

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

The urge to explore new places and seek a change of environment and experiences isn't new, rapid development in the means of transportation and communication has made the whole world practically one neighborhood and has made travel an easy affair prosperity, leisure, coupled with the quest for pleasure and reaction are the principle motivating factoring which sustain the development of mass movement of people. Tourism is an important human activity of great significance. It has economic, socio-cultural environmental, education and political significance. All present tourism has become one of the pivotal concerns of all nations and international community.

Various scholars have defined tourism in their words and the definition has also changed over years implying change in scope and trend. The Austrian economist "Hermann van Schoolyard gave the first definition of "Tourism" in 1910 (op. cit. Footnote No. 1) According to him, "tourism is the sum of operations mainly of economic nature, which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a country, city or region."

In the words of Jose Ignacio De Arrillaga, "tourism in its first period was considered as s sport or rather as a synthesis of automobiles cycling camping, excursions, touring and yachting."

"In the early nineteenth century, the term "tourist" amused a meaning who makes a tour or tours, especially one who does this for recreation or who travels for pleasure, object of interest, scenery or the like" (Bhatia, 1982:95) Arming to League of Nation and the UN," A

tourist is any person visiting a country, other than that in which he resides, for a period of at least 24 hrs." The definition of 'tourist' adopted by the Government of India's Tourist Department is as follows:

"A-person having no residence or occupation in India whose stay in India does not ordinarily extend beyond three months and who has no other objectives in visiting India than recreation and sightseeing. (Kaul 1994), Tourism and the Economy). From above discussions it concludes that the tourism means the inflow of tourist in foreign countries as within and stays in any part of the country for certain limited periods for pleasure and enjoyment. In fact tourism is an industry based on human motives. So it is said a tourist can be defined as a person who leaves his country for certain period and make tours to different foreign countries for the purpose of sight seeing and recreation."

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The need for tourism planning arises because of the sheer importance of the tourism industry, its multi-cultural nature and its impact on every facet of life, whether physical or economic. Tourism here a purely seasonal activity shows an economic weakness because the people are out of employment during the slack season. Tourism business and its development is said to be inevitable in Kanchanpur, because it is economically backward and day to day population is increasing rapidly. One is to poor economic condition, small space and over growth of population.

Development of Kanchanpur's tourism sectors has had many challenges and faced a host of problems. Needless to say, some of these challenges and problems are still very much around. Due to the lack of management, Kanchanpur has been facing such problems to develop essential infrastructure of tourism development. There are only one or two research work and which has been done in the field research work

and which has been done in the field of tourism in Kanchanpur, both by government and private sector. Besides this Kanchanpur is lacks in resource base industries and skill technology. Another hindrance i.e. environmental pollution due- to the serious exploitation of tourism resources may impact on the various aspects is not usually enough still the country is facing problem of setting quality tourism and development problems.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to review tourism development in Nepal and to analyze the prospect and problems of tourism in Kanchanpur. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- i. To examine tourism destination in Kanchanpur.
- ii. To identify the problem and prospect of tourism in the study area.
- iii. To assess the socio economic impact of tourism in Kanchanpur district.

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

The present study aims to analyze the problem and prospects of tourism development in Kanchanpur. The salient significance of the study is that Kanchanpur, being rich in tourism resources but the people do not know about uniqueness and beauties of Kanchanpur. Tourism also support to a number of indigenous industries and services, or creating direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities. Kanchanpur has been looking forward for tourism development.

This study visualizes and addresses Kanchanpur as one of the prospective and unique place of glories, land of culture, and valley of lakes and temples, which can offer and welcome the increasing numbers of tourists and provides satisfactory pleasures to the visitors.

## **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

All the research work has own limitation and purpose; no study can be made beyond the limitation. The present study is limited to Kanchanpur and it does not cover other districts. All the information is based on data collected from field survey and secondary sources.

The study is confined to Kanchanpur's tourism. This study is mainly concerned with the tourist destinations, tourism activity. Tourism prospects, problems and tourism infra- structure growth in Kanchanpur. Due to the lack of time accurate information collected may not be sufficient. Similarly, this study may not show the issues like poverty reduction, regional inequality etc.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The present study is divided into eight chapters: Chapter one is an introductory chapter, second chapter, deals with the review of literature, chapter third covers the research mythology. Chapter four is about introduction of the study area, Chapter five deals with potential destination in Kanchanpur, Chapter six describes, data analysis and presentation.

Chapter seven describes problem and prospect of tourism in Kanchanpur. And last chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations. The work is made complete giving bibliography at the end.

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Concept**

In the conservative sense, the word "Tourism" means a journey and travel, a voyage, pilgrimage expedition and so on Tourism is an industry. It is also called tourist industry. Its outputs are the tourist the human beings. The word tourism is derived from French word "Tourisme" consists of all these aspects of travel through which people learn about each other's way of life.

Tourism also known as word "Tour" which literally means trip or travel to new places the purpose of pleasure. Tourism means a journey a travel, a voyage, as pilgrimage an excursions etc.

Regarding tourism, it has been said business body of services for tourism. Tourism consists of travel market, tourist resources, transportation facilities, hotel facilities and souvenir facilities.

United Nation's Conference on "Tourism and International Travel" which was held in Rome in 1963 has defined that; Tourism was to be conceived of as a fundamental, and desirable human activity, dissolving the praise and support of all peoples and governments.

#### **2.2 Some Empirical studies in the context of Nepal**

Pradhan (1978) concludes that Nepal began to benefit from tourism industry in the post 1950 A.D. After first and second world war, developed countries like UK, USA, and France etc also used tourism industry for the solution of favorable balance of payment. The developing countries used tourism to sustain deficit financing and economic development. The topographical condition of Nepal is fruitful for tourism industries and it helps to solve the national unemployment problems. The

training program conducted by different institution and UNDP (United Nation Development Program) and ILO (International Labor Organization) have significant contribution in the promotion of tourism industry.

Pradhananga (1993) has analyzed tourist consumption pattern and its economic impact in Nepal. His study showed that the tourism sector contributed 37.99 percent of the direct expenditure. The study has also found that the direct import content was 33.4 percent. in tourist sector, 17.34 percent in tourism related sector and non -tourism sector the increase in tourist expenditure leads to increase in import and this was found to reduce the negative effect on the national economy. In this study the finding is that higher the propensity to import higher is the leakage of money. Tourist expenditure was used, for imports and thus the ultimate result would be unfavorable to balance of payment. This study revealed that the major source of government income is usually from direct taxes and custom duties. It is indicated that the direct taxes generated from tourism sector was 4.72 percent, tourism related sector was 0.074 percent and from non-tourism sector it was 2.27 percent. Beside this he also found that the direct employment opportunities in tourism sector was 12.41 percent, in tourism related sectoring it was 54.71 percent in 1993.

Tripathee (2002), in his study found that the trend of foreign exchange earnings from tourism sector increased during the fiscal- year 1974/75 to 1997/98. The trend value shows that the foreign exchange was increasing by Rs 437.83 million per year during the period. The Gini coefficient ( $G,C= 0.55$ ) explains that there is not much more variation among the foreign exchange earnings of the years from 1974/75 to 1997/98. Tourists of age group 16-30 and 30-45 are more than other age groups. This indicates the young tourists are very much interested to visit

Nepal. The percentage of male tourists was larger than the female tourists between the years 1962 to 1998. The absolute value of  $G C = 0.94$  between the total tourists arrival for pleasure indicates there is positive but low degree of correlation between the total tourists arrival and tourists arrival for pleasure.

Upadhyay (2005) in his article entitled "Tourism and Regional Development" posted on "Vision of Ecos" that there is a positive impact of tourism on economy of Nepal. It is also observed that it is one of the important sectors of Nepalese economy. Its contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, revenue to government and employment generation is increasing. The present trend of tourism development does not seem to be satisfactory despite the effort of government and private sector. Tourism has helped to promote contacts between the people of Nepal and other countries. This phenomenon has helped to bring changes in the urban life of Nepalese people. Environmental issue is one of the most concerned issues about tourism in Nepal because most of the environment of Himalayan mountains and hills. Thus, efforts should be made to minimize negative effects of tourism on cultural and environment and to maximize its positive effects for the development of the economy.

Upadhyay (2006) in his article entitled "Don't ask for the doles but Close the holes" posted on "Vision of Ecos" has given some interesting data regarding tourism development and its effectiveness. In the article, he speaks that sound governance is an imperative for overall human development and in its absence, poverty, and corruption let alone elimination is impossible. Therefore, the establishment of a legitimate, accountable, honest, people-centered, truly democratic, meritocratic, capable, stable, effective and efficient governing mechanism is the most fundamental necessity for a poorly governed and landlocked country like

Nepal. Tourism is very rapidly coming of age the growing industry in the world. It plays the important role in economy development. Among the various sources of foreign exchange in developing countries like Nepal tourism is also major one. In the inflow of tourist is increasing year by year except some years. A total of 463646 tourist-visited Nepal during 2000 represented decrease of 5.7 percent over the previous year. It shows that we should improve in tourism sector. After movement of people 2063, Nepal is going on peace building process. Thus tourism sector also improve than before Nepal government also positive for security of tourist and political peace.

Upadhyay (2008) has recently submitted the report to MOCTA titled "Rural Tourism in Nepal: Measures to minimize/mitigates its negative impact". He has presented the concept and present condition of rural tourism in detail in this report. Similarly, he has suggested measures to minimize possible negative impact, which are useful to develop the rural tourism in Nepal. This report is not only useful for the study of rural tourism but also useful for the study of all kinds of tourism in Nepal as Nepal a country of villages or rural area which has great possibility of tourism.

Upadhyay (2008) edited textbook "Readings in the Rural Tourism", Can be considered as a landmark in the history of rural tourism in Nepal. In this book, he has described rural tourism, its problems and prospects in detail. The book has been prepared with the contribution of well known, and experiences of scholars and entrepreneurs. In a nutshell this book provides a holistic treatment to all the emerging issues of tourism. The book is very useful to all national as well as international researchers, policy makers and every person who wants to study about tourism and rural tourism.



Upadhyay (2008) in his article "Rural Tourism to create equitable and growing economy in Nepal" defines, "Rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm-based tourism. It includes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing and tiding, adventure, spots, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism and ethic tourism". In this article, he states the main objectives: of the rural tourism like; to achieve maximum, human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation and attainment millennium development goals. He concludes that rural tourism is Nepal's oil and key for poverty alleviation. Likewise, he has recommended to government, Tara Gaon Development Board public, private and cooperative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

### **2.3 Development of Tourism in Nepal**

By nature human being is always curious about, new place and begins to visit other places to satisfy his curiosity. People have been visiting different places since ancient times. People visiting Nepal to for cultural exchange and for pilgrimage were popular. The history of Nepalese tourism has been classified into three phases.

#### **2.3.1 First Phase: Before Unification**

Nepal is a country with beautiful Himalayan Mountain ranges and birth place of many great personalities like Lord Buddha which makes Nepal a great cultural and religious destination for the pilgrimage from the ancient time. It is believed that Kathmandu valley was full of water; a monk traveler named Manjushree came over Kathmandu and emptied the water of the lake by cutting the edge of the hill at Chovar with a sword. As a result, this empty place became Kathmandu Valley. Nepal being the

holy Shrine of Gautam Buddha, Indian emperor Ashok visited Nepal in 249 B.C. as a pilgrim and married his daughter Charumati with the Nepalese King named Devpal. He erected a monastery named *Charumati Bihar*. He also constructed four Buddhist stupas in the four corner of Patan. He also constructed a pillar named Ashok pillar in Lumbini the birthplace of Lori Buddha. During Lichhavi rule, the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchang Gampo visited Nepal during the rule of Anshuvarma as pilgrims and married with the Nepalese princess Bhrikuti. In the ancient time a Chinese traveler Huan-Tsang visited Nepal and described the beauties of Kailaskut Bhawan and Mangriha of Lichhavi dynasty.

Around the century, in the Kirat Regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. In Malla regime there, was a significant development in art and culture and then rulers of Nepal were more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered into the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims Krishna Mandir of Patan, Naytpol Mandir or a palace of 55 windows, Pashupatinath temple Syaunbhu and Stupas of Buddhist were built during this period (Aryal, 2005).

### **2.3.2 Second Phase After Unification**

This Phase is started from the unification of Kathmandu Valley in 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 1769 to the end of Rana regime in 1950. Tourism could not develop in the country in this phase because the policy of the government was not to let tourist enter to Nepal, except for some special cases.

British colonel Kirkpatrick had led a mission to Nepal in 1793 and described beauties of Nepal, while projecting a realistic manifestation of the culture, tradition, economy, the administration and politics of Nepal. The book was able to stir interest in the Western readers and created an urge to visit this land of mystery and mysticism (Chand, 2000).

First Rana prime Minister of Nepal, Jung Bahadur, left Kathmandu for England on Jan 15, 1850 with contingent of 40 persons. He reached England on 25th May 1850. After an extensive tour of France, Egypt and England the contingent returned on 29th Jan 1851. It is believed that he is the first Nepali to visit Europe. It is also believed the Jung Bahadur left an unforgettable impression of Nepal and Nepalese upon the Western world. This is the historical episode has great impact towards the promotion of tourism of Nepal. Jung Bahadur also introduced civil act and constructed Durbar High School in Nepal in 1910 B.S.

During the Rana regime, Indian pilgrims were allowed to visit Kathmandu, during 'Shivaratri Mela' for 7 days. But 5 check points were created to check the Indian pilgrims at Chitlang, Markhu, Gadi, Bhimphedi and Kathmandu. Visa system was implemented for European visitors. They had to secure Visas from the counselor unit of the Nepal government, which were placed at Calcutta and Patna of India. In 1933, a party of European ladies and gentleman including the British Minister, the Earl of Elmsford were organized at Chitwan, a place which still date has managed to give Nepal a high recognition for its wild life and safari in the context of tourism in Nepal.

### **2.3.3 Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950**

In 1951, autocratic rule of Ranas ended and democracy was declared and the door of the development in tourism was opened. Nepal started to greet those persons who wanted to enter Nepal with the purpose of traveling or with any other such purposes. Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norge Sherpa succeed in climbing Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world 8848 m. During the same period Nepal got the membership of UNO in 1950, Nepal gradually, began to be known to the outside these reasons tourist from the different countries began to enter

Nepal. Some organizations related to the tourism were set up in Nepal for the well management of tourists.

Department of Tourism was established in 1962, and has been helping in obtaining membership of various international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), and American society of travel Agent (ASTA).

#### **2.3.4 Fourth Phase: After Restoration of Multiparty System in 1990**

In 1990 multiparty system was restored in Nepal that system made easy to develop tourism sector and some new effort came on tourism sector. At first Himalayan established and Ministry of Tourism formulated Tourism Development Programme for Nepal (TDNP) in 1990. During this period, Restaurant and Bar Nepal (REBAN) established to upgrade restaurant and bar business to international standard. In 1992, Eighth five years plan places emphasis on promotion of environmental, historical and cultural assets through tourism promotion and effective in order to promote tourism between tourism and other sectors of economy. National Civil runced to make the transport service consolidated, competent and ler to promote tourism development.

#### **2.3.5 Fifth phase: Tourism during Conflict Period**

Fund 1993/94 the conflict was started in Nepal. During that period, although Nepalese economy could not grow rapidly, some new effort came in tourism sector. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established flin in 1997. 9th plan places emphasis on developing: tourism industry as an important national economy of account of its comparative advantage engendered traction

features and special geographical location of the nation. Tourism activities based on social, natural, religious, cultural environment of nation d and diversifying during the period.

Nepal visit year (1998) was launched by HMG/N. Main objectives of Nepal Visit Year were to raise the image of Nepal throughout the world, to develop Nepal as one of the important tourism destination, to raise the public awareness about tourism, to distribute of tourism up to the grass root, to increase the volume of domestic tourism to raise the number of tourist's stay and their expenditure, to improve the quality of tourism, to diversify the tourist products and to protect and conserve the 1 natural and cultural centers in integrated form.

Nepal Tourism Board replaced the department of tourism in 1999. Likewise a memorandum of understanding between Nepal and China was signed on 26th November 2001 to facilitate the visit of Chinese citizen to Nepal. Nepal became the first nation in South Asia to receive an approved destination status by China in the process of promoting tourism in South Asia. Similarly, in January 2003 Nepal opened few rivers; Belefi, Budhi Gandaki, Dudh Koshi, Seti, Karnali and Tamar for rafting. The year 2005 was celebrated as SAARC Tourism Year with special emphasis on the promotion and development of intra and inter- regional tourism (Upadhyay; 2003)

### **2.3.6 Sixth Phase: Tourism after Peace**

After the establishment of peace in Nepal, the number of tourist arrival increased by 2.3 percent in 2006. Now three years interim plan (2064-2067) is in implementation. This plan has a purpose to advertise the tourist destinations of Nepal in the world. Similarly, the government of Nepal will work by coordinating with World tourism Organization, BIMSTEC, SASEC, COSCAP for tourism development. According to

this plan 12 airports and 4 historical palaces which were ruined during conflict period will be reconstructed. Increase in the number of Indian and Chinese tourists will be the main focus of this plan. Nepal. Tourism Act 2065 was introduced during that time. Likewise Nepal Tourism Board and Government of Nepal is preparing for celebrating Nepal Tourism Year 2011 with the purpose of increasing tourist arrival in Nepal by 10 Lakhs.

### **2.3.7 Gross Foreign Exchange earnings inconvertible currencies by FY 2057/58 - 2064/65.**

**Table 1: Foreign Exchange earnings**

Fiscal Year	Total Earning		% change in US\$
	NRs. (000)	US\$(000)	
2057/58	11969174	162513	-4.3
2058/59	7798535	101628	-37.5
2059/60	10369409	134245	32.1
2060/61	12337977	168163	25.3
2061/62	11814853	164408	-2.2
2062/63	1170893	162086	-1.4
2063/64	12645761	181243	11.8
2064/65	20339890	313914	73.2

*Source: Foreign Exchange Management Department, Nepal Rastra Bank, 2065 B.S.*

Above table no 1 shows gross foreign exchange earning from tourism sector. This data defines 4.3 percent change in US\$ in 2057/58 37.5 percent in 2058/59, 320.1 percent in 2059/60, 25.3 percent in 2060/61, 2.2 percent in 2061/62, 1.4 percent in 2062/63, 11.8 percent in

2063/64, 73.2 percent in 2064/65. Above trend shows that in the beginning year foreign exchange earning was in decreasing trend but present trend of foreign exchange is improving.

### 2.3.8 Country-wise Travel Trend

Following table shows country-wise travel trend in 2009 and 2010.

Country of nationality	January		% Change	February		% Change
	2009	2010		2009	2010	
ASIA (SAARC)	13825	15729	13.8	7234	8111	12.1
ASIA	11634	16486	41.7	5660	9591	69.5
EUROPE	11315	74241	25.9	71.51	8625	20.6
OCEANIA	1608	2075	29	791	1131	43.0
AMERICA	4396	5883	33.8	2306	3372	46.2
OTHERS	4347	5149	18.4	2309	2662	30.6
TOTAL	47125	59563	26.4	25181	33492	33.0

*Source: Immigration office, TIA and MoTCA 2010*

Table no 2 shows country-wise tourist arrival trend in 2009 and 2010. Total tourist from SAARC country in January 2009 and 2010 are 13825, 15792 and 7234, 8111 in February change percent 13.8 and 12.1. Likewise 11634 and 16486 in January 2009, 2010 5660 and 9591 in February. Total tourist from European country are 11315, 14241 in January 2009-2010, and 71541, 8625 in February. Tourist from Oceania in January 1608, 2075 and in February 791, 1131, Tourist from America 4396 and 5883 in January and 2306, 3372 in February. Tourist from other country are 4347 and 5149 in January 2009 and 2010. 2039 and 2662 in February. This arrival trend shows large number of tourist from SAARC.

Country, where in 2010 February largest number of tourist from ASIA. This trend shows tourist arrival is fluctuated.

#### **2.4 Literature Review of Kanchapur District**

Upreti (2007) has studied and published a book "Incredible Far west Nepal". In his book, he describes the important tourist attraction places of far western Nepal including Kanchapur district. The geographical, historical, cultural and religious values of far western Nepal are beautifully analyzed in this book. This book is very helpful for policy makers and planner for tourism development in far western region. Similarly, the argument of this book is useful to study and analyze the tourism in Kanchapur district.

Nepal Tourism Board's (2008) study on "Tourism Product of Nepal" has described the tourism centers of all Nepal including Kanchapur district. In this book NTB shows the socio-cultural condition climate, geography of the region, religious places and various tourist attraction centers of the Kanchapur district.

Pokherel (2006) has visited and studied on Kanchapur district since the election of 1991, in between the period of ten years, He has been to Kanchapur three times. He has not observed any post -democracy anticipated changes. Village is still without electricity, dirt road that is cutoff from highway in rainy seasons; there is no sanitary system in households, and it has a very primitive school an hour walk away., He writes "of course the optimism of 1990 has faded away. Only remain are the whing and the grudge against present establishment. However on my part, along with my personal and academic growth, my lens of observation and contemplation involved with each visit. I make every attempt to understand cultural, socio-economical, political and environmental dynamics of the village at local, national and global



settings, And the question remains same, "will Kanchanpur prosper?" The threads I am narrating here onwards are bits and pieces of my encounters during multiple visits to Kanchanpur and do not follow any sequential events. More current information is collected from literature reviews and telephone interview with local residents."

Yadav (2006) studies on density, biomass and distribution of prey species of tiger in the Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Western Lowland of Nepal from May 16, 2006 to June 22, 2006. The studied species were spotted deer, barking deer, Hog deer, Wild boar, Swamp deer, Blue bull and domestic ungulates. Like transect of distance sampling method was used to estimate the density and biomass of domestic and wild ungulates. The reserve was found to have high wild ungulate density (108.32 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ) with spotted deer being the most common species (55.58 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ), followed by swamp deer *Axis duvauceli* (37.03 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ), Hog deer *Axis procinctus* (6.50 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ), Wild pig *Sus scrofa* (95.54 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ), Barking deer *Muniacus muntiac* (3.48 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ) and Blue bull *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (0.19 animals  $\text{km}^{-2}$ ). When the density figures were multiplied by the average weight of each prey species a high biomass density of 9520  $\text{kg km}^{-2}$  was obtained. The spotted deer and swamp deer jointly contributed 94% of the total prey biomass density. When taking into consideration the density and biomass of domestic ungulates, in terms of individual density the domestic stock contributed 63% of total ungulate density while in terms of biomass its contribution was 83% showing the high livestock pressure in the reserve particularly the tall grassland. The Blue bull was distributed in the open areas of the reserve in the Sal forest. The barking deer were distributed in the dense areas of the Mixed sal forest. The Wild boar and the spotted deer were ubiquitous in distribution occurring more in the mixed Sal forest with

short grass cover. If there is food choice, tigers kill medium and large sized prey species more often. The analysis revealed that Shukla harbors very high prey density whose body size resembles with the preferences of tiger. This makes this reserve a potential area for long-term conservation of tigers. However, the high domestic ungulates density and biomass and low density of one of the preferred prey of tiger i.e. the blue bull could be an obstacle for sustainability in the future.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH-MYTHOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Rationale for Selection of the Study Area**

Kanchanpur district is unique in terms of the natural beauty, which provides the habitat for the wild animals however such natural beauty lies away from the tourists due to lack of developed infrastructure. There are natural attractions like flora, fauna, species and NTFP. Similarly, the culture of the Kanchanpur district is also unique than other region of Nepal. This region itself is rich in its folk culture as people have been continuing various types Deuda dance, Bhuwa, Chhoti nachney, Jatras and Parvas. Such types of the culture have been transforming one generation to another.

Religious sites of this region have been attracting both domestic and international tourists. This shows the high possibility of tourism development in Kanchanpur district. As a local people of the study area, the researcher is familiar with religious and cultural sites, which were helpful to collect the field data within the period of the field research.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is helpful to manage the evidences and enquires of the study in appropriate order within the given time frame and to interpret the data. This study is based on both exploratory and descriptive research design. In descriptive research design the study included research methods and review of related literature. Similarly, in exploratory researcher design the study included the facts and phenomenon of the study area. Accordingly, the researcher developed some of the instruments like the structured and unstructured questionnaire and

interview schedule to explore the field information on tourism in Kanchanpur district.

### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

This study is based on qualitative and quantitative by nature. The perception, adoptive strategies and their magic-religious practices were qualitatively analyzed whereas quantitative data revealed the income, expenditure pattern, length of stay, purpose and age variation of tourists, and business trend in the area. Primary data were gathered through field observation; interview, questionnaire survey and secondary data were collected through official documents, Newspapers, newsletters, journals, documentaries, annotated bibliographies and books. Research Data were coded and tabulated and analyzed in-logical order.

### **3.4 Techniques of Data Collection**

#### **3.4.4. Observation**

Research involved in the observation to record the different information related to problems and prospects of tourism in the Kanchanpur district. To accomplish this task, both participant and quasi-participant .observation were used. During the period of observation the value of their cultural identity were sincerely observed. In the observation period the study was based on the observation of customs, feasts and festivals, rituals and other scared sites. A part from these, the study observed the small and cottage 'industries based on traditional and indigenous technology like wooden and basketry products.

#### **3.4.2 Key Informants Interview**

The study had undertaken the structured, semi-structured and unstructured interview to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism and it's, impacts on both local and .national

economy. For these, the study was based on interviews with, village leaders, politicians, Dhams, tourists, Mukhiyas, elderly people, businessmen and government officials like official of tourism board and security-personnel. The study recorded their interviews in the audio. These interviews were transcribed and translated in the field.

### **3.5 Tools of Data Collection**

Researcher used different types of the tools like questionnaire, checklist, and audio recorder in order to collect the primary information from the field. Both structured and unstructured questionnaires were used to collect quantitative information in the Kanchanpur district. Questionnaire provided the information about business, purpose and age variation of tourists expenditure pattern of the tourist and demographic data of the local informants. A separate checklist was used to interview different respondents such as government officials, businessman and other concern bodies.

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis**

In the process of data analysis the researcher classified and tabulated data, which he had collected through the various sources. In this study data were collected and tabulated manually. For different types of data different tables are prepared. Simple statistical tools were used such as percentage, average, frequency, bar diagrams and pie chart. To fulfill the objectives of the study, data were analyzed descriptively.

## CHAPTER - FOUR

### INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 4.1 Geographical setting

Nepal is a small Himalayan country divided into five development regions, fourteen zones and seventy-five districts. Kanchanpur district, a part of Mahakali zone, is one of seventy-five district of Nepal. Mahendranagar is the Headquarter of Kanchanpur district. Kanchanpur district is lies in far western development region of Nepal. It has 19 village development committees (VDC) and one municipality. The total area of Kanchanpur district is about 1610 sq km. The elevation of Kanchanpur district is 26°38' north latitude and 86°55' eastern longitudes. Total population of Kanchanpur district is 377899.

Among total population, 75 percent are economically active. Agriculture, trade, hotel, business, wage labor, foreign employment service and cottage industries are final countdown occupation.

The crops production in the district is paddy, maize, wheat, millet barley, pulses, fruits, Vegetable etc. Forest covers 54 percent of its area including 311 sq km under cultivation and 20 percent of it is irrigated.

Kanchanpur is one of the four districts (Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur) known as "Naya Muluk" i.e. annexed into territory of unified. The history behind of it is that East India company government took these four districts under their sovereign during the war with Nepal in 1814 to 1816. Later Nepal government assisted to government of East India Company to control police revolt in 1857. East India government returned these four districts back to Nepal as a reward for settlement of internal conflict in India. Thus district Kanchanpur is a part of the returned territory known as "Naya Muluk".

In Kanchanpur district there are many rivers mainly Mahakali, Chaudhar, Mona, Dodha where as Mahakali is the main river. Other rivers like Jogbudha, Gahatadi, Kamikate, Tikkani, Tilachaur, Bangaun, Bachela, Radha, Shajli, Tati, Phuleli, Kairala, Sosa, Dodhara etc.

Similarly, Jhalari, Belauri, IBRD, Chaunni, Bharmadev, Gaddachauki are the main trade center.

Main production of Kanchanpur is paddy, wheat, sugarcane, pulse, mustard and corten. There is secondary school to university level. There is 186 primary school, 58 lower secondary, 63 secondary school, 17 higher secondary school and 8 university level campus. Siddhnath science campus is one of the top campuses in Nepal. Initially, Kanchanpur was suffered for Malaria diseases, but now days, it becoming popular place for settlement with densely populated area. The trend of migration from hill and other district to Kanchanpur is increasing over years. It has been the habitat of caste and ethnic group.

It is also known as one of Nepal's well known district of far west gateway of Nepal is known for its "Barasingha" world famous Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, thick natural forest, holy sites and unique culture, tranquil picnic and sightseeing stops is close to. Indian cities Delhi, Lucknow and Nainital. There are several holy sites one visit in and around the area. It is also famous for Tharu Culture, Chhaliya Dance, Festival, Deuda Dance and Beautiful Lakes.

#### **4.2 Cultural Setting of the Study Area**

Kanchanpur district is reach in its ethnicity. Various ethnic groups like Brahmin, chhetri, Tharu, Yogi, Magar, Badhi and the like inhabit the district. Traditional festivals, religious rites and rituals, art treasures,

language, dress, dances, music and have endowed the district with culturally very rich.

#### **4.2.1 Nath Culture**

We Brahmin, Chhetri on other caste society people, when they are frustrated and. and of their domestic lives, renounce the sophisticated life and become Sadhu mendicants, wearing only saffron robes, living upon alms and charity, and spending their days primarily in meditation and recitation of sacred texts. But in this process some take a wife, on female Sadhu's a husband, and produce children. These children, since their progenitors have renounced their caste status, cannot claim caste or to back to caste society. Such people are called Sanyashi. There are many Sanyashis. They can take up any profession they want to follow, but majority of them tune temple- priests, Yogi or Nath and Mahat -treasures of Mahadev temple endowments.

#### **4.2.2 Magars**

Magar is the one of the major caste group in Kanchanpur district. Magars are skilled fish men in masonry carpentry, building, stone cutting, and quarrying. Their houses are built according to the style of the area as they live in, a standard, which varies one, locate to the next. Most traditional is the two storeys stone house with thatch or in some cases slate roofing. Many of the smaller houses in the northern part of the district are round or oval lit share and washed with mud. Most Magars worship Vishnu, Mahadev, Rainchandra, Krishna, Ganesh, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Bhagavati etc. They observe the Dasain, Tihar, Sankranti and others in addition to which they observe a number of tribal occasions and festivals for worshipping, Baraha baba is the family deity of maccar ethnic groups, Sorathi, Ghatu Nach is the folk dances.



### **4.2.3 Tharu**

Light black skinned, short but very strong, people inhabited in the southern part of Nepal Terai lowland are Tharu. They are the indigenous people of Terai. It is said that the Rajput dynasty was ruling in India but the Muslim attacked and killed the Rajput king then queen and other royal family women eloped with their servants and absconded to Nepal to save their life from Muslim. They (Rana Tharu) say that Rana Tharu is the noble cast in the Tharu people. Tharu people have large extended joint families who live under a roof about 25 to 120 people. They think, "United the extent divided the fall." They live in humid and hot place near by the forest or in the because they wear very thin clothes. They have the unique culture, tradition and separate languages. They use mostly the local agro-based or forest based materials for their house hold necessities. They usually spend their time in the agricultural field. They wear many different types of ornaments about 21 to 35 types. Their dress of is as follows:

Unmarried girls wear Nehenga, Choli and blouse. Married without children wears aga, choli and Aghran (shawl). They cover their belly with aghran. The corner of n from both side of the belly are thrust into Nehenga and made knot in the back. Married with children wears Nehenga, choli and Aghran clothes but they don't tight or make a knot of aghran in the back. They leave their belly open.

#### **Tharu's Biggest Festival-Holi and Maghi**

The greatest festival of Katharia, Rana and most Tharu people is Holi that lies between March and April. They celebrate Holi festival for about a month. This is only society in Nepal in which the ladies without children are free for a month. They can go any Tharu society, can enjoy and can make many boys and girl friends. Dangaura Tharu's biggest

festival is Maghi that lies between January and February t is celebrated for a month. Their interesting dance-Sakhia Nach is held for 6 months starting from September in which the boys play the drums/tom-tom and girls while dancing together.

### **Marriage System of Tharu People**

Marriage is already settled that while two women are pregnant. It is proposed that if ladies give their birth of opposite sex babies they will get married if the same sex babies they will be joint friends. If a boy comes to the age and leaves his wife and s to marry a new one that is difficult to get a new one because most of the girls and boys are already proposed to get married. Elopement takes places in the society ise of big difference in age of husband.

### **Belief of Tharu People**

They strongly believe in supernatural forces. Guruwa/Varra are the priest of Tharu people who perform all types of pooja, worship work etc. He has a power to control the witches and many evil spirits. He performs all rites and ritual works in a particular platform. Raksi- the local alcohol and Chang-the local beer are compulsory to mi any kind of lob. The mosquitoes and elephants are the enemies of Tharu people but a Bharra or Guruwa can save the life from the snakebite. He can observe the poison and heal the patient.

### **4.2.4 Tamang**

Belaury (Punarbasi) is hometown of Tamang in Kanchanpur district. They are here many years. Belaury is located 30 Km east from Mahendranagar municipality, Headquarter of Kanchanpur District. Most of them are Buddhist.

In this community, weaving and writing is two different symbolic icons on the basis of sex. Symbolically weaving indicates women's work, reputation, role and writing notes man's role and work in this community or society representative like 'Lama'. But in this community no far differences between male and female on social status.

It is found from 'field survey that after marriage, women continuing their skills and work in their husband house. And because of writing male became a Lama, but -women never be. Their tradition and religion never give permission to women to become a Lama.

After field survey we can see the socio-economic condition of this community is middle class. Aquiculture and business is their main occupation of source of income.

#### **4.2.5 Common Festivals in the Study Area**

Far Western part of Nepal including Kanchanpur has more festivals in a year. A festival is always a meaningful and memorable event in the life of Nepalese people. Every festival has some purpose to serve. From bringing in the rain to honoring the dead or averting calamities, every festival has something spiritual about it, Festivals a way of life in Nepal. With the number of festivals that Nepal has, it is one of the best ways to understand and appreciate the Nepalese ways of life. The dates of these Festivals are according to the Nepali calendar. Hence the date of festivals varies from to year. The list of festivals is as follows:

**Nepali New Year:** 1st day of every Baishak of every year is celebrated as New Year covers the country including Kanchanpur district.

**Buddha Jayanti:** Celebrating the birth of Lord Buddha. It is also common for allover the country.

**Ganga Dashara:** In Jestha, Ganga dashara is celebrated in this region-worshiping god Ganga.

**Kunmar Shasti:** A celebration of the birth of the Hindu warrior God Kumar marks the beginning of the rice-planting season. It's also celebrated by groups of boys who indulge in stone throwing fights.

**Ashad, 15:** Ashad is very important month for the farmers. Thus the day, Ashad 15 is celebrated as a farmer's day in this region.

**Naga Panehami:** A festival Nag Panchami is celebrated for Devraj Naga. All people of this region worship the statue of snake. They believe that snake will not suffer the in this year.

**Janai Purnia:** The festival of changing of the sacred thread which every Brahmin caste Hindu male wears around his torso.

**Gamara:** Gamara parva is the most important festival for Far Western region. It starts from Bhadra Saptami and celebrated for 5 or 7 days. During this period women dance singing Manga and fag whereas male dance singing famous song Deuda.

**Picture: 1 Gaura festivals in Kanchanpur**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

**Gaijatra:** A festival to the sacred cow. Among other symbolisms of the cow, cows are believed to lead the souls of the dead to the underworld; and on Gaijatra Newar households process around an ancient path believed to mark the city walls of times past, in honor of recently deceased members of their families. It's also a carnival celebration with practical jokes - something like Mardi grass combined with April fool's day

**Krishna Asthami:** Celebrating the birth of the Hindu God Krishna. Singing and dancing whole night celebrate this day.

**Tij Brata:** A woman's festival. Worshippers undergo fasting and penance and seek good fortune and long life, Lind a ritual purification of self. The three days celebration ends with a great feast.

**Dashain:** The biggest and most widely celebrated national festival in Nepal usually falls in early October. It begins with Ghatasthapana of the two full weeks of celebrations, the 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> are the most eventful and auspicious days. The -main deity worshipped during Dashain is Goddess Durga. On the 9th day, thousands of devotees visit important Durga temples to worship her. The tenth day is climax day. People visit to seniors for Tika (blessings).

**Tihar:** It is also known as Diwali or Deepavali, is the festival of lights in Nepal. The celebrations continue for live days. It is an annual festival celebrated in the bright blue days of autumn. The festival burins with the worship of crows, followed by the worship of dogs on the 2nd day. On the 3rd day, Laxmi, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped. On the 5th day, one's own soul is worshipped. Sisters also worship their brothers on this day. This is called Bhai Tina, and is a great day and the grand finale to Tihar.

**Sita Bibaha Panchami:** Celebrating the wedding of the Goddess Sita and the God Ram with mock wedding processions.

**Dhanya Purnima:** A full moon festival celebrating the end of the rice harvest.

**Paush, 15:** Paush 15 is celebrated normally telling jokes, old stories at whole night. **Maghe Sankranti:** It is one of the greatest religious months for the people of this region. The main guardians distribute Tarul to the daughter and other relatives.

**Shree Panchami:** it is also an important day for this region. Small children start their education from this day. And new asset is also bought.

**Shiva Ratri:** The all day and all night festival of the great God Shiva.

**Holi:** A rowdy festival of "colors", in which participants douse themselves (and sometimes unwary onlookers) with colored powder and liquid, and generally have a great time.

**Ram Nawami:** it is a big day for the Nepalese Hindu. It is celebrated in the honor of the great Hindu King Ram, and takes place around March. The main deity to be worshipped on this occasion is Goddess Durga. The holy Hindu scriptures say that Ram was able to kill his archenemy, Ravana, the dreaded demon, by the blessings of Goddess Durga. This day symbolizes the victory of virtue over vice, or of good over evil.

### **4.3 Climate**

The climate of these two words is very hot during summer (temperature range from 32 degrees to 42 degrees centigrade) and winter temperature ranges from 8 degree to 26 degree centigrade.

It receives most of its rainfall by monsoon winds. Monsoon rainfall occurs from Asar to Bhadra. About 90 percent of the annual rainfall

occurs during this summer season. Winter rain is brought by westerly winds and accounts less than 10 percent of the annual rainfall. The overall rainfall is ranging from-about 100 to 200 cm. The temperature and rainfall of this area is shown in table 1. The climatic record data is shown in table 3.

**Table 3: Temperature rainfall' and Relative Humidity of Mahendranagar**

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max Tem C°	21.9	26.7	32.4	39.2	41.8	38.8	33.8	34.3	33.1	33.1	29.6	22.2
Min Tem C°	7.8	10.1	13.3	19.3	37.7	25.7	26.7	26.4	25.0	21.5	17.1	10.5
Ave Tem C°	14.8	18.4	22.85	29.2	34.7	30.25	30.3	27.25	27.3	23.3	16.3	16.3
Rf (mm)	4.7	3.7	0.0	44.1	147	300	758.7	591	42.2	374	16.0	4.9
Morning	94.0	86.2	64.0	52.9	67.1	77.7	80.9	84.7	85.5	80.4	85.4	94.7
Evening	74.6	66.4	55.9	46.2	80.0	71.5	75.4	74.4	80.3	75.2	77.5	78.2
Average	84.3	76.3	59.95	49.55	62.5	74.6	78.15	79.5	82.9	77.8	81.4	86.45

*Source: Department of Hydrology and Climatology 2001.*

#### **4.4 Population**

According to 2058 census, total population of Kanchanpur is 377899, female 185989 and male 191910. Total houses 60.158 and average family number 6.28. Population density is 235 per km. population increase rate 3.2. Urban population 21.39%, rural population 78.61%

**Table No 4: Population Distribution of the Study Area**

Population	Number	Percentage
Male	191910	50.78
Female	185989	49.21
Total	377899	100

*Source: DDC Kanchanpur, 2011*

## 4.5 Religion

The main religion of Kancimnour is Hindu. There is 97.27 percent, Hindu in this district. Other religions are Buddhist, 1.25 percent, Islam 0.57 percent, Christian 0.84, percent other 0.07 percent are the basis of mother language (Nepali, Doteli) 73.81 percent, 23.18 percent speak Tharu 1.59 percent speak Tamang language and other language 1.42 percent.

## 4.6 Education

Kanchanpur district is historical and important district in the aspect of education. There is secondary school to university level. There are 186 primary school, 58 lower secondary schools. 63 secondary school, 17 higher secondary school and 10 Campuses, Siddhnath Multiple Campus, Shiddhnath Science Campus, Janjyoti Campus, Baljagriti Campus. Mahendra Sanskrit Campus. Literacy rate of male is 72.8 percent, female 47.2 percent.

**Table 5: Education**

S.N.	Description	Unit	Value		
1	male literacy rate	%	72.8		
2	women literacy rate	%	47.2		
3	literacy rate (both)	%	60.1		
4	Total admission in primary level according to gender	%	student (boy) 113.8		
5	Net admission in primary level according to gender	%	student (girl) 113.49		
6	Admitted ratio class 1-5	%	72.8		
7	Teacher student ratio	%	78.06		
8	Teacher in all level according to gender	%	Level	Male	Female
			Primary	1051	398
			Lower secondary	309	49
			Secondary	219	16

*Source: DDC Kanchanpur, 2011*



Table no.5 shows, male literacy rate 72 percent, and women literacy rate 47.2 percent. This trend shows male literacy rate is greater than women literacy rate.

#### **4.7 River**

Mahakali, Chaudhar, Dodha and Mahona River are Main River in Kanchanpur district. Other rivers are supplementary river like Jogbudha, Gahatadi Kanikate, Tikvani, Tilachaur, Bangaun, Shukha, Rautela, Gauji, chnepane, Bachela, Tatopani, Sangadha, BasanatKhola, Piphethola, Radha, Shayali, Tati, PhuJeli, Koirala rota, Dodhara, Gadi, Banhara, Janunawadi, Banda, Kela, Maehhali, Tudela.

#### **4.8 Lakes**

There are so many beautiful Tal in Kanchanpur. Like Mahakali Tal, Siddhnatha Tal, Bedkot Tal, Kamaifate Tal, Ajar Tal, Larnga Tal, Godvijala Tal, Soya Tal, Bantariya Tal, Lama Tal, Bantariya Tal, Lama Tal, Nainee Tal, Patalchun Tal, Dhakaina Tal, Lalpankhi Tal, Jey Tal, Bagar Tal, Chodna Tal.

#### **4.9 Flora and Fauna**

Kanchanpur district is rich in its forest wealth in fact forest constitute 88,200 hector of the total area of Kanchanpur. Which is an important source of wealth; the state is bestowed with abundant natural resources. It has tremendous biodiversity and will have been identified as of the hot spot for biodiversity. The major attraction of Kanchanpur is Bar, Pepal, Sal, Katus, Devadaru, Khait, Sisso, we can find swamp deer, leopard, Jackals, Langur, Barking deer, Hog deer, Blue Bull, Rhesus monkey, rhinoceros. One horned rhinoceros, Tiger, Elephant, Bird species including Sarus, crane grass owl, warblers, flycatcher, Bengal

Florida, swamp francolin, Reties like mugger crocodile, Cobra, Python etc.

#### 4.10 Trade and Industry

In decade of 2020-saw mill, brick Tayal industry were established. The 2030 to 2040 there were raw material basis industry. After then all fruit and vegetable industry, poultry farming, fishing- dairy and all small home industry has been running employment basis industry are more than others like teacher and technicians service, cold store, tailoring tender, hotel and restaurant, cinema etc in tourism sector only hotels are included. All productive and agricultural industry fulfills districts need. Those industries also supply product to far western region. Some plastic and raw material basis industry export some product to India.

Main production of Kanchanpur is paddy, wheat, sugarcane, fish, fruits etc. annually 50000 quintal rice. 30000-quintal wheat and 10000 mustard is exported to other district. Other production is Oil, Gram, sesame, mustard, pigeon pea etc.

**Table 6: Industry**

Type of industry	No. of Data	Running No.	Employee
Productive industry	675	315	1273
Agricultural Industry	42	32	107
Forest Industry	164	98	1190
Tourism Industry	5	5	55

*Source: Udhyog Banijyaa Sangh, Kanchanpur, 2011*

But Kanchanpur district haven't developed as big industrial sector. In perspective of trade of Mahendranagar is main industrial sector in

Kanchanpur district. There are 1125 small and cottage industry recorded in 2066. Among them now only four hundred fifteen industries are running. Kanchanpur district Slinked with open Indian border. It is very useful for export and import There is not easy way of transportation from India. So Kanchanpur have to depend on Kailali district to import raw material from India. It's one cause of back ward industry of Kanchanpur district.

Government has been planning, for developing industrial sector of Kanchanpur since 2037. Likewise there is lack of businessman for investment in small and medium business. The district has more probability of big industry. For that 13 km of Brhamadev road and Daijee Jobuda linking with boarder road should be constructing in time. Lack of these facilities their isn't any probability at big industry. If no any planning should be making, its sure one-day small and cottage industry would have collapsed.

#### **4.11 Mineral Resources**

Main minerals of Kanchanpur districts are sand, marvel, stone which are mainly founded in river, 1149 hector area of Kanchanpur is covered by river where these minerals are available. If we can produce gravel, concrete stone from chore hill Kanchanpur district can export this material to other district.

#### **4.12 Forest Resources**

The main natural resource of Kanchanpur is water forest & Minerals. Total area of Kanchanpur including 88200 hector is National forest area. 19500 hector areas is reserved area. 3000 hector is covered by community forest. Forest area is 3000 hector. Recent 2580 hector will be 9000 hector in coming five-year period. This will be main source of

poverty alleviation. 54 percent of total area is covered by forest, where many raw materials for herbal medicine can be produced?

#### **4.13 Communication Facility**

**Postal Services:** The district Post Office located in Mahendranagar Bazaar is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. There are many region level post offices in the district. These post offices provide stamps, postcards and aerogram. **Telephone Services:** Telephone,, fax, telex and telegraph services are available at the Nepal Telecommunications. Hotels and private communications centers provide long distance telephone. For calling from outside, country code for Nepal is 977 and the area code for Kanchanpur is 099.

**Internet Services:** Several Internet cafes and communication centers have opened up in the Mahendranagar and around the Kanchanpur in the past few years. Visitors only have to find a place they are most comfortable in to use the facilities to keep in touch with home. Hotels also offer email and Internet services.

**Media:** Nepali media has sped light years ahead in just a few years time and what used to be a controlled and tight knit community, is so no more. The government audio and television news networks are Radio Nepal and Nepal Television respectively. However, numerous FM radio stations in local area such as Suklafata FM, Mahakali FM and upcoming regional television-stations are dominating the market. Major Nepali daily newspapers are Gorkhapatra, Kantipur, Sudur Darpan, and Mahakali Post while the English dailies are The Rising Nepal, The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan. A number of other newspapers and magazines are also available.

**Table 7: Communication Facility Detail**

S.N.	Detail	Value
1	Distributed Telephone	5773
2	Telephone service facilities VDC, municipality	9
3	Internet	
4	Customer on Internet	497
5	Cable operator	5
6	Cable channel customer	4998
7	post office	
7.1	district post office	1
7.2	Ilaka post office	10
7.3	Additional post office	12

*Source: Nepal Telecom & district post office, Kanchanpur, 2011*

#### 4.14 Basic Health Service

Kanchanpur district provides sufficient basic health service to local people. Table no 8 shows the perfect picture of health service in Kanchanpur district.

**Table: 8 Fundamental Health Detail**

S.N.	Details	Unit
1	Hospital	2
2	Nursing home	2
3	Medical college	1
4	Bed shit (all)	145
5	Clinic	25
6	Health recovery center	12
7	Health post	18
8	Doctor	12
9	Nurse	15
10	Health assistance	82
11	Per doctor benefited population	5000
12	Female influenced by Hepatitis	9
13	Vaccine Children (type)	
	B.C.G	82.7
	D.P.T.	78.3
	Measles	74.8
14	T.T 2	45.8
15	Rate of family planning users	38.5

*Source: DDC Kanchanpur, 2011*

#### **4.15 Food**

We can get western, continental Nepali, Indian, Chinese food in tourist standard restaurants, kheer (pudding), Sel Roti (fox bread), Tama (bamboo shoots) and Mada, Batku, Nissosya, Dhikri and continental items are also available on demand.

#### **4.16 Entertainment Facility**

Kanchanpur has some basic entertainment facilities. But these are not sufficient for domestic as well as international tourist.

**Table: 9 Entertainment Facilities**

S.N.	Detail	Value
1	Public Garden	2
2	Cinema Hall	5
3	Health club	1
4	Cyber Cafe	7
5	Snooker pool house	3
6	swimming club	1
7	jim house	3

*Source: DDC Kanchanpur, 2011*

#### **4.17 Agriculture Production**

Agriculture development is vital to the progress of Kanchanpur, because more than 79 percent of population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The main agricultural products of Kanchanpur are paddy, wheat, maize, oilseeds. In order to diversity the activities of agriculture development a new department of horticulture is created and geared up to provide more emphasis on the development of horticulture cash crops including ginger, potato, vegetable and flowers. Kanchanpur is also the production is of cow, buffalo, goat, pig, chicken, duck, fish etc.

#### **4.18 Transportation Facility**

**Domestic Air Service:** Nepal Airlines (NA) has an extensive network of air services in the interior of Nepal including Dhangadi and Tikapur of Kailali. It has also scheduled connection flights from Kathmandu to Bajura, Baitadi, Dipayal, Darchula, Mahendranagar, and Sanfebagar of Far Western Region. Besides NA, other domestic airlines such as Buddha Air, Sita Air, and Yeti Airways provide regular and charter services to popular domestic-destinations.

**Local Buses:** There are many buses, minibuses and microbuses available at Mahendranagar Bus Park and Attariya, which depart to different destinations in the Kailali, Mahendranagar and other places. Tempos are also available for service.

**Riksa:** Three-wheeler Riksa can be found any time in daytime and evening. It is easy and cheap medium of transportation. People of the study area use Riksa inside the Mahendranagar Bazaar. But there is lack of night service in transportation service in Kanchanpur.

**Long Distance Bus Services:** Long distance day or night bus services are available from Mahendranagar to all cities of Nepal. A bus park has been constructed at Chatri Chauraha from where buses depart for the different destinations. Six seater Sumo Tata van, 12 seater van and air-conditioned mini bus are also available for long distance

**Table: 10 Existing Road Facilities in Kanchanpur**

Road		Type	Distance	Operating time
From	To			
Gaddachauki	Mahendranagar	Concrete	6	Whole year
Mahendranagar	Krishnapur, Mohana	Concrete	36	Whole year
Belauri	Dhangadi	Gravel	47	Whole year
Mahendranagar	Sahari Sadak	Gravel	5	Whole year
Belauri	Dhangadi	Gravel	25	Whole year
Mahendranagar	Nagar chetra sadak	Gravel	21	Whole year
Beldadi	Parasan	Concrete	25	Whole year
Other road		Gravel	40	Whole year
				Whole year

*Source: DDC Kanchanpur, 2011*

Above table no 8 shows existing condition of gravel and concrete road in Kanchanpur district. It shows Kanchanpur in developing infrastructure.

This chapter shows geographical location, exciting natural, cultural, and manmade things in Kanchanpur district. It is conclude that these things are supported to increase domestic as well as international tourist.

#### **4.19 Accommodation facility**

Accommodation is an important component of tourism industry. Tourism development depends on the type and quality of accommodation available. The demand for accommodation varieties according to the social class, price the guests are willing to pay level of prices and similar other consideration expansion of tourism inevitably brings about the development of accommodation. In Kanchapur district one 3 star hotel and 16 local level hotels with good facilities. These hotels are providing moderate quality services like local foods (Dal, Bhat, Tarkari and achar), breakfast and continantal, chinease, indian food, double and common bed room, cold hot drinks common toilet and common tap etc.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **POTENTIAL TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN KANCHANPUR**

#### **5.1 Important Hindu Religious Places in Kanchanpur**

##### **5.1.1 Shivadham Temple**

Shivadham temple is one of the most important religious and historical sites, which is situated in Mahendranagar- 4 Kanchanpur. The temple was established by Baba Ramdevji with the help of Gauri Sankar Agrawal in 1982 May. By carrying the Linga from Narmada, Narmadeshore Linga, they established this temple. Baba Ramdev ji had stayed here for twenty-six years during his lifetime. When Baba was died in 2060 B.S, his dead body was burned and made a Samadhi for remembrance. Many devotees and historical person like Sankaracharya and famous Guru have visited this temple, since the time of its establishment. Many people worship God in this temple as daily puja. Kirtan and Yagya are common in this temple. Saturday and Monday are special day for worshipping God Shiva in this temple. Dashain and Chaite Dashain are the main festival for worshipping god and visiting this temple. The facilities for visitors like road, accommodation, electricity and other infrastructure are available. Similarly, Mandap and Haban Kund are also available for religious function. Thus this temple has religious, cultural and historical importance, which can be helpful to attract both domestic and international tourists. For all tourist groups like pilgrimage, religious tourist, entertainment group and cultural tourist, this temple has great value. From all these aspect this temple has high possibility of tourist attraction.

## **Picture 2: Shivadham Temple**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

### **5.1.2 Radha Krishna Muktnarayan Temple**

Another important religious site of the place is Radha Krishna Muktnarayan temple, which is situated in Mahendranagar-4 Kanchanpur. The accurate information about this temple is not available but according to mythological tale, any one individual established it, which is still unknown. Ialmani established Baidik Yagyashala in 2059 B.S. Specially; this temple is famous for religious function for Hindu like Saptaha, marriage and Bratabanda. Due to the availability of the facilities like Dhungedhara for water, electricity, Dharmashala, many people come here for these 'functions. The arrival should pay money for use of these facilities. Thus this temple has not only importance for tourist attraction but also for income generation.

### **Picture 3: Radha-Krishna Temple**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

#### **5.1.3 Baijyanath Temple**

Baijyanath temple, also known as the temple of god Shiva is situated in Mahendranagar-1 Kanchanpur. It has great religious value for Hindus people. This temple has its own history about the establishment. According to the mythological tale, the shepherd boys used to worship here by offering flag, cupper etc since ancient time. God Shiva's follower had established this temple in ancient period. This temple is famous for Fagu Purnima, Dashain, Chaite Dashain and Sivaratri. Daily puja is common in this temple. Marriage, Bratabanda and other religious function are celebrated according to Hindu culture at different seasons. For these functions Prabhakar Joshi and Nabin established house and Yagyashala respectively in 2059. This temple is reconstructed in 2060 B.S. This is the place of religious importance. Similarly, the place is full

of natural beauty, fauna, flora and other scenic attraction, which are the main pillar for tourist attraction.

#### **Picture 4: Baijyanath Temple**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

#### **5.1.4 Brahmadev Siddhanath Temple**

Brahmadev Siddhanath temple is another famous temple of Kanchanpur district, which has great religious value for local people and for some Indians as Hindu people who live in the border area of Gaddachauki. The temple is also known as temple of God Shiva. Jatra is celebrated every year a 11cr Fagu Purnima. According to mythology, it is compulsory for the prayer who goes to Purnagiri should have to visit Siddhanath temple for fulfilling their wishes. Thus this place is important for religious tourist, pilgrimage and entertainment group. These tourism activities are also helpful in income generation.

### **5.1.5 Siddhanath Temple**

Siddhanath temple (Ghatal) is supplementary for Brahmadev Siddhanath temple which is situated in Mahendranagar-4, Kanchanpur. The temple was established in 2021 B. S Fai 18 of the occasion of Pvlahasivaratri. At that time, 'King Mahendra had come and observed this temple. After Fagu Purnima prayers visit the temple. It is believed that visitors who go to Purnagiri should have to visit Siddhanath for fulfillment of their wishes. At Sivaratri and Teez the large numbers of pilgrimage come here. The temple is also rich in terms of fauna, flora and other natural beauty. Thus the temple and its area have great possibility for tourist attraction.

### **Picture 5: Siddhanath Temple**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

### **5.1.6 Niglasaini Bhagawati Tempe**

Another most important religious site of Kanchanpur district is Niglasaini Bhagawati temple, which is situated in Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur. Long ago one saint brought statue and established the

temple. The temple was re-built in 2033 B.S. People worship Goddess Bhagwati twice a month assuming Bhagwati as a part of goddess Parvati. Dashain and Chaite Dashain are main festival celebrating in the temple. At Ghatasthapana, Jamara are kept in the temple and local people pray god by doing Kirtan, Bhajan and Pa jair nine days of Dashain. In this temple goat and ram are sacrificed for fulfillment their wishes.

**Picture 6: Niglasaini Bhagawati Temple**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

**5.1.7 Bishnu temple**

Nepal is very- rich not only in natural beauties but also in place of god and goddess. So it is said that Nepal is the country of nature and culture. Bishnu temple is the main form of Bishnu god; it is habitat of Bishnu god. It is located in Kanchanpur, Mahendranagar municipality. worshiped as god Bishnu in that place. Brahman family with support of other local people had established the temple. Now local people repair the temple. It is one of the important places of char dham of Hindu religion. It

is known as Saketa Dham. Many religious visitors from Nepal and other countries visit this temple.

## **5.2 Important Lakes in Kanchanpur**

### **5.2.1 Jhilmila Lake**

Kanchanpur district is the attraction center of bio-diversity. Water resource is very important to preserve to promote and to give continuity of bio-diversity. There are innumerable important tourist spots in Kanchanpur. To make attractive spot in the perspective of tourism, infrastructure has been also made in Kanchanpur. Most of the tourist spots are important in historical perspective. There are also important places in natural perspective. Jhilmila Lake is not only naturally important but also the importance of bird habitat. Jhilmila Lake is situated at north border market of Brahrndev, Kanchancur. It is the most important natural heritage of Kanchanpur. The lake has covered area of 2 km. It has ever green blue water with many beautiful and attractive species of fish. There is a small temple- near by a lake. It is surrounded by dense forest. It is said that, anyone who can walk all around the lake area is able to please the God and succeed to fulfill his wishes. The Lake has strange atmosphere and climate because if anyone visit the Lake in warm summer he can feel cool weather as winter likewise if he visit the Lake in winter he feel warm as summer. It is very deep :Found 45 ft on which we can see beautiful Lotus and here birds murmuring all the time. The lake is also famous for religious spot. A visitor can feel peace and divinely attraction after having sight of this lake. The lake can play an important role to attract internal and external tourist since it has amazing atmosphere natural beauty and religious creed.

## **Picture 7: Jhilmila Lake**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

### **5.2.2 Bedkot Lake**

Bedkot Lake is another important lake in Kanchanpur district. The lake at Daijji.VDC-5 in Kanchanp is being developed as a spot of religious and tourism importance for tourists and visitors. The lake at an altitude of 1400 meters on lap of Chure hill is a waiting proper reservation because of lack of proper clean up. The four hector area lake is located at the dense forest 8 kms from the east- west highway and 21 kms from the headquarter Mahendranagar. The lake is now developing as an entertainment park; a picnic spots with running boating after it was cleaned up. The lake is also interspersed with hundreds of fruits and flower trees around, entertainment spots and plenty of birds of various species. The lake has ancient inscriptions depicting the Dotell culture. A wall was contracted by raising the surface of the lake in association with the ministry for culture, tourism and civil aviation. There lies the important religious shrine of Baijanath temple beside it. A large number of devotees also visit the temple after taking a dip in the lake in Magh



shukla dashmi day. A fair weather road reaches the lake from Jogbodha of Dadeldhura district.

People believe that taking a bath in the lake Cures all diseases of skin. As per the mythology, the king of Lanka Rawan had received in blessing the lord Shiv himself and was raking the lord inn the form of rock. On complaints of the Gods lord Bishhu disguising himself as a cow herder stopped him and lord Shiv, the rock dropped here. Many lakes including the Jhilmila, Banda. Sundeu, Kalilich, Shova. Puraina, Gadbijia are wing useless because of lace of publicity as well. Because of their language difficulties communication between hotel boys and visitors become more difficult and is to same situation. Progress of tourism becomes more difficult in Kanchanpur district.

### **Picture 8: Bedkot Lake**

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

#### **5.2.3 Rani Lake**

Rani Lake is another important lake in Kaichanpur. it is sorrowed by Suklaphanta wild life reserve. Rani taal is a natural lake that is nestled in the forest. It provides excellent habited for a truly impressive variety of bird life. Many of the reserves wildlife can be observed around the lake

from the mach an. Near the taal is the ancient temple of singphal, devoted to lord Shiva. Luring the Dashain festivals, Hindus come\_ here to worship singphal.

**Picture 9: Rani Taal**

**5.2.4 Chovar Taal**

Chovar Taal is located near the Singh bazaar of Balauri. It is known as the ornament of Kanchanpur district. It has abundance of birds and surrounded by green jungle. Chovar Taal is also important place of domestic tourist.

**Picture 10: Chovar Tal**

## **5.3 Other Important Destinations in Kanchanpur**

### **5.3.1 Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve**

Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve is located in the far western Tarai on the southwest edge of Nepal. The reserve served as a hunting ground and in 1969, it was declared as a Royal hunting. Reserve in 1976. An area of 155 sq km was gazette as Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve to protect Nepal's last remaining herd of swamp deer. It was later extended to its current size of 305 sq km.

The reserve offers of variety of experience with its diver's interior and abundant wildlife forest, Stream a rivers, lakes and several large phantasms, for which is named comprise the habited at the reserve. Sal trees dominate the forests, Khair, Sisso forest is found along the riverside area. The main grass species of the phantasms include imperative cylindrical and heteropogon contorts, which are used for thatching by the local people.

The under distributed habitant of the reserve has allowed its ecosystem to flourish. The protection of the swamp deer and other endangered species has been success. The herd currently stands at about 2000 individuals. This is slightly larger than the only other large herd in the world at Dudwa natinal Park India. The reserve is home to about 25 to 30 wild elephant and endangered spices, which seem to live a constant trait of destruction. About Koval Bengol tigers, endangered spices, inhabit the reserve preying on the abundant spotted deer. This is of the highest densities of tiger in the range countries.

Suklaphata wildlife reserve is also home to blue bull, barking deer, hog deer, wild boar. Leopard, jackals, languor and rhesus monkey. There is one lone rhinoceros in the reserve. In addition to that four greater one horned rhinoceros were translocated from Chitwan National Park in 2000 AD. The reserve provide habited for about 30 species of birds, including sarus crane, swamp Fran coffin, grass own, warblers, flycatcher, and the

endangered Bengal slorican. The reserve is home to 21 species of fish including the Mahaseer, Rohu and Tenger. The reserve also houses a diverse population of reptiles like the cugger crocodile, Cobra and Python.

**Picture no: 11 Sukaphanta Wildlife Reserve**

Any trip of Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve must start at Majagaun, a pleasant village home to most of the Reserve staff and headquarters. Within the reserve there are number of human made waterholes. These were created to attract animals away from the poaching, prone Mahakali river improve habitat. Much of Suklaphatas Wildlife and bird's life visit these areas. The areas surrounding water hole are great for seeing animal food print. Salgoudi Lake is extremely pretty and has abundance to bird life. There is muchen (view Tower) from which egrets, Herons, Storks, Eagles and many of the animals can be seen including elephants'.

## **Picture 12: Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve**

Rani Taal is also habited of bird life. Singhpur phanta is the former location of small Tharu village and is now flour sings grassland. Tharus are the main indigenous ethnic group of the area. This area is true Elephant country and wildlife sighting are common. The, largest grass inside the reserve is known as Suklaaphata "white grass land". When the grass blooms in winter the seed head is a magnificent white. In winter, Swamp deer herds from here saw great numbers. This Suklaphanta is managed by controlled-burning to help produce suitable habited for the swamp deer. This is very good place to take an elephant ride, as there are several small pounds that draw wild life to them. To the north on a clear day, the Nanda Devi Himal can be seen. In Barkola there is an army post. In the Jangle there has a wide variety of, tree species. The Terrain is rougher with small hills. This area has many elephant sightings, mostly at night and early morning.

The park has three seasons. From October through early April weather is dry. The days are warm and pleasant, and the nights are cool. From April to June the temperatures warm up into the 40 degree centigrade range. The hot sticky days give way to monsoon rains that last until September. The reserve is accessible by road from any part of the country and from -India. A night Bus from Kathmandu takes about 18

hours. To get Kanchanpur the Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve Headquarters is 8 km south to west of Mahendranager. There is no regular public transportation to the headquarters but Riksha, Tempus or sometime jeeps are available. There is one hotel operating within the reserve. It is located on the bank of the Bahuni Nadi. Other hotel can be found in Mahendranauar. The elephant camp is located in Pipariya. Elephant for riding can also be found in Suklaphata. Elephant rides should be arranged in Majagaon. Suklaphanta is most attractive destination to attract domestic and international tourist.

### **5.3.2 Suspension Bridge**

Suspension bridge in Mahakali river is to join one and only island (Dodhara and Chadani) of Nepal near Shuklaphata Wildlife Reserve is one of the main attractions of this district having length of 1496.5 meter. It is the second largest bridge of the Asia. Many local people are facilitating by this bridge since it is over the Mahakali River. Many people come there to observe the attractive and unique construction of the bridge. The great help of Japan constructs it. Though it is very long its width is not enough to drive four wheeler vehicles. Now days it is famous place for picnic spot. It is also important place of domestic tourist.

### **Picture 13: Suspension Bridges**

### **5.3.3 Mahendra Park**

Late king Mahendra established Mahendra park. It is located at the corner of the Mahendranagar market. It has spread over an area of 1.5 bigha. Mahendra Park is only one attractive and beautiful park of Mahendranagar. The specialties of this park are beautiful green plants and peaceful atmosphere. One of the prime attractions for visitors to the park is often to experience the beautiful sight of different kind of flowers, which are planted systematically. The park has open grassland, and many tall trees, sitting under which we can get fresh air, which give us relief even in the summer days. In the center of the park we find the temple of goddess Sarswati. Ever? Year on the occasion of Sarswati Pooja, students from the all colleges and schools come to worship. So it is also known as the religious sport, many local people go to park mainly in the evening time. Owing to its rich environment the park is declared as the central entertaining place for all the local people and tourist as well.

Above mentioned natural, religious, manmade attraction like religious- Temple, beautiful lakes, Wildlife Reserve, Suspension bridge and other natural spots -are very important for development of tourism sector in Kanchanpur district. If these spots cane be advertised and developed for tourist center, certainly Kanchanpur can be as important as other tourist spot in Nepal.

## CHAPTER SIX

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Data were collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data collected were based on the field study of the researcher. Primary data were concerned with the opinion, employment, income from and expenditure pattern, age structure, visiting purpose of tourists etc. Secondary data were collected from department of tourism. Both primary and secondary data are tabulated and analyzed descriptively.

**Table 11: Tourist Arrival by Entry point Mahendranagar**

Year	Number
2000/01	1281
2001/02	1010
2002/03	1319
2003/04	626
2004/05	1066
2005/06	1989
2006/07	1649
2007/08	2115
2008/09	5987
2009/10	9562

*Source: Nepal Tourism Board, 2010*

Table no. 11 shows that large number of tourist enters into Nepal through Gaddachauki Mahendranagar. But they visit Pokhara, Lumbini, Kathmandu, Chitwan due to the lack of tourist related activities in Mahendranagar, if we increase Kanchanpur as a tourist destination with the help of infrastructural development. Communication, and other tourist related activities All tourist can be attracted in this region which will



support to promote industrial sector, economic status of local area and develop the Kanchanpur tourist place.

## 6.1 Flow of Indian tourist in Nepal

**Table 12: Flow of Indian tourist in Nepal**

Year	Number
2000/01	36401
2001/02	59127
2002/03	76707
2003/04	96301
2004/05	78640
2005/06	103085
2006/07	93722
2007/08	96010
2008/09	120255
2009/10	145320

*Source: Nepal Tourism Board, 2010*

Table no 12 shows that large numbers of Indian tourist arrive in Nepal. Because Kanchanpur is very near from Indian boarder. Indian tourists enter in Nepal from different borders of Nepal. Among them, the nearest borders from Delhi are Gaurifanta of Kailali and Gadda Chauki of Kanchanpur. Many Indians believe in Hinduism. They come to Nepal as religious tourists to visit Pashupati Nath, Muktinath, Lumbini and other sacred places of Nepal. Kanchanpur Region itself is popular for religious purpose because many religious sites area located in this region like Baijnath temple, Siddhnath temple, SnreeKrishna Temple, Bis'rlintr Temple, Jhilmila lake, Bedkot Leke etc are most popular for the national and international religious tourists in the Kanchanpur district. This district is also popular for the natural scenery and its 'beauty ornate by the various flora and fauna.

## 6.2 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Kanchanpur district is migrated area for Far Western region. So, domestic tourists are not formally recorded. Likewise Indian tourists' arrival in Kanchanpur district is not recorded separately due the problem of open border between Nepal and India.

During the field survey, researcher concerned with different hotels and offices. The records have shown that there are 48 tourists arrival in Kanchanpur from different countries this year. Table no 13 shows the distribution of tourism by Nationality.

**Table 13: Distribution of Tourist by Nationality**

S.N.	Countries	No.	Percentage
1	Japan	10	20.83
2	USA	18	37.50
3	UK	12	25.00
4	Switzerland	4	8.33
5	Denmark	2	4.16
6	Norway	1	2.08
7	Holland	1	2.08
Total		48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The above table shows that Kanchanpur district attracts tourists from different countries. Available data shows that the highest number of tourists from USA (37.50%) and lowest is from Switzerland and Holland.

## 6.3 Age Difference of Tourists

Tourists are of different ages. Age differences of tourists visiting Kanchanpur are given below in table no 14

**Table 14: Age Difference of Tourists**

Age group	Number	Percentage
Below of 20 years	6	12.5
21 to 40 years	30	62.5
Above 40 years	12	25.00
Total	48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Tourists are of different ages. 12.5 percent were below of 20 years of age while 62.5 percent were within the age of 21 to 40 years. Similarly, 25.00 percent of tourists were over 40 years.

#### **6.4 Occupational Differences of Tourists**

The sample consists of tourism of different occupations. The table no 15 shows the occupational differential of tourist.

**Table 15: Occupational Differences of Tourists**

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Student	4	8.33
Service	10	20.83
Business	20	45.67
Others	14	29.17
Total	48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The above table shows that about 8.33 percent of tourists were student. Similarly 20.83 percent of tourists were engaged in service. 46.67 percent were businessmen and remaining 29.17 percent were

engaged in different occupations including farming, social work, volunteers etc.

### **6.5 Length of Stay**

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 tourists but also it is needed to increase their length of stay. The length of stay varies from tourists to tourists. It depends upon time, money and desire. The duration of stay by tourist visiting Kanchanpur may be seen from table 16.

**Table 16: Length of Stay by Tourist**

Age group	Number	Percentage
Below of 20 years	6	12.5
21 to 40 years	30	62.5
Above 40 years	12	25.00
Total	48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Table no 16 shows that 46.67 percent of tourists stayed one night while 37.50 percent stayed two nights. Similarly, 12.50 percent stayed three nights and remaining 8.33 percent stayed for four nights and above.

### **6.6 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists**

The -distribution of expenditure is shown in table 17.

**Table 17: Expenditure Patterns of Tourists**

Amount	Lodging		Fooding	
	Lodging Expenditure	Percentage	Fooding Expenditure	Percentage
Below10	22	45.83	25	52.08
11-20	12	25.00	10	20.83
21-30	6	12.50	7	14.58
31-40	4	8.33	3	6.25
40 & above	4	8.33	3	6.25
Total	48	100	48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Table no 17 shows 45.83 percent visiting Kanchanpur spend less than US \$10 on lodging. Similarly 52.08 percent spend less than US \$ 10 on fooding.

The price charged for lodging and fooding in Kanchanpur seem to be moderate as viewed by the majority of tourist. It shows that majority of tourists are low spending group as they spend less and seek high quality of service. Some of the tourists felt that the prices are cheap incanting the scope for the high-end tourists' activities.

On an average, tourists spend US\$ 5.5 on purchase of local items and other activities. It indicates that there are not many activities for the tourists and hence not much scope to spend money in Kanchanpur. With proper tourism planning it may be possible to create more activities for more spending by tourism.

## 6.7 Seasonal Distribution of Tourists Arrivals

Seasonal distribution of tourists' arrivals is an important characteristic of tourism in Nepal. Have the four seasons; spring, summer; autumn and winter. It is necessary to assess the season, which has the largest number of tourist arrivals. The seasonal distribution of tourists' arrivals may be seen table 18.

**Table 18: Seasonal Distribution of Tourists Arrivals**

Season	Number	Percentage
Spring	4	8.33
Summer	14	29.17
Autumn	28	58.33
Winter	2	4.17
Total	48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The above table reveals that the largest number of tourist arrivals in Kanchanpur is in autumn followed by spring, summer and winter. 58.33 percent of total tourists were in autumn while 29.17 percent were in summer. Similarly 8.33 percent, 4.17 percent were in both spring and winter seasons. The spring is highly warm and winter is highly cool season in Kanchanpur.

In an attempt to determine the repetition the visit by tourists it is revealed that the majority of tourist visited Kanchanpur for the first time due to the far away from kathmandu.

## 6.8 Distribution by Purpose of visit

The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen from table no 19 and following figure.

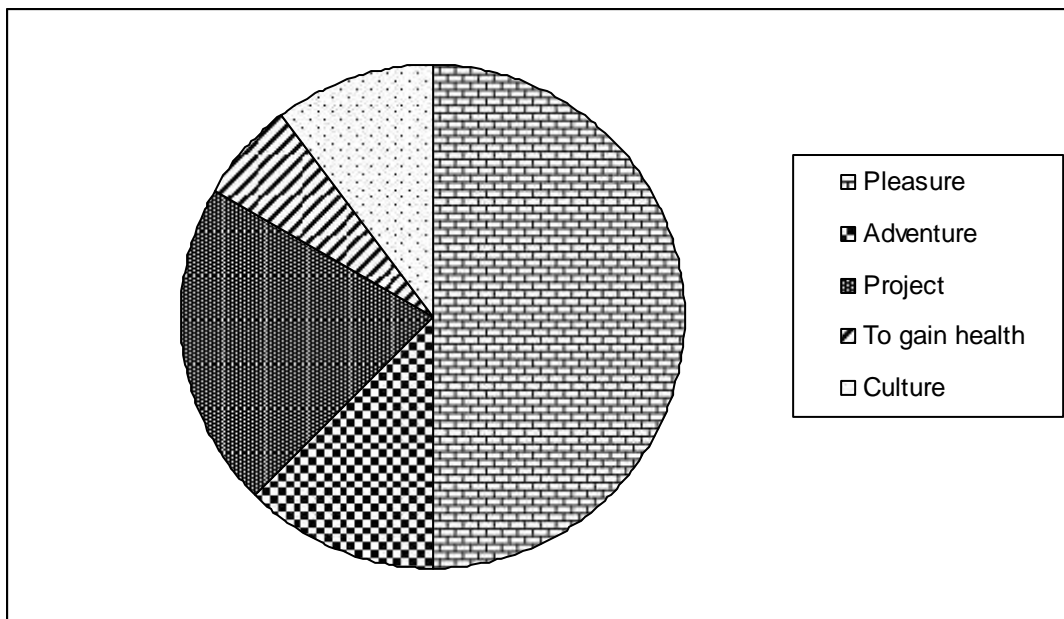
**Table 19: Distribution by Purpose of Visit**

Purpose of visit	Number	Percentage
Pleasure	24	50.00
Adventure	6	12.50
Project	10	20.83
To gain health	3	6.25
Culture	5	10.42
Total	48	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The above table shows that the majority of tourists visit Kanchanpur for the purpose of pleasure followed by other purposes. 50.00 percent of tourists visited for the purpose of pleasure and relaxing, 12.50 percent for both adventure and 20.83 percent for project and 6.25 and 10.42 percent on both to gain health and culture.

**Distribution by Propose of visit**



*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

## 6.9 Public Opinion on the Development of Tourism

Researcher had taken 40 informants during the field survey. Due to the lack of time; climatic-problems-and Limited sources the researcher could not take more than 40 informants.

Public opinion and suggestion towards the tourism development in Kanchanpur district can be shown in following table.

**Table No. 20: Public Opinion on the Development for Tourism**

Public view	Number	Percentage
Reconstruction of religious	7	17.5
Advertisement	10	25
Adequate government policy	16	40
Accommodation	4	10
Regular Aeroplane	3	7.5
Total	40	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Table no 20 shows 40 percent people opined the adequate government policy was necessary for development of tourism in the area. According to them government has ignored to this region in every sector. Similarly, 22.5 percent people favored to advertise the religious importance and natural beauty of the area. 20 percent of total informant suggested the reconstruction of the religious sites in the region, which are the main pillar of the tourist attraction. Other 7.5 percent emphasized on accommodation and 10 percent emphasized on regular airways for the promotion of tourism in Kanchanpuri district.



### **6.10 Significance of Folk Culture to Promote Tourism**

Researcher had asked to respondents: is there significance of folk culture like Deuda dance, Bhuwa etc to promote tourism in this district? The answer was the folk culture like Deuda dance, Bhuwa and other festivals can promote the tourism. 67.5 percent of the total informant viewed that these, types of folk culture only support to increase the domestic tourists whereas 12.5 percent informants had viewed that these types of culture are helpful to promote the tourism from foreigner tourist perspective. But 20 percent of total informants had viewed that there is no place of such types of culture to promote the tourism.

From the data analysis, in Kanchanpur district flow of international tourist is very poor. Because of lack of publicity and development. Kanchanpur is affected by seasonal fluctuation in tourist arrival more over only large number of Indian tourist visit this area. Only the reason is nearest. Indian boarder.

**CHAPTER SEVEN**  
**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS-OF TOURISM IN**  
**KANCHANPUR**

**7.1 Problem of Tourism Development in Kanchanpur**

In spite of attempt of District Development Committee and Municipality, Village Development Committee in Kanchanpur, there are many problems of Tourism Development in Kanchanpur.

One of the main purposes of this research is to identify the problems, which have been main obstruction for the development of tourism in Kanchanpur. It is widely accepted that Kanchanpur with natural beauties got high potential for the development of tourists industry. Kanchanpur has got lot of favorable factors, which are required for the development of tourism in a country as natural beauty, rich cultural heritage, thrilling wildlife etc. There are several serious problems, which are obstruction in the path of development of the sectors.

On the other hand. Kanchanpur excels in tourism but much of its vast potential still awaits exploitation. Much remains to be done for its improvement. Tourism here is a purely seasonal activity, shows and economic weakness because the people are one of employment during the slack season. The whole region. therefore, needs a proper policy and planning for fullest and exploitation of the existing tourism industry.

The facilities and services deteriorate sharply during the peak season, as the amenities available cannot cape up with the huge rush. There are shortage of electricity cut, deterioration of municipal services, congestion in public transport and lack of accommodation all these

lending to a chaotic condition. Not only the visitors are in convinced and put to unnecessary tensions when the local inhabitants get separated.

Demand for more tourist accommodation and provision of services industry associated with tourist activities need more spaced. Mushroom growth of hotels. Shops and restaurants have defaced mach of the positive glories. Uncontrolled urban growths high raise building construction: over looking government regulations dumping of dirt and filth have robbed the scenic beauty. Uncontrolled wide spread falling of trees for the urban expansion have not only defaced the scenic beauty and grandeur but has caused the loss of different types of herbs, cause land slide.

From the different studies and survey of Kanchanpur tourism shows that during the peak seasons. The visitors are greatly inconvenienced by scaring prices. Not only the essential commodities are in short supply but the traders also charge high prices. Even the hotel charges fluctuate according to the demand. The private transport owners demands higher fares and accommodation more passenger that the available capacity. Service conditions in the hotels deteriorate sharply their by affecting valuable customers. The porters and guiders take their opportunity to charge higher rates. Thus the tourists go with a bad impression and sometimes lead to social tensions and occasional crimes and vices. There are so many problems in Kanchanpur they are as follows.

### **7.1.1 Lack of Recreation Facilities**

In Kanchanpur, majority of tourist are coming for recreational purpose. It also includes clubs, dancing theatres, cultural program, Swimming Park, sightseeing etc. Recreational facility and tourism are

directly related to each other. So promotion of tourism depends on development of recreational facility.

### **7.1.2 Lack of Good Quality Hotels**

In Kanchanpur there are only eight/nine standard hotels situated at Mahendranagar, there is lack of tourist hotel in other area of Kanchanpur. till the government has not been taking initiative to great quality hotels. That is the main problem of tourism sector.

### **7.1.3 Lack of Well-Trained Guides**

Well-trained guides are only one, with when tourist makes contact for the information and importance of our cultural and historical places. so a guide should be able to explain and express the importance of our cultural and historical places in an attractive way. If a guide is not well trained and uneducated he may give misinformation about the cultural and historical places in his own way, which will make an impression to a visiting tourist depends upon the way they influence the tourists through proper guiding explanation about out unique social cultural antiquities.

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

Tourism can be developed through travel agencies if they perform their task smoothly. Travel agencies play significant role in generating tourists form tourist originating countries, making reservation for hotel accommodation, organizing travel and tour for a tourist etc. But due to lack of well-organized travel agencies, it could not provide substantial contribution in the development of tourism sector. Besides these problems, one state travel agencies do not have their branches in foreign countries, which are also affecting- development of tourism in our country.

### **7.1.5 Lack of Trained Manpower**

Tourism industry really needs a high number of trained manpower for its development e trained guide, tourism policy who can provide total information of various tourist sports within state. At peak tourist seasons always a lack of proper rained guide and trained manpower in a state, which create a big burden in the development of tourism. Most of the hotel boys of Kanchanpur and local bus inductors are untrained and uneducated as well. Because of their language difficulty, communication between hotel boy and visitors become more difficult.

### **7.1.6 Lack of Advertisement and Publicity**

For the development of tourism advertisement and publicity play important role. Advertisement and publicity are only means to attract tourist from its organizing country. To attract tourist, culture and architecture, natural beauties, religious environment etc. through pamphlet, booklets, short documentaries, films, post cards international magazines and other possible means. So lack of these things domestic as well international tourist is not aware about Kanchanpur.

Except few booklets book, traveling agency no single agency is associated in publish information about Kanchanpur. Tourist who entered from boarder Gaddachoki, only know about Pokhara, Royal Chitwan National park, Lumbini, they don't have information about Suklafata, suspension bridge, and other beautiful, religious place of Kanchanpur. It may be due to the lack of attendance in national and international fair seminar and conferences along with direct contract with private and public tourism related institution. So we have seen that there are a lot of things to accomplish in Kanchanpur. The local community with the help of private and public institutions both from domestic and international fronts shall address this entire problem properly and timely.

### **7.1.7 Lack of Marketing**

A fairly high percentage of tourists have state that adequate marketing information is of available with them then they plan to travel Kanchanpur. This indicates that adequate marketing has not been performed which would certainly affect future growth of tourism in Kanchanpur.

### **7.1.8 Unplanned Development**

Development efforts have largely been concentrated is urban areas, and Kanchanpur has witnessed a high rate of migration from the villages to the towns. Rapid urbanization has for outpaced the supply of infrastructure and civic amenities. With no firm policy for the acquisition and disposal of plots in urban areas, urban development has been largely unplanned. As a result garbage disposal is a remarkable problem in the town. Most of the towns have seen rapid building activity in the last few years, with little attention to aesthetics, building laws, civic amenities or even to local materials and styles. Apart from the environmental hazards that result from over building and congestion. The process is not reversible, and if unchecked could for a stand destroy the tourism potential of the state. District development committee has not done anything for the development of Kanchanpur as tourist area also.

### **7.1.9 Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist Arrival**

Fluctuation of tourist arrival in peak and off-season is one of the crucial problems in kanchanpur. Hotel at this town are highly affected by this problem, because of such function hotel became crowded in the peak.

### **7.1.10 Poor Sanitation**

Sanitary is a remarkable problem in the town. Garbage's, pieces of plastic and bones of animals are found to scattered on the street.

Available toilette in the different village is not properly used. Carelessness of hotels, butchers and local people are creating such sanitary problems.

#### **7.1.11 Transportation and Communication**

Transportation and commutation facility are moderately developed in Kanchanpur. But sufficient supply of transportation and communication can't touch some area of Kanchanpur bus service is available but in some place there is no frequent service available.

#### **7.1.12 Preservation of Major Attraction**

Tourism promotion can be possible only after the preservation of natural beauty. Artistic temple, old and ancient buildings, historic place and living human culture of the region are some religious and cultural attraction of the study area. So government and non-government sector should preserve this thing.

### **7.2 Prospects for Tourism Development in Kanchanpur**

Prospect of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, cultural, religious elements. Kanchanpur has its own scope for tourism development and heading to be another tourist's destination in the state. When a tourist decides to make his destinations to the Kanchanpur, he/she is likely to spend a minimum of 2 nights/3 days. The other fundamental attractions of tourism are natural beauties pleasant weather, wild animals, colorful different communities and their life styles with different language. Kanchanpur has bright prospects for tourism development of which are listed below:

#### **7.2.1 Religious Yatra**

Siddhanath temple in Kanchanpur is important and sacred temple for religious yatra. Every year, many religious people go to Purnagiri,

which lies in our neighboring country India. It is famous believe of the people that, by this religious yatra to Purnagiri they can fulfill their unfulfilled wishes and desires. After visiting Purnagiri it is compulsory for them to visit Siddhath temple, otherwise their wishes remain unfulfilled. It is said that there is interconnection between these two holy temples. So, to make complete religious Yatra it is essential for the prayers to visit both temples. Rautela temple is another spot for religious Yatra.

### **7.2.2 Bird Watching**

Out of 9702 species of bird are found in the world, Nepal boast to have species (8.7% of worlds species). Kanchanpur district harbors a specrum of bird habitats including sal forest in the Suklafata and Chure parvat wetland of Mahakali flood plain, the Sal Sisam forest of Bedhkot and Jhilmila lake mixed forest around Rani lake mixed forest of Bramdev around Para lake are the heard land for large number of sours, crane, swamp, francolin, grass owl warblers, flycatcher and the endangered Bengal florio etc. Suklaphata wildlife reserve is habitat 350 species of bird so bird watching is another prospective.

### **7.2.3 Honey Hunting**

There is no special attraction of honey hunting in the district. however, the spices dorsata (big and aggressive variety of Apies) is found in the old and big trees in the countryside. Tharu and major people possess special art of harvesting honey from the colony of such aggressive insect. there is tradition of harvesting honey in communal basis and sharing among the entire cluster household in Tharu Communities.



#### **7.2.4 Nature Watching/Sight Seeing**

Kanchanpur districts are endowed with natural habitat in Suklaphata wild life reserve, chure hill are main spots for sightseeing Jhilmila lake, dense forest near Betkote lake, Rautela, Para lake in Bramdev, Rani lake, Rana tharu Sanskrtik gram Sankarpur offers fully natural environment and human settlement for natural; lovers for ecotrekking different type of lake and wet land provide a big spectrum of recreation opportunities in the district.

#### **7.2.5 Cultural Attraction**

Cultural basically tradition culture is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists. Kanchanpur is a rich district for cultural attraction. Kanchanpur Mahotsav is an attempt in this direction. This cultural festival showcass the rich cultural heritage and social ethos of the people of Kanchanpur. Mahotsav is even more special when food is served in traditional style one gets a more intimate feel of the food when served in the traditional ambience. In the time of Gaura parva, Dauda nach is very interesting for listener, likewise Tharunach in Maghi, Holi are motivation factor of attract on tourist.

#### **7.2.6 Rafting in Kanchanpur**

Rafting is later extract of adventure spot in Kanchanpur. Mahakali River offers long stretch, which is ideal for safe rafting. Rafting service in Mahakali River will increase number of tourists, it also give them chance to spent more days in Kanchanpur, If they spent more nights, they will also anxious to visit other religious and natural place. This will helps to increase employment for local people.

### 7.2.7 Natural Beauties

Kanchanpur is gate of Suklaphata wildlife reserve is a great natural catchment area with outstanding natural beauty an graceful charm. Suklaphata wildlife reserve is situated in bank of Mahakali River. The green jungle covers it. When you reached there you feel you are covered by green colored umbrella. Likewise to visit Rani lake, Jhilmila lake Bedkot lake one can get natural attraction.

### 7.3 Other Possibility for Tourism in Kanchanpur District

Trekking and mountain climbing are still the most popular sport among visitors. Rafting on white water mountain streams across the typical cross section of Nepal's geography is equally popular. Jungle safari in the Terai is preferred by visitors interested to see Nepal's rare varieties of animals and birds. Tourism activities in Kanchanpur district can be categorized as follow:

**Cultural Tours:** Kanchanpur district has vast diversity of people, rich culture and art as well as distinctive architecture renders it ideal as the most amazing and interesting destination for sightseeing. Deuda dances, Bhuwa, Doteli language, Baidik Marriage system are the main features of culture of this region. Likewise Tharu culture is another unique culture, Thus Kanchanpur district is rich in terms of cultural setting that will support for cultural tour.

**Pilgrimage Tours:** There are many pilgrimage sites in Kanchanpur, such as-Shiva temple. Purnagiri temple, NigIashaini temple and Baijyanath temple. Similarly, this district may be the pilgrimage route for Pilgrims who want to go Ugratara temple in Dadeidhura, Saiieshwari and Kaptad in Doti, Baidhyanath in Achham, Badi Malika in Bajura and Purnagiri temple in Kanchanpur and so on.

**Village Tours:** Village tours allow visitors to experience a stay in a typical Nepali village. This gives visitors an opportunity to observe the rich Nepalese cultural tradition from the closest quarter and intermingle with the locals. Besides, any expenses made at that level directly contribute to the welfare of the local community, hence giving the visitor a sense of satisfaction. It is possible for village tour in Kanchanpur district in different villages.

**Jungle Safari:** Bardiya National Parks and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve offer exciting safari holidays. Jungle activities here include venturing into deep jungle on elephant back or four wheel drive to vies; wild animals in their natural habitat, canoe rides on the Jungle Rivers, nature walks, bird watching and village tour excursions.

## CHAPTER - EIGHT

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 8.1 Summary

The study attempts to access the physical and religious- cultural tourist resources of Kanchanpur district. The data of the research are based on both primary and secondary sources. Mahendarnagar is the district headquarters of Kanchanpur district at a distance of 691 kilometers from Kathmandu. It is situated between 26<sup>0</sup>38' north latitude and 86<sup>0</sup>55' eastern longitude. It has 19 village development committees (VDC) and one municipality. The total area of Kanchanpur district is about 1610 sq km. Most part of the district lies in Tarai belt varying the attitude of 179m to 1957m. Most people are Tharus. Agronomy is the base of economy, where Mahakali, Chaudhar, Dodha, Mohana, Syali River water for cultivation of the land Mahendranagar is the prime commercial hub.

The basic attractions of tourists in Kanchanpur are scenic attraction, pleasant climate, vegetation, flora, fauna and socio- cultural heritage including Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve, Jhilmila Lake, Bedkote Lake Suspension Bridge.

Jhilmila Lake is not only religious place but also the importance of bird habitat. It is the most important natural heritage of Kanchanpur. It has ever green blue water with many beautiful and attractive species of fish. the lake has strange atmosphere and climate because if anyone visit the Lake in warm summer he can feel cool weather as winter likewise if he visit the Lake in winter he feel warm as summer. It is very deep around 45 fit on which we can see beautiful Lotus and here birds murmuring all the time.

Suspension bridge in Mahakali River is to join one and only island (dodhara and Chadani) of Nepal near Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve is one of the main attractions of this district having length of 1496.5 meter.

Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve is located in the far western Tarai on the southwest edge of Nepal. Suklaphata Wildlife Reserve is also home to blue bull, barking deer, hog deer, wild boar, leopard, Jackals langur and rhesus monkey. The reserve offers a variety of experience with its diverse interior and abundant wildlife forest. Stream and rivers, lakes and several large phantas, for which is named comprise the habitat at the reserve. Sal trees dominate the forests, Khair, sisso forest is found along the riverside area. The main grass species of the phantas include imperator cylindrical and heteropogon contortus, which are used for thatching by the local people.

The study area is culturally divided into various caste/ethnic groups each having specific characteristic in terms of traditional ceremonies and belief. Brahmins, Chhetri and Thakuri have dominance over the other so-called Dalits. These caste groups have been playing different roles under the guidance of the Hindu varna system. The inhabitants of this region have been speaking Indo-Aryan language and their cultural features have characteristics like that of the people of Kumaon and Garwal in India. The people of this region perform different folk dances like Deuda, Sarai and Hudkeli. It has unique cultural features, which can attract many domestic and international tourists in special occasions. Tharu is main ethnic group of the study area. They use Tharu language and Maghi is most important festival for them.

During field survey, the researcher could find 48 tourists for this year. Among them 24 of total tourists were of pleasure group while 6/10 was both for adventure and project, similarly, 3 was for culture and

remaining 5 for to gain health. This number of tourists' arrival is not so sufficient in Kanchanpur district. The main reason of the decreasing number of the tourists is terrorist activities in the name of the people's war during that period.

45.83 percent visiting Kanchanpur spend less than US \$ 10 on lodging. Similarly 52.08 percent spend less than US \$ 10 on fooding. The price charged for lodging and fooding in Kanchanpur seem to be moderate as viewed by the majority of tourist. It shows that majority of tourists are low spending group as they spend less and seek high quality of service. Some of the tourists felt that the prices are cheap indicating the scope for the high-end tourists activities.

On an average, tourists spend US \$ 5.5 on purchase of local items and other activities. It indicates that there are not many activities for the tourists and hence not much scope to spend money in Kanchanpur. With proper tourism planning it may be possible to create more activities for more spending by tourism.

In terms of tourism development in Kanchanpur district 40 percent local people of total respondent opined the adequate government policy was necessary for development of tourism in the area. According to them government has ignored to this region in every sector. Similarly, 25 percent people favored to advertise the religious importance and natural beauty of the area. 17.5 percent of total informant suggested the reconstruction of the religious sites in the region, which are the main pillar of the tourist attraction. Other 10 percent emphasized on accommodation and 7.5 percent emphasized on regular airways for the promotion of tourism in Kanchanpur district.

Kanchanpur is a popular destination of tourism. The tourists prefer both natural and cultural heritage resources. The natural scenery, the rich

flora and fauna, peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity, the rich and diverse culture are the tourism industry of Kanchanpur. Almost all the countries of the world have given priority to in the development of tourism by allocating more money in this sector. All the countries including Nepal have accepted tourism industry as major source of earning foreign currencies along with a generator of new employment opportunities. Kanchanpur also opened its door to tourism. From the earlier discussion it is evident that Kanchanpur has high tourism potential. The high hilly peaks, temples, lakes, picturesque landscape, wide diversity of flora and fauna, pleasant climate on the natural heritage, diver's customs and traditions. Hence, Kanchanpur provides a wide spectrum. of tourist interest ranging from sightseeing, hilly peak, adventure, researches, cultural trips and pilgrimage and reveal others. Realizing the fact, district development committee has started to work by planning.

## **8.2 Conclusion**

On the basis of the above analysis the study has made the following conclusion: Kanchanpur a land comprising just 6,480sq.kms in area possesses the power to attract tourists with varied interest nature, an adventure seeking, or keen bird watcher, a trekker etc.

Tourism in Kanchanpur is not recognized as a major source of employment. Because of the lack of advertising and publicity it can't be fully developed.

- In addition to economic significance, it has socio-cultural, educational and political significance as well.
- Few increasing flow of tourist to a state Kanchanpur shows the great prospects of tourist's development.

- In Kanchanpur, tourist flow is totally seasonal.
- Besides economic benefits to the local people by way of earning foreign exchange and employment generation, tourism also makes tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and political understanding.
- The majority of the tourist travels on local buses, jeep, van and car which give economic support to the local people.
- With the expansion and development of tourist destination, the average length of tourist stay increases, with increase in the length of tourist stay will definitely lead the economic growth the nation or the state.
- The study reveals that the north district is the major tourist destination in Kanchanpur. Tourist destination is concentrate in this district as compared to other.
- Staying should be increased and tourism should be concentrate to the rural area

### **8.3 Recommendations**

Development of tourism always depends on lodging and fooding the facilities for non- residents. This study reveals that tourist oriented accommodation facilities in the Kanchanpur district are almost out of the scene. Hence, eco-friendly, socially and culturally supportive, healthy and convenient -accommodation and restaurant facilities and other peripheral infrastructural development may significantly boost tourism in this district. While developing these facilities, necessary care should be given for the use of local resources, architectural design and gender balance employment of the local people.



### **8.3.1 Publicity and Advertisement**

For the development of tourism, advertisement and publicity is very necessary. A well planned well coordinated and systematically integrated publicity campaign is required for effective promotion of tourism. Publicity or Kanchanpur in the outside would with various cultural, tradition, religions, heritage, photos of panoramic scene new tourisms activities and required facilities must be organized time to time in the different pans of the world.

Expansion of All round facilities and service basic tourist facilities are however essential and mist be continuously provided. These include construction and maintenance of roads. Regularity in the supply of electric power and water, sanitary disposal services at all our tourist canters, improvement of travel formalities, adequate supply of telephones, installation of telex system, Internet tourist medical and security services etc.

### **8.3.2 Good Quality Hotels**

As a result of introduction of highly improved technology, now tourists want something more with greater touch of sophistication. In view of these new development hoteliers will have to reorient their plans. They should emphasize more upon introducing new innovations to meet the requirements of modem tourists, such as creation of more varied entertainment and recreational facilities, maintaining libraries and small miniatures of our very ancient and important monuments, temples, new sight seeing attraction, history and culture of particular region could be displayed is the hotels. This will create a sense of desire to pay visit these outskirt places and there is a possibility that they could prolong their stay in the state.

Second category hotels of the town should be well equipped with more facilities. Various types of food have to be made available in these hotels. It would be better to furnish the bedrooms comfortably. Clubs should be developed to conduct cultural programme in hotels and other places. Such programme can be helpful to exchange the local culture between visitors. Moreover, it also helps to preserve the culture wealth like songs and dance.

### **8.3.3 Tourism and Travel Agency**

The basic facilities of travel agency are to create effective demand in the market and in the same way to provide satisfactory services to the tourists. Therefore it is necessary to find out as to what makes a individual to become a traveler or tourist to destination. And recording should be done of those tourists who visited more than once. Most of the travel agency is confined only to the capital. So every tourism center must have travel agency and should able to disseminate proper and accurate information regarding tourist. Also the rampant dissatisfaction among our clients from any particular area, who may have visited our state earlier. Endeavor has to be made to overcome complaints such as unfair dealing by taxi drivers' beggars, unscrupulous dealers of curious, souvenirs etc.

### **8.3.4 Trained Manpower**

Basic tourism training should be given to those employees who are employed in tourism related activity as hotels, restaurants and transportation. Tourism being a service business, a developing destination must take the necessary steps to build a pool of efficiently trained people to fill various jobs. This will be created subsequently. Programmer should be established to train prospective employees so ~that they could require both attitudinal as well as technical skills.

### **8.3.5 Encourage Private Investment**

The government may take the initiative in project development but it will expect private investment support. This can be done by creating a favorable climate for investment and by offering special financial inducements such as tax concessions, credits, special facilities for purchase of land etc. All these investment incentives is some, form or the other encourage private investment is tourism sector.

### **8.3.6 Education**

It is equally important to include tourism along with its other component as subjects of training and study is our education programme. Education programming will help us in creating awareness among the people to value our tourist resources and understand the impact of tourist influx. Further it would also help to make the people realize their basic responsibilities of being in the host country. The subject course should be so designed as it could effectively provide sound knowledge about our main cultural historical and other types of resources.

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