

POTENTIALITY AND PLANNING OF NIGHT TOURISM:

A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam

A Thesis

Submitted to the Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,

Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam, Department of Rural Development

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A.)

In

Rural Development

By

KHEM RAJ RAI

T.U. Regd. No. 9-1-1-665-2002

Exam Roll No. 10013

Department of Rural Development

Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam

February, 2021

DECLARATION

I hereby heartily declare that this thesis entitled **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam** submitted to the department of Rural Development Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus Ilam, is my original and empirical work. I truly want to state that I have borrowed all idea and information from different sources for the preparation of them. I made due acknowledgement to them it is also declared that the results of thesis have not been presented and submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree and for any other proposes. I want to assure that any part of the content of this thesis has not been published in any form before.

.....

Khem Raj Rai

Date: 15-02-2021

: 03-11-2077



त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
महेन्द्ररत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, इलाम
Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

027-420020
027-429643
Fax 520020

पत्र संख्या:-
चलानी नम्बर:-

Ref No.:.....

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam** has been prepared by **Khem Raj Rai** under my guidance and for his partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. This is his innovative work. I, therefore, recommend this thesis for its evaluation and approval.

.....
Dev Raj Ghimire

Lecturer

(Supervisor)

Date: 15-02-2021

: 03-11-2077

www.mrmcampusilam.edu.np/E-mail:mrmcampus_ilam@yahoo.com



त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

०२७-५२००२०
०२७-५२१६५३
Fax 520020

महेन्द्ररत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, इलाम
Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

पत्र संख्या:-
चलानी नम्बर:-

Ref No.:.....

APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam** by **Khem Raj Rai** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....
Milan Chandra Sanyasi
Head of the Department

.....
.....
External Examiner

.....
Dev Raj Ghimire
Supervisor

Date : 20-11-2077

: 04-03-2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to several persons and institutions without whose supports (academic and personal); the study would not have been successful. First of all, I sincerely express my gratitude to my supervisor Dev Raj Ghimire, lecturer of Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam for his outstanding professional guidance, diligence in questioning and challenging me that finally shaped my ideas.

I intend to acknowledge my indebtedness to Bed Nath Giri and Chandika Parajuli for scholarly teaching and guidance, which helped me in the thought process and sharpened my ideas. Special thanks to Milan Chandra Sanyashi, the Chief of Rural Development Department, and Punya Prasad Bhattarai for inspiring me to work hard and his scholarly thoughts and suggestions throughout the study period. Special thanks to Dr. Dil Nath Fuel, the Act. Campus Chief for his support in administrative matters and advice for preparing the study. A heartfelt gratitude should go to my family member especially, my mother Hari Maya Rai, my late father Nar Bahadur Rai, my wife Shova Rai, and son Namsam Rai, 2 brothers (Tanka Rai, Laxuman Rai), Krishna Limbu, Ashis Subedi, Srijan Gadai and Furtemba Gurung who have always been there for me, which made this entire journey pleasing and memorable

I would like to thank Ran Bahadur Rai, Mayor of Suryodaya Municipality, Prakash Raj Poudel, Chief Administrative Officer, Executive Office of Suryodaya Municipality, Fikkal, Ilam, Ward Chairperson and other Ward Member of Ward No. 7 of Suryodaya Municipality and Tek Raj Giri, Chairperson of Kanyam Tourism Development Organization and 30 respondents, who helped me to response the questionnaire while studying in that study area.

Thank you very much.

Khem Raj Rai

ABSTRACT

Tourism is the main beneficiary sector with less investment. Full of white snowy and world highest Himalayas, natural diversity and cultural diversity are main attractive and lucrative sectors for tourism destination. After the changing concept of tourism business and changing the interest of tourist the popularity of night tourism concept is arising day by day. Similarly, the researcher has researched about night tourism with title Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam. The main objectives of the study are to find the natural and manmade cultural attractions varieties with night tourism in study area, to assess the accommodation and service facilities available in the study area and to observe the planning of night tourism in this study area.

The researcher has conducted 3 activities in the study. First, the researcher had observed the tourism area of Kanyam area to find the natural and manmade cultural attractions varieties with night tourism in study area. Second, the researcher had asked interview with the household of Paltangi, business man of Kanyam area and Harkate bazar area to assess the accommodation and service facilities available in the study area and the researcher had conducted interview with Mayor, Chief administrative officer of Suryodaya Municipality, and other related persons.

In the research, the researcher has found Kanyam tea garden, Kanyam tea factory, picnic spot, love danda (Love hill), local production, Sahid Santi Park, dance, cultural group are the main key factors to develop the night tourism in study area. Home stay, attractive natural and cultural place, the mass presence of tourism, the facilities of night tourism has been found for night tourism in study. In the case of planning for night tourism, Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer and other representative person has planned about night tourism by making strategic plan and applying proposal in different sectors.

In the end, the future prosperity of night tourism is seemed very prosperous. Therefore, the authorized and related persons and institution should be concentrated in initialization and development of night tourism with economic, social and planning view.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	Page No.
DECLARATION	ii
RECOMMENDATION LETTER	iii
APPROVAL LETTER	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS	xi
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	1-10
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	8
1.4 Importance of the Study	8
1.5 Limitation of Study	9
1.6 Organization of the Study	10
CHAPTER II	
LITERATURE REVIEW	11-16
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 Conceptual Framework	11
2.2 Empirical Review	13
CHAPTER III	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	17-20
3.1 Research Design	17
3.2 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area	17

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data	18
3.4 Universe and Sample Size	18
3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques	19
3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey	19
3.5.2 Key Informant Interview	19
3.5.3 Observation Check list	19
3.6 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis	20

CHAPTER IV

DATA REPRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	21-45
4.1 Introduction of Study Area	21
4.2 Identification of Natural Attraction of Study Area	22
4.3 Accommodation Service for Night Tourism	24
4.3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	25
4.3.2 Measurement of Accommodation and Accessing Facility of Study Area	28
4.4 Planning for Night Tourism	41
4.4.1 Mayor's Vision for Night Tourism Development	42
4.4.2 CAO's Vision for Night Tourism Development	43
4.4.3 The Elected Representatives' View to Promote Night Tourism	45

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	46-50
5.1 Summary	46
5.2 Conclusion	48
5.3 Recommendations	49

REFERENCES

Annexes

Photographs

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
4.1	Gender Status of the Respondents	25
4.2	Occupational Status of the Respondents	26
4.3	Educational Level of Respondents	27
4.4	Income Source of the Respondents	28
4.5	Involvement of the Family	29
4.6	Main Attraction of the Study Area	31
4.7	Attraction of the Local Products	32
4.8	Tourists Visiting Purpose	33
4.9	Available Service for Tourists	33
4.10	Length of Stay	34
4.11	Information about Night Tourism	35
4.12	Involvement of the Respondents in Night Tourism	35
4.13	Information about the Planning of Night Tourism In Kanyam	36
4.14	Home Stay Service in the Study Area	37
4.15	Available Accommodation Service for Night Tourism	37
4.16	First Priority for Night Tourism Development	38
4.17	Main Attraction for Night Tourism	39
4.18	Vital Role for Night Tourism Development	39
4.19	Challenging Factors to Promote Night Tourism	40
4.20	The Elected Representatives' View to Promote Night Tourism	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
4.1	Age Structure of the Respondents	25
4.2	Occupational Status of Respondents	27
4.3	Income Sources of the Respondents	29
4.4	Involvement of the Family Member	30
4.5	Number Daily Visiting of Visitor/Tousists in Kanyam Tourism Area	30
4.6	Tourist Visiting Purpose in the Study Area	33
4.7	Length of Stay	34
4.8	Challenging Factors to Promote Night Tourism	41
4.9	Mayor's Vision for Night Tourism Development	42
4.10	CAO's Vision For Night Tourism Developments	44

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CGTN	China Global Television Network
COVID	Corona Virus Disease 2019
GDP	Gross domestic production
INGO	International nongovernment organization
KM	Kilometer
KTDO	Kanyam Tourism Development Organisation
NGO	Nongovernment organization
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
PCL	Proficiency Certificate Level
pm	Postmeridian
RD	Rural development
SEE	Secondary Education Examination
SIT	Special Interest Tourism
SLC	School Living Certificate
TU	Tribhuvan University
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nation
UNTAD	United Nations trade and development
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USA	United States America
WHO	World health organization

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is the activities of people traveling and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one year. Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry that requires the ability to adapt constantly to customers' changing needs and desires, as the customer's satisfaction, safety and enjoyment are particularly focus of tourism businesses.

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure, or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity.

Tourism is one of the potential sectors for the economic development of Nepal. It becomes a major source of earning foreign currency. Expansion of tourism sector expands the employment and income generation opportunity. Due to location of birth place of Lord Buddha, World highest peak Mt. Everest, center of faith of Hindustan Pashupatinath, world heritage sites and numerous culturally valued places, Nepal is considered major destination for social tourism. Possession of 8 of the 10 highest mountains in the world and many more natural assets makes it a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and other many adventure tourists in Nepal. The religious harmony among communities, linguists and culturally diverse people and climatic and geographical variations lure visitors worldwide. (Tourism fact 2019)

The tourism industry changed its gear after 1951 when Nepal became a democratic country. The country got international recognition in 1953 when Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa conquered Mount Everest. Since then the country has obtained great attention from the mountain climbers. After this, Nepal only saw progression in the travel and tourism industry. In 1957, tourism development board was created, and in 1959 they joined the World Travel Organization. In 1963 Nepal joined the Pacific Area Travel Association, and finally, in 1998, Nepal Tourism Board was developed (Gurung, 2015).

For the last five decades, the travel and tourism business of Nepal has been completely evolved. Different elements have added to the progressions that have happened in the travel and tourism business. One of those factors is the increased number of tourists who visited Nepal. Another example of massive development in the tourism industry is that in 1966, eight hotels of Hotel Association Nepal were built which now has exceeded to approximately 1000 hotels (Sharma, 2017).

The number of tourists' arrivals by air and land as well as their duration of stay and annual growth rate from 1964 to 2016. It shows the drastic increase in the number of tourists over a period. It can be seen that the number of tourists increased from 1964 to 2000 with a slight decrease in 1981, 1984 and 1993. The years 2000 to 2006 were the years of a downfall for the tourism industry as the country had to face many problems such as insurgency, the massacre of the royal family, and downturn in the global travelling and instability in the political conditions (Nepal tourism suffers another setback", 2002).

In early 2014 and 2015, Nepal suffered from various terrible events incorporating landslide, making blockage in Sunkoshi waterway, a massive avalanche in Mount Everest and snowstorms and heavy landslides in Annapurna Circuit that hampered the tourism business of Nepal as well as influenced the life of citizens who earned through tourism. After these natural disasters, the misfortune and harm in human life and also in the infrastructures were to be confronted quickly in 2015 as a result of a major earthquake on Saturday, 25 April 2015 (Raj Kunwar & Limbu, N.D.)

After the tragic events of 2014 and 2015, 2016 became the year of relief for Nepal and its tourism industry. The country managed to attract 40% more tourists in that year in comparison with 2015. The earthquake became one of the reasons for developing a "Visit Nepal Year-2018" program by the government of Nepal in order to increase the number of tourists visiting Nepal.(Shrestha, 2017)

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disturbances in the global economy. By the end of the first quarter of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had brought international travel to a sudden halt and significantly impacted the tourism industry. For many developed and developing countries, the tourism sector is a major source of employment, government revenue and foreign exchange earnings. Without this vital lifeline, many countries may experience a dramatic contraction in GDP and a rise in

unemployment. Using a computable general equilibrium model, we assess the implications of the COVID-19 crisis on the tourism sector. Depending on the duration of the global lockdown, the paper estimates the direct and indirect costs of the shutdown for 65 individual countries and regions and 65 sectors, covering the global economy. In some countries, unemployment could rise by more than 20 percentage points and some sectors could nearly be wiped out if the duration of the tourism standstill is up to one year. Further the paper puts forward policy recommendations for governments to avoid the worst effects and facilitate recovery. (UNTAD, 2020)

On 23 January 2020, the first case of imported COVID-19 was detected in Nepal. In response to cases worldwide increasing exponentially and amid growing public concern, the government suspended the 'Visit Nepal 2020' initiative on 3 March 2019. Shortly after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 13 March 2020, the government suspended all permissions for mountaineering expeditions and suspended all visas. After confirmation of the second imported case on 23 March 2019, the government locked the country down and suspended all national and international flights. Massive cancellations of hotel and tourist bookings followed, resulting in widespread unemployment, loss of income and threatened livelihoods for thousands. The collapse of international and domestic tourism followed a 2% drop in tourist arrivals in January 2020 compared to 2019 Over 10,000 tourists who had entered Nepal before the lockdown was also left stranded, although many of them were eventually repatriated. (WHO, 2020).

In the context of Nepal, visitors or travelers of our neighbor countries India and China used to visit Nepal for pilgrimage in early time. In 1956 Nepal government established a board named Nepal Tourism Board. After establishing NTB, the door was opened to foreign visitors in Nepal. Nepal is one of the major destination places for international tourists.(NTB, 2020).

Now, new concept has made in tourism about night tourism in the world, and gradually crawling the concept of night tourism in Nepal too. Time, needs and wants of today's generation are always changing the demands and expectations of the travelers. They want something new, nowadays it happens that the travelers want to go to those places where they can get silence place. Night tourism really brings something new and enhancing for the traveler as we knows that most of the human

activities are quite in night and the silence in the air which connects everyone to the nature, its beauty and its peace.

The concept of "night tourism" has been embraced by more and more beautiful scene with beautiful skylines or lighting projects during recent years. Reasons to attract tourists at night vary from keeping them overnight to extend their stay, to avoiding unpleasant weather conditions at daytime.

We should see this idea in a tourism field, travel at night as the travelers can do various touristic activities like night walks, night photography, night riding, night cycling, night shows/concerts, pool parties, night fair, food tourism at night, star gazing, bonfires, monument visit, boating at night, night market, wildlife safari, theme choral and an uncountable number of interesting activities.

With the rapid economic development, the nightscape lighting projects have been gradually improved. Owing to the nightscape lighting projects that extend the time of activities, night activities become more and more colorful. To respond the low-carbon energy economy, tourism can extend the time of activities with the help of nightscape lighting projects.

In the case of trend and scope of night tourism in different parts of the World, today, night tourism could be seen at various places around the world, most commonly in the countries like USA, Europe, Australia and in many parts of Asia. When we talk about night tourism, the first place that comes to our mind is Las Vegas in USA for partying and European countries for its famous cuisines (a kind of food) that are commonly enjoyed at night. (Bindal, A., Goyal, A., Maheshwari, R., and Dhakad.S.,2019)

In India, the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation launched the idea of night tourism in Jaipur in 2015. The idea was introduced to the city due to the heat in the daytime during summer. With night tourism being developed, tourists can visit major attractions in the evenings from 6:00 pm until 10:00 pm. When talking about night tourism in India, the first question that comes in our mind is that why is it not that popular here or it even is being followed. Although in the recent times there has been an initiative to introduce night tourism in some cities of India like in Jaipur by providing tourist the beauty of the Indian architecture like palaces and forts at night time, but it has not been followed in most parts of India due to some problems like

security of tourists visiting the site at night time and also due to legal barricades that restrict the tourist to visit the place after certain hours. (CGTN 2020)

But in modern times, there has been a drastic change in tourist arrival across the world that has led to the introduction of many new forms of tourism products known as Special Interest Tourism (SIT) of which one is night tourism that has been gaining the most popularity among the new generation. In a scenario like this, with a massive opportunity of new business ideas and a heap of untapped resources, we see a need to create an awareness about this concept that could not only help develop the tourism industry, but could also contribute to development of a country like India in Madhya Pradesh. (Financial Express, 2015)

The history of night tourism in Nepal is not established well. On auspicious occasion of Visit 2020, Bhaktapur has started 'night heritage walk' for promoting night-walk tourism for tourists ahead of Visit Nepal 2020. The night-walk is the first of the initiatives taken by the tourism development committee in anticipation of the tourism year starting in a few weeks time. Nepal government is expecting to welcome some two million tourists in the Visit Nepal Year 2020. (Rising Nepal, September 21, 2019)

In another term of night tourism at Bhaktapur, fortunately, in December 2019, Nepal Tourism Board and Visit Nepal 2020 Secretariat, in association with Bhaktapur Municipality and Bhaktapur Tourism Development Committee, has taken a new initiative by starting a campaign "Bhaktapur-by Night"-a night heritage walk' in Bhaktapur with an aim show case the grandeur of ancient city but Covid-19 effects this strategy completely.

Kanyam is one of the popular tourist places in eastern Nepal. Kanyam Ilam is renowned for its tea garden among Nepalese. Many people of different parts of Nepal are visited in Kanyam tourism area. Kanyam lies in the Suryodaya Municipality ward no. 7 of Ilam district, Nepal. Kanyam tourism area has latitude of 26°50'00" to 26°53'48"N and longitude of 88°02'47" to 88°07'42"E respectively. (Suryodaya Municipality Preliminary profile, 2020).

Kanyam Ilam is the pocket zone of Himalayan tea which is exported overseas. People from India used to come here in the summer time to beat the heat. Kanyam is approx. 16 KM far from the Indian border. This pretty place is the perfect point for the visitors to take a picture and share it with friends.

Kanyam Ilam is also the perfect place for a picnic among domestic tourists. You can also enjoy the spectacular view of the tea garden from the view tower. Ilam is popular for student tours for Nepalese college student during the festival time; especially October and November. Foggy weather makes your travel amazing for those who are traveling from the hot climate. Kanyam Ilam is visited by almost everyone who is visiting Darjeeling. People do not forget to take a camera during visit of Kanyam to capture memory of travel.

Horse riding is another activity Kanyam tourism area. Taking pictures of a different cultural dress is also available here. From the hill, tourists can see the majestic view of the tea garden and the surroundings. Ilam is also famous for Churpi and Aakabare Khursani which can be purchased during tour.

Kanyam Ilam is nearby India so people can see numbers of Indian tourists here enjoying the quality time in cold weather with relatives. Sunrise and sunset from Kanyam are spectacular scene from Kanyam area. Ilam is also the gateway for the people who are visiting the Pathibhara temple.

In Kanyam tourism area, there are 5000 external tourists and internal visitors come to visit daily. Night tourism is a new concept and extremely beneficial in the hill stations like Kanyam Ilam. Kanyam tourism area is the "queen of hill" is one of the beautiful places for the tourist destinations. In the case of night tourism Kanyam tourism area is a like to be possible in several perspectives. It might be regarded as a model tourism place and night tourism will be flourished as well as. It has the a lot of potentiality areas for night tourism in Kanyam tourism area, like open and wide place, beautiful scenario and other basic infrastructure. In the context of geographical view, Kanyam tourism area lies 1630 meters height. In the same way, Suryodaya Municipality has made the concept paper about the night tourism to protect and diversify the Kanyam tourism area by discussing different concerned group and propose the proposal in the Ministry of industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Government of Province No.1. Biratnagar, Morang. (Concept Paper, Suryodaya Municipality: 2019)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is the most flourished and conducted in less capital expenditure business. Nepal can take more advantage from tourism sector than others because Nepal is rich of natural scenarios and beauties. Tourism business is going to develop day by day in

21st century in the worldwide and which regarded one of the world's biggest and fastest growing industries. Another way the tourism sector are growing with different concepts i.e. "Night tourism", "business tourism," "sports tourism," and "medical tourism". In fact, the further future of the night tourism is shiny. Night tourism is a truly global economic activity—one which takes place in the destinations across the world, from leading capital cities and smaller towns and villages in rural and coastal areas; to some of the remotest points on the planet. Night tourism is important and major smokeless and crowd less industry which generates revenue for the national development. It has been playing a major role in the socio-economic development of the developing countries like Nepal. In the context of Nepal, it is one of the potential and advantageous sections for development of hilly rural or remote area. So that, studies on night tourism in Nepal are differentiate and varied. The review of those studies reveals that night tourism will be major sources of foreign exchange earnings, socio-cultural empowerment, as an industry creating employment opportunities, entertainment and generating economic growth of the nation. (Bharat Prasad Badal & Suman Kharel)

If we start any new type of tourism we should think a lot about the destination whether it is good or not because tourist safety is very important and any tourist won't be willing to come to the destination which is not safe for them, as they will not get the desired satisfaction, so preparing safe journey is of utmost importance for our guest in night tourism, lots of people say that it is not very easy to implement night tourism, but maybe it's not true, Night tourism offers that kind of peace in the night which no one gets at any time. Safety and security of that place safety; it is something which is really a very important part of Kanyam Ilam here as outsider has the fear of the treachery, thieves, and the bad attitude of the local or nearby people. Therefore, security case is important night tourism. Now a days, in developed place like, Kathmandu and Pokhara, Nepal government is provided the tourist police for tourists whose duty is to take care of the tourist and the monuments or the destination.

The initial concept is brought in especially Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Pokhara where is crowded and people are busy in activities. There are lots of possibilities in night tourism activities in Nepal but there is no developed infrastructure for tourist place like tourism places for night based tourism, transportation, electricity, hotel and lodge, good hospitality, guidance, peace & security, information and communication etc.

Therefore, we can imagine and develop night tourism in Kanyam tourism area that Kanyam tourism area will best for every people in different occupation viz farmer, activist, professor, student, teacher, service provider, customer, civil society, policy maker, recreational person. This study tried to seek plausible answers to the following questions.

- i. What are the main natural and artificial attractions of Kanyam tourism area?
- ii. Why is more important in Kanyam tourism area for night tourism?
- iii. What are the facilities of Kanyam tourism area for night tourist?
- iv. What are the possibilities of Kanyam tourism area for night tourism?
- v. What is the planning of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area with Suryodaya Municipality and other related committees?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to identify the potentiality and planning of Kanyam tourism area in the case of night tourism and specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To find out the natural and manmade cultural attractions varieties with night tourism in the study area.
- ii. To assess the accommodation and service facilities available in the study area.
- iii. To observe the planning of night tourism in this study area.

1.4 Importance of the Study

The concept of night tourism is wide and new concept and its importance is highly valued for Kanyam tourism area, mass presents of internal and external tourists persist to initiate the night tourism. Kanyam tourism area has huge potentialities and possibilities in night tourism. Night tourism is a noble concept of tourism industry can create the job opportunity that can reduce the rural poverty and increase the net income of local people. The proper utilization of natural resources can support in development of country. We can attract tourists by flourishing natural, artificial, domestic attraction activities, cultural sectors, beauties and religion. This study provides additional knowledge and general guideline to local people, planner tourists, students and other concerned agencies about the sustainable development of night

tourism. This study had better guideline to the tourists and they take satisfaction and pleasure through observing scenic beauty, view of tea garden, and mountainous scene of Ilam district, sunrise, sunset, beautiful himalayan range, and unique culture of Rai, Limbu, Lapcha, Gurung and other ethnic groups.

Night tourism helps to develop for community-based and sustainable development because rural people can directly participate in night tourism and they feel ownership themselves. They can take difference benefit sharing in local level. By the way, they will be responsible and dutiful for sustainable night tourism.

The importance of night tourism sector is increasing day by day. Development of night tourism industry can increase the job opportunities which can reduce the rural poverty and increase the income of local government. The proper utilization of natural resources can support in development of country. We can attract tourists by flourishing our cultural, sector beauties and bio-diversity.

Following points indicate the significances of this research work;

- i. The study enlightens the knowledge about night tourism.
- ii. The study helps to extend importance of night tourism.
- iii. This study also finds out the integrated internal scenario of the study area.
- iv. This study finds out the socio-cultural life style of various ethnic groups.
- v. The study shows the situation of physical infrastructures of that area.
- vi. This study finds out the facilities and services obtained by travelers in Kanyam tourism area.
- vii. This study gives knowledge about the activities done by the people of Kanyam tourism area in the field of tourism.

Therefore, this study is concerned about the activities of night tourism of study area which gives the real situation of that area and the study helps policy makers, planners, tourists, local people, NGO, INGO, government, stakeholders and concerned authorities also.

1.5 Limitation of Study

The research work will be done within certain area of limitation. It determines its

nature, needs, situation and area of study. The limitation of my study is mentioned below:

- i. Data collected with the limited time and sources under the guidance of the department as a partial fulfillment of Master Degree. So, it will not be applicable in other place and time.
- ii. This study based on simple data collection in Kayam tourism area.
- iii. This research focused only on some major rural development impacts of Kayam tourism area. Therefore, the social and ethnical impact of night tourism in Nepal cannot be judged by this report.
- iv. The result of the study carried out only focusing on the response of the respondents.
- v. The result of the study cannot be generalized in other tourism destinations.
- vi. The findings of the study based on the response of the respondents.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The thesis is organized in the following way.

Chapter one- Provides the introduction of the study with a brief description of Nepal. The problems of the research, research questions, the research objectives, limitations of the research are focused. At the end of this chapter, the structure of the thesis is provided.

Chapter two- Presents the literature review along with some theoretical aspects related with night tourism. Different research paper works related to the matters like practices of night tourism in different places, case study of night tourism. At the conclusion part of the chapter, it has included the research gap.

Chapter three- Comprises the methodology of the research. It describes about the research design, sources of data, tools and techniques of collecting data, sampling and its size, and data processing and analyzing.

Chapter four- Dedicate with the data presentation and analysis of the collected data. It deals with tabling, graphing and describing collected data. Similarly, the last chapter concludes the whole research along with summary, conclusion and some recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A literature review is a survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic. Which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to particular topics of the past knowledge about any study. It helps the researcher to find what is already known, what other have attempt to find out, what method of attack have been promising or disappointing etc. It provides ideas, theories, explanations and method of research. Literature review in my study is done in two steps. They are theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

Writing a literature review involves finding relevant publications (such as books and journal articles), critically analyzing them, and explaining what you found. Search for relevant literature, evaluate sources, identify themes, debates and gaps, outline the structure and writing literature review is the key points of literature review.

It provides an overview of current knowledge, allowing you to identify relevant theories, methods, and gaps in the existing research.

This chapter deals with the concepts and various definitions related to night tourism and various literatures collected from other materials journal, articles, and books and so on.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Night tourism in a scenario, with a massive opportunity of new business ideas and a heap of untapped resources, we see a need to create an awareness about this concept that could not only help develop the tourism industry, but could also contribute to development of a country.

Bindal, A., Goyal, A., Maheshwari, R., and Dhakad.S.(2019), has prepared a knowledge paper entitled night tourism by defining the concept of night tourism. Knowledge paper has prioritized that night tourism could be seen at various places around the world, most commonly in countries like USA, Europe, Australia and in many parts of Asia. This study is about Night Tourism, the first place that comes to our mind is Las Vegas in USA for partying and European countries for its famous

cuisines that are commonly enjoyed at night. In the case of Asian country, India and China is going to develop and making concept of night tourism. Although in the recent times there has been an initiative to introduce Night Tourism in some cities of India like in Jaipur by providing tourist the beauty of the Indian architecture like palaces and forts at night time, but it has not been followed in most parts of India due to some problems like security of tourists visiting the site at night time and also due to legal barricades that restrict the tourist to visit the place after certain hours.

CGTN, (2019), has published an article entitled night tourism develops in China by expressing the initiation of the night tourism concept in China. The article denotes China which is the most populous and tourism preferred country that country initiates the concept of "night tourism" has been embraced by more and more cities with beautiful skylines or lighting projects during recent years. Reasons to attract tourists at night vary from keeping them overnight to extend their stay, to avoiding unpleasant weather conditions at daytime.

In China, "Travel by day and gone by night" used to be the touring habit of many people. Over the past years, night tourism has been developed to retain tourists to stay overnight. Cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Wuhan are privileged to develop such "night tourism" with their numerous renowned tourist spots, such as the Lantern Festival Light Show at the Palace Museum in Beijing, and the night tours in Shanghai's Huangpu River, Chengdu's Jinjiang River, and Wuhan's Yangtze River.

Suryodaya Municipality (2019), has made the concept paper about the night tourism to protect and diversify the Kanyam tourism area by discussing different concerned group and propose the proposal in the Ministry of industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Government of Province No.1 Biratnagar Morang. This concept paper indicates the potentialities of Kanyam tourism area by protecting and diversifying local level, hotel, business, horse riding, other employment and income. The aim of concept paper is to identify, protect, reform and manage the tourism property by involving the participation of local people and improve the quality of service of tourism based services then to develop ecotourism, agriculture tourism, historical tourism and environmental tourism. The concept paper keeps the note to manage modern night-based electricity, flash display with flash animation, making park, pond, paragliding, concert, night based hotel, homestay, restaurant, fare (Mela) other program. In fact, Kanyam tourism area is the most suitable and valuable place for

developing night tourism. Due to the mass presence of visitors, wide area of place and beautiful scenario of this place, there is no doubt of success of night tourism in this area.

Rising Nepal (2019), has published an article entitled Promoting Night-Walk Tourism by scattering the initiation stage of night tourism. This article has focused on Nepal has also developed the concept of night tourism in Bhaktapur by promoting Night-Walk Tourism. Bhaktapur is one of the potential tourist centers of Nepal where the heritage will charm any human heart with its exquisite beauty. In past decades, the historic town of Bhaktapur has lured millions of international tourists but despite being declared the cultural capital of Nepal, very few tourists prefer to stay overnight in Bhaktapur. Due to lack of night-time tourist engagement and attractions, a large portion of incoming tourists prefer day-time sightseeing and seems reluctant to spend a night around Bhaktapur.

2.2 Empirical Review

There are many studies on the field of tourism. Some journal, Research and Books will be reviewed as available in here.

Ghimire (2005), has carried out a research entitled on “Potentialities of village Tourism: A case study of Antu of Ilam”. He has mentioned the scenic beauties, cultural heritage of Lepcha, Antu pond, different cash crops, floriculture, cave, monastery, temple etc. as a tourism asset of Antu region. Horse riding, mountain biking, boating, picnic, camping site, research centre for agriculture farming etc. are the main potentialities for tourism of that area.

Shrestha (2017), has prepared a thesis entitled Nepal as a tourist destination- Finnish travelers’ perspective, the researcher has made the study area in Nepal and the thesis indicates (cited Naturally Nepal 2017), Bungee Jumping is also one adventure activity to do in Nepal. It was designed by New Zealand’s top expert and is operated under the top bungee jumping experts. 166 m wide steel suspension bridge has been placed over the Bhotekoshi River from where the jump takes place. The view of this place is very breath taking. In addition to this, tourists can stay overnight and can also do rock climbing and rafting as well and thesis includes Finnish people are travelling abroad for business purpose, which has brought about a minor increase in overnight business trips abroad.

Sharma further added, “Looking at the rising interest in Amber, we took it up in Albert Hall. Today, the exquisite lighting adorning the facade of Albert Hall museum forces passers-by to stop and click a selfie.” He even mentioned that crime is not a major issue in Rajasthan and added, “Be it Pali, Sikar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Ajmer or Jaisalmer, we did upgradation and restoration of museums and soon they were opened from 12:00 noon to 8:00 p.m.”

According to the official, night tourism can work wonders for Taj Mahal and even Red Fort. Sharma concluded saying that other states can also think of implementing this type of tourism, and script a success story.

Above article show the beginning stage and concept of night tourism should be emerged compulsory in Delhi tourism area.

Eldridge, A. & S.A.(2019), has published a Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events entitled with Tourism and the night: towards a broader understanding of nocturnal city destinations by the way of introducing the papers, it is worth first providing an overview of the established and changing patterns of activities that illustrate night-time tourism. Just as studies of the urban night have overly fixated on traditional (hedonistic) nightlife, studies of tourism at night have also tended to focus on established night-time activities: drinking, eating, theatre, and other forms of entertainment. There has been some attention dedicated to the rising popularity of night markets, particularly in Asia (Hsieh & Chang, 2006; Lee, Chang, Hou, & Lin, 2008), and there is a substantial body of work on other activities associated with the night and tourism, such as alcohol tourism and sex-tourism (Bell, 2008; Pinke-Sziva, Smith, Olt, & Berezvai, 2019; Sanders, 2017; Thurnell-Read, 2012). Since the 1990s there has also been academic recognition of tourist-oriented occasions such as hen and stag parties, music events, and other festivals typically occurring in the night (Smith, 2016). While their impact on cities has been documented, how cities are increasingly targeting tourists by emphasizing their late night offer has been less well examined. Wider, ‘everyday’ tourism activity at night has also been neglected in academic analyses.

The economic survey (Year 2019/20), has published the survey detail by denoting the Visit Nepal 20/20 with aiming 25 lakh tourists visit in Nepal and create an employment in 8 lakh 98 thousand people but unfortunately the programs and plan is

postponed due to Corona disease. The report has indicated, 21.2% tourist come from India, 14.2% from China, 7.8% from America, 5.1% from UK and 4.7% from Sri Lanka in the fiscal year 2019/20. Out of the total number of tourists during the year 2019, by purpose of their visit, more than two thirds of them visited for vacation/Entertainment, Trekking and Mountaineering. Similarly, out of total tourists arrived, 65.0 percent tourists visit with the purpose of entertainment, 17 percent for trekking and mountaineering, 14.0 percent for pilgrimage and 4.0 percent for others. In the year 2019, average length of stay of tourist has been 13 days and in 2018 average length of stay was 12.4 days. Despite the increment in the number of tourist arrival, average length of stay has increased in the year 2019.

CGTN (2019), has published an article entitled Night Tourism develops in China which article brings the concept of "night tourism" has been embraced by more and more cities with beautiful skylines or lighting projects during recent years. Reasons to attract tourists at night vary from keeping them overnight to extend their stay, to avoiding unpleasant weather conditions at daytime. In China, "Travel by day and gone by night" used to be the touring habit of many people. Over the past years, night tourism has been developed to retain tourists to stay overnight. Cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Wuhan are privileged to develop such "night tourism" with their numerous renowned tourist spots, such as the Lantern Festival Light Show at the Palace Museum in Beijing, and the night tours in Shanghai's Huangpu River, Chengdu's Jinjiang River, and Wuhan's Yangtze River. More and more cities are creating brands and activities of night tourism. For example, Tianjin City will initiate tourism activities within 3 to 5 years, such as "touring Haihe River" and appreciating the local Jin Opera. And Wuxi City's Nianhua Bay is also attractive at night, but requires development. Thus, the development of night tourism is increasing day by day in China too.

UNWTO (2020), clarifies in webpage by showing the importance and latest situation of tourism and night tourism. Webpage displays why tourism? titled by explaining about tourism and night tourism. Webpage expresses that over the decades, tourism has experienced continued growth and deepening diversification to become one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Modern tourism is closely linked to development and encompasses a growing number of new destinations. These dynamics have turned tourism into a key driver for socio-economic progress.

Today, the business volume of tourism equals or even surpasses that of oil exports, food products or automobiles. Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, and represents at the same time one of the main income sources for many developing countries. This growth goes hand in hand with an increasing diversification and competition among destinations.

International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4% in January-March 2019 compared to the same period last year, below the 6% average growth of the past two years.

This global spread of tourism in industrialized and developed states has produced economic and employment benefits in many related sectors-from construction to agriculture or telecommunications.

The contribution of tourism to economic well-being depends on the quality and the revenues of the tourism offer. UNWTO assists destinations in their sustainable positioning in ever more complex national and international markets. As the UN agency dedicated to tourism, UNWTO points out that particularly developing countries stand to benefit from sustainable tourism and acts to help make this a reality.

The researcher has studied different kinds of scholarly sources on night tourism-based sources. In literature review, the researcher has found and noted the concept of night tourism is being growing gradually. The scholarly sources have prioritized the publication and indication about night tourism. The sources have emphasized the development of night tourism especially in India and china. Night tourism concept is being developed in Bhaktapur and Pokhara in the case of Nepal, that news has published in different sources of magazine and newspaper. UNWTO, NTB and other resources have emphasized to indicate the development of night tourism those resources help to prepare the research of researcher about night tourism.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It's about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives. Thus, this chapter sums up the methodologies assumed in the study to tackle the research objectives and problems in systematic and designed idea. It contains the research design, nature and source of data, data collection methods and tools, sampling size and sampling procedures, and data processing and analysis procedures. This chapter is about the process of research work and is the description of materials, procedures, and theory which were used in the research paper.

3.1 Research Design

This study carried out mostly on the basis of exploratory research design as because the study focused on night tourism potentialities and planning of the study area. The study tried to explore and cover all the aspects of night. Data has been collected by asking questionnaire which is prepared Annex-i and interview has taken to selected person with structured based interview questions which is prepared Annex-ii.

Besides, the study make an attempt to describe the things related to night tourism, such as natural resources of tourism places, artificial attraction verities, cultural resources and natural heritages of the Kanyam tourism area and findings have been described. Thus, this study will be categorized as both descriptive and exploratory.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

Kanyam tourism area is the most potential area for night tourism development, Kanyam tourism area is one area out of 100 tourism area in Nepal. This area is chosen for study area with the potential of these findings, there are 5000 internal and external tourists and visitors come daily in this area. Mostly, Indian and Nepali tourists or visitors come in this area and famous place for picnic spot. The attraction point the view, the climate and weather, tea garden, open place, the view of plain site of Jhapa from Kanyam area, easily available horse riding service and good way to approach is the medium of night tourism development.

Another rationale for selection is the Suryodaya Municipality is going to develop the night tourism project soon; Suryodaya Municipality is trying to give a shape of night tourism by proposing the proposal, discussing the stakeholders, and related authoritative groups. Another main point is Kanyam tourism area is the key area, entering area of Ilam districts headquarter. Most of the traveler feel enjoyment and get amuse from in this area. Kanyam tea garden is the most attraction points of tourists that lure the tourist to visit in this place. Thus, the study is helpful for the night tourism project for different stakeholders and researchers.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on both primary and secondary data sources were used to describe and analyze the study area. The primary data were collected through structured questionnaire from respondents and interview and direct field survey also were applied to collect primary data, whereas secondary data were collected from different published and non-published written documents from individuals, experts, and organization related to the night tourism sector. Data collected were both in qualitative and quantitative nature as needed. Qualitative data like photos, observation and interview and quantitative data like number of tourist, employment related data, social status related data also were collected.

3.4 Universe and Sample Size

The universe of the study was people of Paltangi area, Kanyam area, stall businessman and Harkate bazarof Kanyam tourism area and Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer of Suryodaya Municipality, Ward Chairman, Member of Ward No.7 and the Chairperson of Kanyam Tourism Development Organization of Suryodaya Municipality of Ilam district. Paltangi, Kanyam area stall businessman and Harkate bazar area near, attached and direct related with study area. In the case of household number, there are 25 household in Paltangi, 25 household in Kanyam area, 50 stall businessmen and 50 households are in Harkate bazar altogether there are 150 households which households are registered in Suryodaya Municipality (Suryodaya Municipality Preliminary profile, 2020). Among 150 households 30 households have selected for the study which is the 20% of total households. Among 30 households, 5 households were from Paltangi, 5 households from Kanyam area, 10 from stall businessman and 10 households were from Harkate bazar area. The researcher were

asked or request to fill questionnaire from one person of each 30 households as respondents from random sampling method, the respondents were those person who have more knowledge and interest about night tourism sector. And interview was taken to Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer of Suryodaya Municipality, Ward Chairman, Member of Ward No.7 and the Chairperson of Kanyam Tourism Development Organization (KTDO) of Suryodaya Municipality, which interview has been structured based question interview.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

We can apply different types of data collection methodologies for the research work. For the primary data questionnaire, interview, observation, check-list, record, observation, check list are the tools for data collection in this study. Similarly, to generate the secondary data library study, books, newspapers, reports, journals, websites and electronic media etc. were applied.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

To generate accurate data from household of study area, structured questionnaire has been provided. The respondents will be requested to fill up questionnaire. In case of the respondents who cannot fill up the questionnaire, the questions were asked to the respondent and answers were filled up to collect the required information.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

To acquire the more information about night tourism in Kanyam, key informant interview has been applied. For this process, some key persons of that area were selected such as: Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer of Suryodaya Municipality, Ward Chairman, Member of Ward No.7 and the Chairperson of Kanyam Tourism Development Organization (KTDO) of Suryodaya Municipality.

3.5.3 Observation Check list

To acquire the more information about night tourism in Kanyam, researcher was asked to questionnaire about potentialities of Kanyam area. After responding the questionnaire from respondents, researcher observed the response of respondents and potentialities of Kanyam area with observation check list to make the study more validity and truthful, which checklist is prepared in annex iii.

3.6 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The collected primary data was check and recheck to minimize and correct errors to maintain consistency in the data. Collected data are output in the form of different charts and tables. Coding and symbol were used appropriately in tabling process. Different computer software programs such as Microsoft word and Microsoft excels used for analysis, tabulation and graphical presentation using pie chart, column chart and bar diagram.

CHAPTER IV

DATA REPRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter sums up the data which are collected and found by the researcher from study area. This chapter shows the tabulated and analysed data to find the objectives of study and the researcher have tried to illustrate the study area after visiting that area. Agglomerated primary data from the field's survey have been tabulated and their interpretation had made thoroughly.

This chapter sums up the methodologies assumed in the study to tackle the research objectives and problems in systematic and designed idea. It contains the research design, nature and source of data, data collection methods and tools, sampling size and sampling procedures, and data processing and analysis.

4.1 Introduction of Study Area

Ilam is the main tourists destinations of the east of Nepal accounted as the 'hill of queen'. It has a great potentiality of tourism development mixing with local cultures, natural scenes, sunrise and sunset and it's beautiful topography.

Kanyam tourism place is the study area, which is located Eastern part of Ilam district headquarter. Kanyam is the place name that remains from the combination of "*Kandyam*" and "*Yong*", that means "*Kandyam*" is the Lepcha language of "Thotne" and "*Yong*" is "Ghari". In ancient time, there was a legend that eight types/species of "Thotne" were found in this region. This area is Lepcha populated area. Due to the predominance of the lepcha caste the name of this region is Kanyam. (Schwerzel, Tuinstra & Vaidya, 2000). This area is covered by tea garden and it is famous for tourism place. It is also one of the 100 tourist destinations declared by the Government of Nepal. Kanyam tourist area is also the only tourist city of Province No.1. The latitude of the study area is 26°86'88" N and longitude of this area is 88°08'10" E.(www.google.com/maps)

Harkate, Fikkal and Paltangee are the near bazar of Kanyam tourism area. These bazars are directly related with Kanyam tourism area. Most of the tourists are stayed in these bazar. The famous tourism area Shree Antu also directly related with Kanyam tourism area. Most of the tourists who come to Sri Antu also come to Kanyam. At 1565 m. from sea level, Kanyam is located in southern from Suryodaya Municipality

of Ilam. It is famous tourist area of Nepal. It is also famous for picnic spot. The natural hillsides are covered by tea, so it is very beautiful place for tourists and other visitors. (Suryodaya Municipality Preliminary profile, 2020).

4.2 Identification of Natural Attraction of Study Area

The main attraction portion of tourist is natural, historical and cultural views and the surrounding facility to stay tourists. Tourists love to stay here adorable and green view of this area. They want to take photos, view tea garden, wear cultural dress and most of the tourists want to ride horse. In the case of Nepal, most of the tourist like to visit natural places and to meet with cultural community.

The researcher have visited to collect and determined what is the main portion of study area to attract the tourists.

4.2.1 Attraction of Study Area

Kanyam tourism area is situated eastern part of Ilam district. According to the field visiting of researcher, the researcher has found natural, cultural and artificial attraction of the study area. Such as tea garden, tea factory, cultural dress, horse riding and beautiful scenery view were the main attraction of the study area. We can view of Kanchanjungha, the second highest pick of Nepal, Makalu Himal and plain site of terai. From here, we can see Siliguri, Darjeeling, Kharsang, Mirik and other places of India. Green scenery is the most attraction of this study area.

4.2.1.1 Kanyam Tea Garden

The main attraction of this area is greenery of Kanyam Tea Estate which is the famous tourist place of eastern Nepal. It was started by the then Crown Prince of Birendra in the year of 2028 BS. Kanyam tea estate contains approximately 530 hectares out of which tea is planted in 460 hectares. This tea estate is wholly owned by the Government of Nepal. But now the tea estate has been leased to the Shanghai Group for 50 years. (Concept paper, 2019)

The researcher had visited to observe the Kanyam tourism area to fulfill the objectives of study. The researcher had found different beautiful scenario for night tourism. Open place, beautiful scenario, the mass volume of tourism is the key points of development for night tourism. The researcher had snapped the photo of Kanyam tea garden and displayed in annex iv (a). Kanyam Tea Garden is the most beautiful

scenario of Tea garden which scene is famous for Nepal and in the world and photos are found in different website and other social media.

4.2.1.2 Kanyam Tea Factory

Kanyam tea factory is the historical attraction of this area. It is the first modern Orthodox tea factory of Nepal. Which was established in 2041 BS, inaugurated by the then King Birendra. This factory has made significant contribution in the field of tea processing in this region.

The researcher has seen the Kanyam Tea Factory which is beautiful man made structured building to process the tea after plucking from tea garden. The researcher had found that Kanyam tea factory is also most attractive factors for night tourism. The researcher has shown the photo of Tea factory in annex iv (b).

4.2.1.3 Picnic Spot with Tea Garden/Pine Trees

Kanyam is the famous picnic spot of eastern Nepal. Most of the people come here for a picnic. It is easier to come here because of the road access. But there is no well-managed picnic sport here. Due to its proximity to various districts of Nepal and the proximity of Indian States of West Bengal and Bihar, it is possible to attract many tourists here. In the summer season, the place is cooler place. Therefore, many tourists and visitors want to stay in this place. The study has determined that the picnic spot of Kanyam tourism area is most essential place for night tourism. Therefore, the study has kept the photo of picnic spot area in annex iv (c).

4.2.1.4 Love Hill (Love Danda)

Ilam is also known as the Queen of the Hills. Kanyam is a beautiful place with such hills, which is covered with tea. From Love Hill, tourists can see the adorable view of tea garden. They can see the view of Kanchanjungha Himal, the plain site of Terai and various views of the Indian State of West Bengal from Love Hill. The researcher had snapped the photo of Love danda which is remained center of Kanyam tourism area and has shown in annex iv (d)

4.2.1.5 Local Production

Kanyam tourist area is the main market for selling local products. Where tourists can easily buy local products including tea, churpi, lolipop etc. This has created employment for the local people. This seems to have helped reduce poverty by

increasing the income of the local people. The photo of local production of Kanyam Tourism area is displayed in annex iv (e).

4.2.1.6 Sahid Santi Park

Sahid Santi Park has been established in Kanyam area. It is also a major attraction of the Kanyam region. The Sahid Santi Park is remained east part of main tea garden. Sahid park is made with the memorization of Martyr. The Sahid Park is the main attraction point of tourism in Kanyam tourism area. The photo of Sahid Santi Park is given in annex iv (f).

4.2.1.6 Traditional Dance and Culture

Traditional dance of Nepal differs according to place and caste. Traditional dance and cultural dance is the main portion to attract the tourist in Kanyam tourism area. Some of the traditional dances practised in different communities are Balan, Maruni, Selo, Sakela Sili, Dhan Naach, Lakhe, Chu-faat dance (Lepcha dance). Chu-faat dance is also a major attraction of the study area. The researcher has found different types of Traditional dance and cultural dance which is shown in annex iv (g).

4.3 Accommodation Service for Night Tourism

Kanyam region is the famous tourist area of Nepal. Most of the tourists come to see the beautiful scene of tea garden and have a picnic. There are general facilities including hotel and home stay for the tourists to stay in this area. The nearest residential area is Fikkal Bazar, where tourists have good accommodation.

Due to the convenience of access road, it is easy for tourists to come and go in this area. There is easy access to this region from most of the districts of Nepal as well as easy access from West Bengal and Bihar of Indian States. In this area the vehicles are available in every time.

The researcher has conducted interview with close ended structures questionnaire. 30 households selected for the study which is the 20% of total households 150 of study area. Among 30 households, 5 households were from Paltangi, 5 households were from Kanyam area, 10 respondents were from stall businessman and 10 households were from Harkate bazar area. The researcher asked or request to fill questionnaire from one person of each 30 households as respondents from random sampling method, the respondents were those person who have more knowledge and interest about night tourism sector.

4.3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section includes the respondents' gender status, age group, occupation, and educational level. These factors play an important role in the tourism sector for study area; thus were also observed through questionnaires.

4.3.1.1 Gender Status of the Respondents

The study have conducted in 30 respondents among 30 respondents the status of gender is given table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Gender Status of the Respondents

S.N.	Gender	No.of Respondents	Percent
1	Male	17	57
2	Female	13	43
Total		30	100

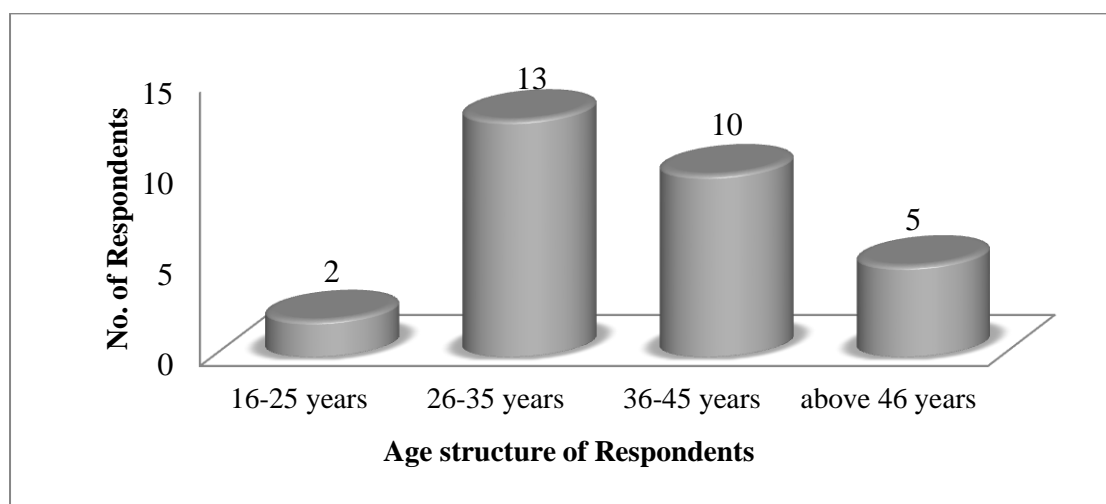
Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Table no. 4.1 shows 57 percent are male respondents and other 43 percent are female respondents. It clears that female are still less respondents.

4.3.1.2 Age Structure of the Respondents

The study has covered 30 respondents. And the questionnaire is kept the question about age. The study has found the age structure that age structure is displayed the figure 4.1 below:

Figure 4.1 Age structure of the respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2077

The above figure 4.1 shows out of 30 respondents 2 respondents are 16-25 years age group, 13 respondents are 26-35 years age group, 10 respondents are 36-45 years and 5 respondents are above 46 years. The more respondents are in 26-35 years of age group.

4.3.1.3 Occupations of the Respondents

Occupation in the engagement of people in different activities to satisfy their daily needs is human beings adopt different types of occupations such as agriculture, business, Service, hotel, social worker etc. in this study respondents' occupational status has been presented below in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Occupational Status of the Respondents

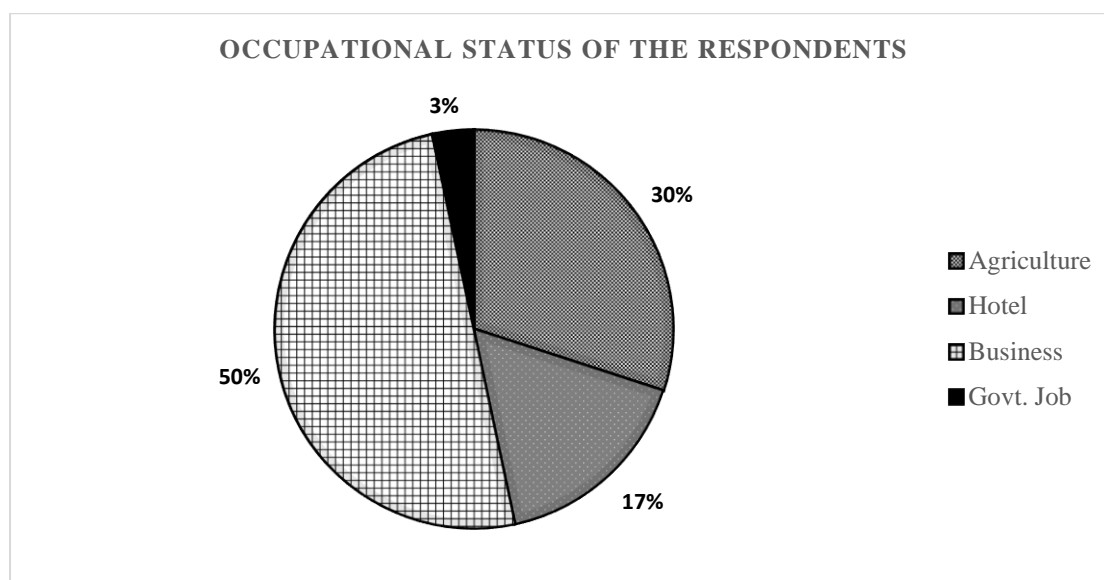
S.N.	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Agriculture	9	30
2	Hotel	5	17
3	Business	15	50
4	Govt. Job	1	3
Total		30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Table 4.2 shows that 30 percent (9 respondents) of the respondents are taken agriculture as a more occupation for their livelihood. It is followed by business which occupies 50 percent (15 respondents). Similarly, 17 percent (5 respondents) of the local respondents are taken by hotel and 3 percent (1 respondent) is taken by Govt. Job.

In the above table shows that business and agriculture is the main occupation of the local respondents of tourist area. The occupational status of the respondents can be shown on figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Occupational Status of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2077.

4.3.1.4 Education Level of Local Respondents

Education is most essential factor to choose and determine the decision. Education plays vital role to choose the importance of tourism. Therefore, the study has conducted to know the status of educational level of respondents. Table no. 4.3 shows the educational status of respondents.

Table 4.3 Educational Status of Respondents

S.N.	Levels	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Literate	7	23
2	SLC/SEE	6	20
3	PCL/+2	11	37
4	Bachelor	6	20
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

The above table 4.3 presents that 23 percent local respondents have literate and 20 percent have passed the SLC/SEE Out of the total respondents. Similarly, 37 percent are only PCL/+2 and 20 percent have passed the bachelor level out of total respondents. It concludes that the level of literate is high level than illiterate in the respondents.

4.3.2 Measurement of Accommodation and Accessing Facility of Study Area

Accommodation and road facility determines the number and volume of tourists. The more and better accommodation attracts the more tourists. And accessing facility determines the tourist visiting places. More developed, permanent, wide and short distance road have chosen by tourists. Therefore, good accommodation and more easier road and vehicle attracts the more tourists. The study has tried to indicate the plan for night tourism, build infrastructure, accommodation and service facility of study area.

Hotel, lodge, food, water supply and scenery view lures the tourists. The behavior of local people is the main technique to attract the tourist.

The researcher has visited Kanyam tourism area to know and explore the natural and cultural attraction of tourist in study area. The researcher has aimed to assess the accommodation facility and know the accessing facility in study area. The researcher has prepared questionnaire to find the aims of study by asking 30 households, 5 households from Paltangi, 5 households from Kanyam area, 10 from stall businessman and 10 households from Harkate bazar area.

4.3.2.1 Income Source of the Respondents

Source of income shows the contribution and future importance of night tourism in study area. Initialization of income will increase and will make the main income source and medium of income from night tourism. Therefore, the researchers wanted to know the income medium of the respondents by asking sources of income. Table 4.4 shows the sources of income of the respondents.

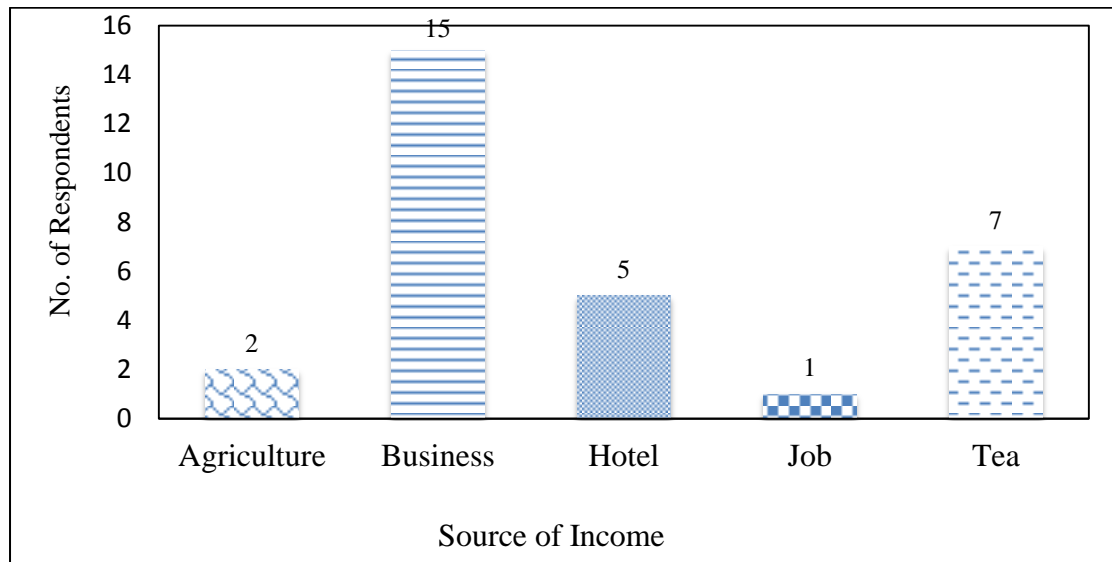
Table 4.4 Income Source of the Respondents

S.N.	Income Source	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Agriculture	2	7
2	Business	15	50
3	Hotel	5	17
4	Job	1	3
5	Tea	7	23
Total		30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Above table 4.4 presents the sources of income of the respondents. Among the 30 respondents, agriculture is income source of 2 respondents, business, hotel, job and tea is income sources of 15, 5, 1 and 7 respondents respectively. In this table, business is most income sources of respondents which have 15 respondents. Either agriculture or business, hotel and tea income sources is directly related with night tourism. The findings on above table can be presented as in given figure.

Figure 4.3 Income Source of the Respondents



4.3.2.2 Involvement of the Family Member

This study has researched by asking the questionnaire about the involvement of family member of the respondents for incoming sources. The study has presented in table 4.5 shows about the involvement and not involvement family member of the respondents in Kanyam tourism area for incoming any income.

Table 4.5 Involvement of the Family

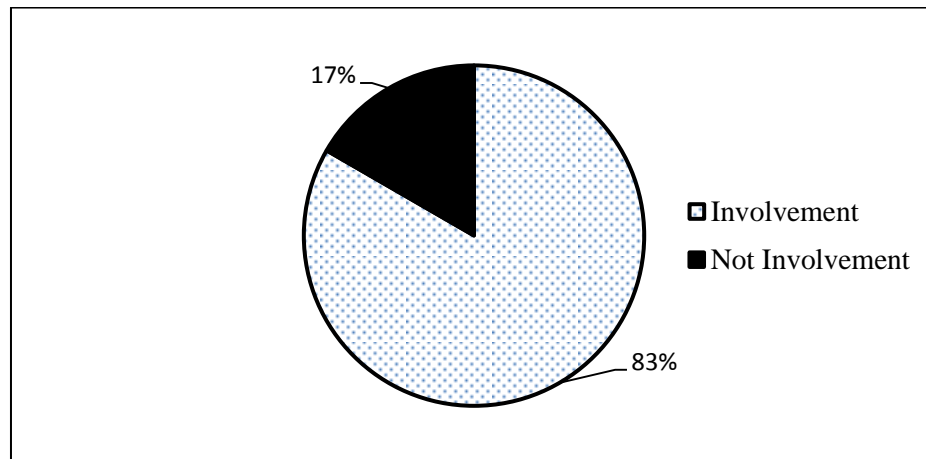
S.N.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	25	83
2	No	5	17
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Table 4.5 represents direct involvement of respondents in Kanyam tourism area. 83

percent (25 respondents) involve in any activities in Kanyam tourism area and 17 percent (5 respondents) do not involve in Kanyam tourism area. The data can be shown in the given figure.

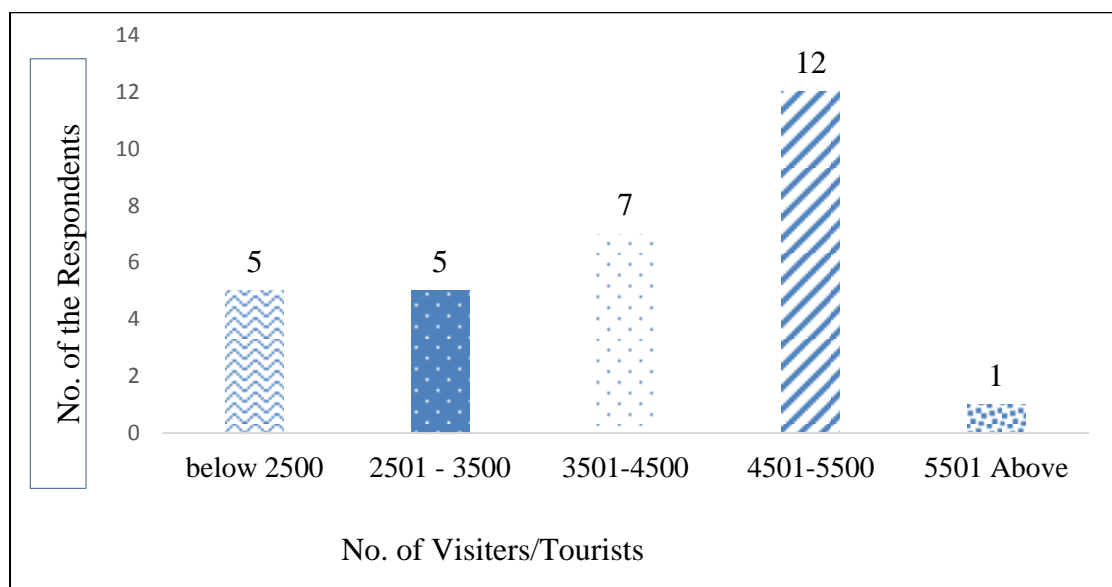
Figure 4.4 Involvement of the Family Member



4.3.2.3 Daily Visiting of Visitor/Tourist in Kanyam Tourism Area

The daily presence of visitor or tourists in study area shows the future situation of night tourism in Kanyam area. The researcher had asked the daily visitor/tourists of Kanyam area. Most the of the respondents have answered the visitors/tourist number before the COVID 19. Figure 4.5 reveals the number of visitors/tourists which are daily visiting in Kanyam tourism area.

Figure 4.5 Number of Daily Visitor/Tourist in Kanyam Tourism Area



Source: Field Survey, 2077

Figure 4.5 deals the number of tourists who are visiting daily in Kanyam tourism area, the study wants to assure that these daily visitors/tourists can visit in night time for enjoyment in this study area. The most respondents which are 12 respondents (40% respondents) see above 4501 to 5500 tourist in a day. And only 1 respondent (3.3% respondent) see above 5501 tourists in daily in September and October in every year.

4.3.2.4 Main Attraction of the Study Area

The researcher has prepared 9 categories option to choose the natural and artificial attraction of study area that attracts the tourist. The following table 4.6 shows the respondents answer about the main attraction factors of the study area.

Table 4.6 Main Attraction of the Study Area

S.N.	Attraction things	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Tea garden	13	43
2	Cool weather	6	20
3	Attractive view other hilly view	11	37
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

In the above table 4.6 shows that 43 percent (13 respondents) respondents answered the tea garden is the main attraction natural factor. Out of the total respondents 20 percent and 37 percent (6 and 11 respondents) respondents said cool weather and attractive hilly view was the main attraction thing respectively. It shows that tea garden and attractive view are the main attraction thing to attract the tourists in Kanyam tourist area for night tourism. The researcher had prepared 9 categories option, out of the total options the respondents had chosen only 3 options.

4.3.2.5 Attraction of the Local Products

The study had conducted to know the local products of Kanyam tourism area, which attracts tourists. The researcher has set the question to choose the things. Table 4.7 displays the attraction components of local products of the study area.

Table 4.7 Attraction of the Local Products

S.N.	Local Products	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Local food	1	3
2	Horse riding	11	37
3	Crop production	1	3
4	Tea production	17	57
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

In the above table 4.7 shows that out of the total respondents 57 percent (17 respondents) respondents answered that tea production is the main domestic attraction components. Similarly, 37 percent, 3 percent and 3 percent (11, 1 and 1 respondents) respondents said that horse riding, local food and crop production were the domestic attraction respectively. It shows that the tea production is the main local attraction point of the Kanyam tourism area.

4.3.2.6 Tourists Visiting Purpose

Kanyam is the main tourist destination of eastern Nepal. Tourists come here to see the panoramic view of the hillsides and other purpose. The researcher has set the question why the visitors/tourists come here mostly. In this question the respondents answered the questions who (respondents) have seen the purpose of visiting of tourist in the study area. The given table 4.8 shows the purpose of visiting of tourist in study area.

Table 4.8 Tourists Visiting Purpose

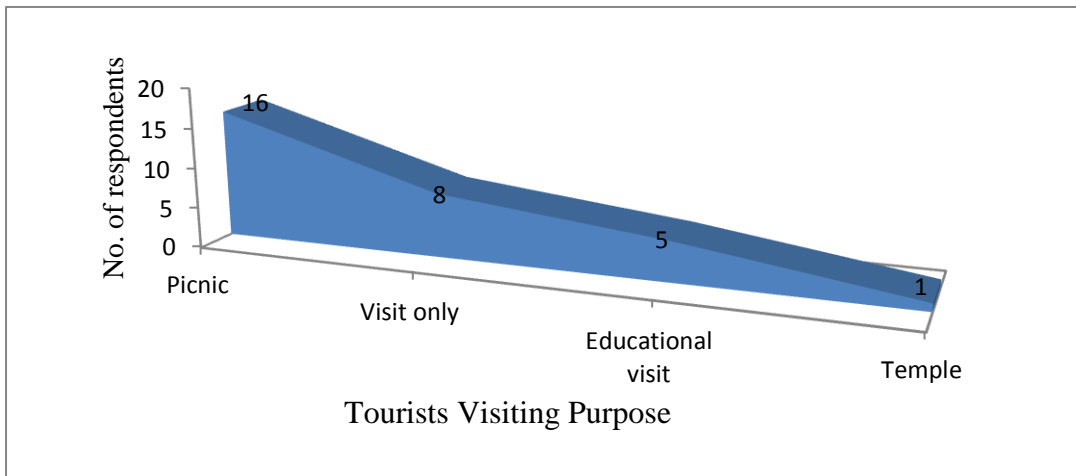
S.N.	Purposes of visiting items	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Picnic	16	53
2	Visit only	8	27
3	Educational visit	5	17
4	Temple	1	3
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

The above table 4.8 reveals that the respondents answer about the purpose of visiting of tourists who visits daily in Kanyam tourism area. Out of 30 respondents, 16 (53%)

respondents have opined that the tourists come here for picnic. Similarly, 8 (27%) respondents opined that for visit only, 5 (17%) and 1 (3%) respondents opined that the tourist come here for educational visit and temple respectively. It indicates that most of the tourists come here for picnic in Kanyam tourism area. The data can be clearly presented in the given figure.

Figure 4.6 Tourists Visiting Purpose in the Study Area



Source: Field Survey, 2077.

4.3.2.7 Available Services for Tourists

In this tourist area sufficient service for tourist. The researcher has asked the respondents about the available service for tourist as available right now. Given table 4.9 shows the status of available service for tourists in the study area.

Table 4.9 Available Services for Tourists

S.N.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	21	30
2	No	9	70
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

In the above table 4.9 shows that 70 percent (21 respondents) respondents answered there is no sufficient service for tourists and 30 percent (9 respondents) respondents answered about the sufficient service for tourists in the study area. It shows that right

now, there is no sufficient service and amenities available for tourists in Kanyam tourism area.

4.3.2.8 Length of Stay

The most important point is how much time remain the tourists in the study area that determines the importance of the tourist area. The study has tried to find the visiting time of tourist in the study area. As given table 4.10 shows the length of time of tourists in Kanyam tourism area.

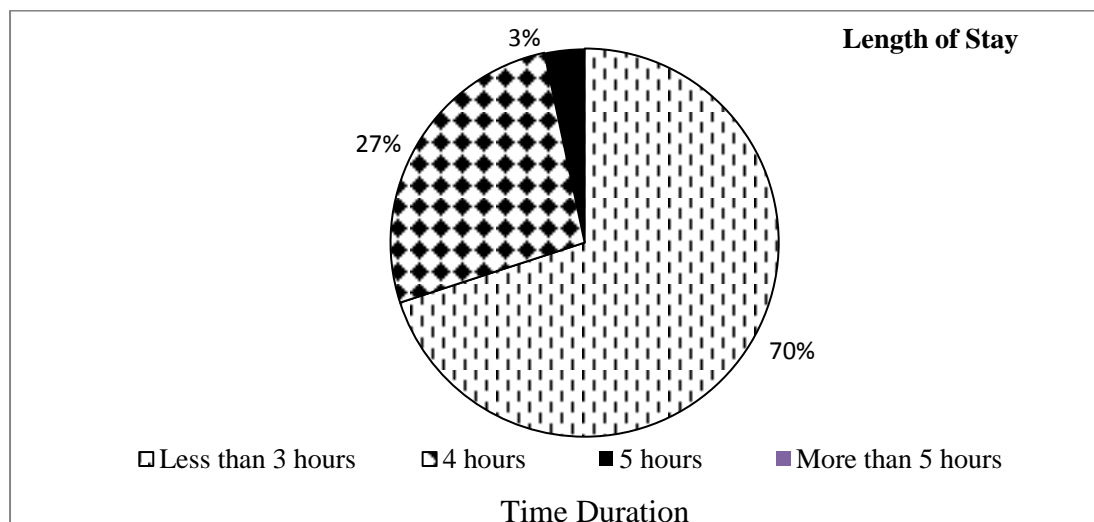
Table 4.10 Length of Stay

S.N.	Length of Stay	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Less than 3 hours	21	70
2	4 hours	8	27
3	5 hours	1	3
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

The above table 4.10 shows the visiting duration time of tourist in the study area. Out of 30 respondents, 21 (70%) respondents said that tourists can visit less than 3 hours' in this area. Similarly, 8 (27%) and 1 (3%) respondents replied that tourists can visit 4 hours and 5 hours respectively. It determines that the tourists and visitors can visit in Kanyam tourism area less than 3 hours.

Figure 4.7 Length of Stay



Source: Field Survey, 2077.

4.3.2.9 Information About Night Tourism

Researcher asked to the respondents about the information and perception of night tourism because the main theme and objectives of the study is to know the information of night tourism. Table 4.11 shows the number of respondents who have information about night tourism.

Table 4.11 Information about Night Tourism

S.N.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	22	73
2	No	8	27
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Above table 4.11 declares the number of respondents who have information about the night tourism. Out of 30 respondents, 22 (73%) respondents have information and knowledge about the night tourism and 8 (27%) respondents didn't have information about night tourism.

4.3.2.10 Involvement of the Respondents in Night Tourism

Researcher havedesired to know the respondents who have already visited in night tourism in any destination. The researcher asked respondents questions about visit in night tourism-based development area. Given table 4.12 shows the number of respondents who have already involved in night tourism based development area.

Table 4.12 Involvement of the Respondents in Night Tourism

S.N.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	5	17
2	No	25	83
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Above table 4.12 shows the number who have visited in night tourism-based development area. Out of 30 respondents, 5 (17%) respondents have visited in night tourism based development area and 25 (83%) respondents didn't visit in night tourism based development area.

4.3.2.11 Information About the Planning of Night Tourism in Kanyam

The researcher have heard the planning of night tourism area in Kanyam tourism area and the researcher have seen and perceived the most possibilities of night tourism in Kanya tourism area. Therefore, the researcher has planned to research the potentiality of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area or study area. The researcher has asked respondents about the planning of night tourism in Kanyam area. Table 4.13 shows the number of respondents who have information about the planning of night tourism in Kanyam area.

Table 4.13 Information about the Planning of Night Tourism in Kanyam

S.N.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	20	67
2	No	10	33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Above table 4.13 shows the number of respondents who were informed about the planning of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area. Out of 30 respondents, 20 (67%) respondents have informed about the planning of night tourism and 10 (33%) respondents have not informed about the planning of night tourism in Kanyam area.

4.3.2.12 Home Stay Service in the Study Area

Homestay conveys the staying facilities with a holiday or other period abroad spent time in the home of a local family and a private house offering accommodation to paying guests. In home stay system we can give facility at home with the local production and prepared things. The researcher has prepared question about the facility of home stay in the study area that can be helped for the development of night tourism. Table 4.14 shows the response of the respondent numbers.

Table 4.14 Home Stay Service in the Study Area

S.N.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	30	100
2	No	0	0
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

From the above table 4.14 shows 100 percent respondents responded that there is a home stay facility in the study area. The facilities and development of homestay will make easy for further possibilities of planning and development of night tourism in study area.

4.3.2.13 Available Accommodation Service for Night Tourism

In this tourist area the researcher has asked the respondents about the sufficient available accommodation service for night tourism. Below table 4.15 indicates the status available accommodation service for night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.

Table 4.15 Available Accommodation Service for Night Tourism

S.N.	Response	No. of respondents	Percent
1	Yes	5	17
2	No	25	83
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

From table 4.15 shows 83 percent (25 respondents) respondents responded that there is no sufficient accommodation service for night tourism in Kanyam tourism area and 17 percent (5 respondents) respondents responded the side of sufficient accommodation service. It indicates that right now, there is no sufficient accommodation service available for night tourism in Kanyam area. So, it should be focused to manage sufficient accommodation service for night in Kanyam area. The

researcher has found the facility of accommodation has more but night tourism based facilities are less in the study area.

4.3.2.14 First Priority for Night Tourism Development

One the major component of tourism is the attraction out of among accessibility, accommodation and amenities. Night based electricity, night based stall, night based path, night based park, hotel, guest house, accommodation and security is the most essential factors for developing and planning of night tourism. It plays the vital role to inflow of tourist in any site. Therefore, the researcher has asked the questions with 6 options for developing night tourism as the first priority. The researcher has set the question to choose the option by indicating priority while developing night tourism in Kanyam tourism area. The following table 4.16 shows the respondents' answer.

Table 4.16 First Priority for Night Tourism Development

S.N.	First Priority	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Night based electricity	5	17
2	Night based stall	9	30
3	Night based park	7	23
4	Hotel, guest house, accommodation	9	30
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

In the above table 4.16 shows that 30 percent and 30 percent (9 and 9 respondents) respondents answered, first priority should be given to develop and construct night based stall and hotel, guest house, accommodation for the developing of night tourism. Similarly, 23 percent and 17 percent (7 and 5 respondents) respondents said that night based park and night based electricity should be given to construct for night tourism respectively. It indicates that first priority should be given to construct night based stall and hotel, guest house, accommodation for night tourism in Kanyam area.

4.3.2.15 Main Attraction for Night Tourism

The researcher has prepared 9 categories option to choose the things from the study area that attracts the tourists. The following table 4.17 shows the respondents answer.

Table 4.17 Main Attraction for Night Tourism

S.N.	Main Attraction	No. of respondents	Percent
1	Short mela/Exhibition	3	10
2	Group cultural dance	15	50
3	Concert	1	3
4	Night park	10	34
5	Sky movie theater	1	3
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

In the above table 4.17 shows that 50 percent (15 respondents) respondents answered group cultural dance is the main attraction thing and sectors for night tourism. Out of 30 respondents, 34 percent (10 respondents) answered the night park. Similarly, 10 percent, 3 percent and 3 percent (3, 1 and 1 respondents) respondents answered that short mela/exhibition, concert and sky movie theater will be the main attraction thing respectively. It shows that the group cultural dance is the main attraction thing to attract the tourists while developing the night tourism in Kanyam area.

4.3.2.16 Vital Role for Night Tourism Development

The major factors develop of night tourism in Kanyam area based on respondent' views are presented under the table 4.18. Factor of things or group of people plays most important role to plan and develop night tourism in Kanyam tourist area. The researcher has asked the effective factor or group to develop night tourism in Kanyam tourist area.

Table 4.18 Vital Role for Night Tourism Development

S.N.	Vital Role	No. of respondents	Percent
1	Government	7	23
2	Community	10	34
3	Local level	13	43
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

The above table 4.18 shows that the respondents answer about the factors and groups which plays most vital role to develop night tourism in Kanyam tourism area. Out of 30 respondents, 13 (43%) respondents have opined that local level should play vital role to develop night tourism in Kanyam area. Similarly, 10 (34%) and 7 (23%) respondents opined about community and government should play vital role to develop night tourism respectively. It shows that the local level should play vital role to develop night tourism in Kanyam area.

4.3.2.17 Challenging Factors to Promote Night Tourism

For the development of tourism industry, many challenges are to be come to within any side of tourism sector. The researcher has keened to know the challenge factors for the development night tourism. The researcher has asked the most challenging factor to promote the night tourism. Following table 4.19 indicates the most challenging factor to develop for night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.

Table 4.19 Challenging Factors to Promote Night Tourism

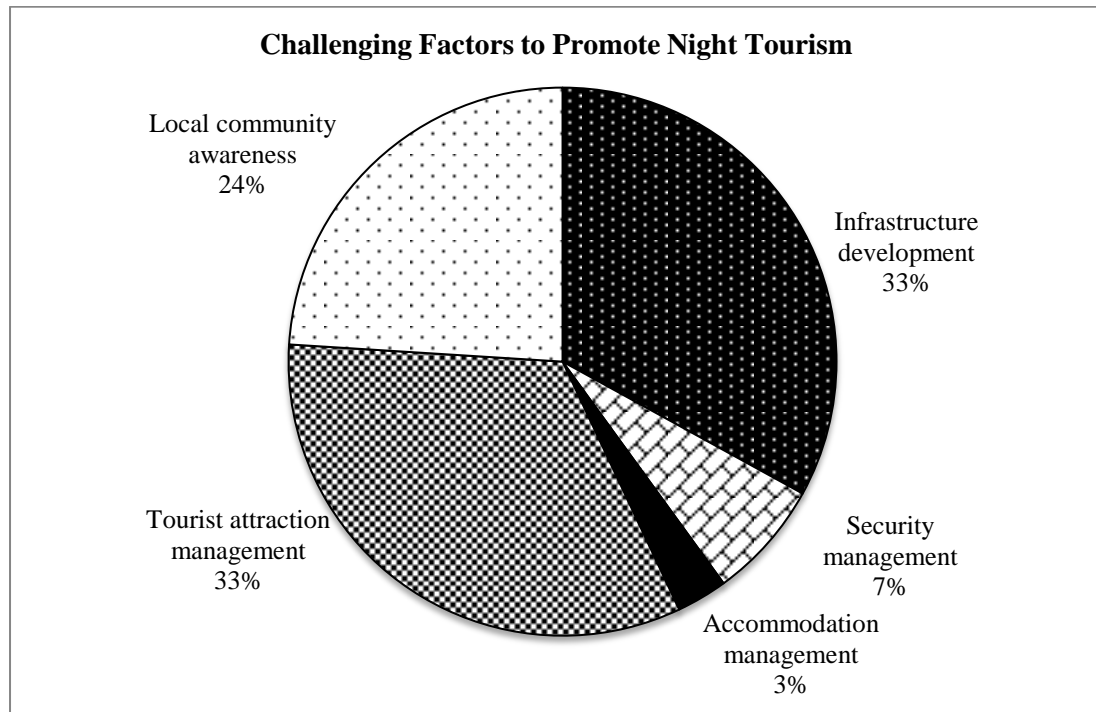
S.N.	Challenging factors	No. of respondents	Percent
1	Infrastructure development	10	33
2	Security management	2	7
3	Accommodation management	1	3
4	Tourist attraction management	10	33
5	Local community awareness	7	24
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

The table 4.19 discloses that the respondents answer of the most challenging factors to promote the night tourism in Kanyam area. Out of 30 respondents, 10 (33%) respondents have opined that infrastructure development and tourist attraction management is the most challenging factors to promote night tourism, Similarly, 7 (24%) respondents opined about local community awareness, 2 (7%) respondents

opined security management and 1 (3%) respondent opined about the accommodation management. It indicates that infrastructure development and tourist attraction management are the most challenging factors to promote night tourism in Kanyam area. The data can be clearly shown in the given figure.

Figure 4.8 Challenging Factors to Promote Night Tourism



Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Figure 4.8 indicates infrastructure and tourism attraction management is most challenging factor to develop night tourism in study area, equal 33 percent respondents have selected to infrastructure and tourist attraction management for night tourism. Similarly, 24 percent respondents, 7 percent respondents and 3 percent respondents have opined challenging factors local community awareness, security management and accommodation management respectively.

4.4 Planning for Night Tourism

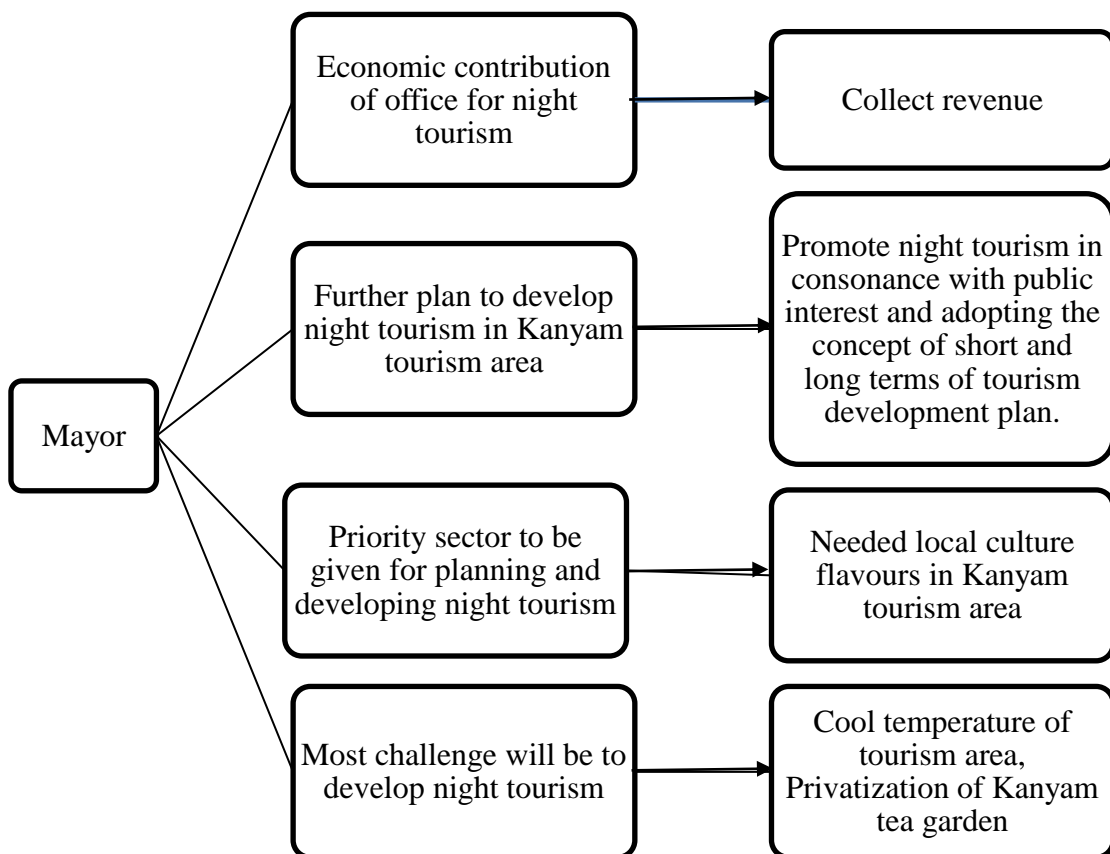
After informing and collecting the potentiality of Kanyam tourism area and collecting the view of respondents about night tourism. The study has collected the information of further plan about night tourism in Kanyam tourism area. This study has conducted interview with directly authoritative, concerning persons and relative persons to know and inform the planning and development of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.

The study took interview with Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Ward Chairman, Members of Ward No.7 of Suryodaya Municipality and the Chairperson of Kanyam Tourism Development Organization (KTDO) of Kanyam to acquire the more information about the development of night tourism in Kanyam. Following Figure 4.15 shows the opinion of Mayor of Suryodaya Municipality about plan and development of night tourism in Kanyam area.

4.4.1 Mayor's Vision for Night Tourism Development

The Mayor is the main planner and visionary of night tourism of Kanyam tourism area. The successive development of night tourism determines the planning of Suryodaya Municipality Fikkal, Ilam. Therefore, the researcher has conducted interview with Ran Bahadur Rai, Mayor of Suryodaya Municipality Fikkal, Ilam. The summary and the gist of interview is displayed in figure 4.16.

Figure 4.9 Mayor's Vision for Night Tourism Development in Kanyam Area.



Source: Field Survey Interview, 2077.

Figure 4.9 indicates that the planning concept of night tourism is developing from Suryodaya Municipality. The Mayor has viewed economic contribution is to collect revenue for developing night tourism. Similarly, Suryodaya Municipality has made further plan by promoting night tourism in consonance with public interest and adopting the concept of short and long terms of tourism development plan. The Mayor expressed local culture flavours will be the most effective sector for night tourism and cool temperature and the possession of private sector of tea garden is the main challenge to develop night tourism.

The researcher had asked about the further development of Kanyam tourism area to Mayor of Suryodaya Municipality. He replies, “ Kanyam will be developed the best tourism spot in Nepal with environment friendly, quality and sustainable physical infrastructure, beautiful tea garden, short trekking routes, cycling routes, horse riding best coffee shops, tea tasting, research, home stay, hotels and integrated village concepts.” And he added about the further plan of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area, he said, “Promote night tourism in consonance with public interest and adopting the concept of short and long terms of tourism development plan. The Mayor said to the first priority should be given to show the local culture flavors on Kanyam tourism area to develop night tourism.

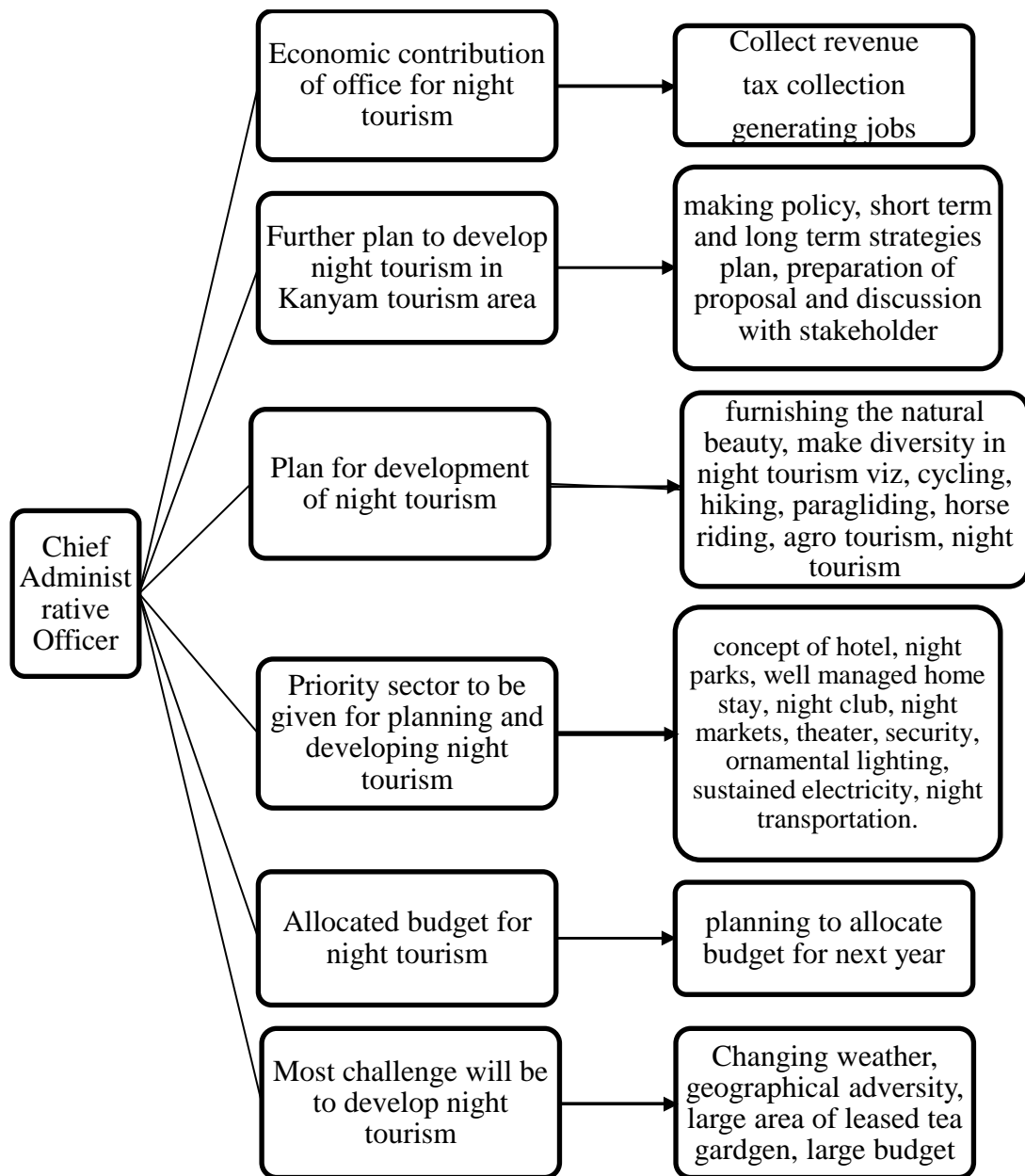
The Mayor accepted there has no budget allocated for night tourism yet only plan and strategies have been prepared and set. And the Mayor opined temperature, privatization of tea garden are the main obstacle and challenging to develop night tourism in the Kanyam tourism area.

In a gist, Suryodaya Municipality has discussed different stakeholder, institutions, planners, local bodies, NTB, Pradesh no. 1 who is related to tourism sector for development of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.

4.4.2 CAO's Vision for Night Tourism Development

The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the main person who plays the most important role in administrative sector and making plan of development planning and implementation of policy. Therefore, the researcher has managed the interview by asked structured based questionnaire about night tourism in Kanyam tourism area. Figure 4.16 indicates the vision and plan of Prakash Raj Poudel, Chief Administrative Officer of Suryodaya Municipality Fikkal, Ilam.

Figure 4.10 CAO's Vision for Night Tourism Development



Above figure 4.10 shows the view of Chief Administrative Officer about night tourism by taking interview. Prakash Raj Poudel, Chief Administrative Officer of Suryodaya Municipality gave vision about night tourism. For night tourism, hotel, night parks, well managed home stay, night club, night market, theater, security,colorful/ornamental lighting, cycling, hiking, sustained electricity should be developed for night tourism. The Chief Administrative Officer promises to allocate the budget in night tourism development. And the most challenging factors for developing night tourism are changing weather, geographical adversity, large area of leased tea garden, large budget.

4.4.3 The Elected Representatives' View to Promote Night Tourism

The main contribution of developing night tourism is local level representative. Therefore, the researcher has taken interview about night tourism for planning and developing in Kanyam tourism area. Table 4.20 indicates the responded of night tourism with planning and development.

Table 4.20 Elected Representatives' View to Promote Night Tourism

Designation	Contribution of Kanyam tourism area in office/institution as of economic aspect	Further plan of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area	The first priority for developing the night tourism	Challenge to develop night tourism
Local ward no. 7 representative member	Tax collection	To develop infrastructure Sports, wildlife photography, food tourism, home stay, paying guest and hotel, night monorail,	Hotel, night park, night club, cultural shows and dance Water and sanitation, night based electricity	Budget management & infrastructure Decorative visual lights, ICT and publicity. Colorful lightening, Length of stay,
Chair Person of (KTDO)	To sale the local products.	To make Policy and plan. To facilitate the planning To attract private sectors friendly infrastructure development.	To aware local people. To build cultural museum, tourism friendly infrastructure and land of all seasons.	local consume Private and public sector partnership \To build night tourism friendly infrastructure. praking, public toilet, water

Above table 4.20 reveals the planning and vision of night tourism which is asked as closed based interview questions.

Attempts have been made to complete this study in two phases. In the first phase, a studied was conducted on the potential of night tourism in Kanyam area. And second phase, a study was done on the planning of night tourism in Kanyam area. The above illustrations show the potential for night tourism in Kanyam area. It is necessary to arrange policy, plan and budget for the development of night tourism in Kanyam area.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The research work was carried out in potentiality and planning of Night Tourism of Kanyam tourism area, Ilam in Ilam district. Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepal's economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country with its natural beauty and cultural heritage, like Mount Everest (crown of the world), snow peak Mountains, birth place of lord Buddha (apostle of peace) a number of lakes and rivers waterfalls, drainages etc. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotels, motels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services, amusement and other leisure activities, gifts shapes and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc.

The planners and policy makers in Nepal are presently conscious about the relative advantages of developing tourism and emphasize development of night tourism sector for reducing poverty and unemployment through proper strategy in a dynamic framework. In case of Kanyam tourism plays a major role to generate local income creating various opportunities of employment and agricultural diversification. It is found that local as well as national government should revisit the programs, planning's and activities used in this sectors. It is because of their higher level of facilities to the visitors. Likewise more facilities to be developed for visitors in this area.

Ilam is the major destinations of the east of Nepal accounted as the 'hill of queen'. It has a great potentiality of tourism development mixing with local cultures, natural scenes, sun rise and sun set etc. Kanyam has the great chances of night tourism, it has green tea garden, possibility paragliding, trekking routes, hiking routes. There are sufficient resources and potentialities to become tourist city of Ilam.

The findings of the study were based on the questionnaires filled by the respondents. Different techniques were used to meet the findings of study i.e. primary data, secondary data, questionnaires and interviews etc. were some important tools. The major findings of the study are listed below.

The Major Findings of the Study are as Following.

- i. Random sampling method was used to choose the sample size of the study within the months of Paush and Magh in 2077 B.S.
- ii. The major place for Kanyam tourism area in the case of Tea garden, the first modern orthodox Tea factory of Nepal, Picnic spot, Sahid Santi park, Love hill.
- iii. The majority of the local population is engaged in business and agriculture are 50 and 30 percent of the total respondents respectively.
- iv. 57 percent of the respondents were male whereas remain number was the female respondents.
- v. In the case of the main attraction of the study area, 13 (43%) respondents have opined tea garden is the main attraction thing to attract the tourist in this area. Similarly, 11 (37%) and 6 (20%) respondents have opined attractive hilli view and cool weather respectively.
- vi. In the case of the main domestic attraction of the study area, 17 (57%) respondents have opined tea tea production and 11 (37%) respondents have opined horse riding is the main domestic attraction of this area.
- vii. For the visiting time, 70% respondents viewed only less than 3 hours' time will consume while visiting at that place.
- viii. It was found that, there is no sufficient service available for tourists in this study area.
- ix. Out of 30 respondents, 22 (73%) respondents have informed about night tourism.
- x. Main attractions things of this study area are Kanyam Tea Garden, attractive view, Kanyam Tea factory, Horse riding, take photos with cultural dress, local production.

- xi. Out of 30 respondents, 20 (67%) respondents have informed about the planning of night in Kanyam area.
- xii. 83.33 percent (25 respondents) respondents responded that there is no sufficient accommodation service for night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.
- xiii. It was found that first priority should be given to construct night based stall and hotel, guest house, accommodation for night tourism in Kanyam area.
- xiv. 15 (50%) respondents opined that group cultural dance is the main attraction thing and 10 (33%) respondents opined that night park is the main attraction thing to attract the tourists while developing the night tourism in Kanyam area.
- xv. 43.33 percent respondents said that local level is main factor can play most vital role to develop Night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.
- xvi. It was found that infrastructure development and tourist attraction management are the most challenging factors to develop night tourism in this area. (Such as; public toilet, parking, night monorail, water and sanitation, trekking route,

5.2 Conclusion

The study is related to tourism sector which is more potentiality in the case of Nepal. Tourism is the key factors which help to improve economic condition of local people and community. The main contribution of tourism is to promote economic, social, political and human development. Nepal is full of tourism industrial country, greenery part of jungle, white Himalayan range of northern part of Nepal, and the highest and other mountains lures the tourist soul.

The potentiality of tourism industry is very high in Nepal. Therefore, the study is conducted to promote the tourism industry in local area. The study area is Kanyam tourism area which is located eastern part of Nepal in Suryodaya Municipality. It is located eastern part of Ilam district headquarter. The aim of this study is to explore the natural and cultural attractions of this study area and to measure the accommodation and accessing facility of study area. The study included 30 household as respondents which were in Kanyam, Harkate and Paltange Bazar. The researcher had prepared questionnaire to fulfil the aim of study.

The researcher has visited and found that the main natural and cultural places are Kanyam Tea Estate, Kanyam Tea Factory, Love Danda, Sahid Santi Park and wide

tea garden with picnic spot. Besides, a huge jungle with greenery tree and other cultural place.

The study has found that Kanyam is a potential destination for night tourism. For which, it is necessary to build the infrastructure for night tourism. The accommodation of hotel, lodge is not sufficient, the concept of night tourism is not well and the concept of homestay service of tourist is not developed more. It indicates that night tourism means relating to the different cultural flavours. So that, it is essential to develop night tourism for extending the stay period of tourists in this area. The related people and local people say about the lack of infrastructure development and sufficient service for tourists to develop night tourism in this area.

At last the study concludes that the scenario of Kanyam is very attractive but lacks of infrastructure, accommodations and amenities for night tourism. Therefore, local people, local representative and authentic personal should concentrate the mind to develop night tourism in Kanyam tourism area.

5.3 Recommendations

With consideration of facts, data and findings of the study with, conclusions have been made. These findings and conclusion reflect some serious issues that have to be taken in to account for the development of night tourism. Based on the findings and conclusion, following recommendation has made to develop night tourism in Kanyam;

- i. Policy should be built for the development of night tourism.
- ii. Long term and short term strategic plan should be built for the development of night tourism.
- iii. Enough budget should be allocated for the development of night tourism.
- iv. Basic tourism infrastructures (night park, night club etc.), accommodations, drinking water, night based electricity, information center etc. should be well managed.
- v. In Kanyam tourism area adventure, sports, wildlife photography, food tourism, cultural shows and dance should be managed for night tourists.
- vi. While developing the night tourism project there should be well managed home stay, paying guest and hotel in study area.

- vii. Trekking route should be developed well with clean manner.
- viii. Hiking and cycling routes should be developed in Kanyam tourism area.
- ix. Parking facility and public toilets should be managed.
- x. Decorative as well as visual lights along with cultural show should be managed.
- xi. Information technology and publicity of the place should be managed in Kanyam tourism area.
- xii. Kanyam is one of the destinations of agro tourists, so Government should be declared this area as agro-tourism area.
- xiii. Land issue since the past is existing there as a result, government should be solved this issue very soon.
- xiv. It is found that the activities of tourism becomes seasonal there so, all sectors should be developed this area as the destination of “land of all seasons.
- xv. Length of stay of the tourist’s package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level.
- xvi. Publicity plays most important role to attract visitor therefore authentic/ authoritative offices and institution should be publicized about Kanyam tourism area as soon as possible.
- xvii. There is lack of water and sanitation, water and sanitation should be managed properly.
- xviii. Night monorail should be built from Fikkal Bazar to Sahid Santi Park.
- xix. Colorful Lightening element reflecting any kinds of Nepali cultures should be built from Kanyam Mirmire Danda to Hurhure Bhanjyang that covers approximately 2 Kms.
- xx. Municipality and ward level representative person should be concerned on night tourism. Authorized groups, office, institution and persons should be made plan, develop the infrastructure for night tourism.

REFERENCES

- Acharya, B.R. (2072). *Research Methods & Report Writing in Sociology and Anthropology*. Kathmandu: National Book Centre.
- Adam Eldridge & S.A. (2019). *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events: Tourism and the night: towards a broader understanding of nocturnal city destinations*: Volume 11, 2019.
- APA, (2013). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association-6th edition*. Printer: Automated Graphic Systems, White Plains, MD, USA.
- Badal B.P. & Kharel S. (2020). *OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF VISIT NEPAL 2020*. Tribhuvan University Journal Vol. 33, No. 1: 67-80, June, 2019 Centre for Research, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Bindal, A., Goyal, A., Dhakad, S. and Maheshwari, R. (2019, September 23). *Night Tourism: Night tourism Knowledge paper* (Website: [https://www.academia.edu/36911163/Night Tourism](https://www.academia.edu/36911163/Night_Tourism))
- CGTN. (2019, March 26). *Night tourism develops in China*. (website: <https://news.cgtn.com/news/>)
- Dulal D.C. (2070). *Ilamko Chiya Paryatan*. Aankha Bikash Patrika, Aabriti Chapakhana, Bagbazar. Kathmandu
- Financial Express (2015). *Rajasthan Tourism introduces night tourism in Jaipur*. <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/travel-tourism/rajasthan-tourism-introduces-night-tourism-in-jaipur/158500/> (2021 January)
- Gimire, D.R. (2005). *Potentialities of Village tourism (A case study in Antu Region of Ilam District)*, unpublished Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development in Kritipur.
- Gurung, S. (2015, November 1). Future Scope of Community based Tourism in Nepal. HAAGA-HELIA, University of Applied Sciences. Retrieved from <http://theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/>
- J. Schwerzel, S. Tuinstra & J.P. Vaidya. (2000). *The Lepcha of Nepal*. Udaya Book, Printed by Suraj Printing press. Kathmandu.
- London and partner, (2017, September 29). *London Tourism Report 2016-2017*: (website: <https://files.londonandpartners.com/l-and-p/assets/insights/london-tourism-report-2016-17.pdf>)

- Nofre, J. Et al. (2017, October 2). Tourism, Nightlife and Planning: challenges and opportunities for community livability in Barceloneta. Manuscript paper: Tourism Geographies (website: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616688.2017.1375972>)
- Rising Nepal* (2019, September 21). *Promoting Night-Walk Tourism* (website: <https://risingnepaldaily.com/detour/promoting-night-walk-tourism>)
- Sharma, S. (2017, February 24). 50 YEARS OF NEPALI TOURISM. *New Business Age*.. Retrieved 19 October 2017, from <http://www.newbusinessage.com/MagazineArticles/view/1706>
- Shrestha, M. (2017). *Nepal as a tourist destination- Finnish travelers' perspective*: Unpublished Bachelor thesis of Degree Programme in International Business: Global Customer Relationship Management and Communication: Haaga-Helia University of Applied Sciences: Finland
- UNCTAD (2020). *Covid-19 and tourism: Assessing the economic consequences*. Palais des Nations, 8-14, Av. de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
- UNWTO, (2020, September 2). *Why tourism: About us section* (<https://www.unwto.org/why-tourism>)
- Upreti R.U., Upadhyaya P.K. and Sapkota T.R. (2013). *Tourism in Pokhara. Issues, Trends and Future Prospects for Peace and Prosperity*. Pokhara Tourism Council, Pokhara South Asia Regional Coordination Office of NCCR North-South and Nepal Centre for Contemporary Research, Kathman
- The Economic Survey (2019/20) of Nepal: Ministry of Finance
- The concept paper of *The concept paper of the night tourism to protect and diversify the Kanyam tourism area* (2019) of Suryodaya Municipality-6, Kanyam.
- Tourism facts 2019 Nepal. Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation

Annex-i

Questionnaire

This questionnaire has been designed to implore information for purely academic purposes. This is to enable the researcher **Mr. Khem Raj Rai** complete his thesis on the topic; **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A case study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam**, in pursuance of Master of Art in Rural Development (MA.R.D.) degree.

Questionnaire for the respondents

Serial no.

Age

Sex: Male

Female

Others

Occupation

Number of family-

Qualification -

1. What is your main income?

2. Does Kanyam tourism area help in your income? Yes

No.

3. Does any member involve in Kanyam tourism area? Yes

No.

4. If yes, How many family members are involved in Kanyam tourism area?

5. How many tourists come here in daily to visit in Kanyam tourism area?

6. What is the main attraction thing to attract the tourists in this area?

Tea garden

Cool weather

Attractive view other hilly view

Himalayan Range

Plain site of terai view

Tea processing factory

Pathivara temple

Natural diversity

Other, if other mention

7. What is the main domestic attraction point of this area?

Local food

Lepcha Museum

Horse riding

Crop Production

Tea Production

Other

8. Tourists come in this area for

Picnic

Visit only

Educational visit

Temple

9. Is sufficient any service for tourist in this area?

Yes No.

10. What is the time the tourists can visit in this area?

Less than 3 hour 4 Hours 5 hours More than 5 hours

11. Have you heard about night tourism?

Yes No

12. Have you visited in night tourism based development area?

Yes No

13. Have you informed about the planning of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

Yes No

14. Is any homestay service in this area?

Yes No

15. If developed the night tourism, there is sufficient available accommodation services in this area?

Yes No

16. What will be the first priority while developing night tourism?

Night based electricity Night based stall
Night based path Night based park
Hotel, guest house, accommodation Security

17. What will be the most attraction of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

Tea garden Short mela/Exhibition
Hiking routes Group cultural dance
Concert Water fall
Different types of cultural food Night park
Monorail Sky movie theater
Other, if others mention

18. Which factors/group can play most vital role to develop night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

Government Community Private Sector
Local level Cooperative NGO
Stall businessman

19. What is the most challenge factor to develop night tourism in this area?

Infrastructure development

Security management

Accommodation management

Tourist attraction management

Local community awareness

Tourist awareness

Climate/weather change challenge

Date:

Signature _____

🌿 Thanks for cooperation 🌿

Annex-ii

Structured questionnaire for interview

This questionnaire has been designed to implore information for purely academic purposes. This is to enable the researcher **Mr. Khem Raj Rai** complete his thesis on the topic; **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A case study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam**, in pursuance of Master of Art in Rural Development (MA.R.D.) degree.

Name: _____

Serial no.

Institution/office Name: _____

Designation: _____

1. What have the contribution of Kanyam tourism area in your institution/office in the case of economical aspect?

2. What will be the further development of Kanyam tourism area?

3. What is the plan for development of Kanyam tourism area?

6. What is the first priority should be given while developing the night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

7. Has any budget been allocated for night tourism from your office? If allocated how much budget?

8. What will be the most challenge to develop night tourism in this area?

Date:

Signature _____

Annex-iii

Observation checklist

The researcher will itself check the response of respondents by visiting and observing the study area.

1. The main attraction thing to attract the tourists in this area.

Tea garden

Cool weather

Attractive view other hilly view

Himalayan Range

Plain site of terai view

Tea processing factory

Pathivara temple

Natural diversity

Other, if other mention

2. The main man made cultural attraction point of this area

Local food

Lepcha Museum

Horse riding

Crop Production

Tea Production

Other

3. Tourists come in this area for

Picnic

Visit only

Educational visit

Temple

4. Sufficient service for tourist in this area

Yes

No.

5. Homestay service in this area

Yes

No

6. Sufficient available accommodation services in this area

Yes

No

Annex-i

Questionnaire

This questionnaire has been designed to implore information for purely academic purposes. This is to enable the researcher **Mr. Khem Raj Rai** complete his thesis on the topic; **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A case study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam**, in pursuance of Master of Art in Rural Development (MA.R.D.) degree.

Questionnaire for the respondents

Age Serial no.

Sex: Male Female Others

Occupation Number of family-

Qualification -

1. What is your main income?

2. Does Kanyam tourism area help in your income? Yes No.

3. Does any member involve in Kanyam tourism area? Yeas No.

4. If yes, How many family members are involved in Kanyam tourism area?

5. How many tourists come here in daily to visit in Kanyam tourism area?

6. What is the main attraction thing to attract the tourists in this area?

- | | |
|--|---|
| Tea garden <input type="checkbox"/> | Cool weather <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Attractive view other hilly view <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Himalayan Range <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plain site of terai view <input type="checkbox"/> | Tea processing factory <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pathivara temple <input type="checkbox"/> | Natural diversity <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other, if other mention <input type="text"/> | |

7. What is the main domestic attraction point of this area?

- | | |
|--|--|
| Local food <input type="checkbox"/> | Lepcha Museum <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Horse riding <input type="checkbox"/> | Crop Production <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tea Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. Tourists come in this area for

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Picnic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Visit only <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Educational visit <input type="checkbox"/> | Temple <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Is sufficient any service for tourist in this area?

Yes No

10. What is the time the tourists can visit in this area?

Less than 3 hour 4 Hours 5 hours More than 5 hours

11. Have you heard about night tourism?

Yes No

12. Have you visited in night tourism based development area?

Yes No

13. Have you informed about the planning of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

Yes No

14. Is any homestay service in this area?

Yes No

15. If developed the night tourism, there is sufficient available accommodation services in this area?

Yes No

16. What will be the first priority while developing night tourism?

Night based electricity Night based stall
Night based path Night based park
Hotel, guest house, accommodation Security

17. What will be the most attraction of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

Tea garden Short mela/Exhibition
Hiking routes Group cultural dance
Concert Water fall
Different types of cultural food Night park
Monorail Sky movie theater
Other, if others mention

18. Which factors/group can play most vital role to develop night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

Government Community Private Sector
Local level Cooperative NGO
Stall businessman

19. What is the most challenge factor to develop night tourism in this area?

Infrastructure development

Security management

Accommodation management

Tourist attraction management

Local community awareness

Tourist awareness

Climate/weather change challenge

Date: 2022-10-5

Signature



{ Thanks for cooperation |

Annex-ii

Structured questionnaire for interview

This questionnaire has been designed to implore information for purely academic purposes. This is to enable the researcher **Mr. Khem Raj Rai** complete his thesis on the topic; **Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism: A case study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam**, in pursuance of Master of Art in Rural Development (MA.R.D.) degree.

Name: Prakash Raj Poudel Serial no. 8

Institution/office Name: Suryodaya Municipality

Designation: Chief Administrative officer

1. What have the contribution of Kanyam tourism area in your institution/office in the case of economical aspect?

⇒ Kanyam tourist area has been backbone of our municipality in terms of revenue and tax collection. Similarly, locals of these area are getting jobs and also products like ghee, churpi, lollipop are also getting markets.

2. What will be the further development of Kanyam tourism area?

⇒ Since, this area is the main priority of domestic tourists, we are planning to make it the main destination of tourist of eastern Nepal.

3. What is the plan for development of Kanyam tourism area?

⇒ Since it is famous only for natural beauty, we are trying to add more diversity in it like cycling, paragliding, horse-racing, agro-tourism,

night tourism, similarly, stall for local foods, local product, handicraft products, gift shop etc. are being planned in this sector.

4. Is any discussion about night tourism with other stakeholders/related institution or group?

⇒ Formal and informal talks with stakeholders of local, provincial, federal governments and private sector is being carried out.

5. What is the further plan of night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

⇒ First of all we are planning for making policy for night tourism, short term and long term strategic plan will be prepared. Similarly, budget allocation aspect is also being initiated.

Private sector will also be insisted in this regard since they are the core centre for night tourism implementation. Similarly, proposals are being sent to NTB, provincial tourism ministry and federal tourism ministry for budget allocation as well as task allocation.

6. What is the first priority should be given while developing the night tourism in Kanyam tourism area?

⇒ Since, there is lack of infrastructures like hotel, night park, well managed home-stay, night club, night markets, theaters, security, ornamental lighting, sustained electricity, night transportation, stay hotels should be focussed.

7. Has any budget been allocated for night tourism from your office? If allocated how much budget?

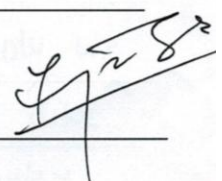
⇒ Although no budget has been allocated, we are trying to include it in next fiscal year or so on.

8. What will be the most challenge to develop night tourism in this area?

⇒ changing weather, geographical adversity, large area of leased tea garden, large budget,

Date: 2022-10-10

Signature



{ Thanks for cooperation |

Annex-iii

Observation checklist

The researcher will itself check the response of respondents by visiting and observing the study area.

1. The main attraction thing to attract the tourists in this area.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Tea garden <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cool weather <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Attractive view other hilly view <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Himalayan Range <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plain site of terai view <input type="checkbox"/> | Tea processing factory <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pathivara temple <input type="checkbox"/> | Natural diversity <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other, if other mention <input type="text"/> | |

2. The main man made cultural attraction point of this area

- | | |
|--|--|
| Local food <input type="checkbox"/> | Lepcha Museum <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Horse riding <input type="checkbox"/> | Crop Production <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tea Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Tourists come in this area for

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Picnic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Visit only <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Educational visit <input type="checkbox"/> | Temple <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Sufficient service for tourist in this area

- Yes No

5. Homestay service in this area

- Yes No

6. Sufficient available accommodation services in this area

- Yes No

Annex iv

Cultural and man made attraction of Study area

a) Photo of Kanyam Tea Garden



b) Photo of Kanyam Tea Factory



c) Photo of Picnic spot



d) Photo of Love Danda (Love Hill)



d) Photo of Local Production of Kanyam Tourism Area



e) Photo of Sahid Santi Park Near the Kanyam Tourism Area



f) Photo of Cultural Dance and Cultural Group



Annex v

Photographs: Asking questionnaire with respondents



Photographs: Asking questionnaire with respondents





पर्यटकीय नगरी

सूर्योदय नगरपालिका

सूर्योदय नगरपालिका
२०७३

फिक्कल, इलाम

१ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल ।

प.सं. ०७७/७८

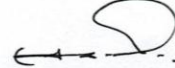
च.नं. १०

मिति : २०७७।०९।१०

विषय : यो जोसँग सम्बन्धित छ ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा, फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका वडा नं.६ निवासी श्री खेमराज राई हाल महेन्द्र रत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस इलाममा मानविकी तथा सामाजिक शास्त्र संकाय अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास विषयको स्नातकोत्तर तहको उपाधी प्राप्ति गर्नको लागि आंशिक आवश्यकता परिपूर्तिको लागि "Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism" (A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam) शीर्षकमा यस सूर्योदय नगरपालिकाको कन्याम पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रको १० वटा स्टल व्यवसायीहरु, कन्याम, हर्कटे र पाल्टाँगे बजार क्षेत्रको २० वटा घर परिवारलाई अध्ययन क्षेत्र बनाई शोधपत्र तयार गर्नलाई यस नगरपालिकाबाट अध्ययन गर्न स्वीकृति पत्र प्रदान गरी पाउँ भनी यस कार्यालयमा उक्त क्षेत्रको अध्ययन गर्नको लागि शोधपत्र प्रस्ताव समावेश गरिएका प्रश्नावली थान-२ (नेपाली र अंग्रेजी) सहित निवेदन दिनु भएको हुनाले उक्त क्षेत्रको अध्ययन क्षेत्र बनाई शोधपत्र तयार गर्नको लागि यो स्वीकृति प्रदान गरिएको छ ।

अन्त्यमा, ग्रामीण विकास विषयको स्नातकोत्तर तहको उपाधी प्राप्ति गर्नको लागि आंशिक आवश्यकता परिपूर्तिको लागि "Potentiality and Planning of Night Tourism" (A Case Study of Kanyam Tourism Area, Ilam) उक्त क्षेत्रको अध्ययन यस नगरपालिकाको समग्र विकासमा थप सहयोग पुग्नेछ भनी निजको शैक्षिक क्षेत्रको उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिको शुभकामना समेत व्यक्त गर्दछु ।


(रणबहादुर राई)
नगर प्रमुख
नगर प्रमुख

"सूर्योदय नगरपालिकाको समृद्धता: प्राङ्गारिक कृषि, पर्यापर्यटन र आर्थिक समानता"

सम्पर्क: ०२७-५४०२१४, ५४०४७३

इमेल : suryodayamun@gmail.com, info@suryodayamun.gov.np | वेबसाइट : www.suryodayamun.gov.np