

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SUPA DEURALI TEMPLE TOURISM IN ARGHAKHANCHI

A Thesis

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By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Impact Analysis of Supadeurali Temple Tourism in Arghakhanchi** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitle "Impact Analysis of Supa Deurali Temple Tourism in Arghakhanchi" district Sandhikharka Municipality has been prepared by Rekha Bhusal under my supervision in partial fulfillment of the degree of master of Arts in Rural development I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

The thesis work entitled **IMPACT ANALYSIS OF SUPA DEURALI TEMPLE TOURISM IN ARDGAKHANCHI DISTRICT** has been approved by the department in the prescribed format of the faculty of Humanities and Social Science prepared by Rekha Bhusal in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been evaluated and approved by the evaluation committee.

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ABSTRACT

In a nutshell, after conducting a research on Impact Analysis of Supa Deurali Temple Tourism in Arghakhanchi District, researcher found out that the temple tourism is one of the best approaches of tourism. In the study of Supa Deurali temple, the tourism has impacted in the social as well as economic status of the people of the area. Not only the people of that area, the temple tourism had also impacted in the whole area as well as the area earns revenue and the increase in revenue brings social as well as infrastructural change. In the country like Nepal; where there are many temples, the temple tourism can be a gateway of development. As with the temple tourism, they are also develops thus developing the society and nation as a whole. Idea of Temple tourism; if used in all of the major temples of Nepal, helps in development of people as well as place.

The clan god of previous kings is Supa Deurali Temple. Although social economic of local people is simply good not very promising. So, to identify the objectives of to identify the economic status of people from temple tourism of Supa Deurali area, to evaluate the social status of people from temple tourism of Supa Deurali area and to analyzes the opportunity and challenges of temple tourism in Supa Deurali area. The study has been conducted. From the study related literature, the research gaps are social, economic status and challenges and opportunities of the people of Supa Deurali temple area. So, methodologically to address the research Gap Questionnaire, Observation, KII and FGD had been conducted. The specified contest is analyzed in Descriptive, Qualitative methods.

The study has been analyzed qualitatively in descriptive perspective. Entire objectives of the study have been addressed by dividing them into sub headings into chapter four. The analysis has been based on the collected information.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Tourism

Today, tourism has become an important activity for mankind due to the demand for leisure time and recreation. Tourism, being a wide-ranging activity can be defined as the relationship between leisure travel and recreational activities. Tourism is a multidisciplinary activity; it not only consists of leisure activities it is rather extended to the research, trade, education, medicine, sports, agriculture, forests etc. According to WTO, tourism is one of the most important economic, social, cultural and political phenomena of the 20th century (Nepal, 2002).

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries as well as the major source of foreign exchange earning and employment for many developing countries and nowadays it is increasingly focusing on natural environment. Tourism activity in an area offers the economic development and increase in other related social and environmental activities. Besides the mass tourism the well managed small tourism activities like rural tourism can also be helpful for the poor people in rural communities.

Tourism is one of the largest industries in the world economy today and it is one of the top five exports for 83% of countries and the main source of foreign currency for at least 38% of countries. The WTO predicts that by the year 2010 international tourism will contribute 11.6% to the global gross domestic product (Wood, 2002).

1.1.2 Tourism Trends in Nepal

Nepal is a land of scenery with some of the world's best trails on earth. The scenic beauty of Nepal is complemented by the richness of flora and fauna. Nepal has an unequal ecological and natural environmental variations ranging from the high mountains to lowland Terai, for exploring richness in biological and cultural diversity.

Tourism is a good option for uplifting the economic condition of a developing country like Nepal. Ageless traditions, festivals and shrine like everlasting mountains make

Nepal a living museum, a tourist's paradise (Nepal Traveler, 2005). The natural landscapes of Nepal, majestic mountains, rivers, glacial lakes, forests and wild animals are major resources for its tourism industry (Nepal, 2002). There are very few comparable somewhere else in the world where one finds such a great physical, cultural and biological diversity within such a small area as in Nepal. It is this unique diversity, which has attracted people around the globe to Nepal.

Tourism, in context of Nepal, has been recognized as the second major potential industry in the country. The development of the tourism is playing a key factor in the economic development and environmental conservation of Nepal. In 2003, total foreign currency earning from tourism was 190 million US dollar, which has given contribution of 2.6% of GDP to country (MOCTCA, 2004).

In Nepal the door for tourism was opened since 1953. Tourists come to Nepal for the purpose of trekking, mountaineering and pleasure holidays. Out of the total tourist arrivals 70% of them visit the protected areas. Today, the nature of tourists has changed to visit those areas where the nature is unspoiled.

In Nepal, mountain tourism constitutes between 20-25% of total volume of tourism and provides a significant income source for numerous people living in and around popular mountain destinations such as Everest and Annapurna regions (Nepal, 1999). In recent years the nature of tourism has changed towards nature tourism.

Majority of the tourist visit Nepal with the purpose of holiday pleasure, mountaineering and trekking and visit of pilgrimage etc. Of the total arrivals in 2002, 21.5% visited Nepal for trek and mountaineering (MOTCA, 2003) and in 2003 only 19.4% came for the purpose of trekking. (MOTCA, 2004)

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world where Nepal cannot be apart from this. Mr. Herman Schullard of Austria derived word "tourism" from French word "tourisme" in 19th century. In simple word, tourism is defined as the activities of tourists or travelers away from home more than a night. Likewise, tourism in Nepal is not much long but it started since 1950 formally. The country ascends from the tropical plains of the flat Terai to hilly through the high and middle mountain to high icy peaks in the Himalayan region. The world's highest peak Mt. Everest (8848 m)

lies in Himalayan region of Nepal. Due to geographical, cultural, ethnical, biodiversity and religious diversity, the country is known as the kingdom of diversity. Tourism can be one of the major tools to reduce the poverty if it is handled properly.

Sir Edmond Hillary of Switzerland and Sir Tenjing Norgay Sherpa recognized Nepal by successfully scaling the top of the Everest on May 29, 1953. Tony Hegan played a very vital role by publishing the book called “Hagen Nepal Kingdom of Himalayan” in 1961. So, he can be known as the father of Nepalese tourism. In 1953 private airlines “Himalaya Airways” was established which operated its domestic flights. Nepal Air Commercial Agency was established and operated Kathmandu, Pokhara Simara Bhairahawa and Biratnagar’s flight. All these activities facilitated the growth and promotion of tourism. Tourism is socio-economic phenomenon comprising the activity and experience of tourist and visitors away from their home at least a night. In Nepal, the friendly people of the country are generally very happy to share their innate hospitality as well as their many customs and traditions with the visitors. It has emerged as one of the world’s most fashionable long haul exotic destination during the past years. Nepal is one of the major destinations for trekking. It holds multidimensional attractions of tourism like trekking, rafting, wildlife activities, mountaineering, expeditions, Village tourism, rock climbing, Bungee jump world heritage sites sightseeing, bird watching, biodiversity exploration and many more. Despite its multidimensional potentialities, the visitors were decrease more than fifty percent in between 1999 to 2002 and much more decreased in 2003 to 2005 due to the political situation of Nepal. Nepal had done some important events and campaigns to promote tourism. (Source: Internets)

Compared with general tourism products, religious tourism itself has particularity and multiple values to society (Liang, Wang, & Xu, 2016). Therefore, temple tourism is differing than other tourism, because temple is sacred place. Here people go to worship the god Devi. Temple tourism is a form of tourism where people’s spiritual activity is used as a stronghold for supporting tourism activity. Temple tourism consists of both internal as well as external tourists with major focus to internal tourists. The use of spiritual value present inside people is used in temple tourism that differs from other form in the sense that it helps in promoting a specific place and the population of that specific place rather than some entrepreneurs or business persons as

in other forms of tourism. There are many religious sites in Nepal. So, temple tourism is the different in other tourism because other tourism people travelling for fun, different activities were only conducted only for enjoyment, entertainment and fun purposes. But temple tourism; as people set their mind; temple is a building used for the worship of a god or goddess especially in the Buddhist and Hindu religions. Temple tourism is a holy place so people keep themselves clean and bath before going to temple. Thus, temple tourism is different than other tourism temple.

Temple tourism is a very old practice. In Nepal; however, it is not treated as mainstream touristic activity. So, to study the famous, Supadeurali area from a touristic perspective and its consequences; this research work is going to be conducted. General information on Google says and according to the local people, that, this Supadeurali temple of Arghakhanchi district is familiar with historical, religious and cultural, tourism site. Supadeurali temple is one of the magnificent hill station and pilgrimage site situated at Sandhikharka municipality of Arghakhanchi district. It lies 81km north from Rupendehi district Butwal. Supa Deurali Temple is connected with a myth story of a Lahure "the soldier in Indian army". It is believed that when he was going to India he worshipped in the temple and vowed to the deity that if he returns safely, he will offer a golden chain to the temple. He was successful in his mission but while returning back home he ignored and passed the way secretly.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to the finding of (Adhikari 2017), the government or the concerned authorities should formulate the plan to increase the duration of stay so that local people and entrepreneurs of rural areas can be benefitted. If the Supadeurali area is developed under temple tourism mechanism, local people and entrepreneurs of the area can be benefitted. Lack of top-class hotels and guest houses may be the problems. Similarly, the need of local people participation in decision making process on all levels and identification of proper places for religious and cultural functions are essential (Bhandari, 2010).

Supadeurali temple is waiting for authentic and true tourist mapping and potential tourism development. This area is regarded as one of the most important places of pilgrimages for the followers of Hinduism. Hundreds of devotees from within the

country come to pay homage to Supadeurali every day. The people around Supadeurali temple's investment on education from their income and to find impact of temple tourism in education and other sector (Bhandari, 2010). That is why it is necessary to conduct a research on the temple area.

1.3 Objective of the Study

- To examine social and demographic characteristics of the respondents living in the study areas.
- To identify livelihood impact of temple tourism around study site.
- To analyze the opportunity and challenges of temple tourism in Supadeurali area.

1.4 Rational of the Study

Tourism is a major socio-economic force. For sustainable village tourism development, demand for tourism product must be met in a sustainable way. If supply exceeds demands, the resource use in tourism cannot be rewarded. The resource invested in the sector can only be rewarded when demands for the product are consistent and can be insured in the future too. There can be plethora of research works conducted related to village tourism at macro level. However, still there is scarcity of micro level study of rural tourism. My research based on micro level of problems and issues related to village tourism at Supadeurali Temple, will be an attempt to fill this gap. Similarly, the research would be a valuable document for others who will conduct research on village tourism in the days to come. There is no denying the fact that the findings of research will facilitate both local and central level policy makers to organize programmer in a sustainable manner. Hence, this research document will also be an important input for the stakeholders as well.

1.5 Limitation and Delimitation of the Study

This study is limited to Supadeurali Temple area of Arghakhanchi district. Due to limited time, budget and geographical status of Nepal the findings of this research cannot be applicable to all parts of the country. Information is based on primary and secondary sources of data. Only selective candidates were selected as per the convenience of the researcher. Every research work has its own limitation. No

research work can encompass all aspects of the study area, due to the limited time and resources the study is carried out within the boundaries. The study is based on the field survey. Questionnaire sampling study was done as a representative of the households of the study area, hence the result of finding are based on response of sample household and field observation.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The brief introduction on organization of this dissertation is as follows. The first chapter gives background of the information on dissertation on different topics being related with dissertation title and objectives, along with statement of problem and rationale of study. The chapter also includes the objective of study and limitation of study. The second chapter includes summary of previous studies done about Temple tourism, including findings which were reviewed during the entire dissertation work. Third chapter includes detail on working methodology and study sites. The chapter also provides general introduction of study area and its geographical backgrounds of the study area including sampling point. The chapter also provides information about the methodology of study, study design and method of data collection, descriptive statistics of Temple tourism sites.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Thematic Review

2.1.1 Evolution of Temple Tourism

Tourism means people travelling for fun. It includes activities such as sightseeing and coping. The word tourism is derived from the verb *tour* meaning to “travel”. In ancient Greece, for example people would travel to attend the Olympic Games or to worship the gods in particularly important temples. In Christian times, the oracle at Delphi played an especially important role in ancient Greece. The pan Hellenic religious feasts held at Olympia every four years and Delphi led to the two sites becoming famous outside Greece. The oracle at Delphi, in particular exercised a strong attraction drawing a large number of temples. Latin literature in this turn often mentions the *Otis*, the period of free time that the upper classes devoted to activities other than work. The *Horace Subsivae* of the Romans, for example were given over to leisure activities as well-earned rest after work. During their *atria*, the Romans used to visit cities with particular climatic conditions, such as *compel*. The middle ages are marked by journey and temple to holy place. This is period in which “temple tourism “because popular with its interdependent means of transport, accommodation for temple (Adhikari, 2017).

Temple tourism in Nepal is a big social challenging issue that is urgently needed to address. Temple tourism is different tourism than other contemporary tourism. It focuses only on temple tourism like pilgrims and their facilitations and welcome that can manage better than other tourism. Tourism is socio-economic phenomenon that compromises the activities and experiences of tourists away from their home environment. Tourism is one of fastest growing industries in the world. “Tourism is the totality of the relationship arising from the travel and stay. Of strangers provided the stay does not imply the establishment of residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity”- swiss professor – Humtikekraft. Tourism has been defined by different authors and concerned organizations and yet there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. The Austrian Economist sir Von Schullard (1910) has given the first definition of tourism. “Sum total of operations, mainly of economic nature,

which is directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region.”

2.1.2 Temple Tourism development in Nepal

Tourism in Nepal has been assumed to be developed from the time back of the legend “Manjushree” who made valley appropriate for human habitation by cutting with his sword the Chovar Hill of the Kathmandu Valley and thus allowing the water out of the valley, to be the first tourist who came from either India or China. During the early historical era too, famous visitors have been recorded as having visited Nepal. It has been illustrated in the chronicle that Gautam Buddha visited Nepal during the reign of Jitedasti, the seventh Kirat King, who stayed in the western part, near Swayambhu . (Satyal 1, 1988: 28 and K.C. 1984: 18).

From the point of view of tourism, the Lichchhavi period is considered very significant in Nepalese history. The era of Lichchhavi began in 400 A.D. And the country's art and culture had made enormous strides during that era. During this era, the way art and culture developed in Nepal encouraged Chinese tourists to come to Nepal and write about Nepal.

Along with the reign of the Mallas people from the western countries began coming to Nepal with an aim to spread and publicize Christianity. A wealth of magnificent pagodas, palaces and houses represent the richness of Malla period art and architecture. Against this context, it is discovered that from ancient times overseas visitors have been attracted and visited Nepal. During those days, Chinese, Tibetan and Indian overseas tourists visiting Nepal used to visit Nepal with religious and commercial motives in particular. (Shrestha & Shrestha, 2012)

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Characteristics of Temple Tourism

The WTO identified characteristics of temple tourism which are listed below (Baumgartner, 2002)

- i. It contains educational and interpretation features.

- ii. It is generally, but not exclusively, organized for small groups by specialized and small locally owned business. Foreign operators of varying sizes also organize, operate and /or market cultural, generally for small groups.
- iii. It minimizes negative impacts upon the nature and socio-cultural environment.
- iv. It supports the protection of natural areas by:
 - Generating economic benefits for host communities, organization and authorities managing natural areas with conservation purposes.
 - Providing alternatives employment and income opportunities for local communities and
 - Increasing awareness towards the conservation of natural and cultural assets, both among local and tourists.

As such eco-tourism appears to have much in common with the concept of alternative tourism or appropriate tourism (Lascurain, 1996).

2.2.2 Importance of Temple Tourism

- i. Being one of many forms of tourism, temple tourism has been the source of foreign exchange for the study and therefore is also source of capital and additional resource for the host economy.
- ii. Temple tourism is also the source for diversification of the local economy, particularly in rural areas where agricultural employment may be sporadic or insufficient.
- iii. Temple tourism stimulates profitable domestic industries-hotels, and other lodging and food related facilities such as restaurants. Transportation system and handicraft production are other positive outcomes of eco-tourism.
- iv. It necessarily contributes to natural resources conservation and management.

2.2.3 Temple Tourism and Other Forms of Tourism

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

various forms of tourism, which are closely likened with eco-tourism. Some of them are given below:

i. Alternative Tourism

Alternative tourism can be defined as forms of tourism that set out to be consistent with natural, social and community values and which allow both hosts and guests to enjoy positive and worthwhile interaction and shared experiences. Therefore, eco-tourism can be assumed to be one form of alternative tourism (Zurick, 1992). An emphasis on not only ecological sustainability but also cultural sustainability, which is one of the main feature of alternative tourism.

ii. Sustainable Tourism

According to the WTO "Sustainable tourism development meets the needs of present generation tourists and hosts regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future." It is expected to lead to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs are fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems (WTO, 2002). In one sentence, sustainable tourism means tourism for you and your children or coming generations.

iii. Community Based Tourism

More recently, community based tourism has been recognized as another form of tourism. "Community based tourism occurs when decisions about tourism activity and development are driven by the host community. It usually involves some form of cultural exchange where tourists meet with local community and witness aspects of their lifestyle. Many such remote ethnic communities may be vulnerable to outside influences and decisions about the way tourists are hosted must be owned by the community for successful and sustainable tourism (SNV, 2003). The aims of community based eco-tourism largely depend on the issues, problems and needs of the community.

iv. Responsible Tourism

Responsible tourism refers to the type of tourism where tourism organizations take care of tourist destinations while providing visitor satisfaction. As a result, the resources and attractions both natural and cultural are not spoiled for local people or further visitors. Further, it denotes care for the environment and cultural resources, and opportunity for locals in terms of employment or other kinds of involvement, sufficient information regarding local resources for visitors, and implementation of the policy of corporate social responsibility (Gyawali et al., 2003).

v. Pro-poor Tourism

Pro poor tourism is another form of tourism where the benefits to the poor are greater than the costs that tourism entails to them. This approach emphasizes the need to extend tourism opportunities for people living on less than US \$ 1 per day. This category of people should be involved in tourism for realizing poverty reduction through tourism. By definition, it is obvious that not all community based tourism is pro-poor tourism (Goodwin, 2000). Pro-poor tourism strategies emphasize on unlocking opportunities for the poor within tourism, rather than expanding the overall size of the tourism business (WTO, 2002).

vi. Village Tourism

Village tourism denotes tourists visiting villages and staying in or near the villages. Successful cases have shown that the village should have special features to attract visitors. This is also associated with tourist behavior is that they stay in a village and explore the surroundings (McIntyre, 1993). The special feature of this kind of tourism is that the visitors become part of the village for the period of their stay. Such visitors normally do not expect the kind of accommodation and food that they are accustomed to. In other words, they rely on locally available accommodation and food. This form of tourism has practiced in Sirubari, Ghandruk, Ghale Gaun and other parts of Nepal have also high potentiality of village/ rural tourism.

vii. Cultural and Religious Tourism

Cultural tourism was conceptualized by UNESCO during the 1970s. Cultural tourism is regarded as a 'force for cultural preservation'. It is also defined as 'the absorption by tourists of features resembling to vanishing lifestyles of past societies observed through such phenomena as house styles, crafts, farming equipment, dress, utensils and other instruments and equipment that reflects the lifestyle of any particular community during a particular time'. Further, Zins identified handicrafts, language, traditions, art and music, paintings and sculpture, history, work and technology, architecture, religion, educational system, dress and leisure activities as elements of cultural tourism (Kunwar, 1997).

Religious tourism is an organ of cultural tourism, which is oldest than other forms of tourism. Tourists visit and worship many religious places and god in religious tourism such as Hindus visit Pashupatinath, Kashi, Badrinath etc. Muslims visit Makka, Madina, Buddhists visit Lumbini, Baudha, Kailash and Christians visit Jerusalem, Vatican etc.

2.3 Relationship between Socio-Economic Condition and Tourism

Increase in the tourist related activities have many advantages such as improvement of facilities to the visitors. However, the local residents are also almost equally benefited due to improved infrastructures and general living conditions. (Shrestha, 2002)

Ecotourism activity in an area is supposed to be supportive tool for lifting the living status of the local residents. The lack in management policy of the authorities deprives the locals from enjoying such benefits. Bookbinder et al, (1998) carried out a study in villages near Royal Chitwan National Park to study the economic impact of ecotourism on local people. The study reveals that the economic impact of ecotourism on local people is minimal i.e. about 6% of the total population were directly or indirectly earning from ecotourism.

2.4 Relationship between Culture and Tourism

Gurung, (1995) elaborates that many local traditions and habits come under the influence of western tourists as such generations-old traditions and cultures have been impacted in many areas.

Western visitors consider that tourism development has enhanced the material quality of life of the local communities, but also has resulted in loss of traditional value and social disruption (Robinson, 1992). Dixit, (1989) elaborates that tourism activity causes the erosion of traditional values and culture and Sherpa et al. (1989) indicated that the physiological impact of tourism on local cultures has created a situation in which feeling of cultural pride and self-respect is giving way to sense of insecurity and inferiority.

Changes in people's behavior dress and lifestyle, family and social structure values and expectations, the decline in local support for local traditions and institutions, people's preference for tourist related jobs over education, pollution of sacred place and changes in traditional architecture are generally cited as instances negative impact of tourism on culture (Banskota and Sharma 1998).

Sometimes, carefully planned ecotourism practice has the potential to contribute to cultural preservation. There are several good examples where it has contributed to conservation of unique cultures, for instance the Sherpa culture in high Himalayan region and the Gurung cultures in middle and high hills (Weaver, 2001).

Tourist activities have influenced on dress patterns, food habits, family structure, religion, community language and daily pattern of life. (Puntenney, 1990)

2.5 Policy Review

2.5.1 The current priorities of Nepalese tourism are shaped by:

- Tourism Policy 2065
- Nepal Tourism Year 2011
- Tourism Vision 2020

And the priorities are:

- Developing tourism infrastructure
- Increasing tourism activities
- Creating employment in the rural areas and
- Sharing the benefits of tourism in the grassroots level (Bhandari, 2011)

2.5.2 Tourism Policy 2065

- Leading role of Private Sector in Tourism
- More focus on partnership approach: Public Private-People
- Emphasis on Rural Tourism, Community based Tourism and Home-stays
- Formation of Tourism Coordination Committee, Crisis Management Committee
- Activation of Tourism Council (Apex body chaired by the PM)

2.5.3 Tourism Vision 2020 –Strategies

- Improving Livelihoods and Spreading Benefits at the grassroot levels
- Economic Mainstreaming
- Expanded Product Offering
- Destination Marketing
- Aviation
- Attract New Investment (Bhandari, 2011)

2.5.4 National Tourism Strategy Plan for Nepal

With the support of SNV Nepal, the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) commissioned the World Tourism Organization to draw up a 10-year National Tourism Strategy Guidance Plan and a 5-year Action Plan to kick-start the process. (UNWTO, 2014)

The overall goal of Nepal's 10-year National Tourism Strategy Plan is to provide a guidance mechanism for government and stakeholders to support Nepal's economic development vision through technical and financial assistance to develop the tourism

industry as a key catalyst for rapid economic growth and job creation. (UNWTO, 2014)

The vision for tourism expressed in the Government's Vision 2020 and adopted for the National Strategy Plan for Nepal is:

“Tourism is valued as the major contributor to a sustainable Nepal economy, having developed as a safe, exciting and unique destination through conservation and promotion, leading to equitable distribution of tourism benefits and greater harmony in society.” (UNWTO, 2014)

The proposed development strategy is to be implemented in two stages. Phase 1 will be from 2014 to 2018. During the first phase of the strategy the emphasis will be on diversification and improvement.

Phase 2 will be from 2019 to 2023. During the second phase of the strategy the emphasis will be on consolidating the new products and the new locations developed during phase one, opening new areas, expanding the product range and targeting new high yield markets. The focus therefore will be on consolidation and expansion. The strive to deliver quality will continue to be the focus of the strategy as well as quality control to maintain the quality improvements that have been achieved. (UNWTO, 2014)

Tourism Development Program in Different Plan Periods

Plan	Functions
First Plan 1956-1961	Got membership of World Tourism Organization. National Tourism Board established in 1957. RNAC established in 1959.
Second Plan 1962-1965	Developed Tourism Act 1964. Tourism statistics initiated for planning purpose. Providing training for tourist guides.
Third Plan 1965-1970	Preparation of master plan for Lumbini Development. International standards hotels established in Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Biratnagar.

Fourth Plan 1970-1975	Focus on international tourism for economic benefits. Prepared Tourism Master Plan (TMP) in 1972.
Fifth Plan 1975-1980)	Achieving balanced development by establishing regional level tourist carters (camps).
Sixth Plan 1980-1985	Increase foreign exchange earnings. Increase the number of tourists and length of staying.
Seventh Plan 1985-1990	Increase earnings by attracting quality tourists. Increase length of staying by extending tourism activities.
Eighth Plan 1992-1997	Increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry. Improve the quality of tourism services.
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Promote Regional Tourism in SAARC. Launched “Visit Nepal Year 1998”.
Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Sustainable development of tourism sector and promotion of tourism markets. Conservation of historical, cultural, religious, and archaeological heritage for economic benefits.
Three Years Interim Plan 2008-2010	Equal focus on national and international guests. Tourism Vision 2020. Develop New Tourism Policy, 2008.
Interim Plan 2010/11-2012/13	Prepared Homestay Guideline, 2011 Launched “Visit Nepal Year 2011”
Thirteenth Plan 2013/14-2015/16	Establish Nepal as a major tourist destination of the world. Expand domestic tourist destinations for diversification.
Fourteenth Plan 2016/17-18/19	Vision: Tourism for economic prosperity. Strategies: Develop new village tourism destinations. Prepared National Tourism Strategic Plan (NTSP).
Fifteenth Plan 2019/21	Giving more emphasis to the successful implementation of NTSP

(NTB, 2005)

2.6 Conceptual Framework of the Study

On the basis of thematic, theoretical and empirical review, the researcher planned for making this research study more constructive and straight forward from the viewpoints of raising research objectives and tracking whole research process in right methodological track. The conceptual framework presented below thus unpacked whole research process more specifically. In fact, this conceptual framework presents the complete picture of research and concrete roadmap for the researcher.

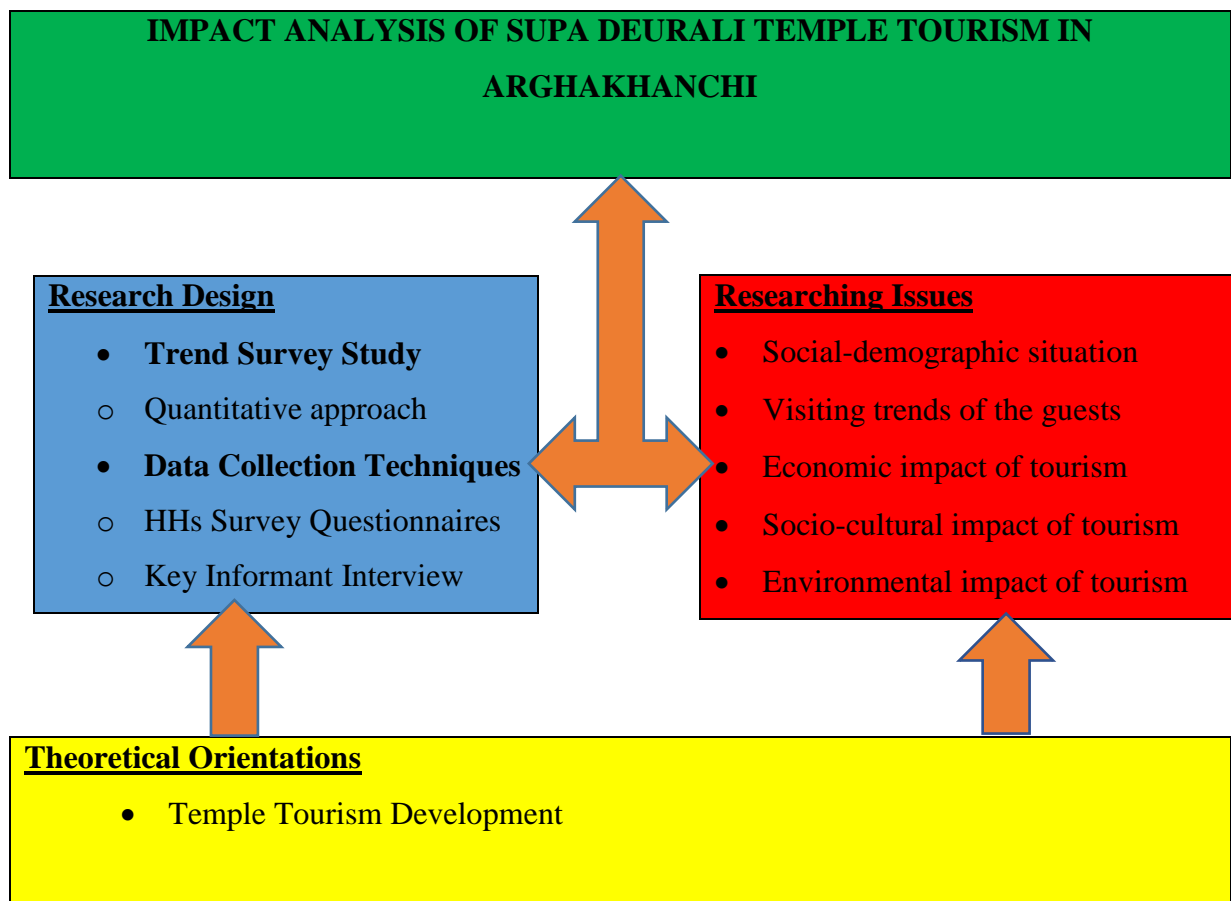


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study designed under quantitative research approach for analyzing impact of cultural tourism. Hence, under quantitative approach, the researcher again chose survey as a research strategy. More specifically, the study applied sample survey method to collection the data from a large group of population to reduce the cost implication to go for the census. The information collected from the samples has been used to make inferences about the population as a whole. Survey research design describes the nature and features of existing conditions, identify standards against which existing conditions can be compared and determining the relationships that exist between specific events (Cohen, Menon & Morission, 2007). The essence of survey method is 'questioning individuals on a topic/s and then describing the responses'. Of the various forms of survey, the researcher will apply specialized survey that covers remittance and sustainable livelihood as major subjects in the field of study (UN, 2007).

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study will be based on primary as well as secondary information. The primary information will be collect through field survey using different data collection methods such as observation, questionnaire survey and interview. Similarly, the secondary data will be collect from tourism related organizations, libraries; publication literature published and unpublished papers and articles.

3.3 Field of the Study

Supa Deurali Temple is located in the Arghakhanchi District, in the western part of Nepal, the Supa Deurali is a mountain Temple at an elevation of 1.509m (4950ft) above the sea level. The road to the temple is called Gorusinge-Sandhikharka road.

3.4 Sampling and Population

In the surrounding of Supadeurali temple there is 60 sample population in which 44 household is selected by scientific method using following formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where,

n= Number of sample size

N= Number of sample population

e= marginal error

(There is 95% confidence level in which 5% is the error is assumed)

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

3.5.1 Households Survey

The name list of the household held will obtained from local government office and house to house survey will be conducted. The questionnaire forms were filled up by the researcher interviewing with household heads. In the absence of household head, another senior person present at the home will take as the respondent.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

To explore Temple tourism related problems and prospects in the study area, interview method will be conducted by researcher. General problem, advantage and disadvantages regarding Temple tourism will ask with the respondents (local intellectuals, elective representatives, entrepreneur, tourist, and staffs of Temple) in the study area. Data will collect through formal and informal interview using structured and open end questions.

Table 1: Participants details for KII

Name	Designation	Address	Age (Year)
K.P. Bhusal	Mayor	Sandhikharka-01	56
Y.R. Ghimire	Temple Committee member	Sandhikharka	51
H.K. Acharya	Pujari	Sitganga	55
C.L. Khanal	Pujari	Sandhikharka	61
P.P. Bhandari	Security management	Butwal	40

(Field Study, 2020)

3.6 Data Analysis

All the data will be analyzed systematically with the help of SPSS (version 20) program. All the quantitative results will be analyzed by using by using descriptive and inferential statistical tools. Similarly, researcher will also apply description, analysis, and interpretation methods. Description of data information will help to understand the meaning of the data. Analysis of data information will help to identify underlying meanings of my data to make a systematic description. Interpretation of data information will help to understand processes and meanings in the theoretical context (Yin, 2003).

3.7 Expected Outcomes

- Social and demographic characteristics of the respondents living in the study areas will be identified.
- Livelihood impact of temple tourism around study site will be explored.
- The opportunity and challenges of temple tourism in Supadeurali area will be determined.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 General Information

Supa Deurali Temple is located in Sandhikharka Municipality of Arghakhanchi District. It is one of the magnificent hill station and pilgrimage site and familiar with historical, religious and cultural tourism site. The road to the temple is called Gorusinge-Sandhikharka road. The Supa Deurali is a mountain temple at an elevation of 1.509 (4950ft) above the sea level. The road has asphalt and gravel surface and links Gorusinge at an elevation of 128m above the sea level, and Sandhikharka at 965m.

Table 2: Address of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sandikharka	22	50.0	50.0	50.0
Sitganga	12	27.3	27.3	77.3
Bhumikasthan	4	9.1	9.1	86.4
Valid Badhanga	2	4.5	4.5	90.9
Tilottma	2	4.5	4.5	95.5
others	2	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about address of the respondents. There was total 44 respondents among which 50% respondents were lived in Sandhikharka Municipality, 27% respondents were lived in Sitganga Municipality, 9% respondents were lived in Bhumikasthan Rural municipality similarly 4 percent respondents are from Badganga and 4 percent respondents belongs from Tilottma Municipality Rupendehi and 4 percent respondents were from others places.

Table 3: Caste of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Brahman	18	40.9	40.9	40.9
Magar	7	15.9	15.9	56.8
Chhettrei	11	25.0	25.0	81.8
Valid guring	4	9.1	9.1	90.9
Newar	3	6.8	6.8	97.7
Other	1	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about cast of the respondents. There was total 44 respondents in which 40 percent of respondents belongs to Brahmins Community, 16 percent respondents belongs to magar community , 25 percent respondents belongs to chhetri community, 9 percent respondents belongs to guring community. Likewise 6.8 percent respondents belongs to newar community and 2.3 respondents belongs to other community.

Table 4: Sex Group of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	22	50.0	50.0	50.0
Valid Female	22	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the Sex Group of respondents. There were total 44 respondents where 50 percent respondents were Male and 50 percent respondents were Female.

Table 5: Religion of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hindu	36	81.8	81.8	81.8
Christianity	3	6.8	6.8	88.6
Valid Buddhist	4	9.1	9.1	97.7
Others	1	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey 2019)

The above table gives the information about the religion of the respondents. Among the total 44 respondents where 81 percent respondents follow the Hindu Religion, 6.8 percent respondents follow Christianity, 9.1 respondents believed in Buddhist religion and 2.3 percent respondents follow Others religion.

Table 6: Marital Status of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	35	79.5	79.5	79.5
Unmarried	5	11.4	11.4	90.9
Valid Divorced	2	4.5	4.5	95.5
Widowed	2	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the marital Status of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents in which 79.5 percent respondents are married, 11.4 percent respondents are unmarried likewise 4.5 percent respondents are divorced and 4.5 percent respondents are Widowed.

Table 7: Family Occupation of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agriculture	8	18.2	18.2	18.2
Business	35	79.5	79.5	97.7
Foreign employment	1	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the family occupation of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents in which 18.2 percent respondents are involved in agriculture, 79.5 percent respondents are engaged in business and 2.3 percent people gone to foreign employment.

Table 8: Land Holding of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
landless	10	22.7	22.7	22.7
below 7 ropani	24	54.5	54.5	77.3
8-15 ropani	7	15.9	15.9	93.2
above 16 ropani	3	6.8	6.8	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the Land Holding of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents in which 22.7 percent respondents were landless, 54.5 percent respondents have below 7 Ropani likewise 15.9 percent respondents have 8-15 ropani and 6.8 percent respondents have above 16 Ropani land.

Table 9: Highest Educational Grade of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Illiterate	5	11.4	11.4	11.4
Literate	10	22.7	22.7	34.1
under slc	12	27.3	27.3	61.4
Intermediate	16	36.4	36.4	97.7
Graduate	1	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the highest educational grade of the respondents. Here were total 44 respondents in which 11.4 percent respondents were illiterate, 22.7 percent respondents were literate, likewise 27.3 percent respondents were under SLC, 36.4 percent respondents were intermediate and 2.3 percent respondents were Graduated.

Table 10: Total Children of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid <5 years	5	11.4	13.5	13.5
5-9 years	9	20.5	24.3	37.8
10-18 years	16	36.4	43.2	81.1
>18 years	7	15.9	18.9	100.0
Total	37	84.1	100.0	
Missing System	7	15.9		
Total	44	100.0		

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the Children of Respondents. The above table represents number of children living together with his/her parents in study area. In study area among 44 respondents in which 11.4 respondents has below 5 year, 20.5

respondents has 5-9 year, 36.4 respondents has 10-18 year, and 15.9 respondents has above 18 year of their children.

Table 11: School Going Children of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
In community school	8	18.2	18.2	18.2
Valid In Boarding School	18	40.9	40.9	59.1
Not Studying	18	40.9	40.9	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

The above table gives the information about the School going Children of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents among them 18.2 percent children were going to Community School, 40.9 percent children were going to Boarding/ Private school and 40.9 percent Children were not studying.

Table 12: Collage going Children of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Community collage	3	6.8	7.0	7.0
Valid Private Collage	7	15.9	16.3	23.3
Not Studying	33	75.0	76.7	100.0
Total	43	97.7	100.0	
Missing System	1	2.3		
Total	44	100.0		

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the Collage going Children of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents among them 6.8 percent children were going to Community Collage, 15.9 percent children were going to Private Collage and 75 percent Children were not studying and 2.3 percent are in missing system.

Table 13: Bank Account of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	26	59.1	59.1	59.1
No	13	29.5	29.5	88.6
On Plan	5	11.4	11.4	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the bank account of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents among them 59.1 percent respondents have a bank account, 29.5 percent respondents were have not a bank account and 11.4 percent respondents were planning to open a bank account.

Table 14: Money Investment at the beginning of Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid <1 lakhs	14	31.8	31.8	31.8
1 -5 lakhs	23	52.3	52.3	84.1
6-10 lakhs	5	11.4	11.4	95.5
>11 lakhs	2	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the money investment at the beginning to start a business. There were total 44 respondents among them 31.8 percent respondents were invest less than 1 lakhs, 52.3 percent respondents were invest 1-5 lakhs likewise 11.4 percent respondents were invest 6-10 lakhs and 4.5 percent respondents were invest more than 11 lakhs.

Table 15: Tourism is creating earning opportunities to the local people

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	42	95.5	95.5	95.5
Valid Agree	2	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the view of respondents. Is tourism creating earning opportunities to the local people and total 44 respondents there were 95.5 percent respondents were strongly agree in this point and 4.5 percent respondents were agree.

Table 16: Involve in Tourism Related Profession

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2040-2050	2	4.5	4.5	4.5
2051-2060	6	13.6	13.6	18.2
Valid 2061-2070	23	52.3	52.3	70.5
2071-2076	13	29.5	29.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

This above table gives the information about the Respondents involve in tourism related profession. There were total 44 respondents in the field area among them 4.5 percent respondents were involve in 2040-2050 Bs, 13.6 percent respondents were involve in 2051-2060 BS. Similarly 52.3 percent respondents were involve in 2061-2070 and 29.5 percent respondents were invlve in 2071-2076.

Table 17: Supplying local or Indigenous Products to the Guest

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
yes	19	43.2	43.2	43.2
Valid No	25	56.8	56.8	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the Supplying local or Indigenous Products to the guest. There were total 44 respondents and there 43.2 percent respondents said yes they supplying local or indigenous products to the guest and 56.8 percent respondents said No, they are not.

Table 18: Money Investment at the Beginning

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<1 lakhs	14	31.8	31.8	31.8
1 -5 lakhs	23	52.3	52.3	84.1
TValid 6-10 lakhs	5	11.4	11.4	95.5
>11 lakhs	2	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the money investment at the beginning. There were total 44 respondents in the study area among them 31.8 percent respondents investment below 1 lakhs, 52.3 percent respondents investment 1-5 lakhs in the beginning similarly 11.4 recent respondents were investment 6-10 lakhs and 4.5 percent respondents were investment above 11 lakhs.

Table 19: Planning to Change Profession or Job of respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	4	9.1	9.1	9.1
No	37	84.1	84.1	93.2
On plan	3	6.8	6.8	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the planning to change profession or job of the respondents. There were total 44 respondents among them 9.1 percent respondents said yes and they wants to change their job or profession likewise 84.1 percent respondents said no and 6.8 percent respondents were said On plan means they were making a plan to change their profession or Job.

Table 20: Motivating their Children to start their career in that Profession

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	13	29.5	29.5	29.5
No	31	70.5	70.5	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about that they are motivating their children to start their career in that profession. There were total 44 respondents in that study area among them 29.5 percent respondents said that yes that means they were motivate their children to start their career in that profession and 70.5 percent respondents were said that No that means they are not motivating their children to start their career in that profession.

Table 21: Business Sufficient for Livelihood

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	39	88.6	88.6	88.6
No	5	11.4	11.4	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2)

This above table gives the information about the Is this business is sufficient for livelihood or not. There were total 44 respondents among them 88.6 percent respondents were said yes and they are satisfied and 11.4 respondents were said no they were planning to change their business.

Table 22: Respondents provide Facilities for the Tourist

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lodging/Fooding	17	38.6	38.6	38.6
worship materials	19	43.2	43.2	81.8
Valid Photos	5	11.4	11.4	93.2
Others	3	6.8	6.8	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the respondents provides facilities to the tourist at the study Area. There are total 44 respondents at that area and 38.6 percent respondents were provided Lodging/Fooding to the tourist, 43.2 percent respondents were provide the worship materials. Similarly 11.4 percent respondents provide photos to the tourist and 6.8 percent respondents were provide other facilities to the people who came there.

Table 23: Major Problem of the Study Area

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Accommodation Problems	6	13.6	13.6	13.6
Advertisement	10	22.7	22.7	36.4
Valid Attraction	8	18.2	18.2	54.5
Parking Space	14	31.8	31.8	86.4
Others	6	13.6	13.6	100.0
Total	44	100.0	100.0	

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the major problem of the study area. These major problem faces the local people and tourist who visit the Supadeurali temple. At that place there are many problems among total 44 respondents 13.6 percent respondents says that accommodation is the major problem for the tourist, 22.7 percent respondents said that advertisement is the problem similarly 18.2 percent respondents said that attraction is the major problem and 31.8 percent respondents said that not available parking space and 13.6 percent respondents said that here are many many other problem also.

Table 24: Annual Expenditure for particular tourism services

Categories	NRs.	Percent (%)
Buying Local product	64,5000	31
Buying non-local product	11,20,000	54
Salary to the staff	1,20,000	6
Tax payment	1,80,000	9
Total	2,065,000	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the annual expenditure for particular tourism services. At that study area respondents involve in different activity to earn

money the total expenditure of respondents is 2065000 and their expenditure in different tourism services. 31 percent expenditure to buying local products, 54 percent expenditure to buying non local products likewise 6 percent expenditure in salary to the staff and 9 percent expenditure in tax payment.

Table 25: Annual family earning from selling local product and other non-local product

Categories	NRs.	Percent (%)
Selling local product	1565000	29
Selling non local product	3760000	71
Total	9466000	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the annual family earning from selling local products and other non-local products. Among the total 44 respondents the people were selling 29 percent local products and 71 percent respondents were selling non-local products.

Table 26: Annual Family Expenditure of Respondents

Categories	NRs.	Percent (%)
Food	1944000	32
Clothes	911000	15
Medicine	707000	11
Child Education	1338500	22
Worship & Travelling	608200	10
Electronic Accessories	466000	8
Cosmetic & Jewelry	175000	3
Total	6149700	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

This above table gives the information about the annual family expenditure of respondents in different purposes. There were total 44 respondents in the study area and in average there respondents 32 percent income were expend in food, 15 percent

income were expend in clothes, 11 percent income were expend in medicine likewise 12 percent in child education, 10 percent were worship and travelling, 8 were electronic accessories and 3 percent income were expend in cosmetic and jewellerys.

Table 27: Brought Any Fixed Assets (Like Land, House, Cattle)

Categories	Respondent Num.	If yes	Num.	If On Plan	No
Yes	18	Land	10	Land	2
No	22	House	4	House	1
On Plan	4	Cattle	4	Cattle	1

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the respondents brought any fixed assets like (land, house, Cattle) who live in the study area. There were total 44 respondents where 18 respondents brings the assets among them 10 respondents brought land, 4 respondents brought house and 4 brought cattle. And 22 respondents have not brought any kind of assets and 4 respondents are on plan to brought assets.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

The Supa Deurali is relatively close to Arghakhanchi district Sandhikharka municipality. Supa Deurali temple is also one of the visiting area of Nepal. It is one of the religious pilgrimage site of our country. The followings point determined the result of this research and findings.

- Among the 44 respondents there was the majority of respondents who are from the local area i.e. Sandhikharka municipality and less people i.e. 2% respondents who came from other district for business.
- There was total 44 respondents in the study area. The maximum 40.9 percent respondents belongs to Brahmins community and the minimum 6.8 percent respondents belongs to Newar community.
- There were total 44 respondents where 50 percent respondents were Male and 50 percent respondents were Female.
- Among 44 respondents there was maximum 81.8 percent respondents believed in Hinduism and minimum 2.3 percent respondents believed in other religion.
- Among the total 44 respondents there were different marital status of respondents who are in the study area. The maximum respondents are married 79.5 percent and some respondents are unmarried also but 4.5 percent respondents were widowed.
- Living in the study area respondents doing different activities. 79.5 percent respondents were involve in business activity and only 2.3 percent respondents were going for foreign employment.
- There were maximum 36.4 percent respondent's intermediate educational grade and 2.3 percent respondents were graduated.
- Among the total 44 respondents there were 22.7 percent are land less and maximum 54.5 percent respondents have below 7 ropani land and minimum 6.8 respondents have above 16 ropani land.

- There were 36.4 percent respondents have 10-18 years children only 11.4 percent respondents have below 5 years children and here 15.9 percent came in missing system.
- Among the total respondents they have the majority of not studying at School Children i.e. 40.9 percent and only 18.2 percent children going to community school.
- There were 6.8 percent children going to community college and 75 percent children are not studying at collage and others were going private collage.
- Majority of respondents who have bank account 59.1 percent and 11.4 percent respondents were on plan to open a bank account.
- There were total 44 respondents among them maximum 52.3 respondents investment 1-5 lakhs at the beginning of business and minimum 4.5 percent respondents were investment large amount more than 11 lakhs.
- There were maximum 29.5 percent respondents involve in tourism related profession in 2071-2076 and minimum 4.5 percent respondents were involve in 2040-2050.
- The maximum 95.5 percent respondents were strongly agree tourism is creating earning opportunity to the local people and 4.5 percent respondents were agree.
- 43.2 percent respondents supplying local or indigenous products to the guest and 56.8 percent respondents were not supplying.
- There were total 44 respondents in the study area. Among them maximum 84.1 percent respondents were not planning to change profession or job and the minimum 6.8 percent respondents were on plan to change their profession or job.
- Here 70.5 percent respondents were not motivating their children to start their career in that profession and 29.5 percent respondents were motivating their children to start their career in that profession.
- Here 88.6 percent respondents were satisfied and business is sufficient for livelihood and 11.4 percent respondents were not satisfied.
- Among the total 44 respondents there were the majority of providing worship materials i.e. 43.2 and the less respondents only 6.8 percent were provide others facilities to the guest or tourist.

- In that area there were many problems the maximum 31.8 percent respondents said that not available parking space is the major problem and minimum 13.6 percent respondents said that here we are not able to provide the accommodation to the tourist.
- Respondent's maximum buying 54 percent non local products and 6 percent salary to the staff and 9 percent tax payment. This is the annual expenditure for particular tourism services.
- Here respondents selling 29 percent local products and selling 71 percent non local product for annual family earning from selling local and other non-local product.

5.2 Conclusion

Among the 44 respondents there was the majority of respondents who are from the local area i.e. sandhikharka municipality and less people i.e. 2% respondents who came from other district for business. The maximum respondents belongs to Brahmins community and the minimum respondents belongs to Newar community. 50 percent respondents were Male and 50 percent respondents were Female. There was maximum respondents believed in Hinduism and minimum respondents believed in other religion. There were different marital status of respondents who are in the study area. The maximum respondents are married and some respondents are unmarried also but respondents were widowed. Living in the study area respondents doing different activities. The majority of respondents were involve in business activity and only few respondents were going for foreign employment.

There were maximum respondent's intermediate educational grade and respondents were graduated. There were maximum 54.5 percent respondents have below 7 ropani land and minimum respondents have above 16 ropani land.

There were majority of respondents have 10-18 years children and only few respondents had below 5 years children. Among the total respondents they have the majority of respondents were not study at School Children and other less children going to community school. There were 6.8 percent children going to community college and 75 percent children are not studying at collage and others were going private collage. Majority of respondents who have bank account and minimum

respondents were on plan to open a bank account. maximum respondents investment 1-5 lakhs at the beginning of business and minimum 4.5 percent respondents were investment large amount more than 11 lakhs. There were maximum 29.5 percent respondents involve in tourism related profession in 2071-2076 and minimum 4.5 percent respondents were involve in 2040-2050. The maximum 95.5 percent respondents were strongly agree tourism is creating earning opportunity to the local people and 4.5 percent respondents were agree. There was few respondents supplying local or indigenous products to the guest and maximum respondents were not supplying. Maximum respondents were not planning to change profession or job and the minimum 6.8 percent respondents were on plan to change their profession or job. There was majority of respondents were satisfied and business is sufficient for livelihood and minimum respondents were not satisfied. Here respondents selling 29 percent local products and selling 71 percent non local product for annual family earning from selling local and other non-local product.

5.3 Recommendation

People always have a problem in upliftment of their socioeconomic status due to the remoteness and isolation of the area like those of Supa Deurali area. But the Supadeurali area had a definite advantage as it has much potential for tourism that could be taken into consideration to raise the living standard of the people.

Considering sustainability, equity, community involvement and intersectoral cooperation, the development of ecotourism appears to be the most viable approach for raising living standards of the local communities. Some of the recommendations should be carried out over both the short and long terms periods which are listed as below:

- Any tourism plan that is envisioned for the area should be community and broad-based.
- Priority should be given to the institutional and income generating sectors. Institutions should be created to distribute the benefits of tourism to the communities.
- Undertake social marketing of ecotourism in the area, especially in Kathmandu, and Pokhara, and through embassies and consulates abroad.

Informative materials such as brochures and posters should be published and widely distributed.

- Campsite should be established at reasonable distance from each other.
- Encourage the local people to run lodges and hotels for tourist. Credit facilities should be provided with reasonable interest rates.
- Police posts should be set up for the safety and security of tourists as well as the local communities along the trail.
- Communication centers (visitors/ information centre) should be established.
- Passing down the cultural knowledge, information, values and beliefs so that the culture and traditions remains intact with the future generations.
- Formation of a tourist friendly environment and a welcoming attitude and behavior of the local people will surely encourage travelers to visit time and again and build the feeling of secureness, safety and comfort.
- Infrastructural development for example: road maintenance, building and maintaining clean toilets which is easily accessible to all people, proper lighting and wire management, waste management etc. should be prioritized.
- Different roadmaps, sign boards should be placed accordingly to give information to the visitors which makes them convenient to move here and there. Appointing qualified and knowledgeable guides in the areas will be a plus point.
- Community based groups and platforms should be created where the travelers can interact directly with the local people, artisans and craftsmen and learn and get acquainted with the cultural practices, beliefs, lifestyle, cuisines and many more other aspects.
- It is also seen in case of traditional craftsmanship that only a generation does the work and carries on the legacy. Less recognition and running livelihoods have been difficult depending on the sector only. Therefore, the government should play attention on these group of people and provide an opportunity along with subsidies in order to keep the indigenous knowledge, skills and tradition alive.

- Transparency, communication and co-ordination between the people and the government bodies should be developed so as no misunderstanding and ill functioning will be identified.
- Proper planning and policies should be made in consideration of the local stakeholders so as to assure sustainability of the development activities and plans and policies.
- Means of promotion and advertisement should be given special care and the ways of doing it should be culture sensitive rather than delusional.
- Quick refurbishing of the tangible heritages which has been destructed in the massive earthquake should be done so that when the tourists pay, they feel that the view is worth the pay.
- Various cultural programs, activities and events within the periphery should be conducted frequently so that the tourists get to explore first hand rather than just being able to participate in the specific time periods of the year.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Survey Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

This is completely a field study work. It does not carry any official record. You are requested to answer the question honestly. The importance of this study depends on your valuable answers. Your privacy will be secured and information you provide does not effect on it. So, please answer the following questions on your knowledge and practice as far as possible.

Name of the Respondent:

Contact Number:

Code Number:

Interview Date and Time:

Section A: General Information of the Respondents

Q . N .	Socio- Demogr aphy	Response Categories and Possible Responses		
1	Where is your Permane nt address?	Address Details		Response
		Rural Municipality		1
		District		
2	How old are you?	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
3	What is your sex group?	Female	Male	Others
4	What is your caste	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

	and ethnicity ?							
5	What is your mother tongue?	<input type="text"/>						
6	What is your religion?	Hindu	Buddhist	Islam	Kirat	Christianity	Others	
7	What is your marital status?	Unmarried	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married and living with family	
8	What are your family occupations?	Agriculture	Business	Foreign Employment	Govt. job	Army/Police	Pension	Others
9	How many members are working outside from the village?	<input type="text"/>						
10	What is land holding status of	Ropani →	Aana →	Paisa →				
		Bigha →	Kathha →	Dhur →				

	your family?				
1 1	What is the highest educational grade you completed?	Grade	Subject		
1 2	How many children do you have?	<5 Years	5-9 Years	10-18 Years	>18 Years
1 3	Where are your schools going children studying ?	In public or community school	In private or boarding school	Not studying	
1 4	Where are your colleges going children studying ?	In public/community college	In private college	Abroad	Not studying
.	Economic Benefits (livelihood impact)	Response Categories and Responses			
15	Do you have your bank	Yes	No	On Plan	

	account?			
16	How much money was you investment at the beginning?	Rs.		
17	How much is your annual expenditure for this particular tourism service?	Buying local products	Rs.	
		Buying non-local products	Rs.	
		Salary to the staffs	Rs.	
		Tax payment	Rs.	
18	How much is your annual family earning from selling local products and other non-local products?	Selling local products	Rs.	
		Selling non-local products	Rs.	

19	How much is your annual family expenditure in different purposes?	Fooding	Rs.			
		Clothing	Rs.			
		Medicine	Rs.			
		Child education	Rs.			
		Worship and travelling	Rs.			
		Electronic accessories	Rs.			
		Cosmetic and jewellery	Rs.			
20	Did you bought any fixed assets like; land, house, cattle etc?	Yes	No	On Plan		
		Land		Land		
		House		House		
		Cattles		Cattles		
21	In your view, tourism is creating earning opportunities	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't

	to the local people.					say
22	In your view, tourism is creating earning opportunities to the local people.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
23	When did you involve in tourism related profession?	Year				
		Month				
24	Are you supplying local or indigenous products to the guests?	Yes	No	On Plan		
25	Are you supplying local indigenous products in inter/national markets?	Yes	No	On Plan		
26	Are you planning to change your profession or job?	Yes	No	On Plan		
27	Are you motivating your children to start their career in your profession?	Yes	No	On Plan		
28	Do you agree that technical support of local government helped to sustain your occupation/profession?	Yes	No	On Plan		
29	Do you agree that financial support of local government helped to sustain your occupation/profession?	Yes	No	On Plan		
30	Is this business sufficient for livelihood?	Yes	No	If not what do you do?		
31	What are the direct benefit of this Temple?	<input type="text"/>				
32	What are the negative impacts of Tourist on the Temple?	<input type="text"/>				
33	What are the opportunity of this Study area?	<input type="text"/>				

34	Which types of facilities are provided for the tourists?	Lodgin/Fooding	Worship materials	Other			
35	IN your opinion what are the major problem of this area?	Accommodation Problems	Security	Advertisement	Attraction	Other	

.....

<u>On behalf of Surveyor</u>	<u>On behalf of Respondent</u>
THANK YOU!!	

Appendix B: Observation Guidelines for Tourism Activities

Date:	Time:
Venue:	Ward Number:

- **Tourism Components**
 - Accessibility (road networking and airport facility)
 - Accommodation (hotel, guest house, home stay and camping)
 - Attraction (natural, cultural and religious)
 - Amenities(cultural program, sports competition)
 - Actors (human resources for tourism management)
 - Activities (trekking, sight-seeing, religious tour and research)
 - Affinities (natural resources and environmental management)
 - Advertisement (websites, brochures, banner, articles, tour and travels)
- **Flow of Tourists and Visitors**
 - Types of international tourists
 - Types of domestic tourists
 - Student and researchers
- **Guest and Host Relationships**
 - Well come program and well come drink
 - Guest and host interactions during service delivery
 - Guest and host interactions during sight seeing
 - Marital relationship between gust and host
 - See off program
- **Impact of Village Tourism Activities**
 - Household earning and daily life activities of tourism service providers
 - Household earning and daily life activities of local farmers
 - Social support and cultural integration of local people
 - Health and hygiene of local people

Appendix C: Key Informant Interview Guidelines

Date:		Time:
Village:	Ward Number:	Participants:

1. What is the current status of temple tourism in this village?
2. How local people are offering tourism services?
3. Why community participation is essential for tourism development and management?
4. What are the positive impacts of religious tourism in this village?
5. What are the negative impacts of temple tourism in this village?
6. What are the major challenges for promoting tourism activities?
7. How local stakeholders are planning for sustaining tourism activities?
8. What are the changing economic structures of the village?
9. What are the changing cultural / religious structures of the village?
10. How cultural tourism has been transforming livelihood of the local people?

Appendix D: Collecting Photo of Respondents from Field Visit





11.