industry, fruits farming, vegetable farming, poultry farming and livestock farming. The industries have been providing employment to local youths. However it is interesting to note that the salary pattern of employees are low and local area.

The tourists sector of Nepal is too heavily reliant on heritage man-made as well as nature. The structure and pattern of tourist activities has essentially remained the same over the years. A total of 385,297 visited Nepal and total foreign exchange earning from Tourism 6683.2 (Rs in million) in 2004/05. There is high degree of significant relationship between the hotels facilities and the tourist arrivals in Sauraha. It shows that hotels industry plays a vital role in promoting tourism, industry. The number of hotels is increasing every year in this local area and yet it has a bright prospects for the well facilitated hotels and lodges.

The peoples in Sauraha area have been turned and attracted towards tourist trade which has increasingly assisted people to uplift the standard of life and strengthen themselves economically. The local people have been benefited from the development of tourism infrastructure such as transportation, communications and electric facilities.

The tourism in Sauraha has effect in the economy. Economic impact of tourism in Sauraha. Increase in the price of land, increase in the rental opportunities of land and buildings, increase in opportunities in business, increase in opportunity of selling local cure to the tourists.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

On the basis of opinion expressed by respondents and also according to the findings of the study the following suggestions are recommended in a way to promote the tourism in general and raise the awareness to the natives about heir culture in Particular.

1. Different types of training should be imported to the natives and others related as the areas. Like food and beverages, guide, fund officers, receptionist waiter and so forth for the sake of enhancing hospitality that obviously helps promote the tourism in the study area.
2. Reliable information centers bout wildlife/plant/tourism area need to be established both the ministry of tourism area need to be established both the ministry of tourism and hotel association of Nepal form which the tourists may the actual information.
3. Keeping the view of poor communication facility, telephone and related services should be facilitated in the area. This is particularly of vital importance especially for the foreign tourists.
4. The flood of Rapti river is also destroying the natural beauties of the park every year. Various flood control measures to be taken up for flood by the tourism and hotel association of Sauraha in collaboration with government of Nepal.
5. The most valuable wild animals like one horned rhinos and Royal Bengal Tigers are going to be disappeared from the world, only found in Chitwan National park. So they must be preserved.

6. Keeping in view of religions tourism the visit of different pilgrimages such as Narayanghat, Devghat, Devdaha, Balmiki Ashram and so forth can be introduced the new places as new destinations. This will also help increase the average stay of the tourists.
7. The majority of the tourists do not feel secure. So the noted association should think about the matter.
8. A international Airport should be constructed in Chitwan for the development of tourism. The air service at present is insufficient for large number of tourist arrivals in Chitwan.
9. The government leadership should be launched effective policy and programme for the development of Tourism Sauraha.
10. All obstacles which is effect the tourist, these obstacles should be remove.
11. Local people, hotel owners to be aware for the development of Tourism in Sauraha.

Apart from this there is also a need to make the locals aware of different aspects of tourism its significance natives role to promote tourism and others. These double fold approaches need careful execution with the harmonization of policy, plan programs and activities of a number of nodal institutions like MOCTA, NTB, NIDC and some related NGOs and INGOs.

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## PHOTOGRAPHS



**Gate of the Study Area (Sauraha)**



**Resercher is collecting the data with Tourists**



**Researcher is taking informaiton with Shopkeeper**



**Tourist is filling the questionnaire**



**Tourists are an Elephant Safari on the Rapti River**



**Tourist are Sailing their Boats on the Rapti River**