

# CHAPTER - ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Nepal is a small landlocked, Federal Republic country with an area of 1,47,181 sq. km. which lies in between of two Asian countries India and China. This is a 885 km length from east to west and 193 km. breadth from north to south. It occupies 0.003 percent of area of the world and 0.03 percent of Asia. It lies between 80<sup>0</sup>4' and 88<sup>0</sup>12' East longitude and 26<sup>0</sup>22 and 30<sup>0</sup>27' North latitude. Nepal has a wide altitude variation range from 60 m south to 8848 m in the north. Topographically, Nepal is divided into three regions i.e. Hill, Mountain and Terai. Climatically, Nepal is broadly divided into tropical, warm temperature, cool temperature, alpine and tundra. Nepal is such a country where 30 percent of people live below the poverty line (HDI, UNDP, 2010).

It is an agrarian country having a primitive type of technology followed in agriculture. Where as the majority of population live in rural areas and depend mostly on agriculture. Nepal is economically backward due to the cause of low productivity of agriculture. Industry and service sector has not been expanded sufficiently to reduce unemployment as a result absolute poverty remains widespread. Nepal has not utilized its mineral, water resources, forest resources as it is industrially and agriculturally backward. Our major challenges are poverty reduction, unemployment reduction, upliftment of backward communities.

Nepal is a scenic beauty country. It has been well accepted as one of the most fascination countries in the world. Many tourist are tempted to see, touch and feel the white Himalayas, green forest, roaring falls and many

others. Nepal is famous for Mt. Everest. It is the highest peak in the world, which measures 8848 meter. Here are 8 mountains among the top 10 peaks including Mt. Everest. It is center point of attraction for the different types of scenarios like beautiful lake (Rara, Pokhsundo, Gosaikunda, Panch Pokhari, Tilicho etc.), rivers (Trisuli, Bhotekoshi, Koshi, Narayani etc.). Panoramic landscape and famous national parks, wildlife reserve and conservation areas with a variety of rare flora and fauna. Lumbini, Birth Place of Buddha, Pashupati Nath Temple is one of the most revered holy shrines at Hindus same others holy shrines at Hindus same others religious place is Swayambhu Nath, Baraha Kshetra, Janakpurdham, Muktinath, Gosaikunda etc. are also attractive points for different kinds of tourist. Same, Nepal is being suitable destination for mountaineering, trekking, rafting, para-gliding, Bunjee Jumping, Rock climbing. In Kathmandu, the capital city or in its suburbs, to cross a street is to travel across centuries, shrines, temple, palaco squares, ageless sculptures and legends that are parts of every brick and stone and gilded masterpiece has made and Kathmandu valley really a verifiable living museum.

Nepal is one of the richest members of the world in cultural heritage. It is also a homeland of many ethnic people with cultures, multi-religious beliefs and multi-languages. According to Dhakal (1998: 25), around 11 major languages and 70 dialects are found in Nepalese society. Unity in diversity is a uniqueness of Nepali society. It is the meeting ground diverse ethnic groups differing in languages, faith, traditional customs, festivals, religious, dress and arts Bista (1982: 1) says, "Nepali culture is a syncretism of different cultures, religious, language and people". Hindus and Buddhism are the major religious Nepal. A part from Hindu and Buddhist, Muslim is the another religion. Beside it, the exquisite

medieval art and architecture of the Kathmandu valley vividly reflect the artistic in genitive and the religious traditional of the people.

These natural and cultural heritage have become attractive tourist place to Nepal. All these factors have simultaneously contributed to the rapid growth of tourism in Nepal.

Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange but also a major employment generators; effect on balance of payments, external economies and inter-sector linkage. At present, the tourism sector is contributing US \$ 396,324 in the fiscal year 2066/67 (Nepal Tourism Statistics 2010 (MTCA)). Among these advantages of tourism, the earning of foreign currency is the most important advantage income. It has become one of the most important sources of earning foreign currency at present in Nepal.

Directly and indirectly it generates two types of employment in community. Direct employment is created for those people working in various sectors of tourism industry like, travel and tourism, accommodation, catering services, handy craft, etc. Indirect employment created by tourism refers to the job of those people who manufacture the goods and provide services which are purchased by business men and organization to serve the tourist directly. It has brought changes in socio-culture and environment. It helps to develop the infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, health, education, telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behaviour pattern of peoples dress, life style, family structure, language, social structures, social norms and value, food habit, and traditional custom as well as. It helps to increase awareness for nature conservation.

Tourism industry helps to increasing national income. In poor country like Nepal, every people gains new knowledge and new technique. Thus transformation of agriculture sector into industrial sector. Tourism industry plays vital role in the economy because it is main source of foreign exchange earnings by which any nation could meet the favourable balance of payments. It creature that the key of modernization for developing countries is their internal transformation from traditional agriculture economics into industrialized economics. Today underdeveloped countries like Nepal is on the trap by the accept foreign aid as a source of foreign capital but these aids are tied by so many policies for the implementation that is why, there is no any other alternatives except tourism industry for earning foreign exchanges.

#### ▪ **Concept and Definition of Tourism**

In the modern word, the miracle of technology has made possible for travellers to visit from country to country. Man is a social as well as mobile creature, that is why he / she is interested to know and see something new in his life.

Until after the renaissance that people began to travel in greater numbers for pleasure, education and knowledge. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the 'Grand tour' became extremely fasionable among European aristocrats. English gentlemen often traveled on the continent for as long as three years at once. However, tourism did not become accessible to the population in general until the time of the industrial revolution. During this era, the first paid annual holidays, combined with the opportunities for cheap travel provided by the railways, began to generate a mass exodus to newly created seaside resorts in. For example France, England and New York state. Moreover, widespread social and technological

developments helped to create a new middle class that could afford to travel for pleasure (Wood and Housed, 1911).

Early this century by which time summer holidays were taken regularly by Europeans and Americans: the motor car provided for greater mobility, thereby stimulating yet further tourism activity commercial flights also played a decisive role, especially after the end of world war II. Soon western tourists were traveling to previously remote destinations. But it was not until the 1950's and 1960's when air travel became widespread and commercially and economically feasible, that tourism reality 'Took off'.

This conception brought the great revolution in travelling "the committee of statistical experts of the **League of Nation in 1937** defines a foreign tourist as any person visiting a country other than that in which he / she usually resides for a period of at least 24 hours (Robert et al. 1984).

The word "Tourism" is derived from the French word, "Tour" which was originated webster's new international dictionary defines it as: "travelling for recreation".

In 1910 A.D., an Austrian Economist Herman Uon schullard defined tourism as "the sum of operations, mainly of economics nature which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city of region".

Famous acocestician an economist Herman V. Schullard the year book of national economy and static's enlgio, he defined "tourism as the sum total of operation, mainly of one economic nature which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region."

MCITOSH defined tourism as "Sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the interaction of tourists business supplier host government host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors.

According to Hunzlker and Krapf, "Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity."

According to the international union of official travel organization (IUOTO), tourists are temporary visitors staying at least twenty-four hours in the country visited and purposes of whose journey are for leisure (a) (creation, holiday, health, studies, religion, sports) (b) (Business, Family mission, meeting (IUOTO, 1963).

In the context of Nepal, the statistical report in tourism (1965) defines the tourist as the citizen of all the foreign countries, except Indian visiting of the Nepal for at least twenty-four hours on the pursuit of tourist interests such as recreation, health, study, religious, pilgrimage, snots, visit to friends relatives, meeting and conference, trekking and mountaineering, short delegation and mission, excluding the person on any remunerative job and representative or staff of organization permanently temporally leisured person who voluntarily visits a place away from home for the purpose of recreation.

The origin of the word 'tourist' dates back to the years 1292 A.D. The word 'tourism' of 'tourist' is derived from the latin word 'tornus' which means "a tool for describing two circle or a turner's wheel" (Bhata, 1982: 95). It is from the word 'tornus' the notion of a round tour of a package tour has come in vague.

The time of the ancient Greeks, travelers such as Herodotus (484-425 B.C.) visited countries and places other than their own and reported their experiences. Similarly, wealthy Romans travelled to Egypt and Greece to visit sanctuaries, bath in thermal bathes and generally relax.

Oxford dictionary declines 'tourist' as a person visiting a place for recreation.

Tourism is new economic as well as cultural phenomena, a new business, a new industry of vast dimensions and magnitude (Seth, 1993: 4).

So, tourism is the phenomenon of visiting places by the persons for recreation travel may be regarded as touristic if it meets with the three conditions; these are temporary, voluntary, not have the employment.

Tourism has been growing rapidly in the world in recent years. It is new in terms of economic volume, the world's biggest and fastest growing export industry. Many countries are vigorously involved in fastening development of tourism encouraged by the height increases and potential benefits that accrue from tourism through increased foreign exchange earning opportunities.

## **1.2 Development of Tourism in Nepal**

Nepal is a country of amazing extremes. It offers a panorama of widest snow capped mountain ranges, Himalayas exotic wild-life, exciting water ways, fascinating temples the supreme peak in the world.

Tourism in Nepal can be divided in to three phase from historical outlook.

- J Before unification
- J After unification
- J After Rana rules (since democracy)

## **Before unification**

Authentic records of the ancient history of Nepal are not easily available. Most of it is surrounded in mystery with only the legends giving some flickering light. One such legend tells the story of "Manju Shree Bodhi Satwa" from China who cut an opening at the rock-hill at chovar by a stroke of his Scimitar and drained the lake water to make Kathmandu fit for human habitation. It is said that the first ruling dynasty in Nepal was the Gopal, dynasty Gautam Buddha said to have visited Nepal during the reign of sthungko, the 7<sup>th</sup> Kirat king in 6<sup>th</sup> century. In 7<sup>th</sup> century, Shankaracharya visited this place.

"Nepal, being the holy birth place of lord Gautam Buddha, in 249 B.C, the Emperor Ashok of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and married his daughter Charumat with the prince Devpal of Devpatan and had erected and Buddhist Stupas 4 corners of Lalitpur. When the Lichhaves came to power in 400 A.D., recorded history begins and a golden age in the history of Nepal was started with them. Thenation entered a new phase of prosperity in art and culture. Kailaskuta Bhawan and managriha both palaces were the creation of those days. In this period, contemporary Chinese visitors like "Huen-Tsang", "I-Y-Piao", "Wang Hiuentse" passed through Nepal and wrote many historical accounts about it. Araniko, the famous Nepalese artist went to China and developed there the Pagoda architecture with a group of Nepalese artists on the invitation of the emperor or mangolian empire "Kubla Khan" in 13<sup>th</sup> century.

When Malla dynasty came into the existence, there was a significant development of art and culture. The Krishna Mandir of Patan, Nayatapol, place of 55 windows", temple of Pashupatinath and so many Hindu temples and stupas of Buddhist were build during the period of Malla in



Nepal. Today the construction of these numerous temples recognized Kathmandu valley as a "city of temple" with main attraction of tourists

### **After unification**

In this period, King Girban Bikram Shah put Nepal on a collision course with the British-East India Company. The war took place in 1814 was concluded in 1815 under the treaty of Sugauli. After the treaty of Sugauli, a British Resident was appointed in Kathmandu. Dr. Wallich visited Nepal in 1817 and carried on his botanical research for a year.

During the reign of King Rajendra, Junga Bahadur Rana rise to power and laid the foundation of an autocratic regime, which lasted for 104 years. In this phase, tourism development was at Snail's pace. The Rana rulers were afraid of the political consciousness of Nepalese people from foreigners because they believed that foreigners visiting could lead to political revolution. That is why only selected people from India and the diplomats of Britain were allowed to enter the country. Indians were allowed to stay only 3 days during the festival of Shivaratri.

Junga Bahadur Rana visited England in 1850. Similarly Mr. Schlagintweit was permitted to visit Nepal in 1856 and Sir Brain Hodgson, Sir Joseph Hooker travelled the country for Botanical surveys and collection of Nepal's flora and fauna. King George V. came for his famous shooter in Nepal Terai in 1922 for the visited Nepal in 1922. On the invitation of Rana prime minister. Those visits were only for hunting purposes.

### **After Rana rules (since democracy)**

The revolution of 1950-51 ended the Rana's monopoly of family rule and they were overthrown from the power. Nepal has been conducting

various remarkable activities for the extension of tourism sector of Nepal. Along with this it has been conducting various programmes to promote tourism sector in collaboration with the combined effort of government agencies and private organizations. Democracy was established in the place of Rana rules. The gateway of Nepal was opened for the foreigners. In 1955 December 14<sup>th</sup> Nepal was known as member of United Nations and later the other world organizations like international union of official travel organization (IUOTO), World tourism organization in Nepal. Similarly, in 1964, Nepal became member of PATA. Due to open policies and international recognition, foreigners gradually started to come especially for mountaineering, trekking, traveling and research of Nepali culture and society as a researcher. To proceed and manage tourism properly, Tourism Department Board has been established in 1951. Father Guiseppe was the first foreigner who came to Nepal in 1956. Since 1950, Nepal has become one of the most popular destinations for trekking as well as mountaineering of British India army was the first to be inspired to start trekking agency in Nepal and had organized logistical support for major Himalayan expeditions. In 1950, a strong French expedition led by Maurice Herzog reached the Annapurna summit from the north face. Bill Tilman and Charles Gouston traced a way to the foot of the Khumbo icefall in 1950 and a year later, to reach the western side. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first people to scale the summit of the highest mountain in the world in 1953. With regards to trekking agency in Nepal, named Mountain Travel was first registered with government of Nepal in 1964 and began operations in 1965 and rapidly built up a considerable worldwide volume of business. It was followed by "Annapurna Trekking" about three years later, established by Yeti Travel under Colonel and at that time aimed specifically at the German Alpine club market. Another prominent early entry into this field

was Kalde Sherpa with his "Sherpa Trekking Service" aimed at French and other continental agents. By 1972, in the eighth year of trekking operations in Nepal, there were probably three or four more licensed trekking agents. The mountain adventure tourism has played a significant role in the development of tourism in Nepal. For the appropriate entry of tourist in Nepal and to have co-ordial extension of international relation, airport has been established in 1954. Similarly, in 1958, Nepal Airlines Corporation has been established.

Tourism in Nepal was initiated by adventure tourism during the first decade (1950-60), the government opened a tourist office in 1957 under the ministry of industry and commerce which was in 1958 brought under the ministry of public works. Transport and communication. Similarly, a tourism committee was formed under the planning commission with the purpose of co-ordination with the line agencies in 1970. In 1972, tourism master plans was formulated. It has two phased of development program on the base of duration. First phase from 1972 to 1975 and the second phase from 1976 to 1980. The master plan aims to the development tourism side by side with the development in other sectors such as transportation, communication, agriculture, industries and education in a very conspicuous way. The estimated amount involving in the first phase was 72 millions rupees and 96 million in the second phase. In 1977, the government formally opened a separate ministry for tourism. Tourism compatible air policy come into being in 1980. Following the operation of direct flights to Europe was a major break through. The government's earnest approach to give a fillip to tourism became all the vibrant in the year after. As a result of which the tourism council was set up in 1990 followed by the inception of the tourism coordinating committee in 1991. The government's efforts resolve all the maladies besting the tourism

sector culminated into an epoch making event when it needed the constant plea of the private entrepreneurs and set up the Nepal Tourism Board. To develop internal and international tourism, Nepal government established tourism information center in different part of country. Analysis that only government cannot be responsible for the development of tourism, Nepal government established the concept of public, private partnership in 1995 which is proceeding various Research and training with regard to tourist and tourism.

Planned development of tourism in Nepal began since 1956. Realizing the immense potentialities for tourism development, tourism has been getting a high attention from the very beginning of the economic planning in Nepal. In plan period from beginning to until last plan had given adequate emphasis to build infrastructures like road, water electricity and construction of airport, sightseeing service, trained guide, establishment of hotel as well as maintaining the 'mountaineering, trekking rafting, Himalayan sight seeing by means of air ballooning the plans spelled out the suitable program to take benefit of the natural beauties is remarkable factor. In the seventh plan had given higher emphasis to the private sector for the development of National tourism. Similarly, the government developed the cultural tourism by promoting cultural heritage. Arrangements were made to coordinate stage performance of cultural programs. It has continuously devoted to reduce poverty by tourism. So, tourism for rural poverty alleviation project has also launched until the last plan period. Another important program is to develop Nepal as the eco-tourism village tourism, cultural tourism destination.

Various legal arrangements have been made for the development of tourism in Nepal. These consists of formulation of different acts. Tourism Act 1978, foreign investment and technology act 1981, municipality act

1992, National Civil Aviation Policy 1993, Tourism policy 1995 has been adopted.

To improve the tourism status in Nepal, several activities are conducted by private sector as well as the government. Some of them are visit Nepal year, 1998, Jaun Hai Pokhara Programme 2002, Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003, visit Pokhara 2007, Tourism year 2011.

Similarly again Nepal announce the tourism year to 2011 with the slogan of together for tourism, tourism for prosperity and prosperity for peace with expectation of ten lakh tourist. Now a days, government felt that tourism industry became one of the leading foreign exchange earners industry and source of government revenue. Thus government have allocate the increasing size of budget in every fiscal year and many kind of supportive plan formation to promote the tourism of Nepal. It is being a remarkable contribution policy is planned to increase the accommodation facilities, improve transportation system, and modern accommodation at the last decade. To observing the tourist's numbers from early, there find to have increased the number of tourists in Nepal. In 1960, the total number of tourists excluding Indians, were 4017: Tourists arrivals reached 45,970 in 1970 and 122,205 in 1980, 254885 tourist in 1990 and 602,867 tourist arrival in 2010 (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2010, MTCA). Gross Foreign exchange Earning from tourism is NRs. 28,139,000 (US\$ 396,324) in fiscal year 2066/67/

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

The tourist industry began to prosper in Nepal after 1952. Before that foreigner's entry was restricted. However, during the early years the country had no infrastructure, no transportation facilities were available that could not make tourism attractive.

During the Rana period, Britishers used to come to Nepal prior to 1952, the foreigners did visit Nepal by different purpose. Generally, we can think of their intention of traveling Nepal may be trade purpose or hunting purpose or political motivation or visiting and looking new scenarios and natural beauty etc.

Nepal is facing the lack of resources to generate employment, poverty reduction, upliftment of marginalized community, maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and irrigation, development of educational infrastructure, health infrastructure, preservation and planning and it is huge problem of country to meet the huge amount of requirements of rapid increasing population, the agricultural economy should be transformed into industrialized economy.

Although Nepal is economically poor country yet she is very rich in natural scenarios. Mountain and hills provide a lot of attraction: Mount Everest the highest peak in the world is pride of Nepal. Varieties of Flora and Fauna are found here. People have different languages and cultures, which are another attraction for tourist. It is quite apparent that Nepal has large potential for tourism. Keeping in view the above facts. Nepal Government have been playing proper attention for development of tourism.

So that foreign exchange can be earned in large amount for meeting increasing requirements of rapid growing population and for improving unfavorable balance of payments, reduce unemployment and it helps to raise national economic condition. Foreign exchange earning can grow by promoting tourism arrivals that help to reduce above obstacles. Besides this tourism industry plays a significant role in promoting or generating additional employment opportunity. It helps to flourish cottage industry

based on raw materials. Tourism has played a significant role in changing socio-cultural, economic and environment condition of society. It bring modernization, civilization and improves the social infrastructure. As part of cultural role of tourism, the incentive of local craft of industries and artistic skill of local people is encouraged to promote and conserve. In an environmentally, tourism encourages ecological awareness, conservation measures, measures to hold pollution and helps to maintain of scenic landscape.

Therefore, tourism is essential for the country. But tourism is dealt from only positive perspective. It is not dealt about what types of adverse effect have done in socio-cultural and environmental condition of country. These adverse effects are needed to be explored. Because these may pollute the socio-cultural and environment. This study has pursued to identify the both positive and negative impacts of tourism in study area of Suraha.

The district of Chitwan has been developed as an important tourism center, in Nepal. Many wildlife center and sancturies have been developed Chitwan National Park, Elephant camps and large number of tourism centers. People of indigenious origin like Tharu and others have also endeavored to show their different cultural programmers to the tourist.

There are also some problems for tourism industry such as weak status of infrastructural and international marketing, lack of trained and cordial hospitality, lack of government activities, political, instability, security of tourist.

This study attempts to explore some issues as, contribution to national income, cost and benefit sharing to the local development and local people, environmental impact on study area.

#### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

Nepal has many comparative advantage of tourism. Tourism is an industry, which affects socio-economic and environmental condition of local community. The importance of tourism sector is increasing day by day as a basic of development because of its importance as a source of foreign exchange earning as well as its contribution to create employment opportunities. It has generated economic benefit to those directly or indirectly involved in tourism. Taking it in the account Nepal Government has adopted policy of expanding and promoting activities related to tourism. In addition, the importance has been further highlighted in the context of the celebration of visit Nepal year 1998.

In 2010, the total number of tourist was increased by 18.2 percent as compared to 1.9 percent in 2009. The number of total tourists 602,867 and Gross Foreign Exchange Earning from Tourism by Fiscal Year 2066/67 is NRs.28,139,000 (Nepal Rastra Bank, 2010).

Sauraha is most important tourist site because is lays the central part of the Chitwan National Park on the northern edge. Now a days, Chitwan National Park stands a successful testimony of nature conservation in South Asia. This park is further important because UNESCO has included this preserve area on the list of "World heritage site" in 1984. It is attractive place with rare flora and fauna. People have different language and cultures, which are another attraction for tourist.



Sauraha is rapidly growing as the second important tourist paradise in Nepal. In 2010, the total tourist arrivals in Nepal was 602,867 among them 97059 (included Indian tourist) which is 16.09 percent tourist visited Sauraha. Tourism is most important sector of economy after agriculture and contributes to raise the quality of the people. Chitwan National Park generated Rs.61,017,687 revenue from tourism in the fiscal year 2066/67 (Department of National Park and Wild Life Conservation). In addition, it fetches a lot of foreign exchange, which strongly helps to economy of the country and created employment opportunities to some extent. Tourism industry of Chitwan has an important in the Nepalese economy because of its comparative advantage.

In Nepal so many studies on tourism have been done. Almost all these studies indicate that the tourism is very important in Nepal because it plays a great role in earning foreign currency and it helps to support the economic development of Nepal. But most of the studies on tourism are based on macro level and centralized on the country. That is why still their studies are unable to investigate into the promotion of tourism industry in different parts of our country as selected area. There are so many attractive tourism areas scattered through out the country. This study related with the promotion of tourism at the micro level in the selected area "Sauraha" located at near the Chitwan National Park in Chitwan district. Though the transportation, communication, accommodation and other modern facilities are not developed sufficiently but the economic 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. There are very few studies regarding the prospects and problems impact of a particular tourist place. This study will help to identify the problem and provide proper solution

and it will help the tourism planner to frame appropriate policies and strategies, in order to improve the tourism industry further. This study will also help to identify constraints and problems of similar type of tourism places.

This study will attempt to present impact of tourism in Sauraha which is popular domestic as well as international tourist for its natural beauty, sightseeing, trekking paragliding, mountaineering, boating sunrise and sunset, scenic beauty etc. This study will also be guidelines for the people engaged in the tourism activities.

### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to assess briefly about Trends and Structure of Nepalese tourism and socio-economic and environment impacts of tourism in Sauraha of Chitwan District.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- ) To identify socio-economic and environmental impact of tourism in the study area.
- ) To analyze the trend of tourists arrival in Sauraha.
- ) To explore the problem and prospects of tourism in the study area.

### **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

Every study has its own limitation due to the time and resources availability so the study will be limited as followed:

- ) This present study is focused only in Sauraha.
- ) This study is only focused on socio-economic and environmental impact and existing status of tourism.
- ) The study is based on sample survey.

- ) The entrance tickets of chitwan National park is the indicators for the estimation of tourist arrivals in Sauraha.
- ) The interview was conducted with hotel owners, foreign tourists and local people.
- ) There was time and resources constraints in the study.

This study is limited itself because of the statistical data on tourism at Sauraha is not sufficiently available at the central as well as in the study area and it is very difficult to convince the tourist as well as the hotel owner and local people to fill the questionnaires.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter deals with General Background, Development of Tourism in Nepal, Statement of the Problem, Importance of the Study, Objectives of the Study and Organization of the Study. Following this introductory chapter, review of literature is presented in chapter two. Chapter three describes the Research Methodology, which includes Introduction, Research Design, Nature and Source of Data, Sampling and Sample Size, Data Collection Techniques and Tools, and Data Analysis and Interpretation. Chapter Four examines the Introduction of the Study Area which includes Physical Background, Development of Tourism in Sauraha and the Chitwan National Park. Chapter Five includes the Data Analysis and Interpretation. Chapter Six describes the Prospects and Problems of Tourism in Sauraha. Chapter seven consists the Impacts of Tourism in Sauraha which includes the Social Impact, Cultural Impact, Economic Impact and Environmental Impact. The Last eight chapters consists the Summary of the 0-Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations.

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Review literature enables to explore the research problems on different variables. It may also guide to new researcher to gain the technique of further researcher procedures. The review literature process can be helpful to plan and conduct the research systematically and scientifically. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available, articles, bulletins, reports and books and others relevant studies has been reviewed.

World tourism organization has defined "Tourism" imprecise tend as "Any person who travels to a country other than that is which he/she has his/her the usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period of at other than the exercise of an activity, remuneration from within the country visited. Term includes people traveling for, leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends, relatives, business and professional, health treatment, religion, pilgrimages and other purposes."

The tourism society in Britain has also attempted to clarify the concept and in 1976 defined tourism as: "Tourism is the temporary short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations, it includes movement for all purpose as well as day visit or excursions."

In the industrial revolution, travel is primarily relate to the trade the desire fermilitary conquest and the performance of group rites. It is principally the traders, in the early historical period, who blaze the trial by establishing national trade routes and communication which later

extended throughout the region and finally to other continents. Thus, it is trade that first motivated travel in the real sense. Later the advent of modern means of transport and communication has uplifted tourism by facilitating and encouraging travelling. This developed form of traveling in modern terminology as known as "tourism" today mass tourism started in Europe only in late 19<sup>th</sup> century but today it is a world wide reality, today tourism revolution is sweeping the globe, a revolution promising much as delivering a great deal. Travel denotes "Journeys undertaken from one place to another for any purpose including journey to work and as part of employment, as part of leisure and to take up residence. All tourism includes some travel but not all travel is tourism.

Gyanendra Ratna Tuladhar (1993) in his Ph.D. thesis aimed to study the development of international tourism in Nepal, his main findings were, tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. Visitors continuously seek to see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. In this case, Nepal is fascinating, exciting, mystic and exotic venue. For the mountain lovers, it is a red dreamland. Practically tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky is the only limit. Turning visions into missions is the prime key to success in tourism which is never ending and ever changing.

Rudra Prasad Upadhyaya (2003) in his Ph.D. dissertation entitled "Tourism as a Leading Sector in Economic Development of Nepal" has opined that many countries have made various attempt to promote tourism industry as a means of economic progress. The economy of Nepal lacks- in terms industrialization, some further alternative is to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid economic development. To study the scope for global linkage of the

Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics and to induce the other sector of the economy

Economics of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the study done by Development Research and Communication Group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continues increase in the volume of tourist flow has direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal's economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was not until the 1950s that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourist arrival and tourists expenditure. Of the total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purposes followed by trekking and mountaineering purposes. Almost 85-96 percent of the tourist visiting Nepal were found traveling by air. Of them 51 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.5 percent via Dacca. Both Indian and non-Indian tourists have a seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season.

Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006), written by Manoj Kumar Agrawal and Rudra Prasad Upadhyay is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find out role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of Nepalese sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the

backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector has the potential to induce the other sectors of the economy. In a way the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the economy. Besides, the foreign exchange earning form tourism has been found to be an important determinant of governments development expenditure and regular expenditure (Agarwal and Upadhyay, 2006; 313-322).

Tourism is one of the major sources of revenue in Nepal. The gross foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US \$ 192.8 million, which represented an increase of 80.5 percent over the earnings of 2002 contribution of tourism to the GDP of the nation was 2.6 percent and it also provides 8.2 percent of total foreign exchange earnings fiscal year 2002/03 (Nepal Tourism Statistics 2003, HMG, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation).

According to Chettri, P.B. has studied "The Effect of Tourism on Culture and Environment, a Case Study of Chitwan Sauraha." This study, expressed that after the establishment of Royal Children National Park in 1973, there has been considerable activities and around the village of Sauraha, which has brought a lot of transformation in the socio-economic and culture life and activities of the villagers.

B.M. Dahal published an articles (June 22-29, 1997) on the topic "Taking Tourists to Villages" village tourism is coming up as a new concept for the promotion and development of tourism industry in Nepal, and it can give an appropriate momentum to the tourism sector. This concept is more relevant in the context of a country like Nepal which is made up of pristine village and diverse ethnic groups with typical and unique culture

and traditional life style. A part from this, village tourism is possible without building up any concrete infrastructures. So, it is a meaningful proposition which can give a boost to the Nepalese tourists.

The word 'tourism' is derived from French word 'tourism' consists of all those aspects of travel through which people learn about each other's way of life. Tourism is defined and explained various ways; according to Hunziker and Krapf: it is the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from travel and stay of non-residents in so far as they do not lead to permanent residents and has not connected with any earning activities. It means tourism is a temporary travel and staying in any place by people. It is temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence. The activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations facilities catch their needs. To be tourist there should be journey from own native place. As the dictionary of universe, the tourist is a person who made journey for the fun of curiosity, for the fun of traveling or just to tell others that he has traveled, in this way tourist is that who travel and goes to journey without their compulsion for satisfaction and pleasure (Upadhyaya, 2006).

According to Bhatia (2000 AD), tourism is also being recognized as a source of employment, it is highly labor intensive industry. Being a service industry, it takes employment opportunities for local population. It has economic importance helps to reduce economic inequalities. It enables the wealth earned in the part of the country to be transferred in part to another.

According to Robinson, the attractions of tourism are, largely, geographical in their character. Location and accessibility are important. Physical spaces may be thought as a component for. There are those who



seek the wilderness and solitude, scenario or landscape is a compound of landforms, water and the vegetation and has an aesthetic and recreational value. Climatic conditions, especially in relation to the amount of sunshine, temperature and participation are of special significance. Animal life may be an important attraction, firstly, in relation to birds watching or viewing game in their natural habitat; secondly for sporting purposes, e.g. fishing and hunting. Man's impact on the natural landscape in the form of his settlements historical monuments and archeological remaining is also a major attraction. Finally, a variety of cultural features ways of folklore, an artistic expression etc provides valuable attractions to many.

Tourism sector covers very vague scope of traveling activities. So there are various kinds of purposes, style and activities in that field. Those kinds of activities are classified as types of tourism. Although there is no one accepted way of classifying different types of tourism, one could classifying tourism into four general types namely leisure tourism (shopping, general observation), recreational tourism (mountaineering, fishing, trekking, rafting etc.), cultural tourism (archaeological, historical sites) and eco-tourism (birds and wild life watching, photography, scenery, scientific tourism etc.) (ICIMOD, 1995). A type of tourism is classified as Dahal Om Prasad in his work 'Rural tourism' (2060 BS) as international tourism, domestic tourism. Tourism also classified based on purpose and destination. It is classified as 1) Eco-tourism 2) Recreational tourism 3) Cultural and Religious tourism 4) Historical tourism 5) Agro-tourism 7) Health tourism 8) Sports tourism 9) Business and conference tourism 10) Space tourism etc.

Yojan Raj Satyal (1998) in his profile 'Tourism in Nepal' has classified the Nepalese tourism in six categories:

1. Pleasure tourism
2. Recreational tourism
3. Sporting tourism
4. Cultural tourism
5. Business or technical tourism
6. Conference tourism

However, Ministry of culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA) recognized six categories or purpose of tourism namely-pleasure/holiday, trekking and mountaineering, business, pilgrimage, official and convention/conference.

A study on "A Study of Tourist As a Leading Sector in Economic Development in Nepal" by Upadhyay (2003) states that Nepalese economy is moving gradually on the path of economic development. Recently, there has been improving economic performance particularly in the last two decades. Pace of the agricultural sector has been showed down whereas that of the industry and services gone up. The analysis has revealed that the tourism sector has been improving its significance in the economy. It has been estimated that the activities of the economy. His analysis shows that the foreign exchange earning from tourism has been found to be an important determinant of government's developmental expenditure and regular expenditure.

## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Research methodology is the most important aspect of Research work and away to systematically solve research problem. In order to achieve the objectives of the study. It is needed to adopt certain methodology which is explained in the following paragraphs presented below:

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The present study was based on descriptive and exploratory type. Both qualitative as well as quantitative approach was adopted and the study has focused on obtaining and revealing information about existing condition of socio-economic and environmental impact of tourism in study area. For this fulfillment of the study probability sampling as well as non-probability sampling methods were adopted. Specifically, simple random sampling and purposive sampling method were used under the probability sampling and non-probability sampling methods respectively. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the qualitative and quantitative information.

#### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This study has been based on the case study. So the primary data were mainly used and secondary data was also of great importance in this study. The primary data were collected by interview, observation, case study, household survey methods from hotel and lodges owners, tourist, local people, Tharu community, Nepal Tourism Board, Regional Hotel

Association of Sauraha, Office of Chitwan National Park, Department of Wild Life and National Park, Tharu Kalyankari Sava Chitwan.

The secondary data were extract from books, journal, dissertation, newspapers, magazine ministry of tourism, Nepal Tourism board, National Planning Commission, Annual Statistical Report of Tourism Department, Central Bureau of Statistics and other relevant material and available. The secondary data were collected from these following secondary sources.

- Nepal Tourism Board
- Regional Hotel Association of Sauraha
- Office of Chitwan National Park
- Department of Wild Life and National Park.
- Tharu Kalyankari Sava Chitwan.
- Tribhuvan University, Central Library, Kirtipur and others.

### **3.4 Sampling and Sample Size**

Random sampling method and purposive sampling method were used for the study. Sampling unit for this study is the tourist of Sauraha, Local people were selected by purposive method and hotel owners of Sauraha has been selected by random sampling. The logic behind using random sampling for the study were to get a better result. The sample size of this study were 50 tourist, 20 hotel owners and 30 local people and 30 households of Tharu community.

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

Various techniques for data collection have been employed to obtain different types of data and information. Secondary data were collected

from the concerned agencies, library, and many kind of related, journal, dissertation, article books, newspapers, research, report etc. According to the nature of study.

Most of statistical data and required information have been collected through primary sources. The primary data were collected by following techniques and tools.

- **Interview**

In this regard, structured interview were take with tourist, hotel owner, local people, tharu community people and other local employee of study area to collect quantitative data i.e. demographic information, source of income, employment and consumption of fuel wood, situation of tourism of Sauraha.

Similarly unstructured interview were taken with key informant's i.e. local political leaders, oldest persons, teachers and chairman of Hotel Management Committee and others related persons and concern agencies to get qualitative information i.e. general historical development of tourism, socio-cultural aspects and changes and present tourism situation of study area.

- **Questionnaire**

In this study, both structured and constructed questionnaire were used to get essential information from local residents, tourists, local hotel and lodges owners, Tharu community. The respondents were requested to fill up the questionnaire, in case of these respondent who can't fill up the questionnaire the questions were asked to the respondents and answer were filled upto collect the required data.

- **Observation**

Both participant and non-participant observation were applied to collect essential information. But the participant observation were given highly priority to being a same community member and I fully participate with various activities in hotel owners, Tharu community, local people and I was talk informally with them about their socio-cultural, economic and environment condition i.e. life style, marriage, language, cultural behaviour, dress pattern, food habit, employment, income, fuel wood consumption and sanitation and non participant observation were apply if there needed and contextually and also the study area were observed the component of tourism of study area i.e. attraction, accommodation, access and amenities.

- **Household Survey**

Household survey technique were apply to get more information of Tharu community to collect cultural aspects, negative and positive impact of tourism and contribution to promote tourism by Tharu culture.

- **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

After the data were collect from the field survey data has been checked clearly and edit if necessary the different software were used whenever needed simple statistical tools like tables, graph bar diagrams, measure of central tendency, dispersion, frequency tables, percentage, etc. analysis were done for data analysis. Descriptive method has been used for analyzed to the qualitative data.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **INTRODUCTION OF STUDY AREA**

#### **4.1 Physical Background**

The geographical location of Chitwan district is 80°55' east to 84°48' west longitude and 27°21' north to 27°46' south latitude. Chitwan covers 2218 sq. km. or 1.5 percent of the total area of Nepal. The shape of Chitwan looks like an equilateral triangle. It is located between Mahabharat and Churia Hills in the north and south respectively and Narayani river in the western part and Makwanpur district with Parsa Wild Life Reserve in the east. Chitwan has tropical and sub-tropical monsoon climate with high humidity and four main seasons - Spring, Summer, Monsoon and winter (Pandey, Geography of Nepal, 1990).

The summer days are not with average daily maximum temperature of 30° C. The minimum average daily temperature is about 16°C. The monsoon lasting from June to September. Rainfall data for this area (1971-1986) show the minimum annual rainfall to be in the range of 2000 to 2100 mm. More than 80 percent of total rainfall occurs within 4 months i.e. June to September. The average number of rainy days is about 739 days (HMG/DHM, 1971-1986).

The name of Chitwan has several meanings. The most essential and suitable meaning is: Chitta means heart and wan means jungle (forest). Thus, Chitwan means the heart of the jungle where necessary food and shelter are available for all types of wildlife.

Before some decades, this place was known as Death Valley. Because of the high incidence of malaria, high temperature, poisonous snakes like

Cobra and animals like rhinos, tigers and bears. The area was almost without human beings except few Tharu villages, the indigenous tribal people of Chitwan.

Bachchhauri Village Development Committee is one of the most important villages for the tourism point of view as well as Tharu habitation center. There are Dorangi, Badreni, Malpur, Odra, Jhuwani, Bachchhauri are the country of Bachchhauri VDC.

Ethnically, Badreni is inhabited by the Tamangs. Odra and Sauraha are inhabited by the Tharus, and hill migrants (Brahmin, Chhetris, Newar) mostly the Tharus and some hill migrants inhabited Bachchhauri, Jhuwani is also inhabited by the Tharus and mix community inhabitants at Malpur. The name Sauraha has become familiar day by day due to CNP. The village of Sauraha located outside of the CNP which is connected with Tandi by 6 km and Chitrasari by 3km. Previously, Tandi was the main entry point to Sauraha later on.

One can fly to Bharatpur from Kathmandu of 20 minutes flight and then to Tandi by bus, car. From Tandi people may go to Sauraha by horse cart (tanga). The motorable distance from Kathmandu to CNP is 165 km. Generally, most of the tourists go to Sauraha from Kathmandu by tourist bus. It is also possible to visit Sauraha from India via the boarder towns of Birgunj and Bhairahawa of Nepal.

## **4.2 Development of Tourism in Sauraha**

The history of tourism in Chitwan is comparatively short. The first lodge, Tiger TOPS, was built in 1960. For foreigners it was opened in 1973. When the CNP was declared. But it does not mean that Chitwan was absolutely isolated during that period. During the Rana regime, Chitwan



was declared as a private hunting reserve especially for privileged classes in the year (1846-1950).

In this connection "For the visit of King George V of England in 1911, no fewer than 600 elephants were assembled and rewarded with a record 39 tiger, 18 rhinos, 4 bears and several leopards, all shot in the period of only 11 days. Likewise, another distinguished visitor of India took part and broke all the previous records with a bag of 120 tigers, 38 rhinos, 27 leopards and 15 bears from Chitwan valley (Gurung, 1983).

So, the Chitwan district was practically uninhabited before 1950 except for few scattered Tharu villages. During that time, it was recognized only as an important hunting ground. In 1955 with the United States cooperation mission, the government of Nepal launched the Rapti valley multi purpose was launched for road construction, malaria eradication, health improvement, etc. This was to be achieved by distributing land to landless people providing irrigation facilities. Over 2000 families were settled in Chitwan by 1959. Recognizing that extensive destruction of habitats of wild life, a scientist named E.P. Ghee established both the Mahendra Mriga Kunja (Mahendra National Park) and a Rhino sanctuary respectively in the north of the Rapti river and in the South of Rapti river in 1959. Then the Chitwan wild life measurement division was established at Tikauli. In 1960 and a force of armed guards (130 strong) did 800 sq. km. area was separated for rhino sanctuary in the year 1960/61.

Sauraha is the gateway to reach the Chitwan National Park. When Chitwan National Park was established in 1973. It preserve the unique animal and plants areas. It is the first national park of Nepal. After 11 years, it has been included in the world heritage site since 1984 by

UNESCO. And government has make plan for promotion and conservation to National park gradually and it has provide the many kind of facilities in the study area with the collaboration of Bachchhauri VDC. Then after Sauraha has been welcomed to the many tourist from the world.

### **4.3 Chitwan National Park**

Chitwan National Park has occupied important position in South Asia for the conservation of rare animal and plants. It was established in 1973. It preserve the unique animal and plants of the world and it has covered 932 sq. km. area. It is the first national park of Nepal. It was established for nature conservation by government It is situated in the sub-tropical inner Terai low lands of south central Nepal. It is included in the world heritage site since 1984 by UNESCO and government established a elephant fertility center in 1986 / 87. After that the work of Rhino counting was started in the year 1992/1993 and they estimated that there were approximately 446-466 Rhino in the national park.

#### **▪ Physical Feature**

The park contains Churia hills, ox-bow lakes, and the flood plains of Rapti, Reu and Narayani rivers. The Churia hills elevates on increasing order from west to east from 150m to 850m. The lower but more rugged someshwoer hill occupy most of the western portion of the park. The plain portion of it contain the fertile land. The park boundaries are delineated by the Narayani and Rapt rivers in the north and west and Reu river in Someshwor hills in the South and South west its eastern boarder is joined with Parsa wildlife reserve.

## ▪ **Seasons**

The park has a relatively high humidity tropical monsoon climate. Summer, winter autumn and spring are the four main seasons. The winter season begins with the beginning of October and ends with the ending of February. Spring begins in March and ends with summer in early June. It gets the maximum temperature of about 33<sup>0</sup> - 34<sup>0</sup>C during the summer season at day time. The monsoon season is quite longer one, which begins at the end of June and continues until September. The average annual rainfall is about 2150 mm and during this time most of the roads are impassable due to flood.

## ▪ **Vegetation**

Chitwan is decorated by tropical and sub-tropical forest. About the 70 percent of the total vegetation of the park is covered by Sal (*Shorea robusta*) Forest whereas 20 percent includes grassland, riverine forest, 7 percent, and sal with chairpine (*pinus roxburghii*) forest, 3 percent occurring at the top of the churia range. The riverine forest consists of Khair (*Acacia catechu*), sissou (*Delberagia sissou*) and simal (*Bombax Ceiba*). The grass land from a diverse and complex community of over so plant species. The sacchaurum species, often called elephant grass, can reach 8m in height the shorter grasses such as imperia are useful for thatching roofs.

## ▪ **Animals**

The mammals of about more than 43 species have made the park more beautiful. The park is especially renowned for its production of the endangered rare one horned rhinoceros, tigers and gharial crocodile along with many other common species of wild animals. About 408 numbers of rhinoceros (rhino census, 2068 NTNC) are present in the park. It also has

given protection to wild elephant, gangetic dolphin, monitor lizard, python and four horned antelope, sambar, chital, hog deer, barking deer, sloth bear, common leopard, ratel palm civet, wild dog, langur and rhesus monkeys are also present in the park. The park is also decorated by more than 450 species of birds. The endangered and rare birds like Banggai and different species of egrets, herons, kingfishers, flycatchers and woodpeckers are available in the park. The best time for bird watcher is March and December.

More than 45 species of amphibians and reptiles including marsh mugger crocodile, cobra, green pit vipers and various species of frogs and tortoises have made the park more attractive and panoramic. The park is also important for the scientific study of rare flora and fauna.

In 1993 Amendment (B.s. 2050) of the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 (1973) has adopted the concept of Buffer zone. This amendment empowers the government of Nepal to declare any forested or agricultural area, including settlements, surrounding a National Park to preserve as a Buffer zone. Although private holdings are part of the Bufferzone, land ownership rights will be unaffected. The act provides for 30-50 percent of the revenue generated by the park, or reserves for community development activities. The amount that received will be spent through user committees. All heads of the households become automatically members of the user group in each unit elected their own committees. The park contains numerous lakes like Majura Tal, Lami Tal, Bhimle Tal, Tamar Ghaile Tal, Muntal, Nanda Bhauju Tal, Bishazari Tal and Hindus sacred place like Bikram Baba, Balmiki Ashram, Pancha Pandav Mandir and Parashuram Kunda that is why Nepalese and Indian people often visit National Park because of religious sentiments.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **5.1 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal**

The inflow of tourists and the length of their stay should be increased in order to generate more foreign income. Table No. 5.1 shows the total tour travel in Nepal by air Transport and by land by length of stay in different years. The table also shows tourist arrivals in Nepal since (1962-2010).

**Table No. 5.1**  
**Tourist Arrivals and Average Length of Stay (1962-2010)**

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2010 (MTCA)

This table 5.1 shows the percentage change in tourist the flow remained positive except in 1984, 1989 and in 1993. The growth rate of tourist inflow had enormously increased up in 1970 and then was found gradually decreasing. In 1986, the growth rate reached 23.4 percent and consequently became negative in 1989. But the growth rate reached 6.2

percent in 1990. The growth rate of tourist in 1991 was 15 percent where as in 1992. It was 14.1 percent.

The growth rate decreased negatively to 12.2 percent in 1993 and again in increased positively to 11.2 percent in 1994 and 11.3 percent in 1995. But in 1996, it increased by 8.3 and up to 1999 shows stable by in increasing 7.2, 9.9 and 6.0 for year 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively. The growth rate decreased negatively to 5.7 percent, 22.1 percent, 23.7 percent in 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively. The growth rate decreased highly negative in 2001 and 2002 among the 1962 to 2010. Which is 22.1 and 23.7 respectively. And it increased positively until 2004. Then decreased negatively to 2.6 percent in 2005. The growth rate of tourist in 2006 was only least 2.3 percent where as in 2007 it was 37.2 percent highly increased. In 2008, it was decreased 5.0 and then it was 1.9 and 18.2 increased in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

This table also shows that more than 80 percent of foreigner used air travel in visiting Nepal except 1970 AD. Only 21 percent of travelers came Nepal by land in 1970. In between 1982 and 1999, the mode of air transport range from 80 percent to 85 percent. 86 percent of visitors came by air and remaining 14 percent came by land rate in 1998 and 1999. This figure indicates that the foreigners visiting by land in 1998 and 1999 has increased. 2 percent over 1997 in between 1999 to 2003, the mode of air transport average percent is 80 where as, In between 1999 to 2003, the mode of air transport average percent is 80 where are, In between 2004 to 2010 the mode of air transport range from 68 to 74%.

Moreover, this table reveals that there is no remarkable change in the average length of stay of tourists. The figurer show that the average length of stay of tourists was more than 10 days and less than 13.5 days except in 1991, 2002, 2003, 2005 respectively. It decreasing range between 7 to 9 percent.

- **Tourist Arrival by Month in Nepal**

**Table no. 5.2**

**Tourist Arrival by Month, 1991-2010**

**Source:- Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2010 (MTCA)**



There is total 5,23,007 tourist visit in January, 643384 tourist in February, 808835 tourist in march, 666227 tourist visit in April, 570764 tourist visit in may, 490602 visit in June month, 487891 tourist visit Nepal in July, same, 663313 tourist visit in August, 605359 tourist visit in September, 207511 tourist arrival in October, 152140 tourist visit in November and 155363 tourist visit in December of the total year of 1991 to 1910.

In between of 20 years of 1991 to 2010 years, the majority total tourist 20, 45, 826 visit Nepal in spring season, and followed by 1641806 in summer season and 965010 total tourist visit in autumn season and least number 132175 tourist in winter season.

▪ **Tourists Arrivals by Age Group and Sex in Nepal**

Everybody knows that different kinds of age group came in Nepal taking different kinds of purpose. Generally, we can get five kinds of age group. The number of age group isn't same, the inflow of tourist by age group and sex is made clear by the given table.

**Table no. 5.3**  
**Tourist Arrival by Sex & Age Groups, 1991-2010**

This table 5.3 shows that the percentages share of male visitors were greater than of females visitors in 2010, the percentages of male and female visitors were 60 percent and 40 percent respectively.

The other part of table no 3 depicted that the age group between 31 to 45 years traveled much more than any other age group. The children travel of the age group of 1-15 years is very small. Where they consisted the between of 4.0 percent to 16 percentages of the total visitors. The visitors of the age group 16-30, 46-60, 60 over are increasing. This figure indicates that due to increasing facilities of accommodations and air transport facilities, old and rich pensioners and tourist of different age group are increasing. Majority percentage is 31.5 of the age groups of 31-45 and followed by age group of 46-60 by 28.7 percent and 20 percent, 10.7, 6.8 percent of the age group of, 16-30, 61+, 0-15 respectively in the 2010.

▪ **Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit in Nepal**

The tourist's visiting Nepal have different purpose, such as holiday pleasure, trekking and mountaineering, pilgrimage, official conference and others. The trend of tourist's arrivals by purpose of visit is clear from the following table.

**Table no. 5.4**  
**Tourist's Visiting Purpose by Purpose of Visit (1991-2010)**

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2010 (MTCA)

Table no. 5.4 shows that the majority of the foreigners visited Nepal with the purpose of Holiday pleasure. This ranges from 50.4 percent to 60.5 percent in between 1991 to 2001. After between of 2002 to 2010 it ranges was decreased from 12.4 percent to 43 percent. In 2009 it was highly decreased which is only 8.0 percent tourist by the purpose of visit among the total tourist.

This table reveals that, in between 1991 to 2010, it range was 15 percent to 27 percent except in 1992, 2006 and 2010. It was 10.5 percent, 12.7 percent, 13.8 percent respectively.

Likewise, the percentage to tourist arriving Nepal for the purpose of business was the range of between 4 percent to 7 percent except in 1992. In 1992, It was decreased by the 9.5 over the least year.

The Tourist traveled with the purpose of pilgrimage range from 1 percent to 4.5 percent for period between 1991 to 2002. In between 2003 to 2010, it was range from increasingly, by 6.2 percent to 19.9 percent.

The percentage of tourist visiting Nepal with the purpose of official al and conference was the range of 3.4 percent to 12.7 percent. The table shows that the tourists visiting Nepal with other purpose also. The highly percentage of other purpose was 49. 5 in 2010 and low percentage was 0.2 percent in 1992.

## **5.2 Gross Foreign Exchange Earning from Tourism**

We know that the tourist industry has been contributing a significant part to national economy by providing gross foreign exchange earnings. The foreign exchange can be earned from various sectors such as Travel Agency, Hotel Industries, Trekking Agencies and other sectors related to

tourism. The gross foreign exchange earnings since fiscal year 2047/48 to 2066/67 is remarkable which is shown in Table no. 5.

**Table no. 5.5**  
**Gross Foreign Exchange Earning From Tourism By Fiscal Year,**  
**2047/48-2066/67**

Fiscal Year	Total Earnings		percent change in US \$
	NRS. (000)	US \$ (000)	
2047/48	1,843,800	56,734	1.5
2048/49	3,090,700	72,467	27.7
2049/50	3,082,000	67721	-6.5
2050/51	33,97,600	69,309	2.3
2051/52	5,896,200	118,563	71.1
2052/53	66,05,800	119,060	0.4
2053/54	6,158,800	108,527	-8.8
2054/55	8,084,930	131,042	20.7
2055/56	11,584,912	171403	30.8
2056/57	11,709,098	169,848	-0.9
2057/58	11,969,174	162,513	-4.3
2058/59	7,798,535	101,628	-37.5
2059/60	10,369,409	134,245	32.1
2060/61	12,337,977	168,163	25.3
2061/62	11,814,853	164,408	-2.2
2062/63	11,710,893	162,086	-1.4
2063/64	12,645,761	181,243	11.8
2064/65	20,339,890	313,941	73.2
2065/66	27,959,800	359,011	14.4
2066/67	28,139,000	396,324	10.4

Source: Annual Report, Nepal Rastra Bank, 2010.

Table no. 5.5 shows that there is no uniform trend in the foreign exchange earnings from tourism. In fiscal year 2048/49, The percentage change in foreign exchange was 27.7 percent when compared to 2047/48. But in 2049/50 there was a decline of 6.5 percent in Foreign exchange revenue compared to 2048/049. Similarly the change foreign exchange earning in 2051/52 is 71.2 percent when compared to 2050/51. Which is the greatest earning. But in 2053/54 there was again the decline of 8.8 percent in Foreign exchange revenue when compared to 2052/53. The greatest decline percent was in fiscal year 2058/59 compared to 2057/58 which was 37.5. Then change percent is increasing by the 32.1 and 25.3 in 2059/60 and 2060/61 respectively then highest percent is 73.2 percent in 2064/65 which was the greatest earning among the all. At last in fiscal year 2066/67 the earning percent is 10.4 percent.

### **5.3 Tourist Arrivals in Chitwan National Park**

Sauraha has become one of the most attractive destinations of the tourist since the establishment of Chitwan National Park. Due to the presence of rare and endangered Flora and Fauna, the number of Visitors is increasing rapidly each year.

The below table makes us clear about the change in percentage inflow of tourist in Chitwan National Park.

**Table no. 5.6**  
**Tourist Arrivals in Chitwan National Park**  
**(Fiscal Year 2052/53-2066/67)**

Fiscal Year	Total number	Percent change over last year
2052/53	83898	-
2053/54	96062	14.49
2054/55	104046	8.31
2055/56	105880	1.76
2056/57	117497	10.97
2057/58	106254	-9.5
2058/59	58317	-45.11
2059/60	49031	-15.92
2060/61	57876	18.03
2061/62	42654	26.3
2062/63	54449	27.65
2063/64	80630	48.08
2064/65	105844	31.27
2065/66	118685	12.13
2066/67	115181	-2.9

Source: Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, 2010.

It is obvious from the table no. 5.6 that except some years the change in percentage over last year is always positive. The highest positive change is 48.08 in 2063/64. And the highest negative change is 45.11 is 2058/59.

▪ **Tourist Inflow to Different National Park and Protected Areas**

The foreigners who visited the National park and wildlife conservation of Nepal were 137671, 135730, 145,468 in 2008, 2009, 2010 respectively.



The share of tourist of different National parks and wildlife reserve are given in below table.

**Table No. 5.7**  
**Tourist Inflow to Different National Park and Protected Area**  
**(2008-2010)**

National Park and Protected Area	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Bardiya National Park	2,790	3087	3727
Chitwan National Park	82,723	78682	84518
Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve	55	21	26
Kanchanjunga Protected Area	546	449	401
Khaptad National Park	29	2	12
Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	238	231	456
Langtang National Park	9533	10535	10315
Makalu Barun National Park	1371	1828	1323
Parsa Wildlife Reserve	-	49	-
Rara National Park	104	146	135
Sagarmatha National Park	31201	29036	32084
Shey Phoksundo National Park	678	325	558
Sivapuri National Park	8344	11,178	11798
Shuklaphata Wild life Reserve	59	161	115
Total	137,671	135,730	145468

Source: Department of National Park Wildlife Conservation, 2010.

The majority of the tourist 60.08%, 57.95 percent 58.10 percent visited Chitwan National Park in 2008, 2009, and 2010 respectively. Where in Sagarmatha National Park, 22.66%, 21.39%, 22.05 percent tourist visited in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively, same, Langtang National Park Share 6.06%, 8.23%, and 8.11 percent in 2008, 2009 and 2010. Others National Park and protected areas share a least percent.

▪ **Share to Tourist Visiting in Sauraha**

Most of the foreigners come in Sauraha for rare endangered animals like, One horned rhinoceros, tiger, gaviel, crocodile etc, verities of birds which are found in Chitwan national park and there are also unique "Tharu" culture in Sauraha, which are the main reason for the large number of tourist arrival at Sauraha.

The below table makes obvious clear about the share of tourist by Sauraha among the total tourist of the country.

**Table no. 5.8**  
**Share of Tourist Visiting in Sauraha 2052/53-2066/67**

Fiscal Year	Total Arrivals	Arrivals in Sauraha	Percentage in Sauraha
2052/53	380,301	83898	22.66%
2053/54	402286	96062	23.87%
2054/55	440283	104064	23.63%
2055/56	477,774	105880	22.16%
2056/57	459,350	117497	25.57%
2057/58	448,731	106254	23.67%
2058/59	289,000	58317	20.17%
2059/60	295,679	49031	16.58%
2060/61	388,043	57876	14.91%
2061/62	341101	42654	12.50%
2062/63	391,172	54449	13.91%
2063/64	462580	80630	17.43 percent
2064/65	521298	105844	20.30%
2065/66	491807	118685	24.13%
2066/67	546,932	115181	21.05%

Source: Annual Statistical Report, Nepal Tourism Board, 2010.

: Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, 2010.

Table no. 5.8 reflects that the share of tourist visiting Sauraha is in the increasing trend in Sauraha. Sauraha share of tourist visiting is the range of between 20 percent to 25 percent where as the lowest range of visiting tourist in Sauraha is between of 12 percent to 16 percent.

▪ **Distribution of Tourist by Major Continents in Sauraha**

Tourist come Nepal from different continents like western Europe, Asia, North America, Australia and Pacific, South America, Africa and others. For this section 50 tourist from different continents were interview by making many questionnaires. The number and percentage of tourists visited at Sauraha from different continents while the study time, which are given in table.

**Table no. 5.9**

**Distribution of Tourist by Major Continents in Sauraha**

Continents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Europe	20	40
Asia	13	26
North America	11	22
South America	3	6
Australia & Pacific	2	4
Africa	1	2
Total	50	100

Source : Field Study, 2010

According to interviewed of the total number of 50 respondents in Sauraha, the large number tourists visiting Sauraha was from Europe (40 percent), followed by Asia (26 percent), North America (22 percent), South America, (6 percent) and Australia & Pacific 4 percent

respectively. A very few number of tourist arrived from Africa and others regions (only 2 percent).

▪ **Tourist Visiting Purpose in Sauraha**

Most of the tourists come to visit Nepal with the purposes of entertainment, trekking and mountain earning. Tourists come Sauraha to see National park and wild animal, to enjoy with peaceful environment, boating & elephant riding, for recreation, and with the purpose of study and research.

In this section, the tourist arrivals in Sauraha by purpose of visit are given in table no. 5.10

**Table no. 5.10**  
**Tourist's Visiting Purpose in Sauraha**

Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
National Park and Wild animal	27	54
Peaceful environments and sight seeing	10	20
Boating and Elephant Riding	6	12
Recreation	5	10
Tharu Culture and Research	2	4
Total	50	100

Source : Field Study, 2010

The above table makes us clear that most of the tourist come to Sauraha with the purpose of visiting the National Park and Wild Animals. In this study altogether 50 percent were interviewed where, 27 were found to visit National Park and Wild Animal, which is 54 percent of total respondents. Among the 50 respondents 10 person (20 percent) were

found for peaceful environment and sightseeing, 6 person (12 percent) boating & elephant riding, 5 person (10 percent) for recreation and 2 person (4 percent) for the purpose such as study and to see Tharu community and culture.

▪ **Seasonal Variation of Tourist Arrivals in Sauraha**

The seasonal variation of Tourist in Sauraha is also our concernable matter. The below table no. 5.11 shows seasonal variation of tourists arrivals Sauraha.

**Table no. 5.11**  
**Seasonal Variation of Tourist Arrivals at Sauraha in Fiscal Year**  
**(2066/067)**

Seasons	Tourists Arrivals	Percentage
Winter (Mansir- Magh)	26316	27.11
Spring (Falgun-Baisakh)	27342	28.17
Summer (Jestha-Shrawan)	14068	14.49
Autumn (Bhadra-Kartik)	29333	30.22
Total	97059	100

Source : CNP Fiscal Year, 2066/67

Table no. 5.11 Among them, the largest number of tourists (30.22 percent) arrived in autumn season in Sauraha. This season is the most appropriate time to visit Sauraha due to the climate prevailing in the locality due to the same reason. Which is followed by winter season (27.11 percent), spring season (28.17 percent) and only (14.49) percent of visitor visited Sauraha in summer season.

▪ **Tourist Arrivals by Age Group and Sex Composition at Sauraha**

It clear that the tourist arrived at Sauraha was not of equal sex and age groups. In this part, tourist visiting at Sauraha are classified into five different age group. i.e. below 15 years, 16-30 years, 31-45 years, 46-60 years and 61 and over. The study of age and sex composition is given in the table.

**Table no. 5.12**

**Age and Sex Composition of Tourist at Sauraha**

Age group	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Male	Female
Below 15 years	1	2	1	-
16 to 30 years	15	30	8	7
31 to 45 years	21	42	12	9
46 to 60 years	10	20	5	5
61 and over	3	6	2	1
Total	50	100	28	22

Source : Field Study, 2010

This table no. 5.12 reveals that the highest percentage (42 percent) of those visited at Sauraha was 31 to 45 years of age groups. Among the total number of respondents 28 were male & 22 were female.

▪ **Means of Transportation Used by Different Tourist**

Tourist traveling to Sauraha were found to travel by local buses, travel coaches, cars, motorcycles, bicycles and private vehicles, there are facilities of minibus from Kathmandu to Tandi Bazar. The air transportation is also facilities from Kathmandu to Bharatpur. Where many private airlines are found to be operate.

The different type of transportation used by tourist is presented in table.

**Table no. 5.13**

**Means of Transportation Used by Different Tourist**

Different types of transportation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Travel Coach	30	61
Local bus	13	25
Motorcycle/Bicycle	1	2
Air	4	8
Car/own Vehicle	2	4
Total	50	100

Source : Field Study, 2010

Table no. 5.13 indicates that tourists used the highest percentage 61.1 traveled by travel coach to visit Sauraha and they used local buses 25%, motorcycle/bicycle 2%, by Air 8 percent and by car/own vehicle 4%. The table reflected that the majority of tourists visit to Sauraha by travel coach.

▪ **Length of Stay of Tourist in Sauraha**

The length of stay is a crucial factor in tourism development. In order to develop tourism industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourist inflow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. It depends upon time, money and desire of tourist. The study direct interview with tourists and related body shows that if the valid date of park entrance ticket is to be increased from two days to three or four days and the length of tourists in Sauraha will be increased.

The duration of stay by tourist's visiting. Sauraha may be seen from given table.

**Table no. 5.14**  
**Length of Stay of Tourist at Sauraha**

S.N.	Time Period	No. of Respondent	Percentage	Remakes
1	One days	4	8	Two days means three nights & two days
2	Two days	26	52	
3	Three days	9	18	
4	Four days	6	12	
5	Five days	4	8	
6	Six days	1	2	
	Total	50	100	

Source : Field Study, 2010

Table no. 5.14 indicate that the majority of tourist 52 percent visited Sauraha for three nights and 2 days 18 percent tourist visited for 3 days, 12 percent tourist visited for 4 days, 8 percent tourist visited for 5 days, 8 percent tourist visited for 1 days and 2 percent tourist visited for six days which is 8 percent least percent.

▪ **Expenditure Patterns of Tourists at Sauraha**

The expenditure pattern of tourist varies from one to another and depends upon available facilities and disposable income. The expenditure pattern also depends upon the tourist and his/her visiting purpose. The expenditure pattern of tourist is directly related to the length of stay of tourist in Sauraha. Total expenditure patterns are classified into six groups, which are presented in table.



**Table no. 5.15**  
**Tourist Expenditure Pattern during their Visit**

S.N.	Amount of Expenditure by one tourist in per day (in US\$)	No. of Respondent	Percentage	Remakes
1	\$ 40-60	23	46	The amount of expenditure is taken only from a tourist
2	\$ 61-80	11	22	
3	\$ 81-100	7	14	
4	\$ 101-120	5	10	
5	\$ 121-140	3	6	
6	\$ 141-160	1	2	
	Total	50	100	

Source: Field Study, 2010

The above table 5.15 shows that 46 percent of tourist spend less than 60 dollars, 22 percent of tourist spend between 61-80 dollars, 14 percent of tourist spend between 81-100 dollars, 10 percent of tourist spend between 101-120 dollars, 6 percent of tourist spend between 121-140 dollars. 2 percent of tourist spend more than 140 dollars which is least number of tourist among the respondents.

#### **5.4 Accommodation Facilities at Sauraha**

The history of tourism in Chitwan is relatively short. The first tourist lodge of four bedrooms was built at 'Tiger Tops' in the early 1960 in the national park. Presently there are, Machan Wild Resort, Chitwan Jungle Lodge, Gaiinda Wildlife Camp, Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge, Island Resort, Narayani Safari, Temple Tiger. Hotel in the national park area where as

Machan Wild Resort, Gairda Wild Life Camp was closed at the study period.

The existence of hotels, lodges or resorts at Sauraha is recent phenomenon. Now, there are altogether 85 hotels. Lodges or resorts operating in around Sauraha. 70 hotel are attached with the hotel association of Sauraha. Others 15 hotel also operating from out of their. Among them. Some hotels also found to be owned by the local tribe Tharus. Most of the hotels are built on the bank of Rapti river. They are scattered around and belong to owner from Kathmandu and from others. Most of the hotels are scattered around with in the circumference of about 2 km from the gate of Chitwan National Park. The distance between one hotels to another hotel is not so far. Among the these hotels, some are restaurants operating as bars. The available facilities and services differ from one hotel to another. Generally, it is difficult to categories the hotels operating at Sauraha.

At Sauraha there are roughly 7 hotels, which are kept in First category which are is in National Park. They are Gairda Wildlife Camp, Machan Wild Life Resort, Chitwan jungle lodge, Tiger topes jungle lodge, Island Resort, Narayani Safari, Temple Tiger.

These hotels are constricted by the assistance of financial institutions. The facilities available in these hotels are like a star hotel and they are more expensive than others. These hotels pay royalty to the government. Which is the main source of income generation of the nation.

The second category hotels are established near the park and they re made of wood, bricks and cemented. The facilities available in these hotels are attached bathroom, dunlop bed, room heater, electricity and hot and cold water to bath, neat and clean garden, continental dishes, Wi-Fi

facilities. These hotels are registered under the rule of village development committee and they pay some amount for this committee.

The third category hotels are also established near the park and they are made of wood, brick and cement. Some of them are also made of Khar and Khadai. The facilities available in these hotels are like near about second category but normal decreasing quality and price is less than second category hotel.

From the beginning (1973) the number of hotels is increasing upto 2010. The rate of increase of hotels is found irregular. In 1973 there were only two number of hotels in Sauraha. The numbers of hotels reached 9 in 1982, 41 hotels in 1990, 70 hotels in 2000 and 85 in 2010.

▪ **Accommodation Capacity at Sauraha**

The accommodation capacity of hotels is also a responsible factor for nearing foreign currencies. Accommodation capacity of hotels varies across different class of hotels at Sauraha. The available rooms and beds in the hotels at Sauraha are given in table 5.16.

**Table no. 5.16**  
**Accommodation Capacity at Sauraha**

S.N.	Types of Hotel	Total Rooms	Total Beds	Percent of Room	Percent of Beds
1	First category	160	332	14.74	13.56
2	Second category	850	2000	78.34	81.73
3	Third category	75	115	6.91	4.69
	Total	1085	2447	100	100

Source: Field Study, 2010

Table no. 5.16 shows that the second category hotels have highest number of rooms and beds, which have 850 rooms and 2000 beds followed by first category hotels have 160 rooms and 332 beds. The third category hotels have only 75 rooms and 115 beds.

▪ **The Price Variation of Accommodation at Sauraha**

The price variation of accommodation is a crucial factor for the growth of Lodge as well as tourism industry of Sauraha. They are no obey the rules and regulation. For pricing the rooms, beds, and others rules of hotel association. The association of the hotel owners and lodges is very passive. There is no fixed rents in a year. The rents of room depend upon the seasons and the inflow of tourist. This does not apply for the first category hotels. The price variation on accommodation is reflected in table 5.17.

**Table no. 5.17**

**The Price Variation of Accommodation**

S.N.	Types of Hotel	On season		Off Season	
		Single Bed room	Double Bed room	Single Bed room	Double Bed room
1	First category	US \$ 30	US \$ 40	US \$ 30	US \$ 40
2	Second category	US \$ 10	US \$ 15	US \$ 8	US \$ 10
3	Third category	US \$ 3	US \$ 5	US \$ 2	US \$ 3

Source: Field Study, 2010

This table no. 5.17 shows that there is no difference between of season rate and on season rate for the bedroom of the first category hotels. But there is a fluctuation in the off season and on season for charging the rooms of second and third categorized hotels. The maximum price charged for Double bed room was found to US\$ 40 in first category

hotels. The second and third category hotels room tariffs ranged from US\$ 2 to US\$ 15.

▪ **Source of Market for Hotels and Lodges**

The tourism of Sauraha has played a vital role in the expansion of market of Tandi Bazar and Naryangath Bazar. Tandi Bazar and Narayangath are the local market which supply good to the hotels lodges.

**Table no. 5.18**

**Source of Market for Hotels and Lodges**

Market	Good Purchased (in%)
Local Place	10
Tandi Bazar	55
Narayangath	25
Outside of district	10

Source: Field Study, 2010

Table no. 5.18 reveals that 55 percent goods purchased for hotel and lodges from local market that is Tandi Bazar, 30 percent goods purchased from Narayangath, 10 percent from local place and remaining 10 percent of goods are imported from out side than Chitwan specially from Kathmandu. Birjung, Hetauda, Bhairahawa, Tandi Bazar in highly benefited from tourism of Sauraha.

## **CHAPTER - SIX**

### **PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN SAURAHA**

#### **6.1 Prospects of Tourism in Sauraha**

Sauraha is situated on the northern border of the Chitwan National Park. Today Chitwan National Park has become one of the nation's treasures of natural wonders. Recognizing its unique ecosystems of international significance, UNESCO declared CNP a world Heritage site in 1984. It is an eminent park of the country which consumes the largest number of the tourist in its lap filled with the unique ecosystem. Sauraha help to increase the national economic growth by during tourist to show its unique ecosystem as well as unique Tharu culture. Better infrastructure is essential to foster the tourism properly. There are many prospects associated with tourism development in Sauraha. The major prospects are given below:

- **Scenic Attraction**

Most the hotels at Sauraha are situated in the bank of Rapti river. The rhino, Sambar, deer are coming up to the bank of Rapti in threatening it shows a beautiful scene with grass lands.

- **Trekking**

The trekking from Sauraha to Churia hill, Kasara, Khagendramalli, Badreni which is famous spot for rhino are the main destinations of trekkers at Sauraha.

- **Elephant Safari**

Elephant riding is so much attractive factor of tourist to see wild animals like wild boar, bear, rhinos, tiger, bisonss and leopards. There is 50 elephant for safari from private sector and nearly 57 elephants were used to jungle safari from government sector (CNP).

- **Bird Watching**

The CNP is a well known paradise for birds or the world of birds where 450 species of resident and migratory birds live. The tourists encounter with many of them. Pea-cock's courtship dances, wood pecker's rhythmically taps in the branches of trees and beautiful song of cuckoo will catch the tourist attention.

- **Jungle Drive**

A thrilling tour in jeeps into the park will enable the tourists to view same of the rarest species of birds and animals in the wilderness observing various flora and fauna. The ship will also carry tourists to visit the crocodile breeding farm near the headquarters of the park.

- **Nature Walk**

Experienced naturalist take the tourist across the Rapti river and the area of the park to see nature's gifts, the wild species of birds and animals blended with the surrounding flora and fauna.

- **Elephant Breeding Center**

It is still another exciting experience. This is the only elephant breeding center in Nepal, where the tourists can see baby elephant with its mother. They can think of their future existence.

- **Boat Riding**

A regular feature of a visit to the park is boat ride on the Rapti river. As visitor walks back to Sauraha after this trip, there may be better opportunities for viewing crocodiles and rhinos.

- **Canoeing**

Among the different tourists activities at Sauraha canoeing is also considered as part of the activities in the river Rapti. The Rapti river glides past the jungle, snaking its sunauli way through wide grasslands, over shallow rapids and mandering between sandy banks. A journey down the Rapti river by dug-out canoeing provides the tourists the chance to observe the exotic species of birds and crocodiles basking in the sun at the river banks. Especially the Tharus, Bote (Fishermen) and Kumales (potters) are engaged in this activity.

- **Village Tour**

Tour guide take the tourists by oxcarts or by foot to Tharu villages to meet the unique community of Tharu people. From this kind of tour, tourist can see the settlement pattern, people and scenic beauty of the study area.

- **Tharu Culture**

In the evening the tourists engage in fun making with drumbeats and dance performed by the Tharu people such as harvesting dance, Holidance, Stick dance, Thekara dance and Jhiri dance. The rhymic movements and the exciting drum beats may urge the tourists to joint in their performance. the tourists are most welcomed to join.



- **Museum at Sauraha**

The museum located at the entrance of the park is worth a visit (entrance free) there are exhibits about the park and its wildlife and a number of maps, aerial photo grapes, traditional dresses of Tharus and tattoing etc.

- **Cultural Attraction**

Chitwan is a mysterious place of ancient Tharu tribes as well as migrated hilly people's mix culture. the ancient Tharu tribe represents Tharu stick dance which is popular in Sauraha symbolized the drama of the hunter and his query.

Sauraha is a totally decorated by all the possible beautifying creature. It is famous for endangered rare wild animal and Taru culture. It has different places of visit like Bikram Baba, Lamital, Devital, Kasara Durbar etc. The different places of Sauraha and their distances from head quarter, Kasara, are given below:

**Table No. 6.1**  
**Interesting Places to Visit from Kasara Darbar**

Interesting place to visit	Quarter distances in km. from headquarter
Kasara Darbar, Park head quarter	0
Crocodile breeding center	1
Bikram Baba (Religious site)	1
Lamital	2.5
Devital	2.5
Chitwan Hatisar, Sauraha	19
Elephant Breeding Center	22

Source: Kasara Head Quarter, 2010.

## **6.2 Problems of Tourism at Sauraha**

There are many problems associated with tourism development at Sauraha. Tourist Could not enjoy as they expect due to the cause of lack of sufficient modern facilities. If recreational facilities are totally provided at Sauraha the length of stay of visitors at Sauraha may increase. The major problems associated with the tourism at Sauraha are given below.

### **▪ Electricity**

There is facility of electricity in all hotel and lodges, but due to irregularly of electricity, the hotels or lodges are facing problems. Refrigerators are stop due to the irregular electricity and the perishable items like fish, milk, meat etc. are destroyed. The all hotels of Sauraha are using electric generator by which the environment is further disturbed. .

### **▪ Infrastructure Development**

The transportation and communication development is limited in Sauraha. Most of parts of Sauraha are not linked with the regular motorable roads. As transportation and communication and communication is essentials factor for the tourism development. There is no transportation which can be hired from Tandi Bazar to Sauraha in the evening. This not only affects to the independent tourists but also those which arrive at Tandi at old hours. By this, the independent (free comer) tourists are unable to reach Sauraha as same as there is a syndicate system in horse cart is also another problem in transportation which is limited also. There is great problem in summer season is because of lack of black topped road.

- **Medical Facilities in Tourist Areas**

The health hazards for many tourists at Sauraha are one of the pressing problems facing by the visiting tourist at Sauraha. There are not sufficient health care centers at Sauraha. All the tourists sites need to have health care center due to lack of sufficient health care center tourists afraid to live there for longer time.

- **Trained Manpower**

Trained manpower only can satisfy to the tourist pay proper attention. There is lack of trained manpower like guide, naturalist, cook. Who can not explain detail about the vegetation and wild animals of Chitwan National park and also cannot to prepare many kind of dish to the tourist. So the concern efforts should be made to produce the required number of quality staff so as to ensure that the increasing number of tourists visiting the Sauraha get quality services.

- **Sanitary Problem**

Sauraha has not escaped from the sanitary problem. No proper knowledge has been seen in the hotel owners and staffs about the disposal of wastage from the hotels. So the deposition of wastes on the side of river is deteriorating the environment of that area.

- **Fear of Flood**

As the most hotels are situated on the bank of Rapti river. Flood has destroyed the more habitat of animal vegetation and more land has cut by the Rapti river of Sauraha. Now also, there is danger of over flood of the river in every year. Yet no major activities to flood controls as well as forecasting system such as a good and strong dam around the Rapti river.

- **Recreational Facility**

Activities necessary for the development of recreational places for the tourist are not found to initiate in Sauraha. In fact, recreational activities are necessary to increase quantity of tourists arrival their length of stay in Sauraha. No such recreational places and activities like swimming pool, sports ground, cultural programs, sea, sand, sex etc.

- **Jungle Drive**

The jungle drive for tourist is also disturbing factor for peaceful habitat of wild life. Garbage problem in jungle is also another problem of tourism of Sauraha.

- **Fluctuation of Tourist Arrivals**

In some seasons tourist arrivals in peak point which make hotel owners to added staffs and other goods. But when in some seasons it falls, it discourages the hotel owners to afford by paying to over staffs and fluctuation in tourist arrivals is discouraging the hotel owners to increase their investment for the expansion of hotel.

Besides these all, majority of illiterate, backward, less hygienic poor people may creates bad impression upon the tourist.

- **Accommodation Capacity**

The seasonal fluctuation of tourist arrivals create a great problem in Sauraha. The autumn season is the peak season of tourist arrivals where as summer is the black one by which the hotels become crowded in peak seasons where as the beds are vacant in slack season.

- **Inside Hotels**

Some hotels like are constructed inside the Chitwan national park which create the bad effects for wild animal. It creates the sanitary problem.

- **Marketing Problem**

The traditional way of doing tourism ensures the success as tourist have new abundant choice to chose to destination countries. We have never felt the competitive environment in the world tourism market as we are reserving increasing number of tourism in each successive year in the post. New every country is making vigorous effort to attract more tourist from quality segment of market. In this particular situation, we cannot affront to stick to our traditional approach. Therefore, our tourism marketers have to realize the changing market environment and formulate their strategy accordingly.

- **National Tourism Policy**

Though, the need of national tourism policy is long talked issue and government was also well aware of it, nothing major activities was done till date. It shows that tourism industry in Sauraha has not received good deal of attention and behaviour from the government which may be one of the reasons why tourism in our country could not deliver desired result. Tourism policy is essential to provide the required guidance and encouragement to the tourism industry there by helping achieve desired level of achievement.

- **Regular Measure**

Tourist industry in Sauraha is facing many kind of problem. To solve these problems many law have been enacted. Rules and regulation have

been established. However, they cannot give the desired result unless they are properly and effectively enforced. Implementation aspect is very ineffective in our country.

- **Promotional Activities**

Sauraha has not been given proper attention to the promotional aspect of tourism. We are largely dependent of the foreign tour operation for the customers. To reduce this full depending and to increase the profit margin in the tourism business. It is always essential that we try to reach the final customers by adopting suitable promotional aspect of tourism could be facilitated if the diplomatic mission could be effectively activated in the tourism originating Sauraha.

- **Government Incentives**

Government should be aware of the need of the tourism sector and provide the necessary incentives for its further growth and development. However, there is regular complains from this sector the lack of incentives for example, tax exemption to tourism sector of economy. To make the tourism business more competitive and ensure the accelerated growth, government should offer the maximum incentives as possible.

## **CHAPTER - SEVEN**

### **THE IMPACTS OF TOURISM IN SAURAHA**

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

Tourism is one of the fastest expanding human activities which changes the socio-economic, cultural and environmental condition in every community of the world today. Tourism in Sauraha has brought several remarkable changes in the local community. The impacts of tourism are noticed both positive as well as negative. Mainly, social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism in Sauraha are analyzed in this chapter. Detail analysis on each sector is given below.

In socio-cultural sector, it helps to develop the infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behaviour pattern of peoples, dress, life style, language and food habit. According to Sharma (1998, 56), tourism brings changes in people's ideas, behaviour pattern, norms, expectations and other manifestation of material and non-material culture, economically, it helps to improve the economic condition of the local people in community directly and indirectly by providing the foreign exchange earning, income generation, creation of employment. Tourism is the labour intensive industry, which brings the economic improvement of the local people in community giving the employment related tourism

directly and indirectly (Smith, 1989:6). But it encourages the decline of local cultural practices and institutions. It encourages the commercialization of traditional cultural practices, pollution of sacred places, interdiction of alien architecture styles and building materials. These are negative changes in society. Likewise disruption of family and social relationship, hospitality resentment within communities, decline in morality and value. acculturation, prostitution, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile homosexuality and beggary also negative impacts of tourism. The tourism has some serious negative effects, which encourage bringing to imperialism and neo-colonialism like other sectors the tourism has adverse effected to environment condition of the community. This issue has been taken as serious problem by the environmental tourism researcher. The decreasing of forest as fuel wood hand wood for hotel building, effects on the natural habitats of Flora and Founa, Tin, can, plastic bags and degradable materials left by tourists in routes have created serious environmental problem which has brought the problem in health and sanitation condition of local people and tourists. Instead of these negative impacts, it encourages ecological awareness, conservation measure and awareness of sanitation to the people. Tourism has been affecting directly and indirectly the environment. The most obvious direct effects are in forest depletion and pollution. As a result, deforestation problem of sanitation and landslide and decreasing of natural Flora and Fauna have been brought (Gurung, 1998: 37) The following two diagrams will show the positive and negative effect of tourism in the study area.





## **7.1 Social Impact**

### **▪ Contribution in Development Infrastructure and Improvement of Living Standard**

Tourism is not only a source of earning money and foreign exchange, it also plays a key role in generation of infrastructure development in this area. The road, Bridge education health and drinking water, Buspark are the main infrastructure for the development in village level. In the study area, tourism also has played an important role to develop these infrastructure development. The main fund collected for infrastructure repaired and built from the Hotel owner & foreign organization & individual foreign Tourist. It has helped to improve in the local life style of people. The dress pattern, food habit, education and others things related to human beings are becoming quality and standard. It means that, the low standard lifestyles local people are strong and visible.

### **▪ Changes in Family Structure of Social Relation**

Agriculture being the main occupation most of the families are based on the joint family. But some joint families that are involved in tourism are now changed as the nuclear family. Tourism has maintained good social relationship with the western people who provide the opportunity to know western society and culture. The local people of the study area have good friendship with different countries people like japons. Britain America and Germany. Due to friendship, some local people have got a chance to visit Europe. The marriage is the main backbone of the social relations. According to the field survey three foreign men have married with Nepali women & Two foreign women have married with Nepali men & they have well settle in this study area.

## ▪ **Changes in the Settlement Pattern**

Tourism has brought changes in the settlement pattern and helped to control the migration in the study area. The settlement of people is closed where hotel and lodges are built. Most of house are being constructed with modern style and use cement, stone, rods with facilities of the sleeping rooms, toilets and bathrooms. Newly constructed hotels, lodges, restaurant and residential houses are constructed in the modern style. In terms of migration, the people of the study area are getting good opportunity to earn money due to the tourism. So they don't want to leave their area. But the people of other areas where tourism has not impacted are migrated to city areas in search of earning sources by selling their ancestors properties, handicrafts, woodcrafts, stone crafts etc.

## ▪ **Changes in Tharu Social System**

### **(a) House Structure**

The Tharus have their own social system. It is found that the social structure of the natives have changed drastically in recent days. Previously each and every household of the Tharus were made of cowdung, straw, soil, bamboo etc. There used to be no window in their house. Besides, most hotels and resorts were also built in the traditional Tharu style in Chitwan. Gradually the natives are attracted towards the construction of their homes in modern style. Apart from that the hotel owners have already started to built their hotels and resorts in a modern style which can give tourists feeling of safely than the Tharu type of hotels. Therefore, it is found that the natives who are entirely indulged in the tourism profession have built their houses on modern style though their parents do not agree with their ideas opinion. So it can be said that

the house owners who have built their houses on modern style are more renowned and counted as a elite group as well throughout the village.

It is also found from the field survey that most of the new generation want to stay in the modern type of house and they never accept the compulsion of staying in the traditional type of house. But it doesn't mean that each and every houses of the Tharus are on modern style. It was known from a Tharu naturalist that he has never taken the tourist to his house during the village tour even he says he is Tharu because of the feeling of humiliation with the tourist. So, it can be known that when the young generation will be able to earn some money that they build their houses on a modern style.

#### **(b) Family Structure**

Earlier, the natives' household was composed of more than three generation. It reveals that there was a largely extended joint family in the Tharu society. But it is learnt that there is a dramatic changes in the view of the native regarding the family structure. Most of the native especially new generation are to be interested to stay in nuclear family instead of joint family because of the members of the native seen busy in tourism profession directly or indirectly. So they cannot give their time for agriculture and other activities from which the quarrels might be created in between the member of the family besides, the natives have followed the nuclear family on account of financial crisis.

The Tharus who were recognized as a "Dawn to Dusk" but nowadays in spite of it most of the young generation have just paid attention on how to earn money. Thus, it can be found that the native whose subsistence

was based on agro-pastoral profession have abandoned the activities because of their inclination towards tourism.

▪ **Changes in Moral Behavior**

Among the various impacts of tourism in Sauraha, social impact of tourism like prostitution, crime, gambling and drug addiction have been studied during the field work. In most tourist destination, there is increased rate of crime after the influx of tourism. In this regard, the researcher followed oral interviews with the number of respondents though they did not respond positively, majority of them said that, there was no incident of crime before the production of tourism in Sauraha but some violent crimes have occurred on different occasions on the recent days. The question arises whether the Tharus are involved such incident or not. Regarding the involvement of the Tharus in the criminal activities in Sauraha, no respondents blamed the natives. In an answer to the question to the police personnel, they denied the involvement of the local people. The group discussion highlighted that it takes places due to the non-Tharus who either come from outside Chitwan or outside of Sauraha. It is also noted that domestic and very few foreigners are indulged in such events.

The violence generally occurs when the people gather to observe their festivals like new year and some local festivals when they got drunk in the evening. However, the people of Sauraha do not take these incidents seriously. They consider it as natural phenomena in the tourist destination.

### **(a) Crime**

As far as the crime of theft is concerned, several such incidents occurred in many resorts in 1980's. Ethnically, they belonged to the Tharus who were inhabitants of outside Sauraha. It was reported that no such cases after the year 1991. The incident of stealing goods have been changed from the mentioned year. As the informants explained that sometimes it so happened that while the tourists were sleeping inside the tent, the thieves enter into the tent by cutting the edge of the tent and they run away with the belongings of the tourists. But no thieves were arrested till the research period. The ethnicity were never known to the researcher. It was reported that the act of theft stealing is increased day by day in Sauraha. Indeed people are attracted towards expensive goods of the tourists on the one hand. While on the other poverty of the people in the area is forcing them to indulge in such activities. It is surprising to learn that there was only a single case of stealing the ornaments from a Tharu family before the introduction of tourism in Sauraha. So, the incident of theft were occurred in Sauraha. Since the beginning of tourism to now. But the nature of theft was quite different than before. Now their purpose is only to steal the tourists goods and belongings. Conclusively, it can be said that the cases of theft have been increased due to the influx of tourist at Sauraha.

### **(b) Gambling**

As far as gambling is concerned, some countries are found to manage of gambling for the foreigners in their countries. In this regard, it is appropriate to mention here that Los Vegas of America is famous for a gambling center in the world. Regarding the gambling, the Tharus are familiar with this kind of recreational activities. The Tharus generally

play cards during the leisure period. The Tharus opine that gambling is a part of entertainment but they do not play often. However, the Tharus who are involved in tourism profession are not allured by the gambling. They are busy throughout the day during the tourist season. Most of the natives are seen busy in cultivation and harvesting crops in the off-season. However, along with the development of tourists infrastructures on Sauraha, the youths involved on the tourism, spend their leisure time in the snooker and pool houses instead of spending time by playing cards. But it is obvious that only some of the youths of the locality participate in such games. They rarely play snooker and pool to get entertainment in their leisure time. Previously, gambling was only one modes of entertainment to these people but there are so many modes of entertainment after the introduction of T.V. and other games as mentioned above thus, it should be noted that the local people are not seen involved on gambling but it does neither mean that the youths are also absolutely isolated from these modes of entertainment. Indeed the inclination of the youths towards the modern entertainment system has increased in Sauraha. But it can not be ignored that the youths who are involved on tourism are responsible to introduce the different modern modes of entertainment in Sauraha. However gambling is not introduce till the researcher period.

### **(c) Prostitution**

Of the various impacts of tourism, prostitution is one of the various attraction of the tourists destination. Though there are very few report prostitution has been institutionalized. Regarding this, the researcher deeply observed and found the girl prostitutes who were brought in Sauraha from Krishnasasi (Pseudonym). They come Sauraha mostly in the late evening. These prostitute girls are brought for international

visitors. It reveals that prostitution is increasing hiddenly in the area but very few people are aware of these activities because it occurs invisibly and indirectly and very few reports have been providing this kind of facilities to the tourist. However, no local girls are involved in this profession. Therefore, it is evident that prostitution is being flourished in Sauraha without the involvement of girls of the locality.

#### **(d) Drug-Addiction**

In most of the tourist destinations, the young members are seen to be addicted to drugs. It was reported that free individual tourists like to have basis while they are in the jungle tour. It is also known that very few naturalists provide basis to the guests to keep good relations with them. Actually, the guests seem very happy with the guides from whom they get basis. If the tourist is pleased from such type of services, he does not hesitate to give a big amount of tips. Besides, the guides may also have an assurance of invitation to his country as well. As far as smoking is concerned, most of the naturalists smoke in their leisure period. But it does not mean that all the naturalists take and share basis with the guest in day time. Especially, when the naturalists are returning from the cultural house or while they are walking in the jungle, they take basis for relaxation. But the natives are not affected from such type of activities of the tourists. However, the youngsters are habituated with all these things after the tourist influx in Sauraha. This reveals that there is a high demand for basis in the study area.



## **7.2 Cultural Impact**

### **▪ Preservation of cultural Heritages**

The local people in the study area are very careful towards their native culture and traditions. The traditional customs (birth, marriage, death ceremonies) religion cultural bahavious, folklore, languages, dress pattern and indigenous art are the cultural heritages of the study area. Tourism is promoting and preserving these. In the study area, it has played a significant role to preserve the folk culture (dancing and singing) than other cultural heritages. The youths present the folk culture when tourists come on village. They dance and sing with traditional dress. Tourists are interested to stay in the traditional type of hotels. Some old hotels, which are decorated with Tharu style. So, the local people who want to be involved in hotel business are attracted towards traditional types of hotel construction. Sometimes, tourists by traditional Tharu dress, other ornaments and many kind of handy craft. On the one hand, it has preserved the traditional local culture and the other hand it has helped to improve the economic condition of the local people.

### **▪ Religion**

As far as the Tharu religion is concerned they believe in supernatural forces. They have several deities associating with home, forest and some different material cultures. Gana and Tripura are revered by every Tharus as home deities. The anthropomorphic deities are installed either inside or outside their home. One of the major attributes of their religion is Baramthan, located outside the village. The Bramthan also compresses several deities. When they celebrate their festivals or on every occasion, they worship their home deities and go to the Bramthan as well. While

worshipping the deities, they invite their priest known as Guruwa especially, they worship the god and goddess named Gana, Tripur, Bana Devi, Baramthan, Banjarabin etc.

The Tharus had strong belief in their religion till before the in production of tourism in Sauraha. Being the forest dwellers, they had to face several problems. Some time they had epidemic their cattle were attacked by wild animals. In order to solve those problems they had to depend on the guruwa or faith-healer and sorcerer, actually, they were not so busy in the past, so they spent lot of time worshipping their deities but nowadays they don't have more time to spent on all those process because they are busy in their profession as room boy, gardener, naturalists, hotel owner etc. But after the tourism was introduced in Chitwan and the forest was declared as park, urbanization also occurred in Chitwan and consequently several schools as well as modern hospital and health post were established in different villages of Chitwan. And the institution of guruwa is getting weaker in power and when they need to help the guruwa they consult with the doctor and nurse instead of guruwa. It reveals that tourism is not directly responsible to bring about the change in the society. Besides, it can be said that modernization and urbanization motivate the local people to change their traditional beliefs.

They had observed different kinds of colorful festivals in the study area. Especially they had observed Pitri Aushi, Jitiya, Pawani, Yamasha, Budhawa, Yatawar, Soharai, Barcho Ekadasi, Chaitya Nawmi etc. but it doesnot mean that all these festivals have been ignored, they also observe these festivals. But it is found that there is being changed in the process of observing the festivals. Before introduction of tourism in Sauraha, the people were busy in agriculture and animal husbandry, so they had more time to spend for observing the festivals but nowadays most people of the

Sauraha are involved in tourism industry directly or indirectly, so they are of the opinion that it wastes their time thus they do not want to spend their valuable time in the celebration of festivals. Previously, they celebrated their festivals with long process but gradually they started to observe the festivals in short for instances, soharahi is the festival which was observed for three days involved by both man and woman but these days only women are seen in observing the festival due to the time constraints. Each and every festivals are associated with different kinds of deities. It reveals that the belief of people on religion has been diminished day by day. Beside their own festivals, they also observe Dashain, Tihar and other festivals that hill migrants and other groups. So it reveals that on the one hand they have abandoned to observe their own festival and on the other they have been observing festivals of hill immigrants. So, it can not be said that only tourism is responsible to bring the change in their view of religion. In this way the Tharu's culture was assimilated with dilute of the tourists culture and non-Tharus culture.

#### ▪ **Changes in Food Habit and Drinking**

Due to the tourist and habituation of western food, the local people's foods habit and their traditional food preparation methods are being changed. Generally, paddy make and millet for food prepare traditional food items. But, now a days, they have started to produce potato, wheat and various types of vegetables. The people who are involved in hotel business have learned to prepare and eat various types of food items. Such as fried potato, toast with jam and butter as breakfast, and pizza for dinner etc. Most of the tourist are connoisseur of drinking. But generally they use foreign imported wine such as whisky, beer etc. This has directly impacted the drinking habit of the local people because they used

to drink local and low class wine before. But nowadays they are being also habituated in drinking such types of expensive foreign wine.

#### ▪ **Linguistic Acculturation**

There are 58 ethnic caste groups and 70 dialects in Nepal. Out of them, the Tharu speak their own dialect. Actually, the Tharus inhabitants in different regions of Terai speak different languages. The Tharus of Chitwan have their own language called Magadhi. The Tharu of Chitwan communicate their ideas each other in their own language. As we know the Tharus are recognized as preliterate community. After the introduction of tourism in Sauraha, the people involved in tourism can communicate their ideas easily with the tourist but the ability to communicate in English does not prove their literacy. The Tharu boys who are working in the capacity of naturalists should speak English and other foreign languages. Similarly, those who have operated resorts, restaurants and bar, hotels have to speak foreign language. It is also indispensable for them to speak other languages like Japanese, German, Spanish etc. The most important thing to be noted is that the man who does not know English alphabet like a, b, c, .... can speak English fluently. Furthermore, almost all the Tharu male and female members can understand Nepali language as well, but still there are some old groups who do not speak Nepali. But the fact can not be ignored that the youngsters have gradually forgotten their language and cultural terminology. The question arises who is responsible for all this linguistic acculturation. It can be said that the change in the young folk is because of the schooling while the people involved in tourism are enabled to speak English in course of their business. The naturalists are moreover found by the circumstances to speak foreign language. Hence, it is

difficult to point out a particular group responsible to bring the linguistic acculturation.

▪ **Demonstration Effect**

As far as the demonstration effect is concerned in Sauraha, the Tharu people have left out their traditional dresses and ornaments entirely. Very few old folk are seen in their traditional dresses. Kachhad or longautis are only one the traditional dresses of male in Chitwan and Dhoti is the traditional dress of woman. Indeed the Tharus were not exposed before the introduction of tourism in Sauraha. They were fond of using their traditional attire. In the process of urbanization and modernization the non Tharus started migrating Chitwan. The travel agencies included the village tour for their guests. Similarly they could see the boys and girls in their school dresses. In this way the influences of demonstration in the young generation affected greatly in the choice of dresses. Furthermore, to promote national park, most of the youth are seen in the T-shirt printed with national park. This reveals that the local people are directly influenced by the products of the national park. The printed vests are sold to the tourists at Sauraha as a Souvenir. The naturalists are also obliged to wear the green dresses as well as the children have their school uniform. Tharu village tour is also a kind of tourist activities in Sauraha, therefore, most tourist visit Tharu village with their several belongings like camera, watch, sun glasses, tracksuit, modern type of dresses etc. The natives are highly impressed by their belongings and they start to imitate what the foreigners were and what they do. In order to purchase these things, the Tharus have no problem because most of the them in this area are directly or indirectly involved on tourism industry. So it can be said that illustrative effect can be noticed in Sauraha. The Tharus are tempted to follow these without giving much thought to the consequences. In

such cases hybridization takes places. It is seen that the new generation of the community are blindly accepting the lifestyle of tourist and they endeavor to achieve those things. All the above matters indicate that traditional dresses of Tharus are gradually worn out. Regarding the demonstration effect, the informants expressed that their original dresses make them ugly and they have inferiority complex. Beside dresses, Tharu ornaments are more popular not only in Nepal but also in the world.

Besides dresses and ornaments, the Tharus have abandoned their identity markers called tattoos, previously, all Tharu women should be tattooed on their body but these days they don't want tattoo marks on their body due to the new concept of beauty. When researcher asked them regarding this tattoos they expressed that tattoo effects the skin. It is found that some Tharus girls make tattoo in the name of their boy friends on their body instead of traditional marks. In fact, the tattoos are called "Dadaune" for men and "Teeka paraune" for women as tattoos. If there is no tattoos in the dead body, nail was to be pierced on bislher chest with the belief that if the dead body looks tattoos marks one will not take his rebirth. But the young generation don't consent with these superstition.

These days, all Tharu girls and women are seen in Pahadi dress (Hill peoples dress) and other modern dresses. So far as demonstration effect is concerned the Tharus are remarkably changed not only by the tourist demonstration but also by other forces. It is partly by the tourists, partly by the national park and media and partly by the schools and hill people.

## ▪ **Commercial Hospitality**

In many touristic journals, Nepalese people are highly appreciated for their perfect hospitality. Regarding the hospitality, the Tharus are traditionally considered as an egalitarian group. Culturally, the Tharus have their own type of hospitality, their way of welcoming to the guest varies from one place to another. In this context, it is very important to know people residing in the vicinity of tourist destination and to observe whether they are maintaining original hospitality or not. According to the principle of tourism, hospitality has a new meaning where the hosts exhibit commercial hospitality. In the case of Sauraha, there is a difference in the dealing of the hill people and the Tharus. The hill people who have operated lodges and hotels warmly welcome the guest, show their nice hospitality for the purpose of luring towards their hotels. Whereas the traditional hospitality can be found in the Tharu community in their homes. But the Tharu's nature has been changing day by day so they express the original hospitality in the expectation of getting something from the guest. Hence they take their guest to their home where the guest are highly welcomed with their food and drink. The guests enjoy in their home and take also photos of the natives. In response to the warm welcome of the natives, the guests present a lot of goods, money and some assurance such as buying land to them, giving money to run hotel, inviting them to their country and proposal of getting marriage with the Tharu boys. This type of interaction gradually makes the natives more ambitious and commercial. Indeed, when tourism was introduced in the area, the natives had exhibited the original hospitality and when they got modern goods and chattlements that changed their mentality and later on they gradually became extravagant. This encouraged the local people to expect more from the western tourist.

Consequently, their original hospitality converted into commercial hospitality. It means commercial hospitality replaced the original hospitality. But it does not mean that it is very difficult to receive the original hospital in Sauraha most Tharus of Sauraha seen in initial stage of providing original hospitalities until now. In fact, the guests do not know either they are showing commercial hospitality or original hospitality.

Furthermore, it can be seen that not only for the tourist, the Tharus have be gun to ignore original hospitality to their own guests. It is to be noted that the hosts never expect any return from their guests in the original hospitality but in Sauraha commercial hospitality can be seen delivered to the foreigners in the recent days.

#### ▪ **Host-Guest Marital Relationship**

It is found that some naturalists have got married with the guests who are free individual tourist have accompanied them to their house country. It could be observed that the ten Tharu boys (including naturalists) got married with the tourist girls. After getting married they went their wife's countries and after two, three years, three person out of ten had got divorced and come back to Sauraha. The reason of getting married was economic benefit from the foreign wife. From this marriage some Tharus boys are also seem benefited. It reveals that the married boys were influenced by the expectation of building their good career abroad and some are want getting money from the wife. But it does not mean that there is no sacred love. Yes, some naturalists are happy with their partner who got married without getting any assurance from the guests. The researcher met one native who had just come back from Japan, he said "thought I can not stay with her for a long time because there is no



similarities in between their and our culture, nature behave etc. So we separated and I don't regret at all" truly speaking, culture plays a vital role to separate the partners from different cultural upbringing. It shows that some family are benefited from this kind of relations and some are wasting his valuable life time by the commodity love and nominal marriage relationship.

It is found that no native girls have got married with the foreign boys. The reasons behind this matter is the language problem. Due to the language problem one could not communicate with the others. Therefore the girls could not propose and express their internal desire. According to the naturalist who has just returned from abroad, in the beginning the foreign lady gave address to home and they started to send letter. In this way, their friend ship converted into love and finally she has invited to her country likewise, some guests frequently visit Sauraha having good relation with the naturalist. However, there is no effect of relationship on the life of the naturalists after getting married. It means the people who are married with the guests are either in abroad or already divorced.

**Table No. 7.1**

**Economic and Technical Support to Infrastructural Development by the Foreigner Tourist and Foreigner Institution in the Study Area**

S.N.	Donated from	Donated to	Donation
1	Pariwar Nepal, Holland 2055 B.S.	Nari Chetana Saving and Credit Co-operative, Ward No. 6, Bachchhauri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building construction</li> <li>▪ Photocopy machine</li> </ul>
2	Pariwar Nepal Holland	Bachchhauri Sub Health Post, Bachchhauri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supported to Building construction</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Equipment</li> <li>▪ Bed</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tiwani Singi Tour</li> <li>▪ Miss so-fu hang</li> <li>▪ Holland group</li> <li>▪ Chinese group</li> </ul>	Rastriya Primary School, Bachchhauri-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building construction (with 3 rooms)</li> <li>▪ Painting</li> <li>▪ Compounding</li> </ul>
4	Pariwar Nepal Holland	Malpur Secondary School, Bachchhauri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building construction with 5 rooms</li> <li>▪ Computer-2</li> <li>▪ Freeship to 20 student (per year 5 thousand) to per head)</li> <li>▪ Dress, books, bags free to mushahar student</li> </ul>
5	Help Nepal Association 2004 A.D.	Parvati Rastriya Primary School, Bachchhauri-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building construction building of rooms</li> </ul>
6	RCDP Nepal and ACD Camps International UK 2004	Shree Rastriya Primary School Mainaha Ward No. 4	Building construction of 3 rooms with tin roof
7	READ Nepal (America) and local level	Jhuwani Community Library Jhuwani-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3 stored building of 12 rooms.</li> <li>▪ 5800 books</li> <li>▪ Ambulance</li> </ul>
8	Danida and Nepal government	Jhuwani Primary School	Financial Support- 1,16,000/- from Danida
9	Pariwar Nepal	Hostel for Blindness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building</li> </ul>

	Holland	child 2060 B.S. Bachchhauri	construction of 11 rooms ▪ 2 care taker
10	NIDS and Pariwar Nepal Holland	Jhuwani Secondary School	▪ Building construction of 4 rooms with cemented
11	Bikash / NIDS School Project	Bachchhauri Secondary School	▪ Building construction of 2 rooms.
12	Nepal Priwar Holland	Bachchhauri Secondary School	▪ Building construction of 2 rooms.
13	Netherland oral health society Netherlands and community help center Nepal	Community health centre, Bachchhauri	Building construction of 2 storied with 8 rooms
14	Anjali (Holland)	Community Health Center Bachchhauri	Ambulance
15	Pariwar Nepal Holland	Bufferzone livestock service consumer committee, Bachchhauri-6	▪ Building construction ▪ Necessary equipment

Source: Field Study, 2010.

### 7.3 Economic Impact

The economic benefits of tourism include the foreign exchange earning, the generation of employment, the improvement of economic structure, the generation of income and the encouragement of traditional artistic

industry. Similarly, incomes generation, employment, and the other occupation related to tourism are the economic sources of the study area. Therefore, economically, tourism has helped to improve the economic condition of local people.

As a negative impact in the economic sector the some local people have been abandoning their indigenous farming practices cultivated land has been used for hotels construction and camping side. Due to the use of land as hotel construction, campsite, establishment any kind of shop, the price of land is highly increased which is not affordable for local people. The people who are involved in tourism are becoming richer than other people. As result, it has been creating the problem of economic inequality in the study area.

- **Income**

Tourism industry in Sauraha becomes job oriented industry by which a number of young men in Sauraha has been secured financially. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the lodges or resorts, to those engaged directly or indirectly in the tourist sector. The number of trained guides in Sauraha are about 200 persons but presently only to 140 were found working. The landless people (by serving firewood), the farmers (by supplying vegetables and foods), the farming industries (Like fish farming, livestock farming, fruit farming) are hihgly benefited by tourism in Sauraha.

Tourism in Sauraha has changed the econoimc status as well as the living standard of people in Sauraha village village as well as neighbouring villages. The income pattern of lodges resorts of Sauraha is presented in

table respectively. Same, the hotel business has played a more crucial role than other sources of tourism income. There are 85 hotels. Which are invested by local people. The total income of the hotel business is presented below in the table no. 7.2.

**Table no. 7.2**  
**Total income of Hotel and Lodges of Study Area**

Income of Hotel and Lodge Owner (Annually, with Bonus in Lakh)	Total Number of Hotel	Percentage
Below-5	25	29.41
5-15	14	16.47
15-25	17	20
25-35	12	14.11
35 above	17	20
Total	85	100

Source :- Field Study, 2010.

This table no. 7.2 shows the income level of the hotel owners in the study area According to which 29.41 percent hotel Income is below 5 Lakh, 16.47 percent hotel achieve the income the between of 5 lakh to 15 lakh. Where as, in between of 15 to 25 Lakh get income by the 20 percent of the among the all hotel of the study area. 14.11 percent Hotel are in the range of 25-35 Lakh. 20 percent hotel are getting more than 35 Lakh annually with Bonus.

▪ **Employment**

Tourism has provided the directly employment opportunities to the local people on hotel and lodges. People have been involved in tourism as a

tourist guide, cook, stay cook, waiter, room boy, gardener, watchman, driver, accountant, manager, launder, store keeper, mahute (elephant rider) etc in hotel and lodges, Separately people have been involved in tourism as a tourist guide, driver, bullock carts riding, horse cart riding.

**Table no. 7.3**  
**Employment and salary pattern of employee of hotel**  
**and lodge in Sauraha**

Salary Pattern (NRs.) of Employee (with Bonus) in per month	Number of Employee	Percentage
3000-7000	574	52.18
7000-11000	284	25.81
11000-15000	157	14.27
15000-19000	52	4.72
19000+	33	3
Total	1100	100

Source:- Field Study, 2010

Table no. 7.3 reveals that for the highest number of employee (52.18 percent) salary range from Rs. 3000-7,000, followed by 25.81 percent of employees whose salary was between of 7000-11000. The salary of 14.27 percent of employees ranges of 11000-15000. Where as the salary in between Rs. 15000-19000 are of 4.72 percentage over total employees. Out of the total employees 3 percent of employees have salary, over Rs. 19000. Jungle guides are not included in this respondents.

## **7.4 Environmental Impact**

Regarding to environmental sector, tourism has brought some positive impacts on local environment in the study are such as sanitation awareness, plantation programme, environmental awareness and environmental education. The local body, local people has been formed committee for the forest management, which has played on important role in preservation of forest resources. In the sanitation and plantation sector, mother group has a significant role. They have made rules and regulation for sanitation and plantation programme. Environmental education has been included in the course to give the environmental knowledge for the students in school , Due to involvement of local people in different activities related to environment, people have become more conscious and educated as compared with the past.

According to Singh (1989), tourism is responsible for the degradation of the environment. It destroys the forest, fauna, grazing land, fresh water, air, trace, garbage trails and degrades landscape, scenic appeal, promotion of thruways mentality congestion or over burning and hygienic problem in tourism area.

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 CNP in 1973, the government started to preserve the jungle as well as wild animals by using the Nepal Army. The natural beauties of CNP was being destroyed by deforestation resulting from camp fires for tourist every night, over grazing of animals and agricultural practice by local people. No additional plantation resulted

thus the deforestation led to land slides and gradually the natural beauties of Sauraha (CNP) was being degraded.

The "Environmental Educational program" was held in Sauraha in 1994 and the reports says the following:

- i) The King Mahendra Trust for nature conservation should take the initiation to form co-operative for agriculture production like poultry, green vegetables etc. So that local substance farmers were to benefit by supplying every day needs.
- ii) Hotel inside the park should not be allowed to continued operating trading as they cause more harm than generate the revenues.
- iii) The initiation of Baghmara community forest is very nice. That is why, the community forest should be extended to the outside of the National Park.
- iv) There should be an emphasis on encouraging people to build bio-gas plants either by effecting subsidies from park revenue of by using other methods.
- v) Grazing and firing the grass inside the park should not be ignored.

The tourism has effected adversely the local environment. The forest degradation. Pollution, sanitation and garbage problems are the adverse effects of tourism. In this context, the study area is also not exception. Despite positive impact. As a whole, there is a satisfactory environmental condition but a little bit, the serious and dangerous negative impact can be observed in the environmental sector in the study area and it will be most serious and dangerous in future time.



### **a. Forest Degradation**

In the study area, all the hotel owners are conscious about environment. They do not use the fire wood for cooking and heating. But they have used the wood and sometimes they are also cutting down trees for camp fire. From Bagmara community forestry. Although after the expansion of tourist industry, comprise, hotel construction, additional requirements of wood. And local people have used firewood for cooking and heating and to fullfill the additional requirements for tourism industry, for generating income by making alcohol etc. The forest has been slowly and hiddenly degraded in the study area which has also disturbed biomass and habitats of the wild animals. If forest resources destruction is not controlled in time, it will create a serious environmental problem in future.

### **b. Pollution**

There is absence of water pollution in the study area. But sound pollution is a little bit found by the crowedness by tourist, and tourism industry in the study area. Same, every hotels have generator due to the cause of load scheduling problem. In most of the time they used to start generator to provide electricity thus sound pollution is going to be serious problem in the study area. It helps to destroy the peace environment of this area. As a result, the pollution has brought health problems to the local people and tourists.

### **c. Garbage Problem**

A study in Nepal shows that an average trekking group of people generate about 15 kg. of non bio-degradable and non-bumple garbage in about 10 trekking days (Lama and Sherpa, 1993, Quoted in Sharma, 1998) main tourists routes and in many places have become polluted because of the

non-degradable and degradable materials left by national and international tourists such as, empty cans, glassware, wooden boxes, plastic bottles, packing materials, tins, toilet papers and other sorts of litter and trash. This has brought the garbage problem in the study area which affects the health condition of local people and one tourist shows the garbage to the researcher and she had said "I don't like it" in the study period thus it shows that it has affected adversely to the local environment and tourism industry .

# **CHAPTER - EIGHT**

## **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 Summary of the Findings**

The present study has analyzed the socio-economic and environmental impact of tourism in Sauraha, Chitwan National Park (CNP) by using primary and secondary tools and information. The major findings or the results obtained from the analysis are listed below.

- (1) The total number of 602,867 tourists visited Nepal in 2010, which represent 18.2 percent increase over 2009.
- (2) Tourist entering by air is 74.4 percent of the total arrivals where as those by land stand 25.6 percent in 2010.
- (3) The largest number around 19.9 percent visited Nepal for the purpose of pilgrimage.
- (4) More male visitors visited Nepal in 2010, 60 percent compared to 40 percent female visitors.
- (5) By age group, the largest number goes to the group of 31-45 years 31.5 percent and 46-60 years 28.7 percent of the total tourist.
- (6) The majority of these tourists stayed only for about average 11 days.
- (7) Foreign exchange earning from tourism stood at US\$ 396,324 which represents 10.4 percent increase over fiscal year of 2065/66. Tourism contributed around 8.2 percent of the GDP of the nation.

- (8) The highest foreign exchange earnings were US\$ 313,941 in 2064/65, US\$ 359,011 and US\$ 396,324 in 2065/66 and 2066/67 respectively.
- (9) Roughly 145,468 visitors visited different national parks and wildlife preservation of Nepal in 2010. Among them 58.1 percent of visitors visited Chitwan National Park alone.
- (10) The majority of tourists arriving at Sauraha by purpose was the following: National park and wild animal 54 percent, sight seeing 20 percent, boat and elephant riding 10 percent, recreational 10 percent and research study and Tharu culture to 4 percent.
- (11) The majority of tourists arriving Sauraha was in autumn season 30.22 percent followed by spring, winter and summer seasons 28.17 percent, 27.11 percent, 14.49 percent respectively. Tourists visiting Sauraha were found to visit Sauraha.
- (12) The majority of foreigners visiting Sauraha on the age group 31-45 years of age 42 percent, followed by 30 percent on 16-30 years age group.
- (13) Roughly, 61 percent of total tourists were found to travel by tourist bus and 25 percent by local bus during the survey period.
- (14) The 52 percent of total tourists were found to stay for two days and 18 percent were found to spend three days out of 50 respondents.
- (15) The majority of tourists 46 percent spent US \$ 40-60, 22 percent of tourists spent \$ 61-80, and 14 percent of tourists spent \$ 81- 100.
- (16) The large number of hotels and lodges are own houses of Sauraha people.

- (17) There are around 85 hotel / lodges found to have 1085 rooms and 2447 beds. The price variation range from US \$ 3-30 for single bedrooms and US \$ 5-40 for a double bedroom.
- (18) The tourism sector of Sauraha was found to employ almost 1100 people in 2010.
- (19) The Local Tandi Bazar is found to be the nearest market and therefore it seems to benefit from tourism.
- (20) Most culture is replaced by the western culture and to a extent by hill migrants culture.
- (21) Demonstration effect is also taken place in Sauraha. Before the movement of tourist in Sauraha, the natives used to wear Dhoti and Langauti or lioncloth but these days they are seen with shirt pant and Kurta-Suruwal.
- (22) Undoubtly, they followed joint family and collectivism before the movement of tourism in Sauraha but these days they are practicing nuclear family and individualism is becoming intensive.
- (23) Before the flows of tourists in Sauraha, the natural staple food was rice and dal with chilly. Besides, they used to prefer to have Ghungi and Rat but these days they often prefer bread, biscuit, chocolate, noodles and other variety of foods.

## **8.2 Conclusion**

Nepal is a small land-locked republican country in the central part of Asia. It is famous for its long chain of Himalayas, green mountains traditional arts and architecture and the various national parks having varieties of flora and fauna in the lap Panoramic natural sceneries. The

traditional unique culture of various ethnic groups settled in different ecological zones are the other factors to attract tourists in the country.

Chitwan National Park is listed as an important National Park of Asia. Sauraha is not very far from Kathmandu. It is also key point for the tourists visiting Nepal. Sauraha famous to see wild animals for its peaceful environment, boat and elephant riding, bird watching, canoeing, jungle drive and natural walk, which are the main tourist activities in Sauraha.

The history of tourism in Sauraha is relatively short. Tourism was developing in after the Chitwan National Park was listed as an important National Park of Asia. The tourists started to arrive in Sauraha. Therefore, the first lodge tiger tops was built in the early 1960's and other hotel started to establish. The inflow of tourists in Sauraha has been increasing which is a good symptoms for tourism development.

Such a conclusion may at first seem to convey an optimism confidence that on a local level, tourism is secure, unproblematic and wholly advantages to the local community. However, we should say that Sauraha's tourism has enormous potential, and though they have made clear that its 'culture' cannot be seen to be under threat from consumption by the luring and dominating ties of the modern world, we would also assert that as yet, it never the less remains fragile and insecure.

The assertion is perhaps difficult to justify when we look at the booming numbers of tourists, year by year. It appears that Chitwan is still able to fulfill expectations of wildlife and rural culture. It sustains its evidently secure niche as the second of Nepal's tourism sector and in addition to this, the government continues to promote tourism. Likewise, the researcher has found that although they have changed themselves in different sectors as

mentioned in previous chapter. yet it can be still observed their tradition life style, traditional arbiters, rites and rituals, norms and values.

In sum, it is also observed that tourism has contributed a lot in raising the awareness among the communities on the need and rational of preserving their traditional culture, value, norms and heritage. It is found that tourists visit Sauraha not to experience western way of life. But to see and feel the indigenous kind of culture. It is obvious that on one hand had trivialized the local culture as mentioned in previous chapter while on the other hand helped significantly in preserving and revitalizing the local culture.

The land value has increased with the growth of tourism. Due to this the local people have found employment in the tourism sector thus they foresee a good future for tourism in Sauraha. In other side, adverse effects on the locality have been noted too like prostitution, foreign culture effects etc. noise pollution due to the vehicle from jungle drives and presence of hotels inside the park is not helping in these matters as well as Sauraha lacks a central authority to impose regulation and limits on the strategies of those involved in tourist business, the distribution of the fruits of trade with tourists remains unchanged. Tourism in Sauraha must have a secure market and must also be managed so as to benefit the wider community and generate local wealth.

Unfortunately owing to a number of constraints the rate of increase of the tourists arriving in Nepal is not as high as it should have been from the very beginning. Most of the attractive places of the country are still in shadow as they have not seen the light of development. People in the rural areas are gradually giving up their indigenous life style and culture which is valued so highly new in the developed part of the world and adopting the expensive and what immoral urban culture.

The government policies are neither appropriate nor effective for the preservation of traditional indigenous culture. The government is also not paying enough attention for the infrastructural development of the tourists sports. If all the attractive place of the country were to be developed for the tourism retaining the traditional indigenous culture of the people living around them, these places could contribute more earning than what the country is annually making how. So the highest emphasis should be given for the development of tourism with the preservation of traditional culture natural beauty.

### **8.3 Recommendations**

Sauraha is attractive place for tourism. Nearly 17.7 percent of total visitors who were visiting Saruaha. Tourism in Sauraha plays a crucial role for the socio-economic development as well as the permanent source of foreign currency earning for the country by luring the tourist showing the endangered animals preserved in the lap of the beautiful nature of Chitwan. In order to promote further tourism development in Sauraha, the following recommendation should be taken up.

- (1) There are few hotels in Sauraha, which first category hotel provide better facilities to the tourists. Hotels of second and third categories could not provide necessary facilities to the tourists. So these hotels should be improved to provide modern facilities to the tourists. It has been found that, there are 1085 rooms supplied in hotels of Sauraha which is not sufficient to accommodate destination bound tourist in Saruaha during the peak season. Therefore, concerned agencies that make tourist to stay for longer in Sauraha along with expansion and extension of accommodation facilities.



- (2) The environment of Sauraha is deteriorating due to the accumulation of wastage thrown out from hotels at the bank of Rapt river. So proper training should be provided to the hotel owners and their staffs to manage the wastage properly.
- (3) The most valuable wild animals like one horned Rhinos and Royal Bengal tigers are going to disappear from the world. They are found on Chitwan National Park, So they must be preserved at any cost. Similarly, the main attraction of Sauraha is peaceful environment. So, the hotels inside the park should be shifted to outside from the park.
- (4) Electricity supply is major obstacles to the development and promotion of tourism in Sauraha. The daily black out in the evening time in Sauraha has completely restricted the movement of tourists at that time. So electricity facility has to be supplied regularly in Sauraha that helps the hotel owners to provide physical facilities to the tourists.
- (5) Recreational activities are most important factor for the attraction of tourist and to extend their duration of stay in Sauraha. So, swimming pool, boating, cultural programme should be provided by all grade hotel and should be manage for recreational activities in sea side.
- (6) A publicity programme should include regular publicity as "A Tourist Area" for Sauraha with in the national and international countries through out the media of radio, T.V., poster etc.

- (7) Validity time of tickets to enter the Chitwan National Park should be increased from 2 days to 4 days, which will help to increase the length of stay of tourist.
- (8) The flood of Rapti river is destroying the natural beauties of the park every year during the rainy season. So, government and hotel association of Sauraha jointly should bring a program to control the flood of Rapti river.
- (9) The revenue collected by government from chitwan National Park should be used to develop the national park and tourism area of Sauraha.
- (10) Skillful staff and trained guides are essential factor for tourism development in Sauraha. The guide facility should be improved in every hotel by hiring trained people or experts in the field. The employer should be provided the job training facilities codering the good knowledge of history, culture and economic status of the country.
- (11) The uncontrolled and unplanned settlement in the National park areas caused massive pollution due to the unrestricted and regular dumping of the waste released by them which worsening the environment. To stop the further worsening of the situation, creation legal measure should be enforced.
- (12) During rainy season, it is not easily accessible to reach Sauraha because of road so, well road with the black topped should be made to make easy to reach Sauraha during rainy season and public bus service has to be facilitated from Tandi Bazar to Sauraha.

- (13) There are not sufficient numbers of health centers in Sauraha to provide immediate treatment to the tourist if they get Sudden accident and others health problems. So, the hotel association of Sauraha should conduct joint program with the government and local people to establishment the health centers and to provide immediate care to the tourist.
- (14) Regular air services should be provided to Chitwan airport to increase the number of tourist.
- (15) Variable activities should be included for the development of tourism in Sauraha.
- (16) The majority of tourist is not satisfied in the present security services provided. The security services provided. The security services should provide adequately.
- (17) The rafting facilities should be further improved from Trisuli river to Narayangarh.
- (18) The hotel association must be active in trying to implement the mentioned rule of hotel association.
- (19) To develop and promote the tourism industry in the desire and effective manner, a well throughout tourism policy is essential. It should include both short and long run objectives with proper planning. The government must have a clear vision with proer long run and short run plans and the way to achieve the goal. So an effective national tourism industry is essential.

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