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योजना स्वीकृत गरिएको छ।




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The Periodic Plan for Gosainkunda Rural Municipality has been developed in a true collaborative process between the Rural Municipality and the consultants appointed to prepare the plan.

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Executive Summary

The Periodic Plan for Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is a strategic response to the long term growth of Rural Municipality, which brings together infrastructure provision, environmental management, economic growth, disaster preparedness, municipal service delivery and mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion. This “whole of Periodic Plan will deliver on the long-term vision of Rural Municipality.

“जल बिधुत पर्यटन रसुवागढी नाका पूर्वाधार र शिक्षा सुसंस्कृत र समृद्ध गोसाईकुण्ड लाङटाङ हाम्रो सदीक्षा”

Named after important religious tourist area Gosainkunda lake, Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is located in the northern part of Rasuwa district. The area of the Rural Municipality is 978.77 km², which is larger than the other four local bodies in the District. There is a total of 7143 populations in the RM. Most important feature of the RM is the Langtang National Park. Furthermore, Gosainkunda lake is the other most important speciality of the RM. As this is famous religious place, each year thousands of Nepali and foreigners visit this area. RM includes Thuman (ward no. 1), Timure (ward no. 2), Briddhim (ward no. 3), Langtang (ward no. 4), Syafru (ward no. 5), Dhunche (ward no. 6). The office of Rural Municipality is currently operated in Ward no. 5.

Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is blessed with a diverse and vibrant community, high quality environmental assets including Langtang National park, spectacular view of Mountains, rich built and cultural heritage, agricultural production and a burgeoning tourism industry.

However, the Rural Municipality is facing a number of challenges. This includes: an emerging low density settlement in the rural wards with poor access to essential social and physical infrastructure. Analysis of physical infrastructure indicate critical problems in road access, water supply management and solid waste management which requires immediate attention.

It appears that, in many cases, development is not occurring in sequential and planned way and that the provision of infrastructure to support the development is being provided in a reactive way, which is expensive to the community and financially and environmentally unsustainable.

Through research and community engagement, the Periodic Plan includes analysis, strategic policy and practical actions to improve physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, risk sensitive land use, environment management at RM level with proposals for capacity building and institutional strengthening of municipal authority. The Periodic plan also focuses on improving the conditions of women, the poor and the excluded by undertaking a community development program and gender equality and social exclusion (GESI) activities through the Social Development Plan.

The Periodic plan, presented here, also covers institutional and technical issues. The report provides comprehensive details on: institutional development; physical development planning, social development planning, economy, environment, institutional and financial planning along with social impacts and poverty; gender and social inclusion;

and the subproject resettlement plans and disaster risk reduction. Based on the immediate needs of the rural municipality, short term plans and long-term plans have been developed which will support Gosainkunda's growth.

In the preparation of the Periodic plan project, the most pressing needs of the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality have been identified. Analysis was carried out for physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, economy and disaster management and provide priorities for short, medium and long-term needs of the Rural Municipality.

While generally the spatial distribution of health and education facilities show good coverage, connectivity in rural wards needs to be improved through upgrading existing road networks. Likewise, disaster management is another critical issue demanding a strategic response.

Critically, the Periodic Plan provides a new framework to develop Gosainkunda, while protecting its agricultural, environmental and cultural assets. This will be in the form of new processes for the Rural Municipality, including land use zoning, and clear processes to better link land development, community needs and the provision of infrastructure.

The Periodic Plan:

- Identifies key road, water and sewerage infrastructure to support the growing community over the next 5 years.
- Identifies key road connections between the Rural wards to facilitate access to schools and health services.
- Establishes Land Use Zonings, based on economic, physical attributes and disaster risk management principles, which will support good decisions, guide development in strategically suitable locations and support Gosainkunda's agriculture sector.
- Identifies opportunities to support the growth in tourism and protection of heritage and environmental assets for existing and future generations.
- Identifies priority projects to be undertaken by the Rural Municipality over the coming 5 years to support the delivery of the Periodic plan, supported by a financial plan.

The Periodic plan introduces new land use zoning which provides for strategically-driven decision making and sustainable development of Gosainkunda.

Implementation of the actions within the Periodic plan from all part of the organization is critical to the success of Rural Municipality's future.

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1 Vision

To reach their desired destination, cities must be aware of where they are starting out. First, they should identify their strengths and weaknesses and after that define the position they want to strive for in the future. By defining the position of the future, they need to be aware of the significant trends and other factors that will influence the direction in which the future unfolds.

To overcome and possibly eliminate the challenges mentioned, Gosainkunda has developed a long-term vision that simplifies the monitoring of long-term goals. The important thing is that development goals are consistent with the RM's development vision and strategy, and both must be based on values, wishes, and priorities of the local residents.

1.1 Long Term Vision

The Rural Municipality's vision is a prosperous, well governed Gosainkunda and its mission is to fulfil basic needs of the residents of the Rural Municipality through culture, heritage, tourism and environmental-friendly sustainable development, ultimately leading to a better quality of life.

“जल बिधुत पर्यटन रसुवागढी नाका पूर्वाधार र शिक्षा सुसंस्कृत र समृद्ध गोसाईकुण्ड लाडटाड हाम्रो सदीक्षा”

The Rural Municipality Will Manage and preserve municipal infrastructure, widen provisions of services, including modern information dissemination systems so locals are better informed, and increase standards of health and social life. In doing so, they are focused on preserving cultural heritage sites to promote Gosainkunda as a tourist destination, welcoming domestic and foreign tourists to enable economic and social development of the locals.

The main activities include planning local level development projects (social, economic, environment, infrastructure-local roads, rural roads, agro-roads and irrigation projects) to achieve objectives stated above. Provision of basic and secondary education, basic health and sanitation facilities and preparing annual plans and budget and its implementation and monitoring.

In the long term, following lead sectors naturally present themselves as focus area for the development of the region and lead towards fulfilling the long-term vision of Gosainkunda:

- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Health
- Trade and business
- Housing



1.2 Sectoral Goals and Objectives

Defining clear goals and objectives for different sectors of Urban, Social and Economic Development is a critical step in determining strategies and actions, whether these are about direction-setting strategies, Plans and policies, relatively minor regulatory and governance reforms or large-scale infrastructure investments.

In alignment with the overall development of the Rural Municipality following table suggests some sectoral objectives with outputs and the corresponding indicators:

SECTORAL GOALS	Measurement Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Forecasts
ECONOMIC SECTOR			
Rural Municipality will have a positive and qualitative improvement in its economic Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in Per Capita Income of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. • Significant increase in the development of the industry and the business sector. • Increase in Economically active population. • Increase in average productivity of agricultural production. 	Annual progress review report of Rural Municipality.	Increase in help of stakeholders on effective implementation of economic development programs.
SOCIAL SECTOR			
Rural Municipality will have a positive improvement in social life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Municipality City's Literacy Rate will increase. • All the children will get mandatory primary education. 	Annual progress review report of Rural Municipality.	Increase in the help of stakeholders on effective implementation of economic development programs.
Social value, recognition and dignity will have a qualitative improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe drinking water consuming households will be 100 percent. • Toilet using households will be 100 percent • Those who receive service from health institutions will have reached 100 percent. 		
FINANCIAL SECTOR			
Improvement in internal revenue sources which leads the Rural Municipality towards Financial self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the income of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality 	Annual progress review report of Rural Municipality	Support from responsible Stakeholders
ENVIRONMENT SECTOR			
Forest and environment will be properly administered and Gosainkunda will be established as pollution free green RM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use policy of will be Prepared and implemented. • Establishment of environmental branch in Rural Municipality. 	Annual progress review report of Rural Municipality.	Support from responsible Stakeholders
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SECTOR			
Rural Municipality city will be protected from all kinds of Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk management plan (risk reduction, pre-preparation, rescue and relief and rehabilitation) will be effectively implemented 	Annual progress review report of Rural Municipality.	Support of the stakeholders
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR			
Development of an influential institutional structure which accounts for a smooth service flow for the people all over the Rural Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Municipal services will be delivered to the people. • Service-related complaints will have decreased significantly. 	Annual progress review report of Rural Municipality.	The cooperation of the concerned sector



Table 1: Sectoral Goals and Objective

2 Physical Development Plan



The Physical Development Plan (PDP) sets out a 5-year plan based on long-term vision to develop the Rural Municipality by addressing challenges with practical and strategically-based solutions and also classifying the land according to its strategic and sustainable use.

The PDP, for Gosainkunda, is intended to deliver the vision for sustainable growth and development of the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality by setting out policies to guide growth and development. The plan provides for the wholistic management of land uses land uses, built form, mobility, community facilities, environmental assets and physical infrastructure.

The PDP is informed by both the physical and socio-economic conditions of the Rural Municipality (as identified in Volume 1 – Background Report) and policies that will develop key economic sectors. It is the spatial response to these conditions and policies.

2.1 Objectives

The Objectives of the Physical Development Plan are to:

- To integrate all aspects of physical planning into the development of Gosainkunda so that the physical development of Gosainkunda is accomplished with the optimal use of all resources, both human and physical.
- To formalize a hierarchy of settlements and bazars/activity centres across the Rural Municipality and support these settlements with services, access and infrastructure.
- To provide a spatial framework for the co-ordination and implementation of sectoral programs and development projects.
- To provide guidelines for the development of a transportation network and planning to strengthen the functional links between rural and urban settlements with respect to the movement of people, commodity flows, the delivery of services, and general social economic activities.
- To provide a spatial framework for the provision of physical infrastructure and social services in relation to the distribution of productive activities and population.
- To preserve the best arable lands to secure food supply now, and for future generations.



2.2 Structure of Physical Development Plan

The general framework of how the plan (see **Figure 1**) is to be processed and implemented is shown in the figure below:

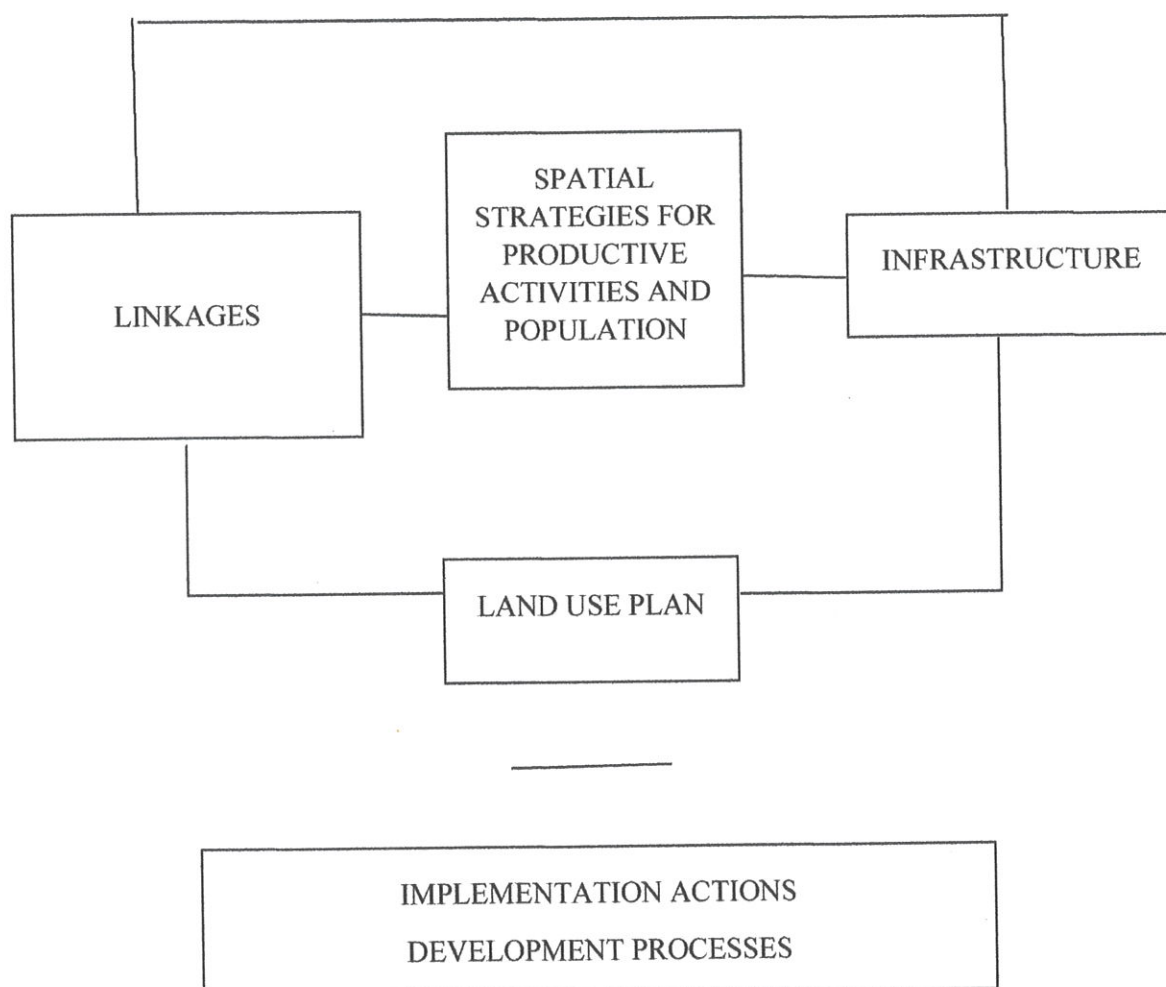


Figure 1: The Structure of Physical Development Plan

The various components are considered in the following sections of the Plan:

Section 1 - Spatial strategies for productive activities:

This section deals with the spatial/locational strategies for productive activities (agriculture, industry and tourism), centres of activities, employment and residential growth. The spatial strategies are directed towards the efficient distribution of productive activities and employment.

Section 2 - Linkages:

This section is primarily concerned with connecting urban and rural activity centers.



Section 3 - Infrastructure:

This section deals with the following aspects of infrastructure: transportation as it relates to inter-settlement connections; and the provision of clean and hygienic water, irrigation and electricity supplies to support settlements of population and productive activities.

Section 4 - Land Use Plan:

This part of the plan deals with the major competing demands on land for agriculture, forestry, human settlement (residential, commercial, industrial and other uses) and infrastructure. The proposed Land Use Plan balances the requirements of the major land uses and provides a spatial framework for co-coordinating sectoral development. All the objectives of the Plan and existing social and economic development policies have been translated into spatial terms and incorporated into the Land Use Plan.



2.3 Linkages

2.3.1 Linkage (Connectivity) of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality

Gosainkunda, being one of the places economic as well as socio-cultural value, is interlinked with Pasang Lhamu Highway connecting Nepal and China. Linkages can be of different varieties connecting and affecting the several features of a region or area. An overview table of different types of Linkages is presented below.

Types of Linkages	Elements	Facilities
Physical linkages	Transport by-Road	Networks, Intra and Inter-system Connections (Nodal Points) ;e.g. Interlink between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Roads; Stations, etc.
Economic Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goods Distribution ○ Production ○ Production Linkages ○ Forward and Backward ○ Linkages ○ Capital Flows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commercial Centres ○ Producer and Consumer Goods Markets ○ Input Delivery (Raw Materials, intermediate Goods, Machinery, Tools) ○ Export Outlets ○ import Agencies ○ Banking
Technological Linkages	Diffusion of Technology: Skills, Machinery, Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Production Input Delivery (see also Economic Linkages) ○ Vocational Training (see also Service Delivery Linkages) ○ Extension Services (Agriculture, Crafts)
Service Delivery Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social Services ○ Communication Services ○ Technical Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Health Facilities ○ Educational Facilities (General Education, Vocational Training) ○ Postal Services ○ Telecommunication Facilities Mass Media (Newspaper, Radio) ○ Transportation Services (Public and Private Transportation of Passengers and Goods) ○ Accommodation Facilities ○ Maintenance/ Repair Workshops ○ Extension Services (Agriculture, Crafts, Industry, Trading) ○ Energy Supply ○ Water Supply, Public Utilities

Table 2: General forms of Linkages



2.3.2 Inter-linkages

Inter-linkages are those features which deal with the open system among the group. In case of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality, a generalized Inter-linkage descriptive map showing different classes of highways or physical inter-linkage from Gosainkunda along with a brief description which helps in categorizing the various areas present along the periphery of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is presented below.

Physical Inter-linkage:

1. Kathmandu ----Trishuli ----Dhunche with **Pasang Lhamu Highway**

This linkage proves that major service centers (market centers) for the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality are Dhunche bazar, Syafru Bazar and Timure Bazar. Some important physical inter-linkages as described in the above segment is presented as a visual re-conformation in the form of a map. (See Figure 5)

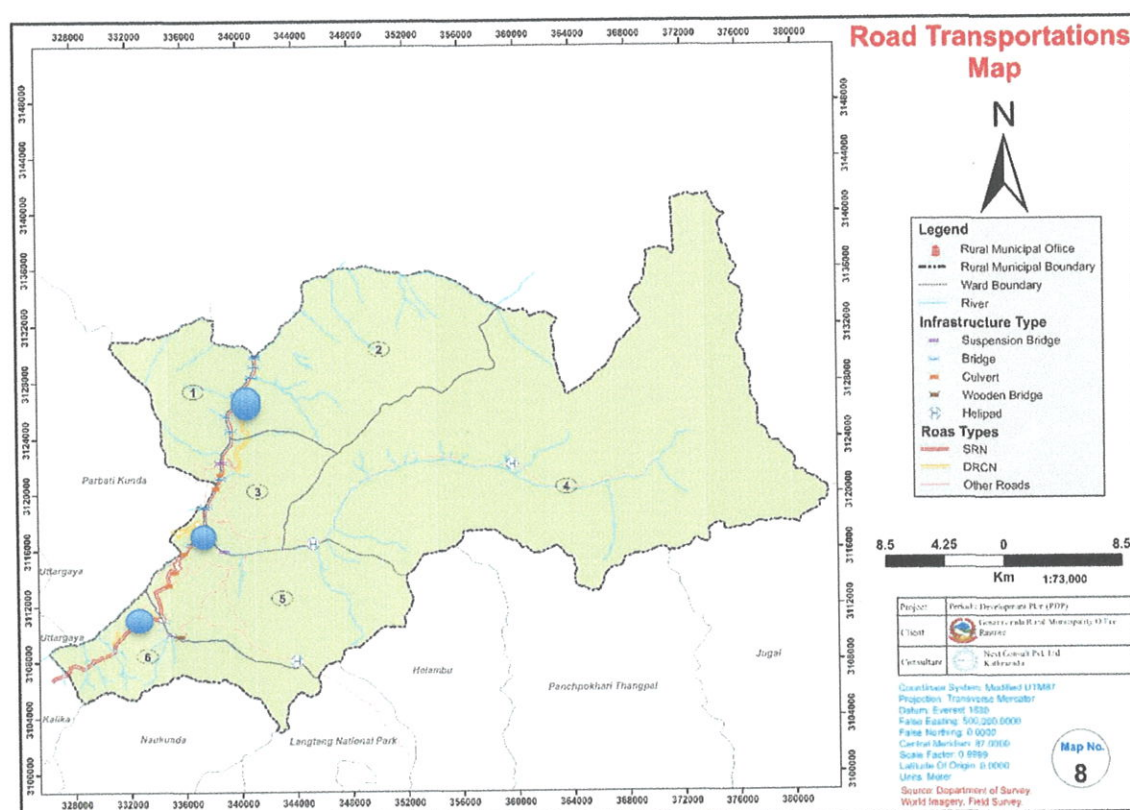


Figure 2: Inter-Linkage map

2.3.3 Intra-linkage

'Intra' is a prefix used to form words that mean on the inside, within. Therefore, Intra-linkage can be defined as the closed system of linkages within an area i.e., in this case Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. A specific example of physical intra-linkage can be a highway system or road system only within the borders of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. A map presenting different inter as well as intra-linkages of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is given below. It shows all these possible physical inter and intra-linkages prevailing in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality.

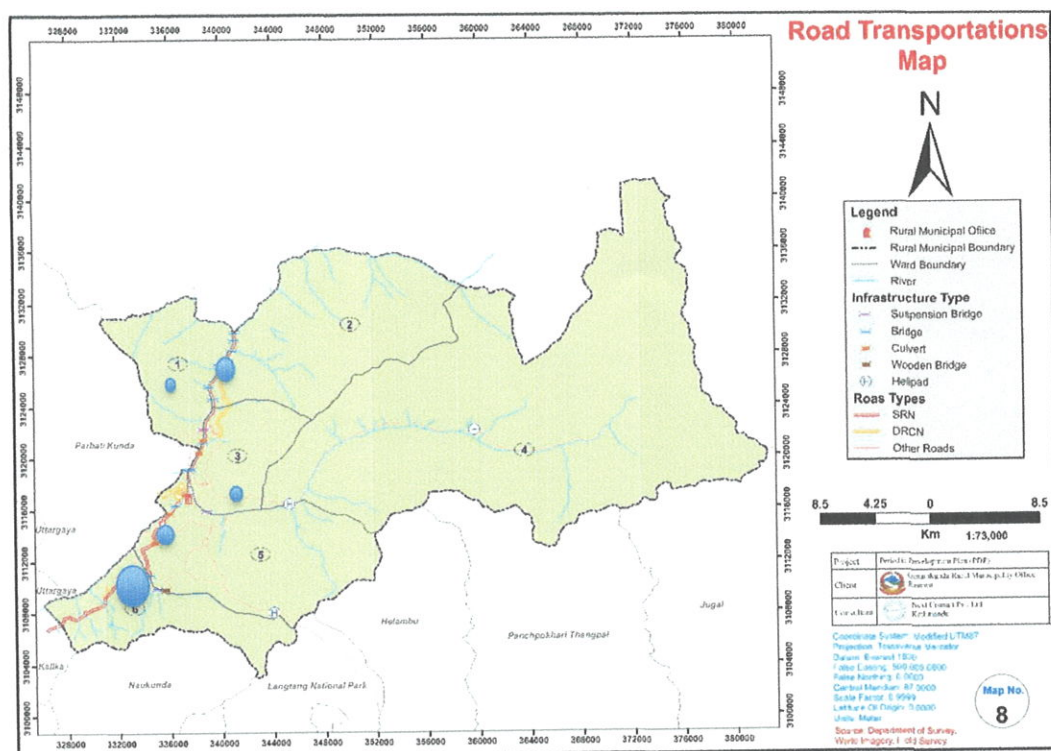


Figure 3: Intra-Inter Linkage map

It is necessary to improve links between village centres and market centres. This ensures the proper distribution of resources available locally and boosts the capability of the region both economically and institutionally. Some of the physical inter-linkages (highway and road systems) are proposed in the form of a table. (See Table 7).

Ward no. Village centres	SERVICE CENTRE/HIGHWAYS/DISTRICT ROADS	ROADS (FRINGE SETTLEMENTS-VILLAGE)
1.Thuman	Rongapul - Thuman- Way to Timure	
2.Timure	Highway	
3.Briddhim	Lingling- Peliko- Bridim- Khanjim - Benjong- Wangel- Sypru Besi (6m)	
4.Langtang	Dhunche-Nagung(New construction)	
5.Syafru	Highway	

Table 3: Physical Intra-Linkages

2.3.4 Policies/Strategies

The following strategies are based on:

- The analysis of the existing system of human settlements and hierarchy of service centers;
- Disparities in the geographical distribution of service and facilities;
- Inter-settlement functional linkages;
- The distance factor in the accessibility of service centers;
- The Background Study Report.

1. Ensure reasonable and safe access for the entire population, to service centres;



All-weather standard road network should be improved especially in the case of access to centres of Gosainkunda. As Rural Market centres contain or are to provide a substantial number of facilities serving basic need road access to these centres should be given emphasis in road development programs.

Land in the road reserve adjacent to Highways (that land within Rural Municipality jurisdiction) should include “active transport” corridors - pedestrian and cycling paths.

For the detailed road development programs refer to the Municipal Transport Management Plan Volume in the PERIODIC PLAN.

2. Ensure accessibility from fringe areas to centres

For the proper and most reasonable accessibility from the rural areas to the village centre, all of the existing service roads are to be upgraded in order to provide maximum efficiency.

3. Achieve the greatest impact in the provision of services and facilities;

Services should be grouped in the selected centres in accordance with the Guidelines for the Location of Services and Facilities rather than scattered in isolated places over the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. In this way user of one facility can benefit from other available facilities at a center during the same travel or trip and considerable travel time and cost can be saved by the relevant users.



2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the term used for the underlying foundation or basic framework of a business or nation. Transportation, communication, sewage, water-supply and electric systems are some basic examples of infrastructure. Other examples of social infrastructure include hospitals, education, open space and security posts. These systems tend to be high-cost investments and are vital to a Rural Municipality's economic and social development, livability and prosperity. In case of Gosainkunda, a number of infrastructures are yet to be fully developed and require planning and investment and delivery.

2.4.1 Water supply

2.4.1.1 Existing Water Supply

List of major Drinking Water Supply Projects and the probable sources of drinking water are listed in the Background part of the report.

Supply of drinking water in the ward number 5 is covered by the projects; Syo DWP, YangYang DWP, Panda DWP and Sano Bharkhu Thulo Bharkhu DWP. Likewise ward number 6 is covered by the projects; Thadekharka DWP, Ghattekholo DWP, Yakharka DWP and Domsinen DWP. Furthermore, the majority of households in rural wards and newly added rural wards rely on open streams and underground water which are susceptible to contamination. In some of the remote areas, there are few available untapped sources of drinking water and the management of those sources is poor.

2.4.1.2 Future Water Supply

As a part of shorter-term solution, the existing water supply system can be augmented with the help of available probable water sources, also new water supply projects can be developed within wards with the help of those available sources of water.

As discussed earlier, the probable sources can be used along with the present water supply system to expand the coverage areas in other wards of the Rural Municipality. There is Dudhkunda river in ward number 2 which could be the probable source for constructing a drinking water project. There are 3 probable sources currently available in ward No. 3, two each in ward number 1 and 4. These sources could be added to create an integrated water supply scheme to serve households of ward 1,2,3 and 4 (including with a treatment plant and reservoir).

In addition, harvesting rainwater should be investigated. This is particularly important in more isolated, rural areas which are not prioritised for urban development and difficult to service with reticulated water.

2.4.2 Recommended actions

1. Design and establish Integrated water supply scheme to serve wards 1 within short term (Thuman DWSP)
2. Design and establish water supply scheme using Dudhkunda river to serve wards 2.
3. Design and establish water supply scheme using Thawal Khola, Garpal Khola, Kumjung Khola to serve wards 3. (Pelko LingLing Khanepani aayojana).
4. Design and establish water supply scheme like Danglo DWSP IN Kanjying and Niyukeshar DWSP in Langtang to serve ward four.



5. Design and establish water supply scheme like Dursang Khola and Chelel DWSP in Langtang to serve ward 6.
6. Undertake a trial of rainwater harvesting technology using Rural Municipality buildings as test cases.

2.4.3 Sanitation and Wastewater

Sanitation and wastewater management, circulation and disposal is one of the key factors that has an adverse effect on the overall health and hygiene of the population of the Rural Municipality.

A reticulated sewerage system refers to the system of pipes, sewers and drains used to move sewerage from a property to a sewerage treatment plant. Maintenance of pipes and the treatment plant is the responsibility of the Rural Municipality.

Septic tank and soakage pits-soakage pits are used to soak septic tank effluent in to the surrounding soil. Landowners are responsible to maintain their systems.

2.4.4 Existing situation

No wards in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality have pipe system for sewerage. The majority of premises in the denser areas of these wards are serviced by septic tanks with soak pits. There is no municipal service offered for removing septage (septic sludge) from the septic tanks when they become full. Usually, households will contact a local contractor who will arrange to empty the tank manually. Presently, where pipe sewerage is not available, new development is required to install a septic system.

2.4.5 The solution

The existing problems of wastewater treatment in Gosainkunda can be solved using appropriate and viable technologies commensurate with the density and projected rate of development. In the case of Gosainkunda there are two characteristics of settlement:

- Urban with high and conventional density.
- Rural

Suitability for wastewater management solutions depends on:

- The physical characteristics of the soil and topography
- The density of existing development
- The projected development; and
- The ability of the system to be managed and maintained.

In response to the existing scenario of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality following interventions and strategies are required:



2.4.6 Policies/Strategies

Detailed Waste Water Management Design

1. A detailed study is required to determine the appropriate solution to improve the poor wastewater management within the Rural Municipality, as follows:
 - a) Identify areas where wastewater disposal or septic tanks are problematic, i.e. where septic tanks are overflowing onto land or into surface water drainage: e.g. due to
 - i) High water table;
 - ii) Impervious ground;
 - iii) No space for soak-pit;
 - iv) No space for septic tank;
 - v) Density of development; and/or
 - vi) Prolonged seasonal flooding.
 - b) Where areas are identified in the PDP and Land Use Plan for conventional residential development, infill areas or new growth areas, plan for strategic provision of sewerage infrastructure, considering:
 - i) On-site septic tanks with soak-pit;
 - ii) Septic tanks with overflow to small bore sewerage;
 - iii) Conventional sewerage.

The above work is to be undertaken when Urban Development Masterplans are developed for these areas. It is recommended that the dense urban settlements require piped sewerage system. Where possible, growth areas should be designed to be serviced by a gravity-fed sewerage system, rather than a pumped system.

Potential approach

For management of drainage in the Rural Municipality, a detailed assessment of drainage especially in the bazar areas is required. Drainage system requires site-specific solution. It is anticipated that the most economical solution might be the installation of small-bore sewerage for the main commercial and high-density residential areas. This system would collect the overflow from septic tanks which would be connected to a decentralized effluent treatment (DEWATS) plant.

When preparing Septage sludge treatment plant in Gosainkunda, anaerobic digestion technology can be considered as it is the most socially and environmentally acceptable option based on past experiences from the municipalities of Nepal. Even if biogas is not utilized fully, at least a quality compost product would be produced. This could be included as part of a bio-degradable component for solid waste management improvements. Operation of the Septage treatment plant could be assisted by the sale of compost fertilizer and utilization of biogas in agricultural zones of the Rural Municipality.



2.5 Electricity

To safeguard the economic and social prosperity of the Rural Municipality, reliable access to electricity and communication networks critical.

The Rural Municipality issues permits for the connection to electricity. While it is acknowledged that the actual delivery and maintenance of electricity and communications infrastructure is not the jurisdiction of the Rural Municipality, this is critical infrastructure that the Rural Municipality needs to advocate for. The present condition of Gosainkunda district's electricity and communication networks and access are discussed below.

According to Planning Norms & Standards 2013, power access for any Rural Municipality should be such that it has 100% coverage over the city.

As per the data collected; almost 100% households in all wards have access to reticulated electricity supply except for Ward 2 (98%) (विद्युत नपुगेको गोम्वालडि; गुम्वा). While most households have access to power supply, reliability and service management is very poor. Almost all wards have electricity facility but the service management is very poor. Although transformers are there in all wards, the voltage is deficient. Unstable electric poles are found across the Rural Municipality.

2.6 Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan

Risk-sensitive land use planning recognizes that land use and disaster/risk are related elements whose interactions are needed to be considered to determine the most appropriate and safest strategies for development. Uncontrolled urbanization is the major issue in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. The lack of land use has led to developments of settlements at land susceptible to landslide also at the cost of loss of prime agricultural land, forest and impact on rivers.

As settlements have grown there has been a lack consideration for environmental hazards such as landslide susceptibility and flood prone areas.

Lack of control mechanisms has caused scattered settlements. Scattered unplanned settlements has made it difficult to lay infrastructures and efficiently provide municipal services and facilities.

A strategic and long-term land use plan for Gosainkunda is required which identifies the potential risks in different areas of the Rural Municipality, suitable areas for settlement development, also identifies the other zones like agriculture, forest, river etc and proposes policies for their protection. Further, Through Risk sensitive land use planning disaster related factors are addressed to decrease vulnerability, increase resilience and mitigate potential damages and losses in the Rural Municipality.

2.6.1 Scattered Development

Study of land use and settlements through primary data collected at ward level and GIS Mapping indicates that rural population engaged in subsistence farming, have no proper support system of markets, roads and service centres because they are isolated and scattered at very low densities. A map showing settlements scattered throughout the Rural Municipality (see Figure 12) is presented below:



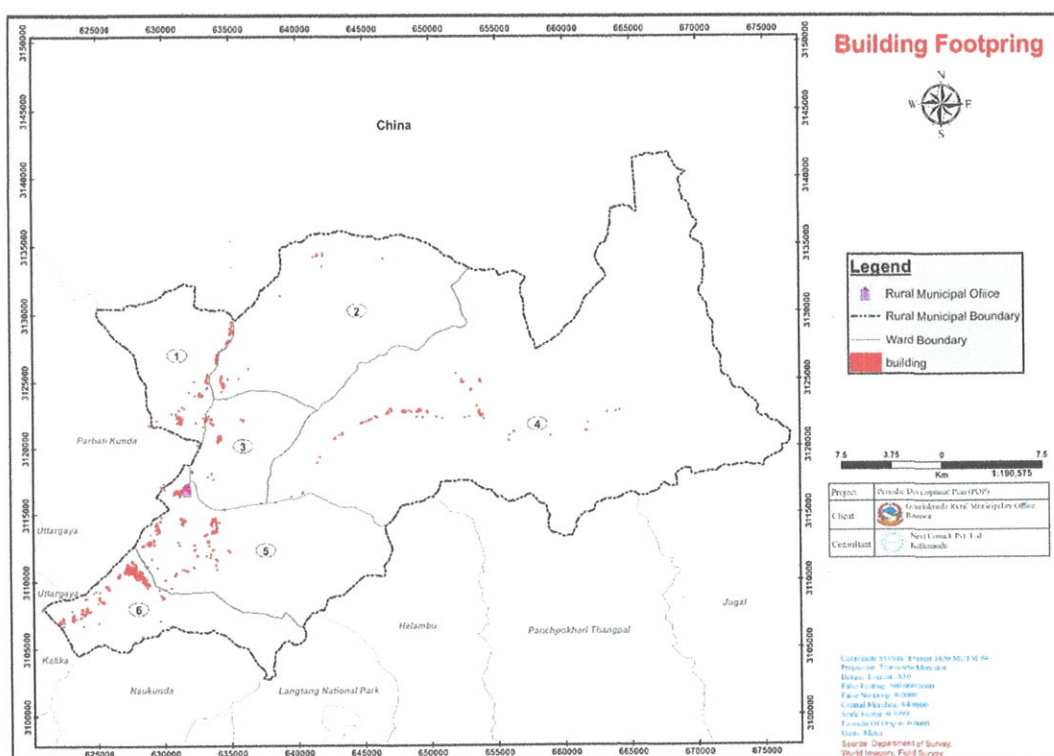


Figure 4: Settlement map

The following problems related to such sporadic land settlement should be considered as some of the major constraints to agricultural and rural development in the Rural Municipality:

- The very low density of human settlements makes it very difficult - almost impossible - to provide access roads and other facilities, given the limited financial resources available.
- As subsistence farms are remote and isolated far from the urban centres. Farmers in these wards neither cannot sell their surplus food crops easily nor can farm inputs and agricultural extension services be provided without the farmers walking very long distances.
- There is a lack of threshold population in these wards considered adequate to justify the provision of facilities such as schools and health clinics.
- In the absence of an organized village in the rural wards mentioned above, there is neither a social support system nor a sense of community. It is a most inefficient form 'of land settlement and land use as thousands of unutilized pockets of vacant customary land lie between cultivated patches and between settlements.



2.6.2 Accessibility

It is almost impossible to provide access roads and other facilities to most of the settlements in low population density wards. Establishing major infrastructures in the settlement of these wards where population density is very low is not feasible in many ways. Here the financial, social, environmental constraints have to be considered in a sustainable way. Such low dense areas in the Rural Municipality does not seem to be sustainable in laying out the infrastructures when compared with these sustainability constraints. A population density map is presented in Figure 13.

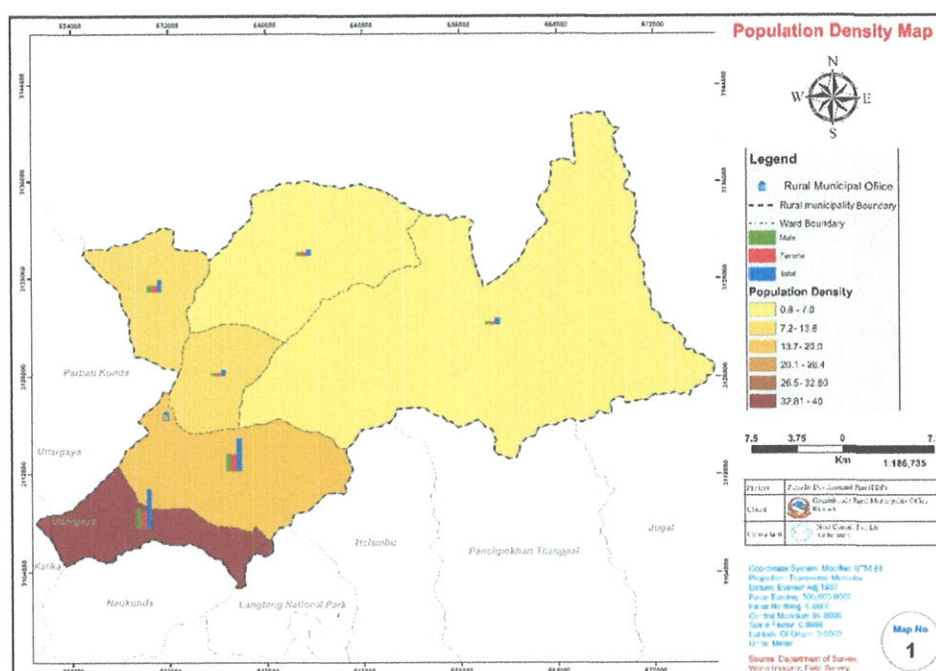


Figure 5: Population Density map

2.6.3 Natural Hazards/Disaster

Natural disasters occurring in the Rural Municipality have a serious impact on society and the economy, resulting in a significant human loss. Gosainkunda encountered a serious loss of life and property in the last earthquake in 2015. Areas of Gosainkunda are also susceptible to landslides which are triggered through earth tremors, monsoonal rains and loss of vegetation.

Development activities in these areas are subjected to a significant to mitigate these risks to future development, land use policy and building by-laws need to respond to the risks and ensure that future development is not compromised.

Likewise, there are many environmentally sensitive areas in the Rural Municipality.

Plan should be developed for appropriate risk reduction phenomenon. Identifying the vulnerable zones in Gosainkunda to safeguard. Hazard mapping has been prepared to identify the possible disaster-prone zone areas to inform how land should have used, therefore proving maximum safeguards to life and property. Various types of hazard maps for Gosainkunda Rural Municipality along with their description is given below:



2.6.4 Earthquake Risk Areas

Earthquake risk areas inside the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality are presented in the Seismic Hazard Map (see Figure 14) below. From the map we can conclude that all the Wards inside the Rural Municipality are vulnerable to earthquake.

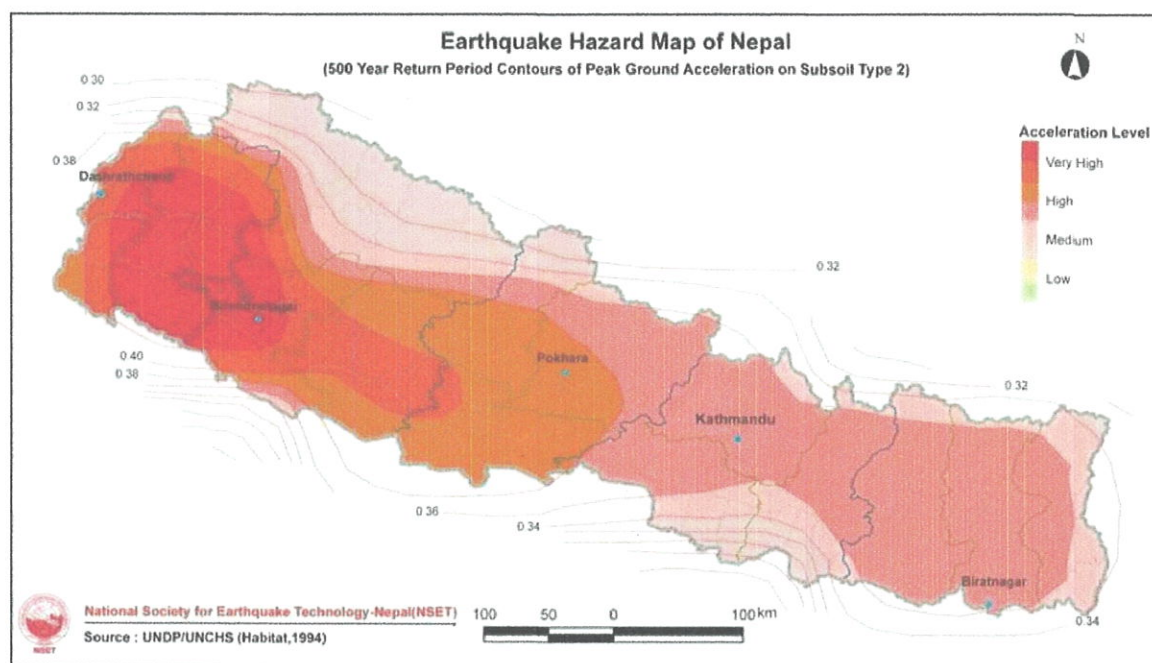


Figure 6: Earthquake Risk Areas

The Earthquake 2015 Damages Map (see Figure 14) below confirmed the vulnerability of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality to the earthquakes. This factor must be considered while preparing the Land Use Plan.



2.6.5 Landslide Susceptible Areas

Through the analysis of the data through GIS, including slope and soil type a Landslide prone area map has been prepared. The map (see Figure 16) shows almost all the Wards in Gosainkunda are composed of steep sloped areas with a high degree of earthquake susceptibility. The Map shows the possibility of high landslide risk.

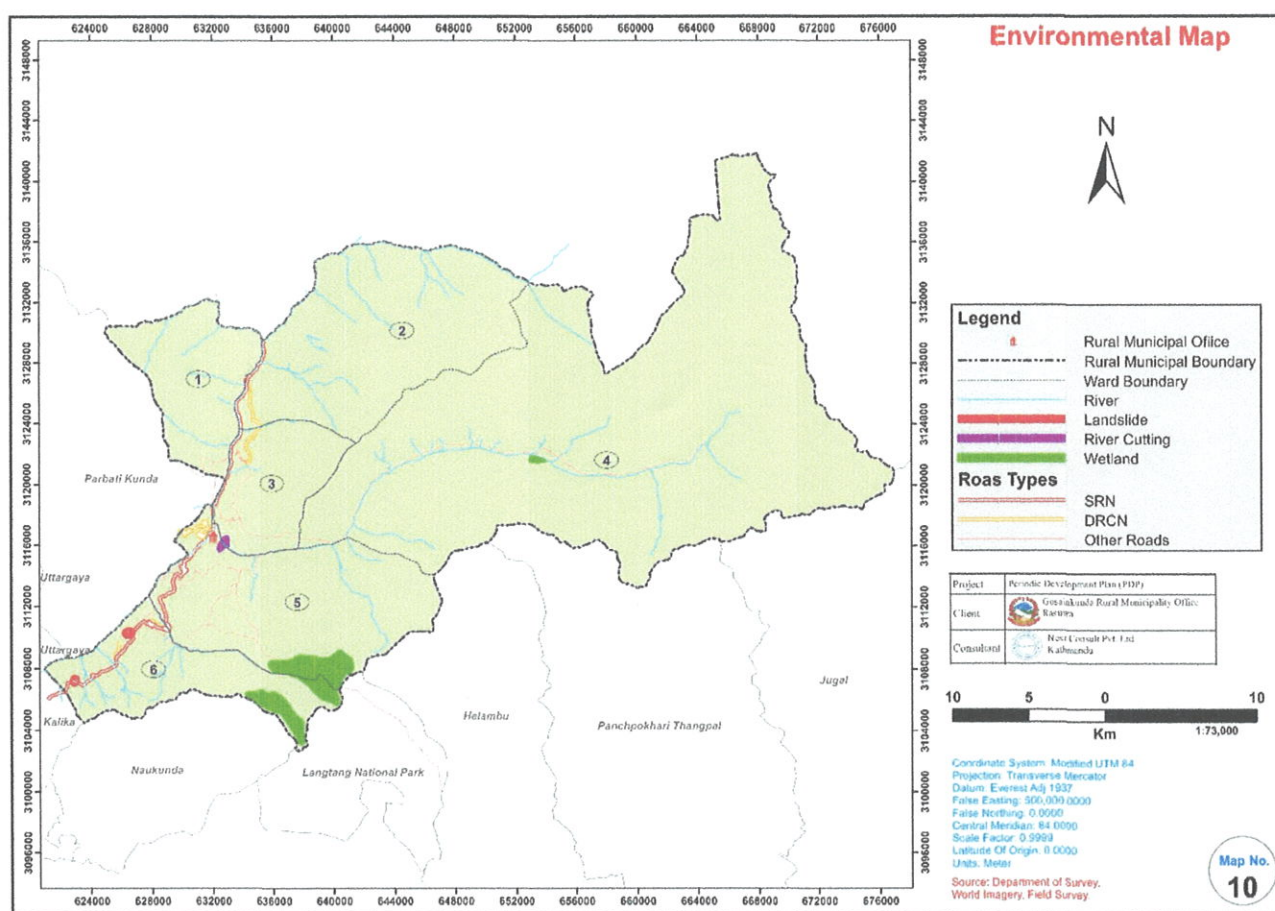


Figure 7: Landslide Prone Areas



2.6.6 Flood Prone Areas and Flood Plains

Flood prone areas have been identified based on the data collected from the field informed by local knowledge and past hydrological records. The areas where previously occurred flood has created a considerable damage are categorized into the potential flood areas. Figure 17 shows the potential flood prone areas inside Gosainkunda Rural Municipality, where wards 1 and 10 are identified as flood prone areas.

More research is needed to identify areas affected by overland flow. This will identify flood levels and heights that floor levels should be to the building being flooded.

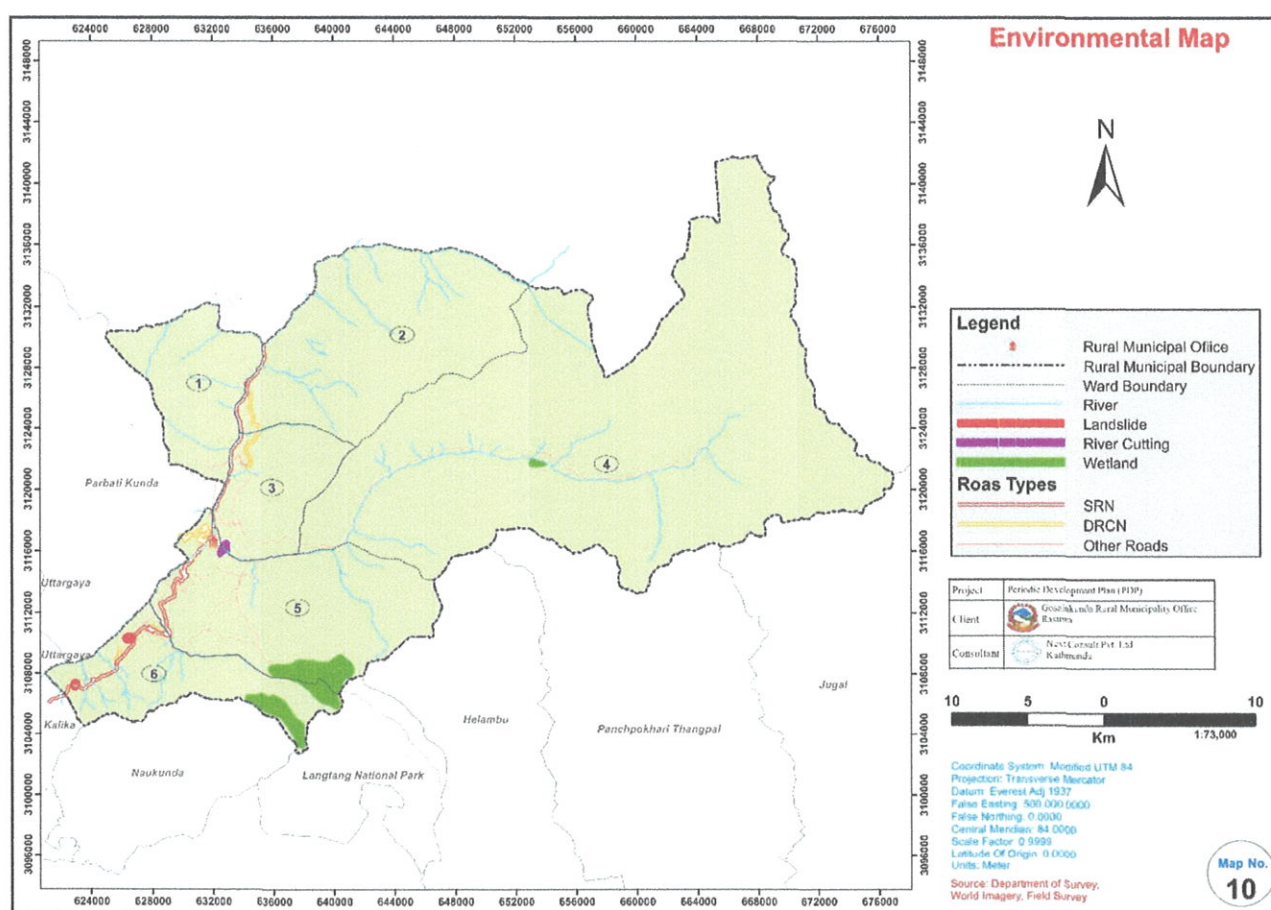


Figure 8: Flood Prone Areas



2.6.7 Implications of Hazards in Land Use Planning

Identifying areas at risk of hazards will be the greater important for land use regulation and planning new developmental activities. It is very much important to understand these **hazards and its potential consequences in urban centers**, which may have socio-economic damage. The hazard mapping will assist in a scientific based pro-active strategic approach to pro-active to planning as well as developing appropriate mitigation, preparedness and emergency response plans for these urban areas.

Land use planning techniques are most appropriate for generally the undeveloped land. Another common approach to earthquake loss mitigation is to apply earthquake-responsive **building codes and practices/ standards** for new and existing construction. Given the extent of earthquake prone land, it is recommended this apply to all existing and new development, regardless of its location. The adaptation of land use regulations and the implementing the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan will increase the capacity of the community and local officials to quickly respond for the emergency situation.

2.6.8 Land use, strategies and policies towards risk reduction:

Hazard Policies that are to be considered in Land Use Plan

1. Mitigation of risk to an acceptable level in development permission based on the geological study and Multi Hazard Risk Map.
2. Updating of the Building Code in order to respond to the earthquake, flooding and other disasters.
3. Promotion of awareness and caution among residents regarding earthquake.
4. The development of a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan.

Earthquake Policies

1. Require all new buildings be designed and constructed to resist stresses produced by earthquakes.
2. Foster the rehabilitation or elimination of structures susceptible to collapse or failure in an earthquake.
3. Only approve new development in areas of identified seismic hazard if such hazard can be appropriately mitigated.
4. Vital public utilities, including communication and transportation facilities should be located and constructed in a way that maximizes their potential to remain functional during and after an earthquake.



2.7 Land Capability of the Rural Municipality

The Department of Land Use in Nepal uses the Land Capability Classification System to assess, classify and map land according to its ability to support a range of crops on a long-term sustainable basis. Land is evaluated on the basis of the range of potential crops, productivity, ease of management and risk of degradation. The Land Capability Map for Gosainkunda has been extracted from the Nepal Government Department of Land Use, which shows classes in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. Map shows three classes of land (I, II and III) in Gosainkunda. Class I indicate most suitable and highly productive while Class II also indicates productive agricultural land. While some land in Class III is suitable for some agricultural use, much of this land is compromised due to slope and is considered either 'Barren land', forest or urban land. Land capability is an important base for the classification of Land Use zone

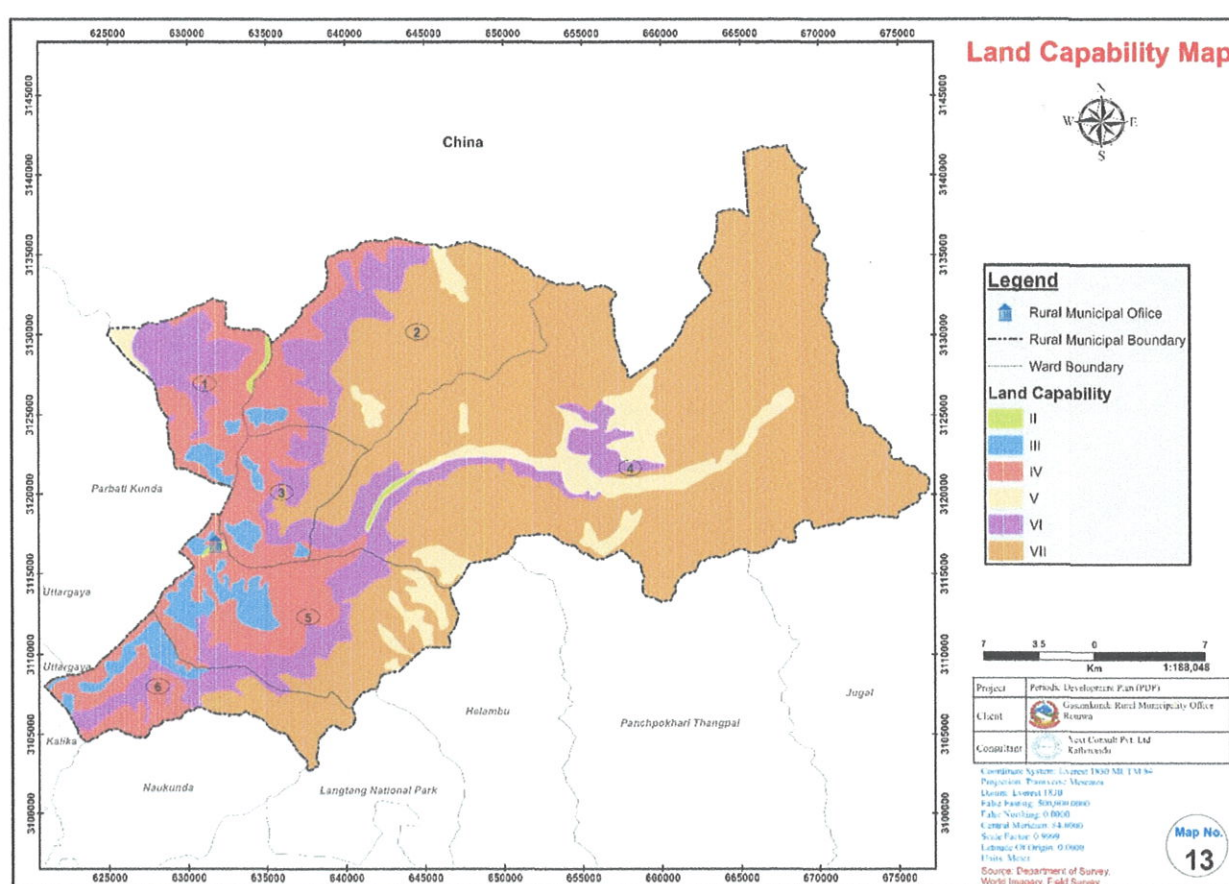


Figure 9: Land Capability Map of Gosainkunda



2.8 Existing Land Use

Inputs for the preparation of the Land Use Plan is analysis of the existing land use. As Gosainkunda is famous for its tourism and agriculture-based products, the greatest proportion of the land is used for agricultural purposes. Forest areas also account for a major portion of land and as intensive urban settlement accounts for a relatively small percentage of overall land use. That said, due to scattered low density urban development, there is a portion of land that could be considered either marginal agricultural or peri-urban. Table 8: Existing Land Use Areas with areas of different existing land use types and map representing all these features are presented below.

<i>Landuse_Type</i>	<i>Area_in_sqkm</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Barren Land</i>	<i>514.98</i>	<i>52.70</i>
<i>Forest</i>	<i>178.28</i>	<i>18.24</i>
<i>Moraine</i>	<i>96.16</i>	<i>9.84</i>
<i>Grass</i>	<i>93.83</i>	<i>9.60</i>
<i>Bush</i>	<i>49.07</i>	<i>5.02</i>
<i>Cultivation</i>	<i>25.55</i>	<i>2.61</i>
<i>Snow</i>	<i>6.37</i>	<i>0.65</i>
<i>Unclassified</i>	<i>5.88</i>	<i>0.60</i>
<i>Sand</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>0.49</i>
<i>Pond or lake</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>0.15</i>
<i>River</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.09</i>
<i>Cliff</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.01</i>

Table 4: Existing Land use Areas



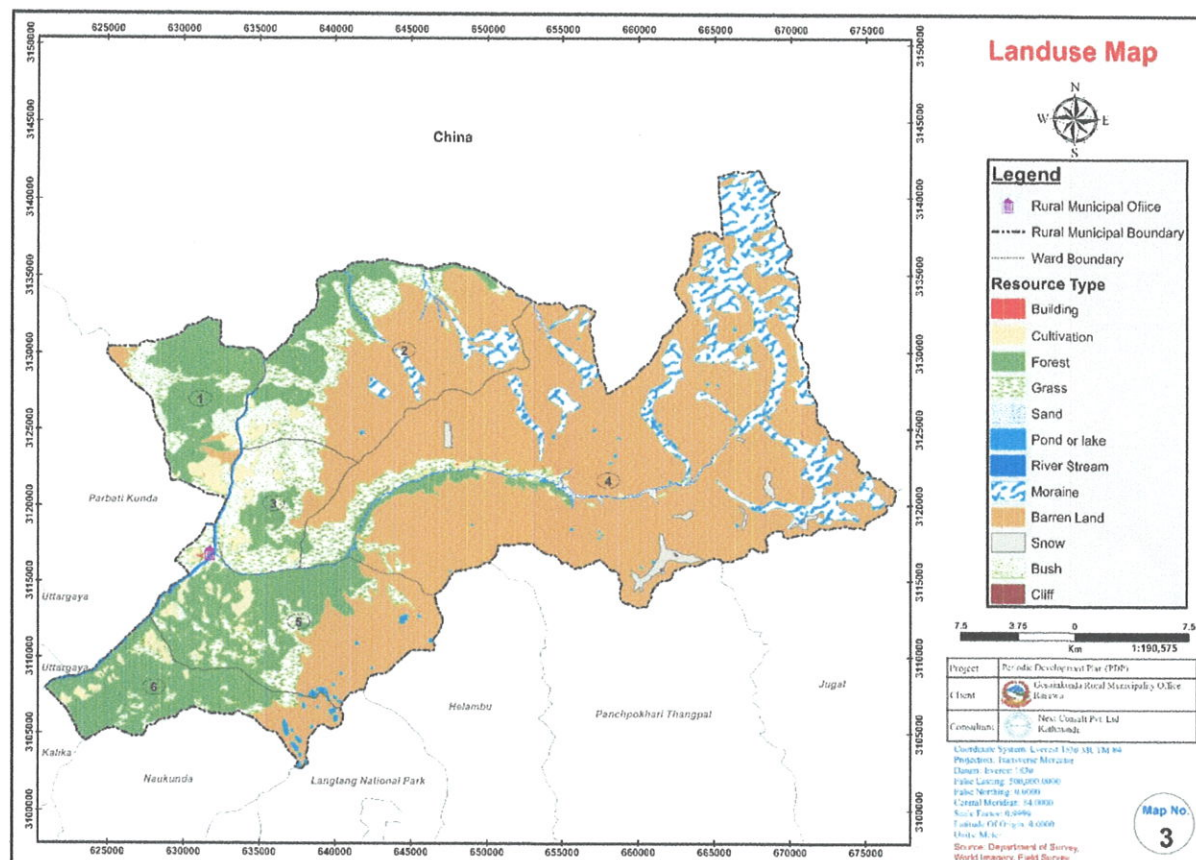


Figure 10: Land Use Map

Existing Land Use Map shows larger settlements are concentrated in central areas covering the wards 2, 5 and 6 along the major highway transportation corridor. Specifically, major built up areas and settlement areas are concentrated in Wards 2, 5 and 6 where commercial, residential and social activities are located and some residential development in a 'ribbon' form along the roads connecting the main bazar area and highways. In addition, scattered settlements are found in widely divergent areas of the Rural Municipality. Likewise, physical and natural constraints to development in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality are combined with landslides and river cuttings.



2.9 Gosainkunda's Land Use Plan

The strategic Land Use Plan for Gosainkunda encompasses the location of principle, local and village activity centres, future urban growth areas, residential areas, an urban growth boundary indicating the area where development will be supported by infrastructure, locations of forest and environmental areas and location of agricultural land. It considers the Hazard mapping and Land capability mapping in the preceding chapters.

A key mechanism of the PERIODIC PLAN, the Land Use Plan translates and integrates policies and strategies from all of the Plans that make up the PERIODIC PLAN into a physical settlement framework.

2.9.1 Activity Centres

The following strategies determine the location of activity centres:

- Recognise the Activity Centre hierarchy within the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality, which includes Primary Activity Centre, local centre and a series of village centres in the rural wards.
- Encourage retail, office, community services, entertainment and housing within existing and planned activity centres.
- Strongly discourage 'out of centre' retail development.
- Discourage unplanned ribbon commercial development along the highway.
- Apply "Commercial" or Mixed Used zones to the activity centres.

Activity centres include:

Wards	Major settlements	Major market centres	Linkage
1	थूमान, नागथलि		
2	दिमुरे, घट्टेखोला,	Timure	
3	ब्रिदिम, खाड:जिम,		
4	लाम्टाड. र क्यान्जिम		
5	स्याप्रवेशी, तुलो वारखु, सानो वारखु, तुलो स्याप्रु, ब्रावल, कोमजिन, दूड.दी, कोमेन	Syafrubesi	Pasang Lahmu Rajmarg
6	धुन्चे, ठाडे, सोले, भिमाले, नागुड., आवो, बोकेइनना	Dhunche	

Table 5: Activity centres within Gosainkunda Rural Municipality

- Dhunche, Syafru and Timure (along), (Wards. 2,5 and 6)



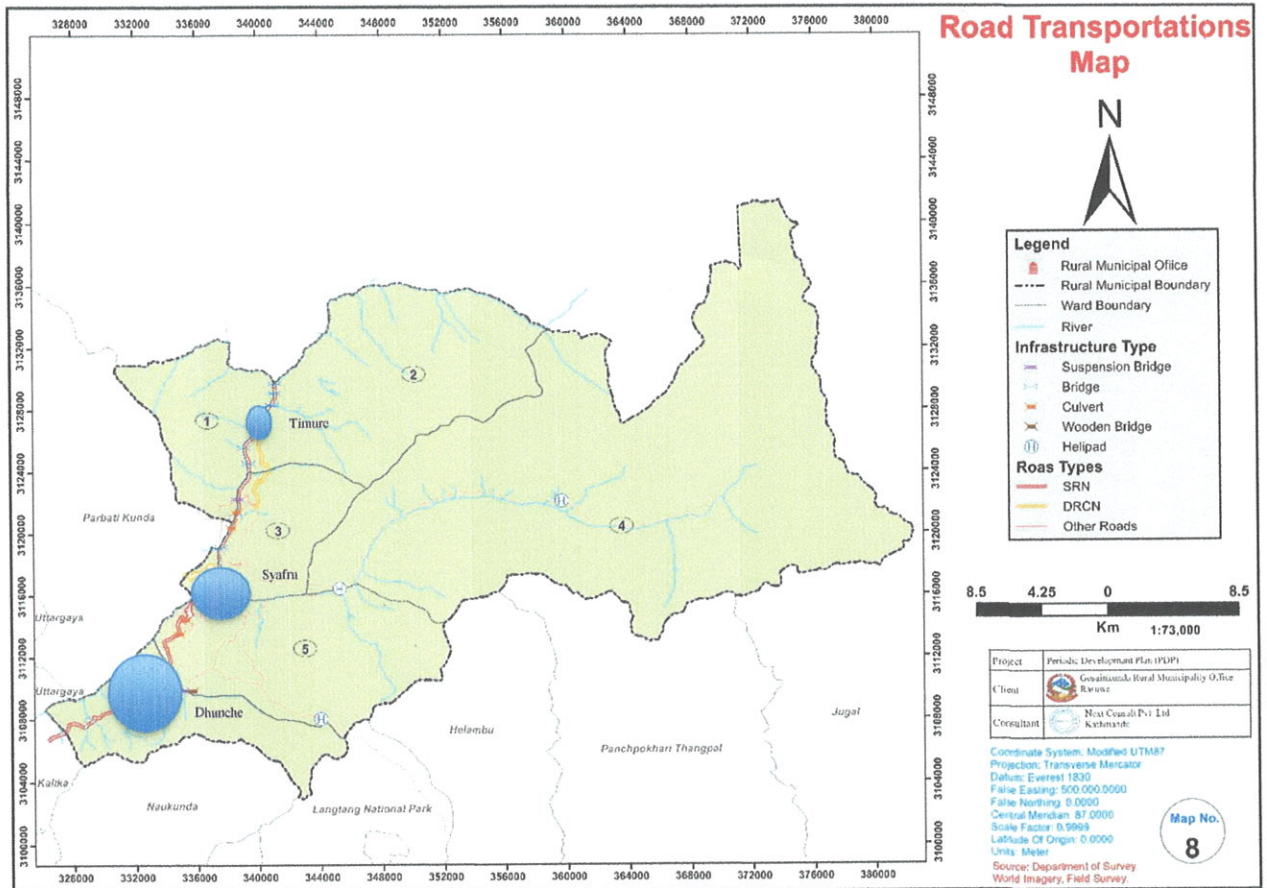


Figure 11: Illustration of Activity Centres



2.9.2 Tourist Development Area

Thuman, Briddhim, Langtang and Kyanjing are major tourist attractions of the Rural Municipality. Road from Dhunche to Gosainkunda, Syafru to Langtang, Syafru to Briddhim, Timure to Thuman has developed itself as a very important tourist corridor. Many Resorts and Hotels are developed along the road because of tourism. This stretch of road is a focus for further tourism development.

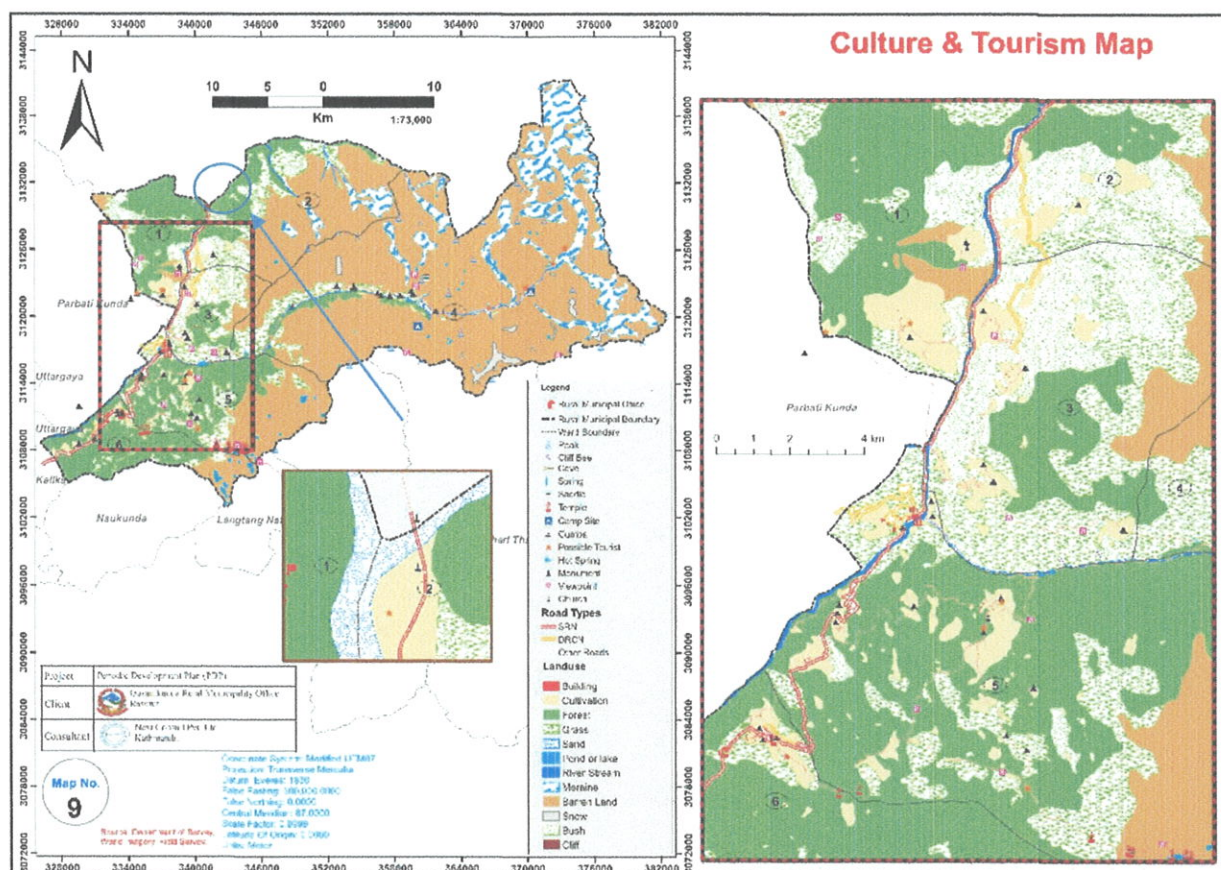


Figure 12: Illustration of Tourist development area

2.9.3 Institutional areas

Land belonging to various government and semi-organizations are indicated as institutional areas. They provide services to the community, employment and should be located within or immediately next to activity centres.

2.9.4 Residential

Residential land needs to be identified to accommodate the additional population over a long term. It includes existing residential and strategically located land that is year to be developed but requires planning and infrastructure to accommodate future growth.

- Ensure residential land is located close to activity centres and serviced with road, sewerage, electricity, communications and water supply.
- Undertake Masterplans for residential growth areas.

- Ensure residential areas are safe and have high amenity, including good noise, air and water quality.

Wards	A rapidly growing area of settlement	Suitable for settlement expansion	Squatter Settlements
1	थूमन बस्ती,	नाकाथलि	छैन
2	छैन	खैदि	छैन
3	छैन	छैन	पेलो गाउ (१५ घरधुरि)
4	छैन	लाम्टाङ, र क्यान्जिम	छैन
5	बजार क्षेत्र	ढुलो स्यापु, कोमेन पर्यटकिय हिमालय शहर	५ घरधुरि
6	धुन्चे	पुरानो गाउको मुनि तिर र मिनरल वाटर को फ्याक्ट्रि तिर	धुन्चे, दलित बस्ति, २१ घरधुरि

Areas appropriate for new development activities are listed in the table above. Furthermore, Expansion areas should be selected based on the principle of giving neighbourhood compact form. Also, the ability to efficiently sequence road, water and sewerage infrastructure should be considered.

2.9.5 Industry

Gosainkunda's economy is predominantly driven by tourism, agriculture and trade. Light industrial uses such as mechanics, carpentry, welding etc serves the immediate population. Agriculture and tourism rely on the preservation of a 'clean green' environment. Therefore, large intensive 'heavy' industrial uses are not encouraged.

The following strategies should be applied:

- To promote decentralized balanced clean industrial development (in particular in the rural wards) in order to spread the benefits of employment throughout the Rural Municipality, help minimize rural-urban migration, and support the development of rural and urban service centres.
- Encourage tourism-agriculture-based industry such as value-adding enterprises.
- Necessity of an agro-based cottage industry that provides a significant employment opportunity which helps to upgrade or uplift the overall agricultural production as well as consumption.
- Protect residential areas and other sensitive uses such as hospitals and schools by applying a buffer between industrial uses and sensitive uses.
- Apply zoning and effective by-laws that requires industrial uses to operate to minimise impact on water and air quality and upon the amenity of the area.
- Ensure that the sites where Industrial uses are located are well-presented and do not negatively impact upon the landscape or character of Gosainkunda.



2.9.6 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main land use within the Rural Municipality, a major contributor to the economic wealth of its people and the means to secure food sources. Given the rapid development of agricultural land for scattered urban development, it is essential that this land is protected for agricultural use into the next generations.

The following strategies apply:

- To promote rural agricultural development in order to generate employment, which helps to minimize the rural urban migration, and support the development of rural and urban service centres. To enhance connectivity of rural areas with Bazar.
- Promote consolidation of plots in agricultural areas to increase productivity and “economies of scale” of agricultural production.
- Encourage further development in existing settlements and discourage isolated small lots in rural zones.
- Apply Agricultural Zone that restricts subdivision and residential development that is not associated with agriculture.



2.10 Physical Development Plan Implementation Plan

Pulling together all of the Land Uses, the Gosainkunda Land Use Plan is illustrated below:

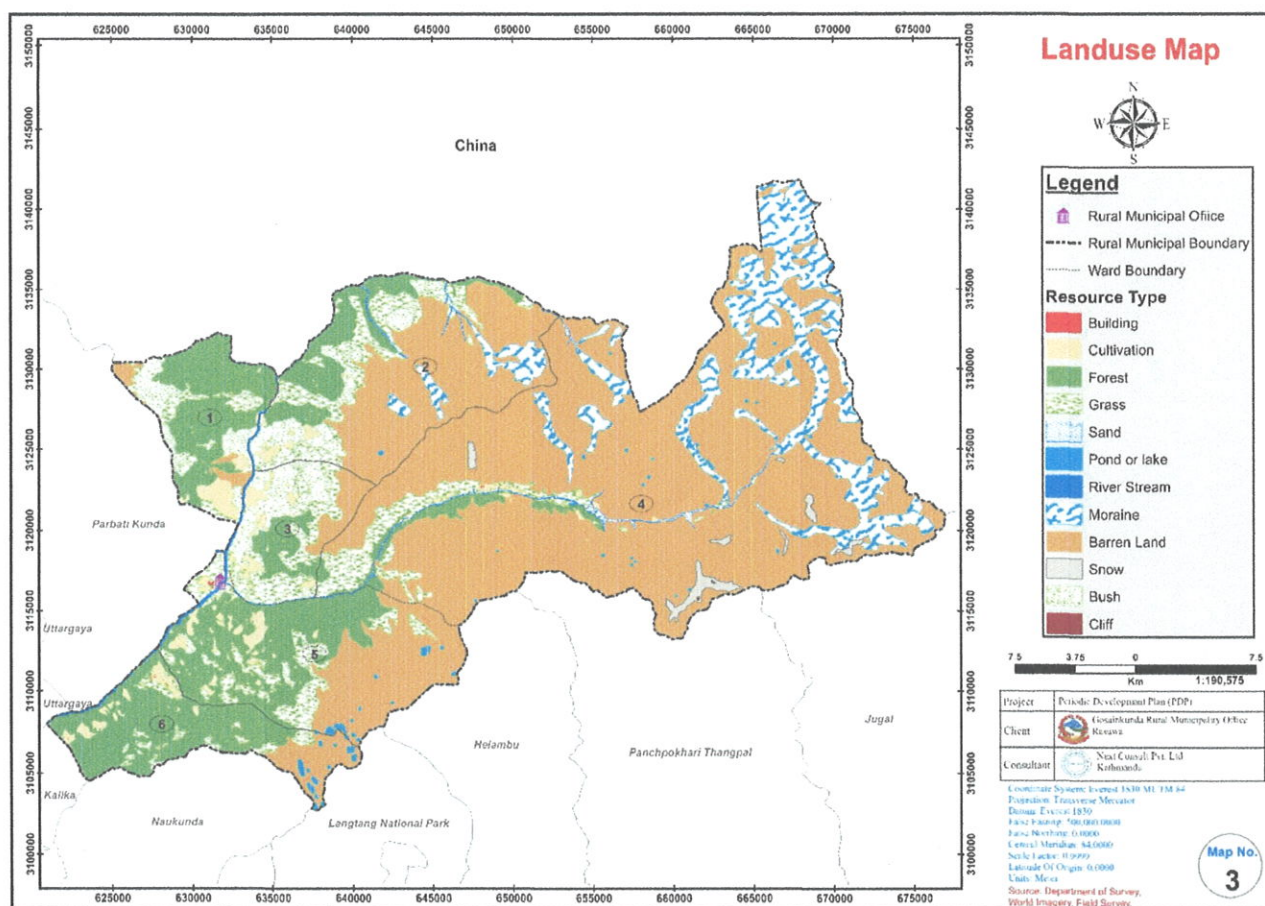


Figure 13:Gosainkunda Rural Municipality Land Use Plan

It is critical that the **next phase** of planning is to develop a **detailed Masterplan of the Gosainkunda Urban Area (within the urban growth boundary)** and the rural settlement villages.

While the PERIODIC PLAN is a “high level” plan for the whole Rural Municipality, the Masterplan for each urban area is a much more detailed plan for each settlement. The Masterplan identifies the land pooling areas/urban growth areas, areas where infill development is encouraged, the transport network including roads and active transport links, location and type of infrastructure including drainage and reticulated water and sewerage, public open space, communal carparking areas, bus interchange. The Masterplan will also include an Urban Design Framework which focusses on design specifications/design palette for the installation of municipal infrastructure such as footpaths, signage and street furniture.



Physical Development Plan Implementation:

MAIN PLANS AND PROGRAMS		RESPONSIBILITY	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Land Use Plan			
Implementation of Land use plan, will have introduced planned urban development in the Rural Municipality.	Translate the Land Use Plan into Land Use Zoning maps and by-laws	Planning (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: PERIODIC PLAN Zoning Maps</i>) Support from the Department of Road Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and Department of Survey	Zoning maps are created
Establishment of land pooling/consolidation mechanism in the Rural Municipality	Identify areas for land pooling and consolidation in order to relocate the scattered, risk prone houses.	Planning Building approvals Support from the sectoral agencies and the residents of the Rural Municipality. (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Links: Land Use Plan, Social Development Plan</i>)	
Masterplans for Urban area and small settlements – village	Undertake an Urban Masterplan for urban Gosainkunda and each Village Centre in each Ward: Include detailed location of land pooling areas, road network and active transport links, location of water and sewerage infrastructure, public open space and recreation infrastructure, communal carparking areas, bus stops and interchange Detailed costings and implementation schedule are required	Planning Engineering (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Links: Social Development Plan, Conservation Culture and Tourism Development Plan, Environment Management Plan, Municipal Transport Management Plan</i>)	
Drainage	Drainage design and construction – Bazar areas (as part of Masterplan process)	Engineering (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Links: Environment Management Plan</i>)	
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The main market centers Dhunche, Saifru, Timure Drinking water will be managed through. Community Drinking Water Consumers Committee ✓ Feasibility study for water supply scheme to serve wards 1 within short term (Thuman DWSP) 	Engineering Water Department Water Committees Support of Drinking Water and Sewerage Departments will be received (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Links: Environment Management Plan</i>)	<p>City will have increased drinking water and sanitation facilities.</p> <p>100% of households have clean and hygienic drinking water consumption</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Feasibility study for water supply scheme using Dudhkunda river to serve wards 2. ✓ Feasibility study for water supply scheme using Thawal Khola, Garpal Khola, Kumjung Khola rto serve wards 3. (Pelko LingLing Khanepani aayojana). ✓ Feasibility study for water supply scheme like Danglo DWSP IN Kanjying and Niyuksha DWSP in Langtang to serve ward four. ✓ Feasibility study for water supply scheme like Dursang Khola and Chelel DWSP in Langtang to serve ward 6. ✓ Undertake a trial of rainwater harvesting technology using Rural Municipality buildings as test cases. 		
Water supply	Undertake a trial of rainwater harvesting technology using Rural Municipality buildings as test cases.	Water Department <i>(PERIODIC PLAN Links: Environment Management Plan)</i>	Test site operational
Waste water and Sanitation planning and service extension	Pipe Sewerage design and construction - Areas in Bazar areas (as per future Masterplans)	Engineering Sewerage Department <i>(PERIODIC PLAN Links: Environment Management Plan)</i>	100% of households using Toilet
Improvement in the linkage of rural centres of the Rural Municipality with the urban centers like Gosainkunda Bazar	Rongapul - Thuman- Way to Timure .Briddhim Lingling- Peliko- Bridim- Khanjim - Benjong- Wangel- Sypru Besi (6m) Langtang Dhunche-Nagung(New construction)	Engineering <i>(PERIODIC PLAN Links: Municipal Transport Management Plan, Social Development, Economic Development Plan)</i>	Major identified link roads will be upgraded and the transportation system for all modes will be improved
Creation of the employment by promoting the decentralised balanced industrial development	Support the Establishment of small-scale industries related to the agriculture. Establishment of vegetable, milk collection centres, Rice mill, Flour mill	Economic Development Unit Support from the sectoral agencies, private sector and the residents of the Rural Municipality.	

		(PERIODIC PLAN Links: Economic Development Plan)	
Development of Municipal facilities related Infrastructure.	City House Buspark developments Public Toilets in Main bazaar areas, Primary tourist areas, Cultural areas. Central Vegetable Market in Bazar areas Slaughter House Security Posts School in Ward Health posts Recreation facilities in Public Open Space Trekking tracks Sanitary Landfill site (include within Masterplans)	TBC (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Social Development Plan, Municipal Transport Management Plan, Economic Development Plan, Environment Management Plan, Tourism Development Plan)	
Co-ordinated and Integrated Development approvals	Establish a new integrated permit system of development approvals and infrastructure provision to ensure that new communities/dwellings that are serviced with critical infrastructure and that new developments do not compromise infrastructure	Engineering Planning Building approvals (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan,	Process developed
	Development Referrals to Environmental Health – As part of the by-laws process, all development applications for the construction of dwellings or commercial premises that propose to use a septic tank be referred to Environmental Health Department. The Environmental Health department will determine whether the land has the capacity to deal with the waste water.	Planning Building approvals Environmental Health (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Environment Management Plan, Land Use Plan)	Applications referred
	Development Referrals to Engineering Water Department and Power Service providers – As part of the by-laws process, all development applications for the construction of dwellings or commercial premises that require the construction of a road, footpaths, stormwater drainage, water supply and electricity supply be referred. These departments will determine if, when and how the infrastructure can be provided and responsibilities of the applicant.	Planning Building approvals Engineering (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan)	Applications referred

Table 6: Physical Development Plan Actions Summary



3 Social Development Plan



3.1 Introduction

A Social Development Plan is a comprehensive plan that focuses on enhancing the quality of life for the citizens of a community and helps provide a direction for future decisions in the key areas identified by its community members. It is built through a collaboration of citizens, organizations, and government, and addresses the social, health and economic needs of that community.

While all aspects of development impacts in varying degrees upon the social health and wellbeing of the community, the Social Development Plan for the purpose PERIODIC PLAN is primarily concerned with the physical community infrastructure required to support the community. It is primarily based on SWOT analysis and takes into account possibilities and potential for development as well as developmental challenges, defined goals and objectives for the period covered by the Plan according to thematic areas. The strength of a Social Development Plan lies in its ability to engage citizens, mobilize the community, and to reinforce and build upon the work already being done. Further, based on goals determined in the visioning process and based on development challenges obtained by situation analysis, goals and objectives for Gosainkunda Rural Municipality development according to thematic groups have been set.

The aims of the Social Development Plan are:

- Improvement of services in the area of health, education, security services, open space and recreation, safe design and accessible design, community empowerment
- Enhancing social equity and inclusion.
- Building on social assets and community capacity.

Plan Details	Measurement indicators	Means of verification	Important Forecasts
<u>Sectoral Objectives</u> Municipal communities will have a positive improvement in their wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate of 2011 will be increased to more than 90 percent • Population drinking clean water will be 100 percent • The percentage of households using toilet will have reached 100% • Population receiving health services from health institutions will have reached 100 percent. 	Annual reporting - Gosainkunda Rural Municipality's final review report	Political stability

Table 7: Sectoral objectives and Key performance Indicators

Major issues facing the community in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality include:

- Inequitable status of women and girls
- Disability access
- Opportunities for economic empowerment for vulnerable groups
- Informal settlements and provision of affordable housing
- Inequitable access in some rural wards to primary education facilities
- Inequitable access in some rural wards to health post facilities
- Limited security presence in some rural wards



- Undeveloped, under-utilized and unmaintained public open space areas



3.2 Structure of Social Development Framework

Social development framework is given below (see Figure 1)

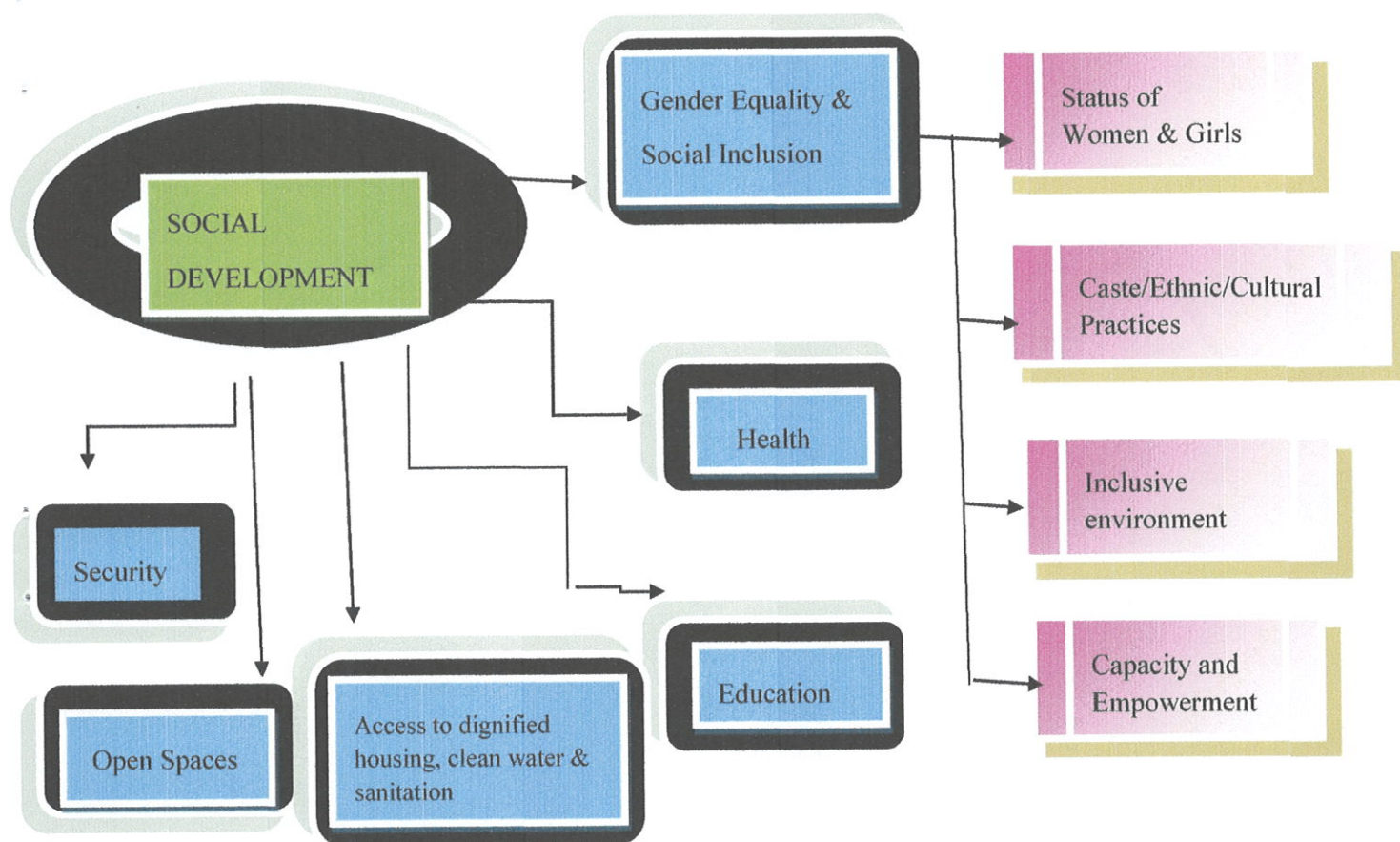


Figure 14: Social Development Plan Framework

3.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

3.3.1 Status of Women and Girls

The total population of Gosainkunda is approximately 7,143, the population of male is 3,697 (51.75%) and the population of female is 3,446 (48.25 %).

The social and economic status of women and girls vary between rural wards and urban wards of Rural Municipality. According to the data collected by the Periodic Plan team it was found that greater proportion of women compared to men are responsible for household work. Likewise, the majority of women are involved in agriculture. Women within the town areas are also engaged in small business and some are also actively involved in politics. Girls are continuing to attain Higher Education and a number of girls are also going abroad for employment. In some wards women are engaged in Home stay businesses, which is enabling the growth of the economic status of women.



While violence against women and girls has decreased in Gosainkunda, it remains an issue and inequality is still evident in the division of labour and the majority of women do not receive wages equal to men for the same level of work.

The problems associated with inequality for women and girls is complex and deeply entrenched in history, culture and traditional practices, religion and social and economic structures. This issue requires sustained and committed attention to make real improvements for women of today and into the future.

1.1.1 Intervention Policies and Strategies

Objective: To practically demonstrate gender equality through education and economic empowerment

- Develop and deliver Awareness programs for ensuring rights of women, their social status, gender and discrimination.
- Develop a Livelihood improvement plan for vulnerable women groups in all Wards
- Develop and deliver Awareness program on Gender Transformative approach in sexual and reproductive health of young people.

3.4 Caste/Ethnic/Cultural Practices

Gosainkunda is a melting pot of a variety of communities such as the Tamang, Sherpa, Chhetris, and Dalits.

Most of the Taamang community people are found in the RM and almost all wards contain many Tamang cultural houses and Gumbas. Due to the 2015 earthquake many buildings were affected and as a result these traditional areas are under threat of substantial change

People of Tamang community participate in Tourism business activities while others in Agriculture and other pursuits. People celebrate a variety of local festivals such as Lhosar and others. People of the Bhraman and Chetri community celebrate Dashain, tihar Chaite dashain and Sankranti as well.

Attitudes and behaviour toward Dalits has become more liberal however inter-caste marriages are still not socially acceptable.

There is general freedom for individuals to practice their own cultural practices and use of own language and religion.

3.4.1 Intervention Policies and Strategies

Objective: To preserve and celebrate Gosainkunda's social and architectural cultural heritage

- Protection and promotion of traditional Tamang settlements in ward 1,2,3,4 and 6.
- Continue and promote cultural festivals of Gosainkunda to the local community and visitors



1.2 Capacity and Empowerment

In order to have an inclusive community, it is important that all members of society are empowered to participate. This means listening to the voices of all sectors of the community.

Participation of women is increasing within the Integrated Planning Committees and a high percentage of women are members of self-help groups and/or Community Based Organizations (CBOs), followed by Community Forestry Users Groups (CFUGs). Women's Groups are also engaged in Citizen awareness centers in each ward of Rural Municipality.

It is important to ensure genuine consultation with women, youth, people with disabilities, socially disadvantaged and the economically poor continues and expands so that they are able to contribute their ideas and requirements for each scheme and embedding Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in the Rural Municipality functions, structures and processes.

1.2.1 Policies and Strategies

Objective: To ensure that the voices, contribution and decision-making roles of women, Dalit and other disadvantaged groups will increase in the planning process.

- The Rural Municipality develops a Community Engagement Policy and Practice to ensure that the views and ideas of all members of the community are considered in the development of Rural Municipality projects. Community Engagement will become "business as usual".
- Undertake regular Training of Rural Municipality staff and Councillors on community engagement to ensure that community engagement is skillfully practiced.
- In the design of public spaces apply Inclusive design which considers universal access, including for people with disabilities
- In the design of public spaces apply Safe Design principles including adequate lighting, passive surveillance and reduce areas which are unsupervised.



3.5 Services

3.5.1 Health

This Section of the Plan deals with the demographic and spatial (locational) aspect of the health delivery system. Some of the spatial aspects of the health delivery system are:

- The provision of health facilities in relation to the density/distribution of the population served;
- The distance factor of the accessibility of the facilities; and
- The implications of future population growth for the provision of health facilities.

The Rural Municipality offers 1 hospital, 6 health posts. According to Planning Norms and Standards, the number of health centers is adequate to serve the total population of the Rural Municipality. However most of the health centers do not have basic services like labs and ambulances, and these factors should be taken in short term planning. In addition, although the number of health centers are enough to serve the population, these health centres are not uniformly distributed throughout the Rural Municipality (see figure accessibility maps of health post and hospitals). There is a problem with connectivity of these health centres to fringe settlements of the Rural Municipality. Rural wards within the Rural Municipality have poor road connectivity with Gosainkunda Hospital. These identified roads are listed in the linkage section of the report; these roads require upgrading, should be included in the short-term planning goals of the Rural Municipality.

Accessibility to health facilities is directly related to proximity to urban areas. Within the rural, lower density areas, accessibility to health facilities is poor. In addition to the density distribution of population, the actual service delivery points or location of facilities in relation to the population served is also an important factor in accessibility of the facilities.

To solve these issues, urban development should be located in proximity to existing services to maximise efficiency. To address inequities to access to health facilities three approaches are proposed:

- Facilitate urbanisation within proximity of existing facilities. This can include land pooling, do that scattered settlements in agricultural areas could be relocated into denser settlements
- Upgrade access routes to urban areas and services, including health facilities.
- Basic health services to be provided within village centres.

An accessibility map (see Figure 2) showing major hospitals and health posts are presented on the following page:



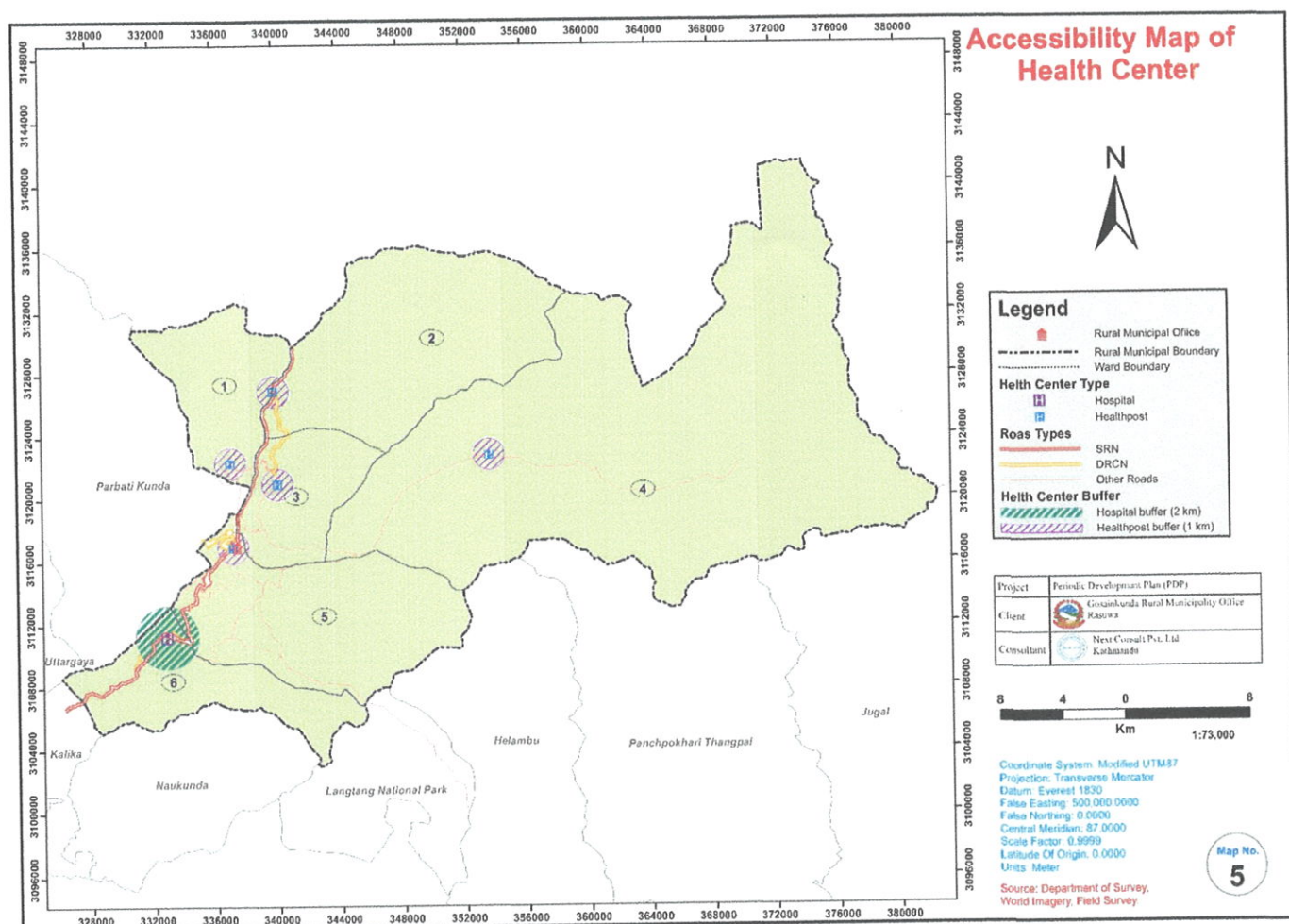


Figure 15: Accessibility map of hospitals and health posts

Policies and Strategies

Objective: Significant improvement of health facilities of Women and children.

- Upgrading of identified link roads (these roads are listed in the Physical Development Plan and Municipal Transport Management Plan) connecting fringe settlements with the service centres and major highways.
- Planning techniques such as land pooling should be adopted so that scattered settlements in low density areas (ward number could be relocated in concentrated dense settlements making Municipal services equally accessible to all.
- New health centre developments must be located in the village centres so that the population could be benefited equally.

3.5.2 Education

The Government's ability to provide educational facilities in some of the rural areas is limited by several basic constraints including:

- The nature of the scattered settlements;
- Low population densities; and
- Accessibility to existing education institutions.



The development within most of the wards, except that of Bazar areas, are less dense and settlements are scattered. There is not an adequate population threshold in these wards to support school facilities and services in a way which will enable the Government to achieve the greatest cost-effectiveness of expenditure.

The Social Development Plan is primarily concerned with the spatial aspects of educational facilities; and predominantly with primary school facilities. The Plan deals to a lesser extent with secondary school facilities as the location of secondary schools in Gosainkunda is not related to the geographical distribution of the secondary-school-age population. Students are enrolled across district and regional boundaries and this is likely to continue for a long time.

According to the Planning Norms and Standards, educational facilities are adequate with respect to population, however there is a slight problem in geographical distribution of the primary schools. Similar to the distribution of health facilities in Gosainkunda, the lower density of many wards of the Rural Municipality is the major issue which effects the accessibility of the education facilities. In addition to the density distribution of population, the actual service delivery points or location of facilities in relation to the population served is also an important factor in accessibility of the facilities. Therefore, the relocation of the scattered settlements to the village centres using techniques such as land pooling could make Municipal services equally accessible to all.

To visualize these issues, a map showing coverage of different primary schools is presented below (see Figure 3)

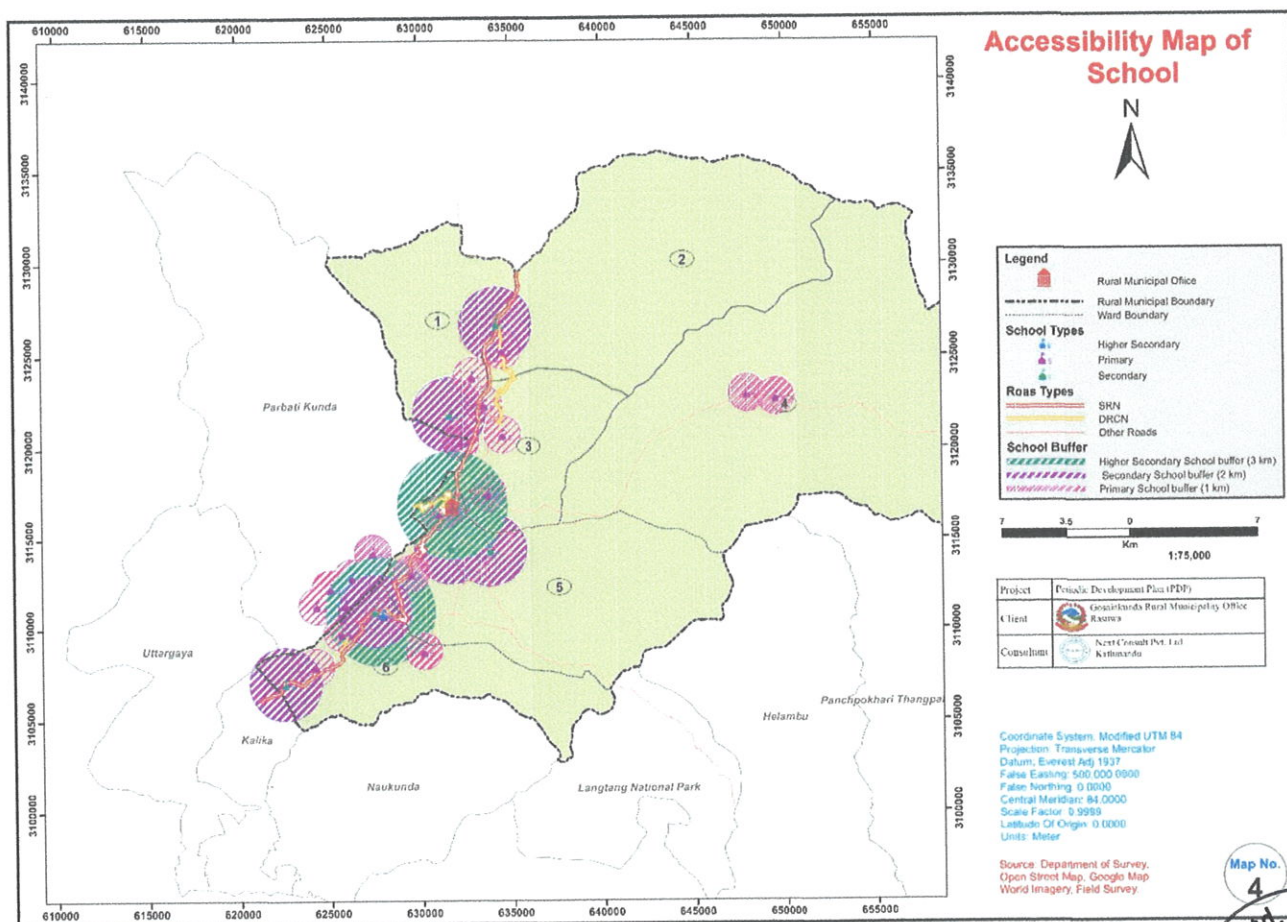


Figure 16: Accessibility map of Basic School

3.5.3 Policies/Strategies

Objective: Educational facilities will be made accessible to women, Children, Dalits, Janajatis and vulnerable groups and all people in all the wards of the Rural Municipality.

- Upgrade of identified link road (these roads are listed in Urban Linkage section of the report) connecting fringe settlements with the service centres and major highways.
- New schools must be located in the village centres so that the population could be benefited equally.
- New schemes such as land readjustment/land pooling are recommended. This will serve the service accessibility problems in the Rural Municipality. These could be the ultimate solution for the scattered settlements in the Rural Municipality



3.6 Public Open Space

According to National Urban Development Strategy published by the Ministry of Urban Development, open spaces and parks in urban areas serve three major purposes – they are the lungs of the city and provide breathing space, they improve the physical, social and psychological health of urban areas as they enhance not only the city's beauty but provide spaces for social interaction and recreation and contribute to the livability of a city, and serve the critical role of evacuation during disasters, particularly earthquakes.

Parks and open spaces are integral components of the urban landscape and the larger the proportion of parks and open spaces the better the prospects of a city. Equitable access to open spaces by all must be the prime guiding principle in urban planning. However, in Nepal the issues of open spaces in urban areas have largely remained ignored in the policy discourse as well as the practice of urban development. An open space map showing the location of available open spaces in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is given in Figure 5.



3.6.1 Issues

According to the Planning Norms and Standards, at ward level existing residential areas should have at least 2.5% of the land dedicated for public open space. Likewise, new residential areas should have at least 5 % of the land dedicated for open spaces at ward level.

Enough open space is available within the Rural Municipality (however a lower proportion is located within the bazar areas). In many cases, in their existing state, the purpose of these open space area is not clear. A list of open spaces is included in the social infrastructure section of the report.

There are many types of open space including natural areas, more formal passive open space areas such as landscaped gardens, highly urban areas such as active open space areas for informal activities and active formal sports stadiums. The role of open space also depends on the catchment area that it is serving, whether it is a local park, a regional open space or also for the benefit of tourists. As land is precious, it is critical that the areas set aside public open space are not wasted but are developed and used in a way that most benefits the community.

Critically, there are no human resources dedicated to maintaining public open space areas. To ensure sustainable and consistent management of open spaces, Municipal resources should be deployed to maintain these areas.

Key issues to determine include:

- Whether the public open space is located in the appropriate areas to maximize use and benefit to the community.
- Whether there are areas in the urban centres that do not have convenient access to open space.
- Determine the hierarchy of open space in the Rural Municipality and role of each piece of open space, and the recreation needs of the community.
- Design and develop the open space according to the role of the open space and according to principles of equitable access and safety.
- Maintenance, enhancement and conservation of those identified public open spaces (as listed in this report) is required.

Policies/Strategies

Objective: That public Open Spaces contribute to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the community


- Identified community spaces and public open spaces within the Rural Municipality must be protected.



- Protect existing areas of identified Open spaces as listed in this plan, using by-laws to protect them are addressed in the building by- laws of the Rural Municipality.
- For private open space, building coverage and FAR are the instruments to be applied for constructions of buildings in prescribed zones to maintain the openness (private open spaces can either be traditional 'court yard' spaces, kitchen or ornamental gardens).
- Promote awareness in the community towards the importance of open-spaces during the time of disaster.
- Determine the sport and recreation needs of the communities within the Rural Municipality and how the open space can be designed and developed to meet those needs.
- Plan a network of open space across the Rural Municipality to serve the recreational and wellbeing needs of the community. This should be undertaken alongside township master planning (this issue is linked with Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan).
- In designing public open space, provision should made for safe and equitable access, litter bins and signage
- Appoint parks and recreation crew to maintain open spaces to a high standard
- Apply a building/planning by-law that prohibits squatting, or otherwise occupying any land; and Constructing or maintaining any kind of structure, fence or enclosures, establishing any business enterprise without a permit.
- Introduce and enforce a new local law to prohibit dumping of any form of waste projects, leaving in refuse in exposed or unsanitary conditions, or depositing them in community open space. This regulation is to be enforced by the local municipal police.

3.7 Social Development Action Plan

Summary of social development plan is provided below. Along with the list of programs which supports the plans are presented.

MAIN PLANS AND PROGRAMS		RESPONSIBILITY	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Status of Women and Girls			
To practically promote gender equality through education and economic empowerment	Develop and deliver Awareness programs for ensuring rights of women, their social status, gender and discrimination.	Women's Development Committee Social Development Officer (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)	
	Livelihood improvement plan for vulnerable women groups in all Wards	Women's Development Committee Social Development Officer Economic Development Officer	

		(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)	
	Develop and deliver Awareness program on Gender Transformative approach in sexual and reproductive health of young people.	Women's Development Committee Education Department Social Development Officer (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)	
Caste/Ethnic/Cultural Practices			
To preserve Gosainkunda's social and architectural cultural heritage	Protection and promotion of tamang cultural and architectural heritage in ward 1,2, 3 and 4.	Building and Planning Tourism Development and Marketing Officer (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use Plan, Heritage Strategy, By Laws, Tourism Development Strategy)	The traditional architecture within the core area will be preserved and promoted.
	Continue and promote cultural festivals of Gosainkunda to visitors	Gosainkunda Environment and Tourism Committee (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Tourism Development Strategy)	
Capacity and empowerment			
The voices, contribution & decision-making roles of women, Dalit and disadvantaged groups will increase in the planning process.	The Rural Municipality develops a Community Engagement Policy and Practice to ensure that the views and ideas of all members of the community are considered in the development of Rural Municipality projects.	Councillor/Executive Group	Community Engagement is "business as usual". For every project Plan and Brief, a Community Engagement Plan is developed and undertaken.
	Train staff who undertake project management and Councillors in undertaking community engagement ie. IAP2 (International Association of Public Participation)		



	<p>Programs oriented for Dalits, Janajatis, and disadvantaged populations.</p> <p>Job provider Training like as carpentry, should be given to young person (Man/Women) in all Wards</p>	<p>Engineering</p> <p>Tourism Development Committee</p> <p>(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan)</p>	<p>The number of women in the leadership level of social and community organizations will be at least 33 %.</p> <p>30% to 50% will be represented based on the population of Dalit, Janajati and disadvantaged groups in the leadership level of social and community organizations and school management committee.</p>
Health			
Significant improvement of health facilities of Women and children.	Awareness programs on maternity and child health.	District Population and health Office	There will be significant reduction in newborn child and maternal mortality.
	CRVS (Civil Registrations and vital Service campaign must be done in each ward		
	Basic level facilities related to health centres provided to the people	Health department	Increase in facilities provide by health centres
Education			
Educational facilities will be made accessible to women, Children, Dalits, Janajatis and vulnerable groups and all people in all the wards of the Rural Municipality.	<p>Program for Increasing Primary Education accessibility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrade identified link road (these roads are listed in Urban Linkage section of the report) connecting fringe settlements with the service centres and major highways. 2. New schools must be located in the village centres so that the population could be benefited equally. 3. New schemes such as land readjustment/land pooling are recommended. This will serve the 	<p>District Education Office</p> <p>Engineering</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use Plans, Zoning Plans, Physical Development Plan, Municipal Transport Plan)</p>	<p>Women's Literacy rate will be equal to that of men</p> <p>Increase in the number of children completing primary school.</p> <p>Significant increase in the literacy status of Dalits.</p>



	service accessibility problems in the Rural Municipality. These could be the ultimate solution for the scattered settlements in the Rural Municipality		
	Water supply facilities will be available in every educational institutions Each and every school will have its own toilet	District Education Office Water Department	100% of schools will have toilet facility
Open Space and Recreation			
That Public Open Spaces contribute to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the community	Protect existing areas of identified Open spaces as listed in this plan, using by-laws to protect them are addressed in the building by- laws of the Rural Municipality – Zone all Open Space areas as Public Use Zone Apply a building/planning by-law that prohibits squatting, or otherwise occupying any land; and Constructing or maintaining any kind of structure, fence or enclosures, establishing any business enterprise without a permit. Introduce and enforce a new local law to prohibit dumping of any form of waste products, leaving in refuse in exposed or unsanitary conditions, or depositing them in community open space. This regulation is to be enforced by the local municipal police.	Planning Local Municipal Police	Zoning is applied
	Promote awareness in the community towards the importance of open-spaces during the time of disaster.	Social Development Officer	
	Develop a Recreation Plan to document the sport and recreation needs of the communities within the Rural Municipality and how the open space can be designed and developed to meet those needs.	Urban Planner	
	Development of sports in the Rural Municipality.	Planning <i>Refer to (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use Plan, Zoning Plan, By-laws)</i>	At least 1 city level sports ground will be operational.
	Plan a network of open space across the Rural Municipality to serve the recreational and wellbeing needs of the community. This can be undertaken alongside township master planning	Urban Planner	



Table 8: Social Development Implementation Plan

4 Economic Development Plan



4.1 Introduction

Economic development can be described as a program, set of policies, or activities that seek to build capacity for self-sustaining, long-term economic growth. Local governments like Gosainkunda Rural Municipality can play a major role in economic development that can bolster jobs, the local tax base, environmental sustainability, social equity, and contribute to improvements in the quality of life for its residents.

The majority of the population in Gosainkunda is engaged in tourism and other income sources including agriculture, trade and business, livestock production, daily wages and foreign remittance (Gosainkunda Rural Municipality profile).

4.2 Major Economic Activities in Gosainkunda

The Rural Municipality has some very clear conditions including proximity to markets and environmental conditions which provides competitive advantage for a range of economic sectors as follows:

4.2.1 Agriculture

Apart from Tourism Agriculture is the other most important economic activity of the area, as it is a livelihood and source of employment. Most people are engaged in the production of crops including Potato, rice, Dal, and vegetables. In addition to vegetables Fruit crops like apple, Orange and Lemon are grown in the region.

4.2.2 Livestock Farming

Livestock are kept to meet family and commercial needs for milk and meat production. Gosainkunda has a significant Livestock farming with Yak, Lamb, Goats and Poultry farming. Dairies and a cheese factory have also been developed in the area. A list of the major agriculture products, animal husbandry, industries and market centres for all the wards of the Rural Municipality are listed in background study section 'economy'.

4.2.3 Forestry

In the hills of Gosainkunda zone, there are forest with different species of trees. List of all the forests and forest-based products can be found on the background study section 'Resource'. Large economic values can be generated by the balanced use of these forest resources such as medicinal herbs and timber.

4.2.4 Trade and Business

Gosainkunda has a small commercial district the Dhunche Bazar, Syafru and Timure Bazar that includes the major banking institutions and retail outlets, the main commercial centre is located in Dhunche in the Rural Municipality.

Small and Large Businesses

Cheese factory in ward 1, Dairy Development, Himalayan Dairy Pvt. Ltd., Mineral Water factory and Chesse Factory in Ward 4, Fishery, Poultry and Chesse Factory in Ward 5, 3 water factories and Cheese Factory in ward 5. These factories all are considerable businesses that provide employment opportunities in ward areas, 5,6 and 9.



4.4 Prerequisites for Economic Development Plan

Economic Development in the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality needs to build on the regional strengths and seek opportunities to bolster areas that are currently underdeveloped. Four sectors naturally present themselves as focus areas for economic development of the region:

- Tourism
- Agriculture processing
- Commerce and Industry
- Government services

These sectors will need to be supported by policy and regulation, appropriate infrastructure, private investment, service and market development.

4.5 Policies, Strategies and Action Plan

Whether the issue is protection of environmental assets, social development of all people in the community and provision of infrastructure, all of the Plans and strategies within the PERIODIC PLAN ultimately contribute to the economic health of the Rural Municipality. In this context, there are many policies and direct actions throughout the PERIODIC PLAN that have multiple benefits. Some of these strategies are listed below:

Infrastructure

- The Rural Municipality will focus on investment in the infrastructure, policies and support services required to enable private investment in the sectors identified. This includes ensuring the power, water, communication, road infrastructure, waste management services and aesthetics (parks and gardens) support development and that appropriate planning policies are in place.
- The Rural Municipality will improve the linkages between the rural and urban areas through appropriate upgrades to road infrastructure.

Tourism

- Promote the development of tourism in accordance with the Conservation, Culture and Tourism Development Plan, in order to create and increase foreign currency earnings.

Agriculture

- Promote the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality as a leading agricultural production area by supporting continued production improvements.
- Work with rural wards to develop or repair irrigation networks to support development of irrigated agriculture.
- Support agriculture cooperatives to develop the post production and storage facilities they require.
- Attract private investment in agriculture production and processing through promotion of the opportunities and case management of development to support the appropriate planning and infrastructure provisions.



Improve the market pathways for agriculture produce by improving farmers understanding of and access to markets.

Business development

- Connect the business enterprise cooperatives and the youth development committee with organisations that support entrepreneurship development to foster the creation of new businesses.
- Support business development through providing opportunities for education and training.
- Support the development of businesses in appropriate locations through effective zoning and by-laws, building on the critical mass and existing public and private investment in activity centres throughout the Rural Municipality.

Government services

- Lobby the provincial government to develop the provincial capital in the Gosainkunda Rural Municipality.

Resourcing

In order to ensure the success of the Economic Development Plan and support the initiatives of the Rural Municipality, an Economic Development Unit should be created which includes Small Business/Entrepreneur/Investment Attraction Support Officer and Tourism Marketing and Development Officer.

A summary of Economic Development Plan includes all the major points is presented below. Furthermore, several programs which supports the economic development plan is also presented below. (See Table 1).

Actions

Action and Programs	Locale and Description	Responsibility
Establish an Economic Development Unit, including Small Business/Entrepreneur/Investment Attraction Support Officer and Tourism Marketing and Development Officer	Not applicable	Council and Executive
Development of an Agriculture Development Strategy	All wards	Agriculture Office
Establish Agriculture Pocket areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ वेमौसमी तरकारी खेती वडा नं. ६ को धुन्चे ✓ तरकारी खेती वडा नं ५ को ठूलो भाख ✓ स्याउ खेती वडा नं १ थुमनको माथिल्लो भाग वडा नं ३ खाम्जीङ, वडा नं २ को खैदी ✓ कागती र सुन्तला खेती वडा नं ३ को लिङलिङ-पेल्का ✓ लेकाली आलु वडा नं. ४ लाङडाङ, वडा नं २ को खैदी 	Agriculture Office
Incentives for Community farming involving women, youth and Dalit	All Wards	Agriculture Office
Support Commercial Rainbow Trout Farming	All Wards	Agriculture Office



Support youth Commercial production of medicinal herbs including Bojo and Timur	All Wards	Agriculture Office
Construction of Medicinal processing centre	Bazar	Agriculture Office
Assistance for marketing of Agricultural Products will be provided through cooperatives and agricultural products produced by the farmers.		Agriculture Office
Assistance will be provided to Chauri palan in high altitude areas and cow, buffalo husbandry in other areas		Agriculture Office
Milk collection centres and processing centres will be established	Ward centres and Main Bazar	
Construction of new Vegetable and fruit market	In Timure, Syafru and Dhunche	Small Business/ Entrepreneur /Investment Attraction Support Officer Agriculture Office
A systematic Slaughter House will be constructed	Main Bazar areas	Small Business/ Entrepreneur /Investment Attraction Support Officer Agriculture Office
Agricultural training for farmers for commercial farming	All the wards	Agriculture Office
Technical assistance according to the farmer's need	All the wards	Agriculture Office
Technical assistance for commercial vegetable and fruit farming	All the wards	Agriculture Office
Agriculture research	All wards	Agriculture Office
Establishment of collection centre	All the wards	Agriculture Office
Support to establish and operate agricultural cooperative shops	Major centres of the Rural Municipality	Small Business/ Entrepreneur /Investment Attraction Support Officer Agriculture Office
Advanced seeds distribution for agriculture	All the wards	Agriculture Office
Economic development training to women for works that can be performed within houses should be involved.	All wards	Small Business/ Entrepreneur /Investment Attraction Support Officer Economic Development Unit
Programs oriented for Dalits, Janajatis, and disadvantaged populations.	All wards	Small Business/ Entrepreneur /Investment Attraction Support Officer
Job provider Training like as carpentry, should be given to young person (Man/Women) in all Wards		



			Economic Development Unit
			Social Development Unit
			(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Social Development Plan)
Support the appropriate development of Agro-based resorts to promote Ago-tourism	All wards		Planning
			(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Toursim Development Plan, Land Use Plans, Zoning Plans, By-laws)
Develop road connections and upgrade roads as per the MTMP	All wards		Engineering
			(PERIODIC PLAN Links: MTMP)

Table 9: Programs for Economic Development Plan



5 Cultural Development Plan



5.1 Introduction

The Rural Municipality possesses a wide range of marketable assets which offer attractions for tourists. A pleasant climate, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, stability, friendly and hospitable people and diversity of natural settings from forests, ponds, rivers to mountains to provide for significant potential for the development of tourism in Gosainkunda. Critically, proximity to Kathmandu offers the opportunity for tourists to easily visit the place.

Tourism in Gosainkunda is one of the most important sectors of the economy which can be further developed. There are significant opportunities to grow tourism through specific actions that capitalise on the strengths of this naturally rich and beautiful destination.

However, there are actions that can be undertaken to grow tourism in Gosainkunda.

The Conservation, Culture and Tourism Development Plan is a five-year plan which will, is it is implemented:

- Increase visitation rates
- Improve quality of visitor experience
- Provide livelihood opportunities for local communities
- Take action to sustainably manage and nurture tourism assets

The Conservation, Culture and Tourism Development Plan is grounded in the need to:

- Increase the number of visitors by expanding and diversifying tourism activities to enhance the quality of tourism services
- Develop and maintain physical infrastructure with a view to making tourism assets accessible
- Protect and conserve cultural heritage and environmental landscapes to sustain their ongoing use and appreciation
- Establish institutional mechanisms to co-ordinate and support business and organisations involved in tourist development and management.

5.2 Destination Overview

Gosainkunda is located approximately 45 kilometres west of Kathmandu, on the way to Tibet. It is visited by both domestic tourists, and international tourists.

One of the most important tourist destination, Gosainkunda Rural Municipality lies at Pasu Lhang Highway that provide access from Kathmandu to the northern border to China.

Gosainkunda is regarded for its mountains, clean air, landscapes, spectacular views and village character.

Feedback from local stakeholders and operators about the future opportunities for tourism in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is positive. The tourism industry is increasing in Gosainkunda and, given the proximity to Kathmandu, the scope for expansion of the tourism industry is significant. Hotel owners report that Gosainkunda is also a popular destination for business and conventions. Highway improvements have meant that Gosainkunda is now a easily accessible destination. Many consider that the promotion of Gosainkunda needs to be expanded to the national and



international scale. To increase the number of visitors in Gosainkunda, tourists must get the chance to explore the various villages located, which will also raise the livelihood standards of these areas.

5.3 Assessment of Gosainkunda's Tourism Assets

A summary of Gosainkunda's cultural and tourism assets provides a snapshot of major tourism attractions, the challenges around the development and/or sustainable management of those attractions and opportunities to further enhance assets or overcome barriers to growth.

Tourism assets include unique destinations in their own right which rely heavily on location, experiences or human capital and physical infrastructure that supports the movement of tourists and visitor experience.

5.3.1 Existing tourist attractions

A Culture and Tourism Map and List showing existing tourist destinations is presented below:

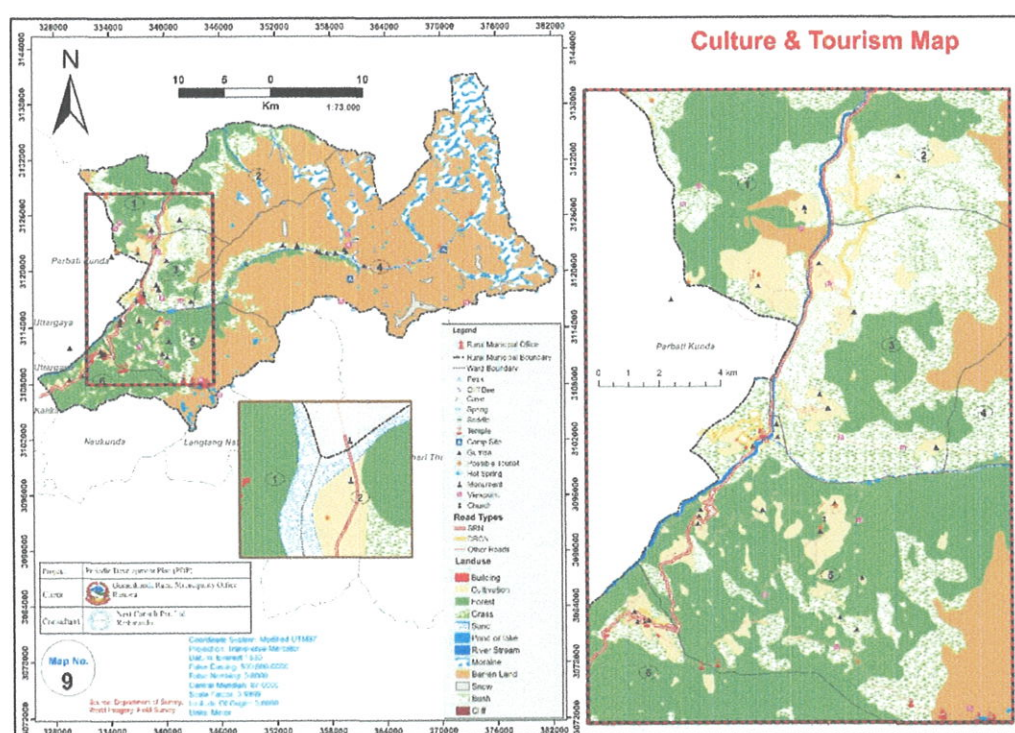


Figure 17: Existing Culture and Tourism Map – existing attractions

Ward no.	S.n.	Potential tourist places	Remarks
1	1	Taruchhe (तरुछे)	View points
	2	Nakthali (नाकथलि)	points view(Religious)
	3	Mehebum (मेहेबुम)	View point
	4	Pangachen (पंगरचेन)	points view(Religious)
	5	Thuman (थुमन)	Cultural heritage settlement
2	1	Ghattekhol-Dudhkunda-Gumling (घट्टेखोला-दुधकुण्ड-गुम्लिङ)	Trekking route
	2	Rasuwaagadhi Tourism Area (रसुवागढि पर्यटकिय क्षेत्र)	Border
	3	Hot water spring conservation (तातोपानि संरक्षण)	Timure
3	1	River kunda (रिभर कुण्ड)	pond

4	2	upper and lower Pangsang (पाङ.साङ).	View points
	3	Pangsang trekking route (पाङ. साङ. पास)	Trekking route
	4	Ghodekang trekking route (घोदेकाङ.)	
	1	Mountaineering school	
5	2	Rock climbing	
	3	paragliding	
	1	Thulosyafu Paragliding (ठुलो स्याफु प्याराग्लाइडिङ.)	Thulosyafu
	2	Red panda zoo	Trekking route
	3	Syafrubesi-Chilime-Barbal-Sing Gumaba-Gosainkunda (स्याफ्रुवेशि-चिलिमे-ब्राबल-शिङ.गुम्बा-गोसाईकुण्ड)	Rongadanda
6	4	View tower (cholang)	Trekking route
	5	Syafrubesi-Komen-Baundanda-Mahabung danda-Ghale Durbar-Parbati Kunda (स्याफ्रुवेशि-कोमेन-बाउनडाडा-माहाबुङ. डाडा-घले दरबार-पार्वति कुण्ड)	
	1	Dhunche-Gosainkunda Cable car (धुन्चे - गोसाईकुण्ड केवल कार)	
	2	Dhunche-Laksardanda-Gosainkunda (धुन्चे - लक्सर डाडा - गोसाईकुण्ड)	Trekking route

Table 10: List of existing attractions

Major religious/historic tourist's attractions of the municipality are:

Ward no.	S.n.	Religious Sites	Remarks
1	१	Mingyur Samling Gumba (मिङ.ग्युर साम्लिङ; गुम्बा)	Thuman
	२	(Nagthali Gumba) नागथलि गुम्बा	Nakthali
	३	Gyagharling Gumba (ग्याघरलिङ; गुम्बा)	Nakthali
2	१	Saburgang Gumba (सबुरगाङ; गुम्बा)	Khaidi (खैदि)
	२	Dhoje thaye Gumba (धोजे ठाय गुम्बा)	Timure (टिमुरे)
	३	Thakarchango, Ghaledurbar, Rasuwagadhi, Guru Gumba (ठकरछंगो, घलेदरबार, रसुवागाडि, गुरु गुम्बा)	Khaidi (खैदि)
	४	Chayoling Gumba (छयोलिङ; गुम्बा)	Ghattekholo (घट्टेखोला)
	५	Dudhkunda (दुधकुण्ड)	Timure (टिमुरे)
3	१	सेर्पागाउ गुम्बा (लुम्बु छेलिङ.)	सेर्पा गाउ
	२	छमगाड. (mediation place)	सेर्पा गाउ
	३	वेन्झयाड, गुम्बा	वेन्झयाड.
	४	खाड.जिम गुम्बा, छुम्प्रा गुम्बा	खाड.जिम
	५	कामदिन छोइलिङ. गुम्बा, गुरुदूक्फु गुम्बा	ब्रिदिम
4	१	तेन्जिन गुम्बा	
	२	सम्लिङ. गुम्बा	
	३	जुम्तुङ. गुम्बा	
5	१	गोसाईकुण्ड	
	२	मेचे गुम्बा, मंगिनछेलिङ. गुम्बा	ठुलो स्याफु
		इयाड.झुछोर्तेन गुम्बा	
	३	सम्देनयाड.जेन गुम्बा, प्रवलछेलिङ.	ब्राबल
	४	इयाड.झुछोर्तेन गुम्बा, डुकसड.गछेलिङ. गुम्बा, शिव मन्दिर	स्याफ्रुवेशि
	५	साड.पछेलिङ. गुम्बा	नोकोटि
	६	टासिग्याड. गुम्बा, सिङ.गुम्बा, फुलुङ. गुम्बा,	ठुलो स्याफु



	७	बुद्ध मन्दिर	लाउरेबिना
6	१	गोसाइकुण्ड	
	२	दुप्चेखर	ठाडे
	३	घलेदरवार	सोले
	४	ठाडे गुम्वा, बाकेझुन्डा गुम्वा	
	५	टुल्कुछेलिड, गुम्वा, पाँच माने, छ माने	धुन्चे

Table 11: Major religious Monastries in Gosainkunda

5.4 Landscape

Gosainkunda provides brilliant views of Himalayas as properly as the superb high Himalayan lakes thru attractive isolated Tamang villages. offer mind-blowing mountain panoramic view with dense forests and magical views of Langtang, Langtang Lirung and Ganesh Himalaya range.

Long views of agricultural land including terraced paddy fields as well as forest areas provide for sight-seeing opportunities especially between October and March when the monsoon clouds lift to reveal panoramic views of spectacular mountain ranges.

Challenges and opportunities

In present context, tourism is one of the prime sources of income however due to immature infrastructural planning and work efforts this sector is crawling ahead slowly in a speed of turtle. Whereas, Gosainkunda's immense natural beauty, natural trekking trails is among the best in the world, if we go through latest tourism data, we can see huge increase in number of tourists from India and China. Chinese tourists started to visit Nepal since 2006, and in between these 10 years, the incoming numbers are in increasing trend, but it's not satisfactory. If proper tourism policy along with improving tourist's facilities are implemented, then positive change could be noticed.

The quality of the landscape should not be compromised with the flow of tourists. To maintain the quality of the landscape, new development needs to be designed in a way that respects the landscape.

5.4.1 Adventure tourism

Due to the clean environment, landscape and links between cultural destinations, Gosainkunda is a popular destination for hiking and trekking. In the region there is also many activities including canyoning, bungee jumping, high rope, rafting and bird watching.

Challenges and opportunities

There are many places to visit around Gosainkunda and immediately outside the Rural Municipality however better physical links to these places is required. Trekking routes need upgrading, way finding signage needs to be installed or improved and marketing of routes is essential. This will require working with neighbouring Municipalities where trekking routes extend beyond the Rural Municipality.

There is great opportunity for additional religious tours and trekking routes to be added.



5.4.2 Agriculture tourism

Gosainkunda's important land use is agriculture. Gosainkunda has attracted value-adding industries associated with agriculture such as cheese production with farm-gate retail, and homestays.

Challenges and opportunities

There are great opportunities to take further advantage of tourist interest in agriculture (both processes but general environment) through promoting visitation to interesting farms, farm-gate retail and farm homestays.

Gosainkunda's agricultural environment can harness growing interest in health and wellbeing, organic farming, food culture and alternative medicines. Ideas include showcasing plants for Aryurvedic medicine, "paddock to plate" or "field to food" cooking experiences and showcasing sustainable agricultural practices.

Quality of homestays, improved access to farms and providing business mentoring will create opportunities to capitalise on Gosainkunda's competitive advantage as an agricultural area.

5.4.3 Tangible and Intangible Heritage

A thriving living heritage is demonstrated in Gosainkunda through its built fabric and ongoing traditions.

Living heritage in Gosainkunda is both 'intangible' (cultural practices) and 'tangible' (physical).

"Intangible" heritage revolves directly around living cultures, the built environment, faith, traditions, folklore, arts and handicrafts, music and the everyday life of people.

Gosainkunda is a melting pot of a variety of communities such as Tamangs, whose traditions demonstrate strong living cultural heritage in Gosainkunda. There is a vibrant and active culture of festivals largely based around Tamang and Sherpa culture.

Gosainkunda is blessed with many tangibles built heritage assets including Monasteries, temples, stone carved statues

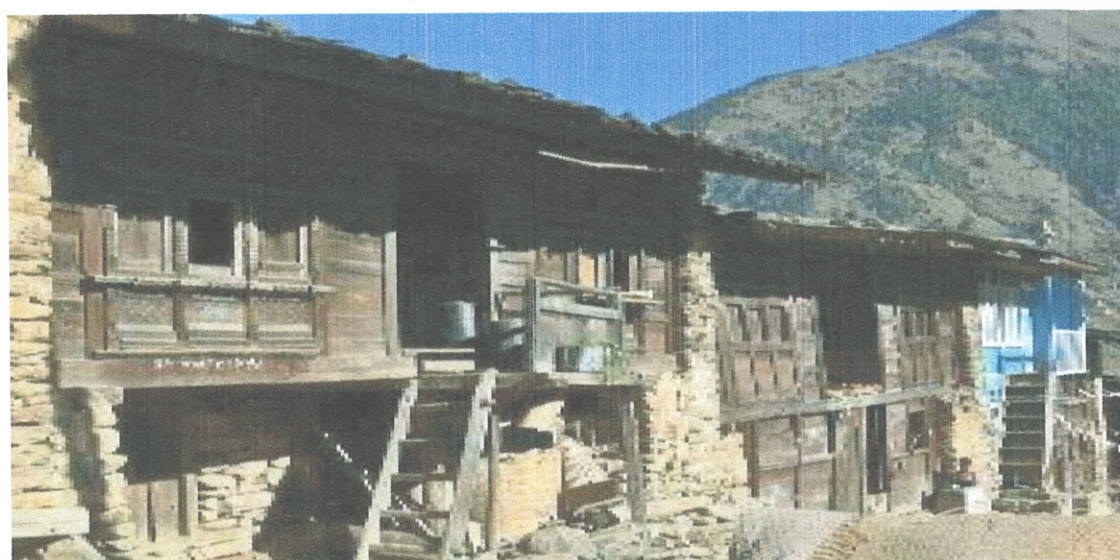


Figure 18: Typical heritage features in Gosainkunda

Challenges and opportunities

In addition to viewing landscapes, many visitors desire to experience a different culture. Research has found “Cultural tourists” have a keener interest in taking home a memento of what they have seen. Many heritage sites now offer on-site shopping. This brings extra revenue to help fund conservation and maintenance.

Heritage tourism can be one of the most effective opportunities to generate income to the local community and a source for improving their livelihood.

There are many challenges associated with heritage like Tamang heritage in Gosainkunda. Critical challenges include protecting important places and managing development around them, the dilapidated state of heritage buildings, pressure to demolish especially after the damage caused by the 2015 earthquake. In particular, significant stories about Gosainkunda’s heritage are to be told, yet there is very little opportunity for visitors to deeply and authentically engage with or learn about this heritage and the Tamang life style.

There are many opportunities for the Rural Municipality to work together with building owners to preserve heritage including the use of incentives and assisting with technical knowledge.

5.4.4 Tourist accommodation

Gosainkunda has a substantial range of accommodation options and new accommodation premises is the most growing category of business in the Rural Municipality. Accommodation ranges from economical hotels, luxury hotels and rural homestays. The majority of accommodation is located within the urban Bazar areas and it is expected that they will continue to develop in these locations.

Major Hotels and Lodges in Gosainkunda include:

1	Yangon Bakery	Bakery	71	Peaceful Guesthouse	Guest House
2	Himalayan Bakery	Bakery	72	Surka View Point Guesthouse	Guest House
3	Yampau Tea Shop	Cafe	73	Super view point	Guest House
4	Big Rock Cafe	Cafe	74	Tibet Guest House	Guest House
5	Tea hut	Cafe	75	Hotel morning view	Guest House
6	Peacefull House	Cafe	76	Traveler's	Guest House
7	Riverside Hotel Gumnachok	Cafe	77	Solukhumbu Sherpa	Guest House
8	Community Bakery	Cafe	78	Me very happy Guesthouse	Guest House
9	Chamki Tea Shop	Cafe	79	Golden holiday's	Guest House
10	Tsering's Tea Shop	Cafe	80	Tibetan	Guest House
11	Dormir Bakery Cafe And Coffe center	Cafe	81	Himalayan homestay	Guest House
12	Buddha Tea Shop	Cafe	82	Yak & Yeti	Guest House
13	Yamphu Tea Shop	Cafe	83	Glacier	Guest House
14	The Tea Shop	Cafe	84	River view	Guest House



15	Hard Rock	Cafe	85	Hotel Panorama & Restaurant	Guest House
16	Mindu Tibetan Tea Shop	Cafe	86	Lantang view Guesthouse	Guest House
17	Tea house	Cafe	87	Buena Vista Guesthouse	Guest House
18	Cholongpaty	Guest House	88	Monastery Guesthouse	Guest House
19	Laligurash	Guest House	89	Nima Guesthouse	Guest House
20	Deurali	Guest House	90	Mountain dreams	Guest House
21	Hilltop Guest House	Guest House	91	Lhasa Hotel & Lodge	Guest House
22	Small Star Guest House	Guest House	92	Sunrise	Guest House
23	Potala Guest House & Restaurant	Guest House	93	Hotel Tibetan	Guest House
24	Tibet Guest House	Guest House	94	Lantang View	Guest House
25	Namaste Guest House	Guest House	95	Village view	Guest House
26	Friendship View Top Guest House	Guest House	96	Ganesh Himal	Guest House
27	Hotel Village View	Guest House	97	Tibetan friendly	Guest House
28	Lirung View Hotel	Guest House	98	Green Tara	Guest House
29	Christian Guests Hous	Guest House	99	Lantang view	Guest House
30	New Potala Guest House	Guest House	100	Namaste	Guest House
31	Sun Shine Guest House	Guest House	101	Krishi Rainbow trout fish farm Hotel and Lodge	Guest House
32	Village view guest house	Guest House	102	Hotel Sherpa	Guest House
33	Tom and Jerry Lodge	Guest House	103	Sunrise Guest House	Guest House
34	Buddha guest house	Guest House	104	Hotel Tibetan	Homestay
35	Lovely Guest House	Guest House	105	Ghoda Tabela Lovely lodge	Homestay
36	Holyland Guest House	Guest House	106	Moon Light Lodge	Homestay
37	Dhimsa Homestay	Guest House	107	Tashi Delek Home Stay	Homestay
38	Paradise Guest House	Guest House	108	Tashi Delek Home Stay	Homestay
39	Sherpa Cottage	Guest House	109	Pema Homestay	Homestay
40	Norling guesthouse	Guest House	110	Sarina Homestay	Homestay
41	Super view guesthouse	Guest House	111	delicieuse guest house	Homestay
42	Sherpa guesthouse	Guest House	112	Hotel Yak	Hotel
43	Himalyan Guest House	Guest House	113	Lhasa Hotel	Hotel
44	Tibet Guest House	Guest House	114	Hotel Mount Rest View	Hotel
45	Friendly Guest House	Guest House	115	Blue Star lodge	Hotel
46	Bamboo Guest House	Guest House	116	Woodland	Hotel
47	Me Very Happy Guest House	Guest House	117	Hotel Sky	Hotel
48	Summit Guest House	Guest House	118	Dunche Guest House	Hotel
49	Budha Guest House	Guest House	119	Hotel Potala	Restaurant
50	Tibet Guest house	Guest House	120	Lovely Guest House	Restaurant
51	Namaste Guest House	Guest House	121	Himalayan Guest House	Restaurant
52	Tom and Jerry Hotel	Guest House	122	Golden Holiday Guest House	Restaurant
53	Everest Guest House	Guest House	123	Tip Top	Restaurant
54	Everest Guest House	Guest House	124	Hotel Small Star	Restaurant
55	Friendly Guest House	Guest House	125	Hotel Yala Peak	Restaurant
56	Dorje Guest House	Guest House	126	Trekkers Home	Restaurant
57	Evening View Guest House	Guest House	127	Moonlight Guest House	Restaurant
58	Buddha Guest House	Guest House	128	Hotel Himalayan Paradise	Restaurant
59	Snow Leopard Guest House	Guest House	129	Comfort Home Stay	Restaurant



60	Panorama Guest House	Guest House	130	Hollyland Guest House	Restaurant
61	Mountain View	Guest House	131	Hotel View	Restaurant
62	Mona Lisa	Guest House	132	Hotel Superview	Restaurant
63	Hotel Tibet Mountain View	Guest House	133	Hotel Rest Mount View	Restaurant
64	Marigold Guest House	Guest House	134	The pine tree	Restaurant
65	Buddha Geusthouse and Resturant	Guest House	135	Continental Tandori house	Restaurant
66	Guest House	Guest House			
67	Mini Gosaikunda hotel and lodge	Guest House			
68	karmu guest house	Guest House			
69	New Yala Peak Guesthouse	Guest House			
70	Norling Guest house	Guest House			



Challenges and opportunities

While accommodation is located mainly in the bazar areas, also there are options in the more rural parts of the Rural Municipality, close to the tourist attractions.

There is an opportunity to allocate zoning to specific parts of the town to more actively encourage tourist accommodation.

In addition, planning policy and by-laws can encourage the development of homestays in the more rural areas. That said, it must not compromise the agricultural operation of the rural area as this is also an important economic driver in the Rural Municipality. It is important that all tourist accommodation is accessible to people with disabilities.

Success associated with a vibrant and growing tourism sector relies on the work of both the private sector and the public sector and both need to work together. Individual tourism operators have a role to provide of high-quality sites, accommodation and experiences. Local Government, as a land manager, regulator and promotor of economic development, has an important role in delivering infrastructure that supports tourism, supporting the wellbeing of communities and to ensure that developments respect the character and environment of the Rural Municipality.

Co-ordination between the private sector and local government is essential to maximise opportunities to improve tourism experiences and, as a result, the economic benefit across the Rural Municipality. For true action, this must be supported by human resources.

A dedicated **Tourism Development and Marketing Officer** can provide human resource to work with the sector and ensure delivery of the Tourism Development Plan. Building on the work of the Gosainkunda Environment and Tourism Promotion Committee, a specialist and representative **Tourism Development Committee** can provide expertise and advice on tourism projects and be the link between the Rural Municipality, the community and the tourism sector.

5.5 Economic Impact

Based on current trends, income from tourism is expected to make an increasing contribution to Gosainkunda's foreign exchange earnings. Fieldwork by the PERIODIC PLAN team also revealed many people are directly employed in hotels and restaurants and tourism directly generates many full-time jobs for local people. Tourism also contributes to the earnings of other ancillary services for tourists, such as the production of arts and crafts, primary producers, etc. Therefore, the tourism sector has major potential to lift the living standards of people in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality by creating sustainable employment opportunities. That said, the distribution of earnings into the rural areas of the Rural Municipality are currently unrealised.

5.6 Major issues

The following are the major issues in tourism development in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality:



- Hotel accommodation and tourist resorts are only concentrated on the bazar areas and its periphery and insufficient tourist resorts and recreational facilities are located outside the urban centres to meet the needs of tourists and in proximity to key tourism attractions.
- Most of the rural wards and newly added wards have great potential but they remain underutilized for the purpose of tourism.
- Poor access to tourist destinations which are far from the urban centres.
- Protection and effective management of development of significant heritage and landscape assets within the Rural Municipality is urgently required.
- Need for a more integrated approach to maximise opportunities for visitor experience of intangible and tangible cultural heritage
- Tourist attractions are becoming dilapidated, require sustained maintenance and improved access.
- Poor way-finding and lack of effective and quality signage is limiting exposure to places of interest and tourist experiences.
- Lack of branding and limited on-line promotion of Gosainkunda as a tourist destination including destinations, features, culture and festivals
- Quality of some venues can be improved, including accessibility, service and presentation, which will help improve the reputation of Gosainkunda as a sought-after tourist destination. Additional training is needed for operators.
- Access to drinking water and reliable electricity and road connections essential.

5.7 Intervention/Strategies

Considering the opportunities and challenges in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality, the Conservation, Culture and Tourism Development Plan is grounded in six major objectives to enhance tourism:

- To **capitalize on Gosainkunda's social and cultural heritage**
- To **capitalise on the natural and scenic appeal** of the Rural Municipality
- To leverage agriculture areas toward **agro-based tourism**
- To **maximise nature-based adventure tourism**
- To **expand and improve the tourist accommodation offer** across the Rural Municipality
- To improve and maintain the **tourism infrastructure**.
- To **coordinate efforts of Human resources** to work with tourism industry including marketing, and ensure delivery of actions

These objectives are supported by specific actions.

5.7.1 Heritage

To **capitalize on Gosainkunda's historic, social and architectural cultural heritage specially related to Tamang and Sherpa**:

- **Develop a Heritage Strategy** to prioritise actions for Heritage.



- **Formally protect and conserve** the identified significant settlements through land use zoning, by-laws.
- **Establish a Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee** to assist decision making for heritage places.
- **Establish a Heritage trek** through the transitional Tamang settlements.
- **Establish and promote cultural heritage treks.**
- **Improve signage, interpretation and information** about Gosainkunda's significant places.
- **Promote cultural festivals** of Gosainkunda to increase visitation.
- Work with local community to **develop a high quality and accessible museum** to properly archive, display and **promote heritage artifacts significant to Gosainkunda.**
- **Develop an incentives program** through either tax reductions or a heritage grants scheme to encourage the retention and regular maintenance of private heritage properties.



Figure 19: Examples of interpretive signage

Landscape

To **capitalize on** Gosainkunda's scenic appeal and scenic view-oriented recreational attractions:

- Using planning by-laws and zoning, **encourage the development of resort hotels** with beautiful views of mountains. Such places as potential tourism attractions are listed in the tourism section of this report.
- **Protect significant landscapes** through planning policy and by-laws that encourages sympathetic design and allows tourist accommodation to share views.
- **Establish viewing platforms and seating** in key scenic viewing locations.

5.7.2 Adventure tourism

To **maximise nature-based adventure tourism**

- Construct and/or link up **new and existing walking tracks** to establish a series of new treks
- **Undertake feasibility study** for the establishment of adventure tourism features



5.7.3 Agro-based tourism

To leverage agriculture areas toward **agro-based tourism**

- **Encourage the development of homestays** and development of **agro-tourism areas** of organic farming in order to prolong the tourist stay in Gosainkunda and spread the economic benefit of tourism into the rural areas of the Rural Municipality.
- Investigate unique and distinctive opportunities for homestays such as Aryurvedic farming
- Provide **tourism/business mentoring and training** with **rural villages** to identify experience-based tourism opportunities such as cooking, cultural activities etc.

5.7.4 Tourist accommodation

To **expand and improve** the **tourist accommodation offer** across the Rural Municipality

- Through **positive planning policies and by-laws** and **land zoning** that supports the establishment of such operations, the Rural Municipality will **encourage the development of tourist accommodation** in tourist destinations **outside the urban centres** and **accessible to people of all abilities**.
- **Improve information and services** from accommodation providers for tourists regarding how to use local transport, providing of guiding services etc.
- **Establish local Tourism Excellence Awards** for providers to encourage improved tourism services.

5.7.5 Infrastructure

To improve and maintain the **tourism infrastructure**:

- **Develop additional trekking** and maintain existing routes to a high standard.
- Ensure access to drinking water and **reliable electricity** and **road connections** (Refer to PERIODIC PLAN Physical Development Plan)
- To **improve access roads to the tourist destinations** there is need of upgrading the roads which connects the major tourist attractions with the urban centres. (Refer to Municipal Transport Management Plan that identifies key roads that require upgrading.)
- To **ensure existing and new tourist facilities, accommodation, attractions and supporting infrastructure** is accessible for people of all abilities.
- **Upgrade and install quality and co-ordinated directional signage** for trekking routes and tourist attractions to improve access and promotion of tourist destinations.



5.7.6 Human Resources and Marketing

To improve Human Resources and governance structures to effectively work with the tourism industry and implement the Plan:

- Employ a **Tourist Development Officer** to continuously **work with industry**, on marketing and **ensure the implementation** of the Conservation, Culture and Tourism Development Plan.

- **Establish a new Gosainkunda Tourism Committee**, which comprises representatives of the Rural Municipality, tourism operators. The Committee to be **co-ordinated by the Tourism Development Officer**.
- **Commission the design of tourism branding and marketing campaign** for Gosainkunda, including tourism attractions and tourist accommodation.
- **Connect with Hotels in Kathmandu** that offer trips to Gosainkunda.
- Co-ordinate **Business mentoring** for tourist accommodation and hospitality.
- **Establish local Tourism Awards** to promote, showcase and reward best practice operations
- **Co-ordinate Business mentoring** for tourist related businesses including accommodation, hospitality, arts and crafts and tourist operators, training for potential guides. Accreditation of guides and tourism operators. Prioritise support for women, rural communities and disadvantaged groups.

The responsibilities of the Tourism and Marketing Development Officer are:

- To administer programs to promote tourism in the Rural Municipality
- To work with engineering/infrastructure
- To work with town planning/building to advocate for the development of tourist establishments
- To co-ordinate the marketing of tourism
- To support the Gosainkunda Environmental and Tourism Promotion Committee

5.8 Recommendations and Action Plan

In Nepal's history, Gosainkunda has been an important natural and cultural centre. Rich in cultural, architectural and historical sites, and set within a world class landscape, Gosainkunda has suffered from a lack of promotion to attract tourists and opportunities to celebrate is underutilised. Local communities can be more meaningfully engaged in tourism, including disadvantaged groups. There is capacity to undertake simultaneous development of infrastructure, business mentoring, growth in accommodation and protection and management.

The Plan consists of a range of **Destinations** and **Actions**. It Comprises:

- Tourism Development Plan
- List of Future Tourism Places
- Potential Religious tours/trekking routes
- Implementation Action Plan



5.8.1 Future tourism places

A list of potential tourism destinations is presented below.

Ward no.	S.n.	Potential tourist places	Remarks
1	1	Taruchhe (तरुछे)	View points
	2	Nakthali (नाकथलि)	points view(Religious)
	3	Mehebum (मेहेबुम)	View point

	4	Pangachen (पंगरचेन)	points view(Religious)
	5	Thuman (थुमन)	Cultural heritage settlement
2	1	Ghattekhol-Dudhkunda-Gumling (घट्टेखोला-दुधकुण्ड-गुम्लिङ)	Trekking route
	2	Rasuwa Gadhi Tourism Area (रसुवागढि पर्यटकिय क्षेत्र)	Border
	3	Hot water spring conservation (तातोपानि संरक्षण)	Timure
3	1	River kunda (रिभर कुण्ड)	pond
	2	upper and lower Pangsang (पाङ.साङ).	View points
	3	Pangsang trekking route (पाङ. साङ. पास)	Trekking route
	4	Ghodekang trekking route (घोदेकाङ.)	
4	1	Mountaineering school	
	2	Rock climbing	
	3	paragliding	
5	1	Thulosyafu Paragliding (ठुलो स्याफु प्याराग्लाइडिङ.)	
	2	Red panda zoo	Thulosyafu
	3	Syafubesi-Chilime-Barbal-Sing Gumaba-Gosainkunda (स्याबुबेसि-चिलिमे-ब्राबल-शिङ गुम्बा-गोसाईकुण्ड)	Trekking route
	4	View tower (cholang)	Rongadanda
	5	Syafubesi-Komen-Baundanda-Mahabung danda-Ghale Durbar-Parbati Kunda (स्याबुबेसि-कोमेन-बाउनडाडा-माहाबुङ. डाडा-घले दरवार-पार्वति कुण्ड)	Trekking route
6	1	Dhunge-Gosainkunda Cable car (धुन्चे - गोसाईकुण्ड केवल कार)	
	2	Dhunge-Laksardanda-Gosainkunda (धुन्चे - लक्सर डाडा - गोसाईकुण्ड)	Trekking route

Table 12: Potential Tourism attractions

5.8.2 Potential Trekking Routes

The following trekking routes are recommended for further investigation, design and development:

RASUWA			
Trekking areas	Trek	Routes	Brief description of the route
Major trails	Langtang Trek	Kathmandu - Dhunge/Syabrubesi - Thulo Syabru - Lama Hotel - Langtang - Kyanjin Gomba - Lama Hotel - Bridhhi - Syabrubesi - Kathmandu	To return from Langtang an alternative route via Ganja La Pass could be also taken.
	Langtang - Helambu Trek	Kathmandu - Dhunge - Syabru Village - Lama Hotel - Langtang Village - Kyanjin Gomba - Langtang Village - Lama Hotel - Syabru Village - Sing Gomba - Gosainkunda - Ghopte Cave - Melamchi Gaun - Tarke Ghyang - Sermathang - Melamchi Bazaar - Kathmandu	
Alternative routes	Gosainkunda Trek	Kathmandu - Dhunge - Chandanbari - Lauribina - Gosainkunda - Chandanbari - Dhunge - Kathmandu	Gosainkunda is a sacred lake and is a "must trek" by itself. It can be done in four days. Gosainkunda is one of the most popular pilgrimage destinations for Hindus and Buddhists. Because the trail involves a rapid ascent to a high elevation (4,380 m) it is best done after acclimatising in Langtang or Helambu.



Tamang Heritage Trail	Kathmandu - Dhunche/Syabrubesi - Goljung - Gatlang - Tatopani - Thuman - Bridhim - Syabrubesi or Langtang trek - Kathmandu	Tourism activities in this trail include: a village walk, cultural performance, a natural hot spring bath, etc. The accommodation facilities have been recently developed. The trail may end at Bridhim village or follow the Langtang trek from Bridhim village via Kyanjin.
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पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन कार्यक्रम

- थुमन नागथली तरुचे, कलटुप्पा सम्मको तामाङ हेरिटेज पर्यटन मार्ग
- घट्टेखोला खैदी पर्यटन मार्ग
- वृद्धिम, गोदिगाड, पाङसाङ घोडातवेला
- धुन्चे ग्याचेत पाङलेखर्क पोम्बोला वक्सर गाड ग्राम्सा सरस्वतीकुण्ड हुदै गोसाईकुण्ड नयाँ पर्यटन मार्ग निर्माण

5.8.3 Implementation Plan

MAIN PLANS AND PROGRAMS		DESCRIPTION
Governance and Human Resources		
To support tourism development with effective Human resources and governance structures to work with tourism industry.	Establishment of Tourist Development Council	Council/Executive (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)
	Appoint a specialist Tourism Development and Marketing officer	Council/Executive (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)
Heritage		
To capitalize on Gosainkunda's historic social and architectural cultural heritage	Establish a Heritage Advisory Committee to assist decision making for heritage places.	Council and Executive
	Develop a Heritage Strategy to prioritise actions for Heritage.	Planning Heritage Advisory Committee



Formally protect and conserve the identified significant heritage assets in Wards 1, 2 and 3 through land use zoning, by-laws.	Building and Planning (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use Plan, Heritage Strategy, By Laws</i>)
Prepare heritage guidelines to assist Rural Municipality staff and land owners to make decisions on heritage buildings, based on best practice.	Heritage Advisory Committee Planning Department of Archaeology (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy, By-Laws</i>)
Prioritise the restoration of key heritage places that were affected by the major earthquakes in the year 2072.	Heritage Advisory Committee Planning (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy</i>)
Further Develop the Tamang heritage trail and develop new Heritage Walk (in partnership with the Gosainkunda Environment and Tourism Promotion Committee) (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy</i>)	Heritage Advisory Committee Gosainkunda Environment and Tourism Promotion Committee (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy</i>)
Improve signage, interpretation and information about Gosainkunda's significant places.	Heritage Advisory Committee Tourism Development Committee Tourism Development and Marketing Officer (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy</i>)
Work with local community to develop a high quality and accessible museum to properly archive, display and promote heritage artifacts significant to Gosainkunda.	Heritage Advisory Committee Tourism Development Committee Tourism Development and Marketing Officer (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy</i>)
Promote cultural festivals of Gosainkunda to visitors	Gosainkunda Environment and Tourism Committee Tourism Development and Marketing Officer (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy</i>)
Business mentoring for tourist accommodation and hospitality businesses in Heritage buildings	Tourism Development and Marketing Officer Tourism Development Committee (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Economic Development Strategy, Heritage Strategy</i>)
Establish and promote religious/cultural heritage treks: - शुभन नागथली तरुचे, कलटुप्पा सम्मको तामाङ हेरिटेज पर्यटन मार्ग - घट्टेखोला खैदी पर्यटन मार्ग	Heritage Advisory Committee Tourism Development Committee



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - वृद्धिम, गोदिगाड, पाडसाड घोडातवेला - धुन्चे ग्याचेत पाडलेखर्क पोम्बोला वक्सर गाड ग्रामसा सरस्वतीकुण्ड हुदै गोसाईकुण्ड नयाँ पर्यटन मार्ग निर्माण 	(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy, Physical Development Plan)
	Develop an incentives program through either tax reductions or a heritage grants scheme to encourage the retention and regular maintenance of private heritage properties.	Heritage Advisory Committee Finance (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Heritage Strategy)
Landscape		
To capitalize on Gosainkunda's scenic appeal and scenic view oriented recreational attractions	Protect significant landscapes through planning policy and by-laws that encourage sympathetic design and allows tourist accommodation to share views	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use and Zoning Plans)
	Establish viewing platforms and seating in key scenic viewing locations.	Engineering Tourism Development Committee (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan)
Adventure tourism		
	Establishment and Promotion of hiking/trekking.	Tourism Development Committee Engineering Department (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan)
	Undertake a feasibility study for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● लौरीविनयक देखि ठूलोस्याफ्रु र पोलाड पाटी देखि ठूलोस्याफ्रुमा प्याराम्ल्याईडिङ ● धुन्च-गोसाईकुण्ड केवलकार निर्माणको लागि ● क्याडजीनमा माउण्टेरिनिङ स्कूल निर्माण ● लाडटाङ रक कल्याम्बीङ निर्माण 	Tourism Development Committee Engineering Department
Agro-tourism		
To leverage agriculture areas toward agro-based tourism	Support the appropriate development of Agro-based resorts in all wards	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use Plans, Zoning Plans, By-laws)

	Look at unique and distinctive opportunities for homestays	Tourism Development and Marketing Officer Tourism Development Committee
	Support and encourage the development of homestays in all wards	Planning Tourism Development Committee
Accommodation		
To expand and improve the tourist accommodation offer across the Rural Municipality	Apply positive planning policies and by-laws and land zoning that encourage the development of tourist accommodation in tourist destinations outside the urban centres .	Planning <i>Refer to (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Land Use Plan, Zoning Plan, By-laws)</i>
	Support opportunities for short to medium accommodation to service INGOs, NGOs, the Hospital and University.	Planning Tourism Development Committee Tourism Devt. And Marketing Officer <i>(Refer to PERIODIC PLAN : Land Use Plan, Zoning Plan, By-laws)</i>
	Improve information and services from accommodation providers for tourists regarding how to use local transport, providing of guiding services etc.	Tourism Development Committee Tourism Dev't and Marketing Officer
	Establish local Tourism Excellence Awards for providers to encourage improved tourism services.	Tourism Development Committee Tourism Dev't and Marketing Officer
Infrastructure		
To improve and maintain the tourism infrastructure	Design and develop additional trekking routes (refer to Adventure Tourism) and maintain existing routes to a high standard.	Tourism Development Committee Engineering <i>(Refer to PERIODIC PLAN Physical Development Plan)</i>
	Ensure access to drinking water and reliable electricity	Water Committee <i>(Refer to PERIODIC PLAN Physical Development Plan)</i>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve signage, interpretation and information about Gosainkunda's significant places. ● Promote cultural festivals of Gosainkunda to visitors ● Business mentoring for tourist accommodation and hospitality businesses in Heritage buildings ● Develop an incentives program through either tax reductions or a heritage grants scheme to encourage the retention and regular maintenance of private heritage properties. ● Establish and promote religious/cultural heritage treks: Tamang trail and Gosainkunda trek ● Rasuwagadhi Tourism Area (रसुवागढि पर्यटकिय क्षेत्र) Border ● आ.व.०७५/०७६ को स्वीकृत वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा वजेटमा परेका धर्म संस्कृति र सम्पदा सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रमहरु ✓ डुक्पा साम्पालि गुम्वा ठाडे वडा नं ६ ✓ तामाङ्ग मौलिक घर निर्माण अनुदान ✓ गासाईकुण्ड मेला व्यवस्थापन ✓ मिङ्मयूर सम्बलिङ गुम्वाको भवन र प्राणङ्गन मर्मत तथा निर्माण ✓ ठूलो स्याफ्रु, ब्रावल र ठूलो भाखु गुम्वा निर्माण वडा नं ५ ✓ ठुल्लु छोलिङ गुम्वा धुन्च निर्माण वडा नं ६ ✓ लिङलिङ, वृद्धिम र भेन्ज्याङ गुम्वा निर्माण वडा नं ३ ✓ तामाङ कल्चर-रेडपाण्डा पार्क निर्माण वडा नं ६ ✓ संस्कृति संरक्षण कार्यक्रम वडा नं १ देखि ६ सम्म
Adventure Tourism/ Landscape	<p>Undertake a feasibility study for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trekking Routes ✓ Ghattekholo-Dudhkunda-Gumling (घट्टेखोला-दुधकुण्ड-गुम्लिङ) Trekking route (Ward 2) ✓ Pangsang trekking route (पाङ. साङ. पास) Trekking route (Ward 3) ✓ Ghodekang trekking route (घोदेकाङ.) (Ward 3) ✓ Syafrubesi-Chilime-Barbal-Sing Gumaba-Gosainkunda (स्याफ्रुवेशि-चिलिमे-ब्राबल-शिङ.गुम्वा-गोसाईकुण्ड) Trekking route (Ward 5) ✓ Syafrubesi-Komen-Baundanda-Mahabung danda-Ghale Durbar-Parbati Kunda (स्याफ्रुवेशि- कोमेन-बाउनडाडा-माहाबुङ. डाडा-घले दरवार-पार्वति कुण्ड) Trekking route (Ward 5) ✓ Dhunche-Laksardanda-Gosainkunda (धुन्चे - लक्सर डाडा - गोसाईकुण्ड) Trekking route (Ward 6) ● लौरीविनयक देखि ठूलोस्याफ्रु र पोलाङ पाटी देखि ठूलोस्याफ्रुमा प्याराल्याईडिङ ● धुन्च-गोसाईकुण्ड केवलकार निर्माणको लागि



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● क्याङजीनमा माउण्टेरिनिङ स्कूल निर्माण ● लाङटाङ रक क्ल्याम्बीङ निर्माण ● Hot water spring conservation (तातोपानि संरक्षण) Timure (Ward 2) ● River kunda (रिभर कुण्ड) pond (Ward 3) ● Rock climbing (Ward 4) ● Paragliding (Ward 4) ● Thulosafru Paragliding (ठुलो स्याफ्रु प्याराग्लाइडिङ)(Ward 5) ● Red panda zoo Thulosafru (Ward 5) <p>Landscape</p> <p>Establish viewing platforms and seating in key scenic viewing locations.</p> <p>Ward 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taruchhe (तरुछे) View points ✓ Nakthali (नाकथलि) points view(Religious) ✓ Mehebum (मेहेबुम) View point ✓ Pangachen (पंगरचेन) points view(Religious) <p>Ward 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ upper and lower Pangsang (पाङ.साङ). View points <p>Ward 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ View tower (cholang) Rongadanda
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5.8.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

This plan should be reviewed annually (prior to the preparation of the Municipal Budget). The annual review will set out 12 month priorities.

The progress of the Implementation Plan should be reported to the Mayor on a monthly basis, through the Tourism Development Committee.

A new Plan should be developed after 5 years (2081). This process should include an assessment of the progress of the Plan and the physical, economic and social impacts of the Plan.



6 Environment Management Plan



6.1 Introduction

The Environmental Management Plan deals with protection and management of the physical environment, as well as planning for positive environmental health outcomes for the community of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. The focus of the Plan is to address issues that are currently degrading the Rural Municipality's environmental assets and environmental issues that are compromising the health and well-being of the people.

The environmental conditions in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is determined by a mix of natural conditions, rural structure, economic activities, transport and ongoing social-economic processes. While the present environmental status of rural areas of Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is comparatively good compared with the Kathmandu Valley, there are many challenging environmental issues within the Rural Municipality that require careful and consistent management.

6.2 Environmental Assets

6.2.1 Waterways and water bodies

The Rural Municipality contains a number of rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands, both ephemeral (seasonal) and permanent supply of water. waterbodies are also important to the survival of native and domestic animals.

Degradation in the quality of water and sources of water is defined as water pollution. All the ponds and wetlands in the Rural Municipality are neglected. There are many reasons why the water bodies in the Rural Municipality are can be degraded. Quality of water in rivers like Bhote Koshi, Langtang Khola in the Rural Municipality are likely to be affected by:

- Sewerage and contaminated stormwater due to the fact that urban areas of wards 2,5,and 6 in the Rural Municipality lack proper drainage and reticulated sewerage systems.
- Contamination from human and animal waste;
- Litter (domestic, commercial and medical);
- Building materials in the form of sediment pollution; and
- Pesticides from agricultural land must be addressed to improve the conditions of the waterways.

Importantly, the entire Gosainkunda Municipality was declared an Open Defecation Free Zone, which will improve the environmental health outcomes for the community. Awareness regarding the role of the water bodies in the ecosystem must be raised.

Policy/Strategy

Objective: To have healthy waterways free of pollution.



- Creation of green corridors along riverbeds and roads; Punyamati river, Gosainkunda in Rural Municipality.
- Regulation of riverbeds in rivers using natural materials in order to prevent floods
- Install fencing along waterways to prevent stock from eroding banks and defecating in the water.
- Apply a condition on all construction permits that construction material including gravel, cement and sand must be contained, and removed after the completion of the build, to the satisfaction of the Rural Municipality
- The Rural Municipality install litter traps in strategic locations.

Apply construction restricted areas and by-laws to the following areas:

- The blue conservation zone includes the river and 100m buffer from the river.
- The buffer of 10m around all the wet land, 3m buffer from main canal and 1.5m buffer from side canal on either side is also considered as the buffer area.
- Identified forest areas and wetlands should be addressed in the Building by-laws of the Rural Municipality.

6.2.2 Forest Areas

Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is abundant with Forest areas which provide habitat for native animals as well as a sustainable resource for the community.

Policy/Strategy

Objective: Protect and manage Forest Areas for their habitat values and sustainable use

- Protect forest areas by applying the Forest Zone. The purpose of the zone is to protect the identified community and government forests in the Rural Municipality.
- Apply by-laws effectively and consistently to ensure the sustainable management of the Forest.

6.2.3 Air and Noise Pollution

Degradation and/or deterioration in the quality of Air with harmful pollutants which may be injurious to living organisms is called Air pollution.

The Rural Municipality currently lacks the minimum criteria for pollution of water, air, and sound. The Rural Municipality also lacks human resources to effectively deal with these issues.

In addition, it is essential that industrial uses are located in appropriate places and managed so that they do not degrade the amenity of the area where there are sensitive land uses nearby, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas. In addition, they should be managed in a way that minimizes their impact on the environment, including potential water, air, noise or visual pollution.

Policies/Strategies

Objective: To prevent noise and air pollution, and effectively manage the impacts:



- Reduce speed of vehicles within the urban areas by introducing speed controls to reduce vehicle noise in built up areas.
- Protect residential areas and other sensitive uses such as hospitals and schools by applying a buffer between industrial uses and sensitive uses.
- Apply zoning and effective by-laws that requires industrial uses to operate to minimise impact on water and air quality and upon the amenity of the area.

6.2.4 Soil Pollution

Soil pollution can be defined as the contamination of soil by human and natural activities which may cause harmful effect on living organisms. Soil or land can be polluted due to various causes. Soil pollution and degradation is significantly influenced by illegally constructed buildings due to the fact that they have been erected on fertile agricultural land and green areas and without adequate infrastructure. Some major strategies that can limit the pollution caused by above mentioned factors are as follows:

- Rational and controlled use of construction land;
- Protection of agricultural land against illegal construction;
- Reduction in the use of pesticides.

The location of future construction must be addressed in the Land Use Plan and Building By-Laws of the Rural Municipality. The issue regarding the use of pesticides will be addressed through farmer education, National regulation and best practice. Farmer training on Integrated Pest Management and bio-organic fertilizers are expected to continue.

6.2.5 Domestic and Commercial Wastewater and stormwater

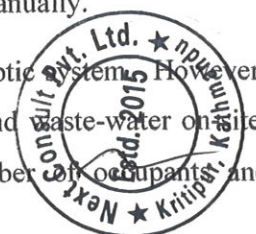
Sanitation and wastewater management, circulation and disposal is one the key factors that has an adverse effect on the overall health and hygiene of the population of the Rural Municipality.

In higher density bazar areas proper drainage and sewerage systems are lacking, likely to contaminate the rivers and streams as well as drinking water system. Establishing Drainage Facilities where the population densities are high i.e. Ward No. 2, 5, 6 is recommended. Targeting Bazar Area, Construction of integrated treatment plant for managing the waste is recommended.

A reticulated sewerage system (or pipe system) refers to the system of pipes, sewers and drains that are used to move sewerage from a property to a sewerage treatment plant. Maintenance of the pipes and the treatment plant is the responsibility of the Rural Municipality.

There is no municipal service offered for removing septage (septic sludge) from the septic tanks when they become full. Usually, households will contact a local contractor who will arrange to empty the tank manually.

Presently, where pipe sewerage is not available, new development is required to install a septic system. However, there is no assessment about the capacity of the land to be able to manage the sewerage and waste-water on site. Factors to determine capacity include size of plot, soil characteristics, slope and number of occupants, and



bathrooms/kitchens. This issue is becoming more critical as areas are developed more densely and houses are now much larger, containing more bathrooms and a significantly higher number of occupants.

The solution

The existing problems of wastewater treatment in Gosainkunda can be solved using appropriate and viable technologies commensurate with the density and projected rate of development. In the case of Gosainkunda there are two characteristics of settlement:

- Urban with high and conventional density.
- Rural

Suitability for wastewater management solutions depends on:

- The physical characteristics of the soil and topography
- The density of existing development
- The projected development; and
- The ability of the system to be managed and maintained.



Policies/Strategies

Objective: To reduce water and soil contamination by effectively manage the impacts of domestic and commercial waste water and stormwater.

2. **A Waste Water Analysis** is required to determine the appropriate solution to improve the poor wastewater management within the Rural Municipality, as follows:
 - a) Identify areas where wastewater disposal or septic tanks are problematic, i.e. where septic tanks are overflowing onto land or into surface water drainage: e.g. due to:
 - vii) High water table;
 - viii) Impervious ground;
 - ix) No space for soak-pit;
 - x) No space for septic tank;
 - xi) Density of development; and/or
 - xii) Prolonged seasonal flooding.
3. **Urban Development Masterplan** - Where areas are identified in the PDP and Land Use Plan for conventional residential development, infill areas or new growth areas, plan for strategic provision of sewerage infrastructure, considering:
 - iv) On-site septic tanks with soak-pit;
 - v) Septic tanks with overflow to small bore sewerage;
 - vi) Conventional sewerage.

The above work is to be undertaken when Urban Development Masterplans are developed for these areas. It is recommended that the dense urban settlements require piped sewerage system. Where possible, growth areas should be designed to be serviced by a gravity-fed sewerage system, rather than a pumped system.

4. **Development Referrals to Environmental Health** – As part of the by-laws process, all development applications for the construction of dwellings or commercial premises that propose to use a septic tank be referred to Environmental Health Department. The Environmental Health department will determine whether the land has the capacity to deal with the waste water.

5. **De-sludging service** – The Rural Municipality provide an annual de-sludging service to landowners.

(PERIODIC PLAN Links: *(PERIODIC PLAN Links: Municipal Transport Management Plan, Land Use Plan and Zoning, By-laws)*)



Potential approach

For management of drainage and sewerage system in the Rural Municipality, a detailed assessment of drainage especially in the bazar areas is required. System requires another site-specific solution. It is anticipated that the most economical solution might be the installation of small-bore sewerage for the main commercial and high-density residential areas. This system would collect the overflow from septic tanks which would be connected to a decentralized effluent treatment (DEWATS) plant. A proposed wastewater drainage network map (see fig 43) is presented above.

When preparing Septage sludge treatment plant in Gosainkunda, anaerobic digestion technology can be considered as it is the most socially and environmentally acceptable option based on past experiences from the municipalities of Nepal. Even if biogas is not utilized fully, at least a quality compost product would be produced. This could be included as part of a bio-degradable component for solid waste management improvements. Operation of the Septage treatment plant could be assisted by the sale of compost fertilizer and utilization of biogas in agricultural zones of the Rural Municipality.



6.2.6 Solid Waste Management

The waste materials that cause land pollution are broadly classified as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW, also called municipal refuse), Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste or debris, and Hazardous waste.

As per the data collected by PERIODIC PLAN team, there is no proper waste management within any wards of the Rural Municipality. Service is mainly concentrated to bazaar areas. The waste of the ward 5 in Rural Municipality is currently deposited in beside the Bazar area using Thela Vehicle, Likewise the waste of the ward 6 is also collected using Vehicle.

According to Planning Norms and Standards 2013, 25% of solid waste should be collected and properly disposed. There should be Communal Collection i.e. one collection point/ container/ roadside pickup point that serves a radius of 200m. At collection point, waste is estimated to be 0.4 kg/person/day. A small sanitary landfill site should be provided that accommodates greater than 1tonne and less than 25 tonnes per day.

Management of the all solid waste from an entire Rural Municipality is a challenging task. It includes proper location of feasible landfill sites, analysis of different alternatives regarding solid and choosing the best alternative which can meet the requirements of the Rural Municipality.



Policy/Strategies

The following strategies for SWM in Gosainkunda will be considered:

The strategy ensures that the focus is on waste prevention (preventing the generation and minimizing the waste that is being generated) as a first priority. The strategic approach applied for the development of strategy is based on the internationally recognized waste hierarchy (below) which includes a systematic and rather general framework to overcome the present SWM related obstacles.

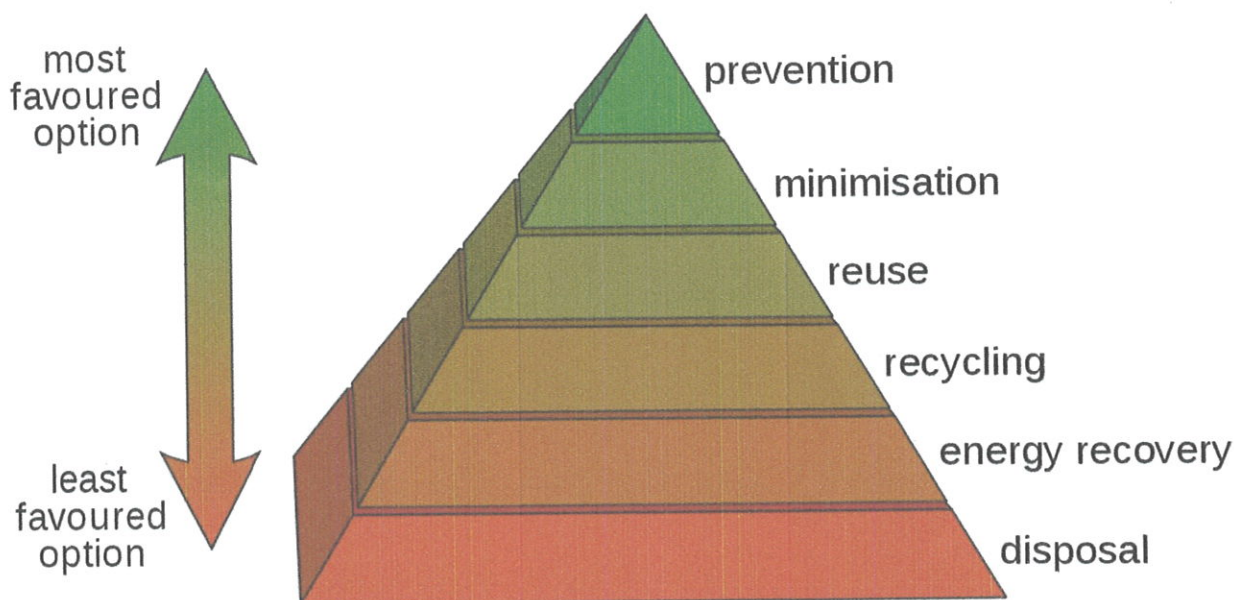


Figure 20: Strategic Waste Hierarchy

- 1) **Zero waste targets** - This shall be the ultimate target to be achieved through practicing the concept of reduces, reuse and recycle and extended producers' liability in a concerted manner.
- 2) **Ensuring People Participation** - Rural Municipality alone cannot meet the challenge of keeping the city clean. To change peoples' attitude on solid waste and to minimize the waste produced including Plastic waste and facilitate sustainable waste management peoples' participation must be ensured. To change their attitude and behavior on solid waste, information, education and communication (IEC) programs throughout the Rural Municipality will be needed. Participation of communities, private sector enterprises and other stakeholders.
- 3) In addition to MSW processing, **septage (septic tank sludge) could also be treated and included in the composting stream**. Thus, Integrated Waste Processing Sites (IWPS) could be developed. These do not necessarily have to be in one location. Small IWPS could be scattered around the Rural Municipality depending of waste sources plus environmental and social acceptability. In case of septage sludge treatment, an anaerobic digestion technology would be socially and environmentally acceptable option which generates biogas as well as

producing quality hygienic compost fertilizer. Only the by-products (reject waste) would be transferred to the final disposal site.

- 4) It is expected that the fully functional requirements for integrated solid waste management (ISWM) system may be difficult to implement in the short-term project. Gradual improvement in waste management with associated public awareness and education is suggested for the planned transformation from open dumps to sanitary landfills.
- 5) The final disposal site (engineered landfill site/sanitary landfill site) as required will only accept rejects from the compost plant and residue from recycling plant / facilities and other unwanted wastes.
- 6) A number of alternative sites for **waste sorting/transfer station and final disposal** have been identified in Gosainkunda Rural Municipality. These sites require a **feasibility study** to determine environmental impact (including waterways, amenity impacts, CO2 emissions and access), capacity, type of waste disposed and number of service years.

1.7 Energy

Objective: Improvement of healthy and alternative energy will have improved the health of the residents.

All the newly constructed houses will have solar connections for light facilities as addressed in the Building bylaws of the Rural Municipality.

Sewerage Bio gas plant will be encouraged in rural wards.

All the newly constructed houses will be orientated to maximise passive solar heating and light as addressed in the Building bylaws of the Rural Municipality.

6.2.7 Governance and human resources

To manage environmental impacts and environmental assets effectively, the following is needed:

- Strong regulatory frameworks
- Consistent commitment to enforce environmental standards
- Delivery of infrastructure that mitigates the impacts of urban development.

Presently, the Rural Municipality lacks the strong institutional mechanisms to address the environmental issues identified in this Plan.

A comprehensive Environment Department should be established in the Rural Municipality to tackle these issues.

- Waste Management Officer
- Environmental enforcement/regulator
- Environmental officer to undertake strategic work



6.3 Environmental Management Implementation Plan

Summary of Environmental Management Plan is tabulated below. Along with the list of programs which supports the plans are presented.

Sectoral objectives for the Environment plan in Gosainkunda:

Sectoral Objectives	Measurement Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Forecasts
Forest and environment will be properly administered and Gosainkunda will be established as pollution free green city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use plan and policy will be implemented. Water, air, and sound pollution criteria will be prepared and implemented. Establishment of Environment Branch in Rural Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use Plan Land use policies Air, Water and Noise Pollution Norms and Standards Organogram of the Rural Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assistance of District Forest and Environmental Development Office will be received.

Table 14: Sectoral Objectives and Key Performance Indicators

Implementation Plan:

MAIN PLANS AND PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBILITY	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Waterways and water bodies		
To have healthy waterways free of pollution.	Creation of green corridors along riverbeds and roads.	Local Community User Groups Environment Department (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)
	Regulation of riverbeds using natural materials in order to prevent floods	Planning Building approvals (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)
	Install fencing along waterways to prevent stock from eroding banks and defecating in the water. Encourage active participation of Tole Lane Organisation (TLO) sanitation campaign plantation program and pond conservation activities.	Landowners Local Community User Groups Environment Department (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Organogram)
		Ownership of the community will be ensured through their involvement in pond and park construction and conservation. Public land will be protected by plantation.

	The Rural Municipality install litter traps in strategic locations.	Environment Department Engineering	Litter traps installed
	Apply Forest and Protection Zones (construction restricted areas) and by-laws to the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The blue conservation zone includes the river and 100m buffer from the river. The buffer of 10m around all the wet land, 3m buffer from main canal and 1.5m buffer from side canal on either side is also considered as the buffer area. Identified forest areas and wetlands should be addressed in the Building by-laws of the Rural Municipality. 	Planning	All the lakes, ponds and wet lands are protected and addressed in the Building By-laws of the Rural Municipality.
Forest Areas			
Protect and manage Forest Areas for their habitat values and sustainable use	Protect forest areas by applying the Forest Zone. The purpose of the zone is to protect the identified community and government forests in the Rural Municipality.	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Links: Land Use Plan and Zoning, By-laws)	TBC
	Apply by-laws effectively and consistently to ensure the sustainable management of the Forest.	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Links: Land Use Plan and Zoning, By-laws)	TBC
Air and Noise			
To prevent noise and air pollution, and effectively manage the impacts	Reduce speed of vehicles within the urban areas by introducing speed controls to reduce vehicle noise in built up areas.	Engineering Local Municipal Police (PERIODIC PLAN Links: Municipal Transport Management Plan)	Speed limits applied within towns
	Protect residential areas and other sensitive uses such as hospitals and schools by applying a buffer between heavy industrial uses and sensitive uses. Include a "buffer distance" provision in the by-laws	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Land Use/Zoning)	By-laws include a "buffer distance" provision between sensitive uses and heavy industrial uses
	Apply zoning and effective by-laws that require industrial uses to operate to minimise impact on water and air quality and upon the amenity of the area.	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Land Use/Zoning)	Zoning and by-laws applied



	Regularly monitor air, noise and water in strategic locations Respond to complaints within 7 days	Environment Department	Air, Water and Noise pollution will be reduced to 90%
Soil health			
	Continue to support farmer education on Integrated Pest Management and bio-organic fertilisers	Agriculture Department	TBC
Domestic and Commercial Waste water and Stormwater			
To reduce water and soil contamination by effectively manage the impacts of domestic and commercial waste water and stormwater	Undertake a Waste Water Analysis to determine the appropriate solution to improve the poor wastewater management within the Rural Municipality, as follows: Identify areas where wastewater disposal or septic tanks are problematic, i.e. where septic tanks are overflowing onto land or into surface water drainage: e.g. due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High water table; • Impervious ground; • No space for soak-pit; • No space for septic tank; • Density of development; and/or • Prolonged seasonal flooding. 	Environmental Health Planning Sewerage and Water Department (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan</i>)	Clean and hygienic drinking water consumption
City will have increased drinking water and sanitation facilities.	Urban Development Masterplan - Where areas are identified in the PDP and Land Use Plan for conventional residential development, infill areas or new growth areas, plan for strategic provision of sewerage infrastructure	Planning Engineering Sewerage and Water Department (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan</i>)	Establishing Drainage Facilities where the population Densities are high i.e. Ward No. 4, 5, 6, 7 Construction of treatment plant in one of the wards with higher population density i.e. Ward No. 5,6,7
	Development Referrals to Environmental Health – As part of the by-laws process, all development applications for the construction of dwellings or commercial premises that propose to use a septic tank be referred to Environmental Health Department. The Environmental Health department will determine whether the land has the capacity to deal with the waste water.	Planning Building approvals Environmental Health (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan</i>)	100% of Households will use toilet



	Public toilets will be installed in main Bazaar areas, major tourist locations and cultural locations	Engineering Drinking water and Sewerage Department	Toilets will be installed Support of drinking water and sewage department will be received
Solid Waste Management			
To Minimise the impact of waste and litter	Land Fill and Waste Transfer sites – Undertake a feasibility study of potential sites (listed in this Plan) to determine environmental impact (including waterways, amenity impacts, CO2 emissions and access), capacity, type of waste disposed and number of service years. Construct sanitary landfill site	Environment Department Waste Management Officer Planning and Engineering (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan</i>)	
	Develop a Recycling Program and implement across the Rural Municipality	Environment Department Waste Management Officer	
	Encourage Recycling organic waste products in rural wards to generate organic Fertilizer.	Environment Department Waste Management Officer	
	Install litter and recycling bins in all tourist locations and within strategic locations in the town centres	Waste Management Officer Engineering	Litter bins and recycling bins installed
	Undertake a regular education and anti-litter campaign	Waste Management Officer	
Renewable energy			
Improvement of healthy and alternative energy will have improved the health of the residents.	All the newly constructed houses will have solar connections for light facilities as addressed in the Building bylaws of the Rural Municipality.	Building approvals (<i>PERIODIC PLAN Link: By-Laws</i>)	
	SewerageBio gas plant will be encouraged in rural wards.	Engineering Sewerage Department Assistance of Alternative energy development center.	
Governance and Human resources			



To provide a safe environment for the whole community and reduce security risks	Resource a comprehensive Environment Department including a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management Officer • Environmental enforcement/regulator • Environmental officer to undertake strategic work 	Council/Executive (Refer to PERIODIC PLAN Organogram)	Environment department in the Rural Municipality will be established.
	Council to adopt measurable Environmental Standards	Council Environment Department	

Table 15: Environment Management Plan Implementation Plan

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

This plan should be reviewed annually (prior to the preparation of the Municipal Budget). The annual review will set out 12 month priorities.

The progress of the Implementation Plan should be reported to the Mayor on a monthly basis.

A new Plan should be developed after 5 years (2080). This process should include an assessment of the progress of the Plan and the physical, economic and social impacts of the Plan.



7 Disaster Risk Reduction Plan



7.1 Introduction

This plan proposes institutional arrangements for Gosainkunda Rural Municipality to address disaster risk management within the area. It includes disaster management arrangements for preparing, managing and recovering from disaster events and institutional mechanisms for addressing disaster risk reduction. This strategy is focused on natural/environmental disasters only.

There are three phases of Disaster Risk Reduction – pre-disaster, during the disaster and post disaster. This Plan is primarily focused on preventative measures in terms of land use and development.

7.2 Issues

There are two types of disasters – natural disasters and human induced disasters.

Natural disasters are unpredictable and they can occur at any point of time. Disasters cannot be stopped because they are purely natural however the damages caused by those disasters can be minimized to a greater extent by the proper application of Disaster Risk Reduction or Management plan.

Gosainkunda Rural Municipality is prone to natural disasters including landslides, earthquakes, river cuttings, forest fire and flooding. While these disasters cannot be completely prevented if their pre-assessment is done accurately, the damage caused by these disasters can be mitigated to some extent. Compilation of natural disaster risks in the Rural Municipality is presented in the map as well as table below:

Ward No.	Soil Erosion affected area	River Cuttings and Flood affected areas
1	Many	No
2.	No	No
3.	No	No
4.	No	No
5.	No	पुरानो बजार
6.	भिमले, ठाडे, पानाखोला	No

Table 16: Disaster Prone Areas



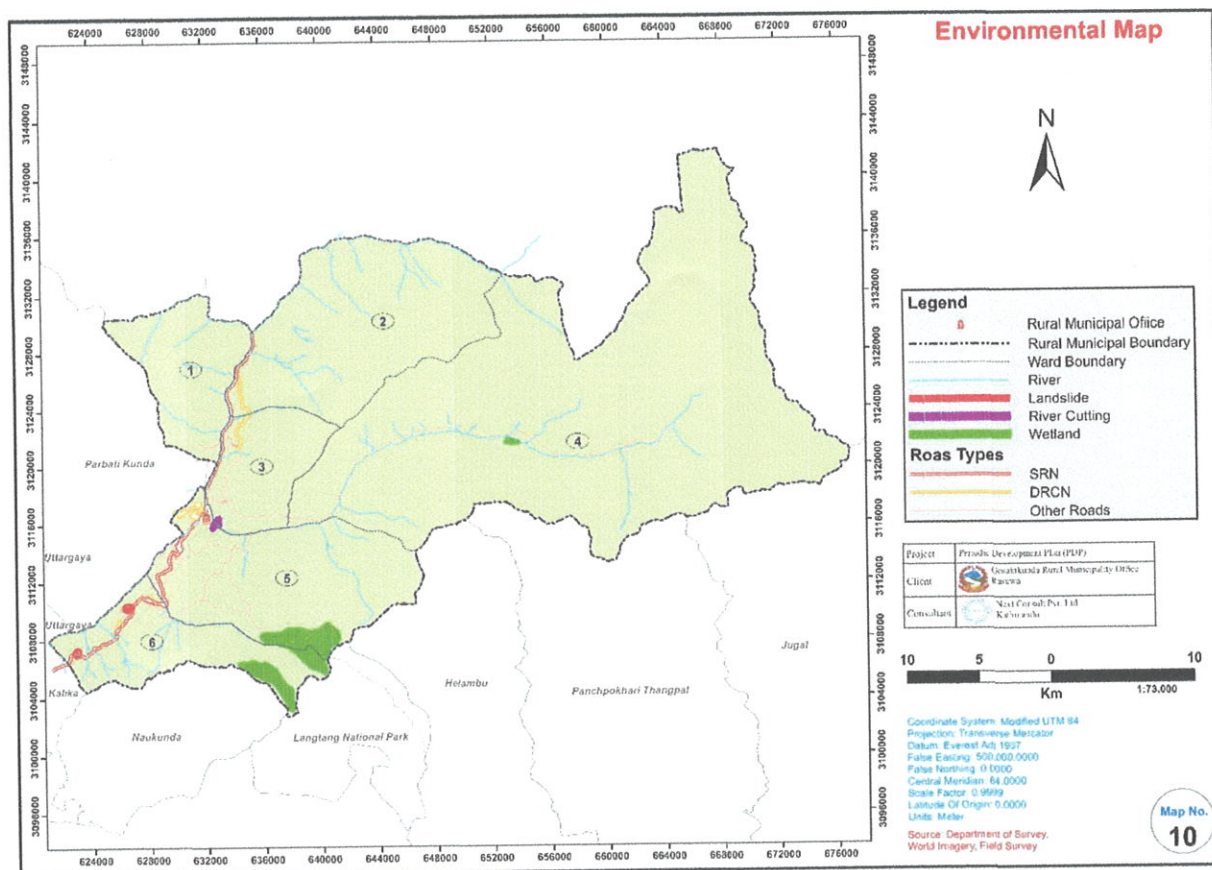


Table 17: Compilation of disasters in Rural Municipality

Within Gosainkunda Rural Municipality Disaster Risk Reduction is managed by collaboration with a number of partners. The Disaster Risk Reduction Committee is managed by the District Office (chaired by the Chief Management Officer). The District Office is in charge of responses including incident response, co-ordination of organisations who have a role in disaster response including emergency agencies, health, army etc), storage of materials, etc. The head of the Environment Department represents the Rural Municipality within the Disaster Risk Reduction Committee. Rural Municipality staff are involved in disaster response.

Based on the existing disaster scenario explained disaster risk reduction objectives for Gosainkunda are set and detailed plans are prepared. These are listed below:



7.3 Detailed Plans and Programs

	MAIN PLANS AND PROGRAMS	DESCRIPTION	Measurement Indicators and Means of Verification
Rural Municipality will be protected from all kinds of Hazards.	<p>Apply Land Use Zones and By-laws to prevent settlement of land that is high risk to disaster (including proximity to flooding, areas of higher fire risk, landslides)</p> <p>Allocate a "fire line" so that no one can use fire producing material inside the boundary</p>	<p>Planning Building approvals</p> <p>(<i>PERIODIC PLAN</i> Link: <i>Physical Development Plan, Land Use and Zoning Plan, By-Laws</i>)</p>	<p>Complaints of all types of disasters in Rural Municipality will decrease in comparison to current situation</p> <p>Registers in Rural Municipality's Ward Offices.</p>
	<p>Continue to apply building regulations to ensure new buildings are earthquake proof</p>	<p>Planning Building approvals</p> <p>(<i>PERIODIC PLAN</i> Link: <i>Land Use and Zoning Plan, By-Laws</i>)</p>	<p>The damage caused by earthquake in the city would have dropped significantly.</p> <p>Physical structures within the Rural Municipality will be constructed according to building bye laws.</p>
	<p>Discourage squatter settlements on land in high risk areas</p> <p>Encourage private sector to develop affordable rental housing through the provision of incentives and facilitate (incentives: easier permit process, facilitate land consolidation, taxation abatement, Facilities: facilitating development and access to infrastructure provision such as roads, utility lines etc).</p> <p>Consider land plotting while constructing road and settlement development.</p>	<p>Planning</p> <p>(<i>PERIODIC PLAN</i> Link: <i>Social Development Plan, Physical Development Plan, Land Use/Zoning</i>)</p>	
	<p>Protect residential areas and other sensitive uses such as hospitals and schools by applying a buffer between heavy industrial uses and sensitive uses. Include a "buffer distance" provision in the by-laws</p>	<p>Planning</p> <p>(<i>PERIODIC PLAN</i> Link: <i>Environmental Management Plan, Physical Development Plan, Land Use/Zoning</i>)</p>	<p>By-laws include a "buffer distance" provision between sensitive uses and heavy industrial uses</p>
	<p>Regularly monitor air, noise and water in strategic locations</p> <p>Respond to complaints within 7 days</p>	<p>Environment Department</p> <p>(<i>PERIODIC PLAN</i> Link: <i>Environment Management Plan</i>)</p>	<p>Air, Water and Noise pollution will be reduced to 90%</p>
	<p>Undertake annual Forestation programs to prevent/reduce the occurrence of landslides</p>	<p>Environment Department</p>	



		(PERIODIC PLAN Link: Environment Management Plan)	
Address impact of River Cutting and flooding	Regulation of river using natural materials in order to prevent floods	Planning Building approvals (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Environment Management Plan, Physical Development Plan, Land Use and Zoning Plan)	Zoning and by-laws applied
	River training works and dams will be constructed on the rivers which have problems with river induced erosion at the end of 5 years at Gosainkunda	Engineering	
The risk of fire in the core traditional area and settlement areas would have dropped significantly.	Awareness programs in the fire risk zones Fire-fighting infrastructure included in new developments and retro-fitted in existing settlements (ie. Ponds/hydrants)	Fire Service Planning Engineering (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan)	
Immediate victims of Disaster will be provided with relief programs.	Disaster risk management centers will be established and fund will be raised.	District Office	
	Provision of open space for escape during disaster	Planning (PERIODIC PLAN Link: Physical Development Plan, Masterplans)	
	Emergency supplies storage for time of disaster	DRR Committee	
	Public awareness program should be conducted	DRR Committee	
	Alarm system should be developed to mitigate vulnerability of risk during disaster.	DRR Committee	
	Coordination for organizations working within the relief and rescue sector will be managed by the Rural Municipality.	DRR Committee	
	Provision of Emergency ambulance	DRR Committee	
	Emergency vehicle management in each settlement for, during time of disaster.	DRR Committee	
	Provision of Fire Fighting services	Fire Service DRR Committee	



8 Institutional Development Plan



8.1 Context

The Constitution of Nepal, 2015 recently introduced Local Government Operation Act, 2017 which provides the legal framework for local government and defines responsibilities. The jurisdiction provided by the Constitution and Local Government Operation Act is described below:

Nepal administration is divided into three levels: Central, Provincial and Local level. Power is vested to each level. After federalization, the Local Government Operation Act, 2017 was formulated to incorporate the new system of Nepalese Government. The Local Government Operation Act, 2017 provides the legal framework for local government to operate. The Act describes the duties, functions and responsibilities of local government. Specific powers provided to the local government has already been discussed in the Background report, in Volume 1.

Revised from Local Self Governance Act (2054), the Constitution has devolved authority and responsibility in schedule 8 of the Constitution. These powers are further elaborated in the Local Government Operation Act (2074) and in “Unbundling/Detailing of List of Exclusive and Concurrent Powers of the Federation, the State and the Local Level Provisioned in the Schedule 5,6,7,8,9 of the Constitution of Nepal” prepared by Federalism Implementation and Administration Restructuring Coordination Committee.

Land use policies, human settlement development policies, environment adaptation, aviation policy and national taxes are examples of responsibilities mentioned in Schedule 5 as the authority of central government whereas state government is responsible for resource management assets including land, river and forest and mines. Similarly, matters such as land management, agriculture, disaster management, social security, are concurrently the responsibility of federal, state and local government.

The PERIODIC PLAN is focused on those responsibilities of local government directly relevant to urban development, including:

1. Local taxes (wealth tax, house rent tax, land and building registration fee, motor vehicle tax), service charge, fee, tourism fee, advertisement tax, business tax, land tax (land revenue), penalty, entertainment tax, land revenue collection
2. Local level development plans and projects: Formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of necessary plan and projects for economic, social, cultural, environmental technology and infrastructure related development along with formulation and implementation of necessary urban policies/ standards, bye-laws and building codes.
3. Basic and secondary education
4. Basic health and sanitation
5. Local market management, environment protection and bio-diversity
6. Local roads, rural roads, agro-roads, irrigation
7. Water supply, small hydropower projects, alternative energy
8. Disaster management



department is to carry out a specific set of municipal functions and needs to be resourced with staff. Each sub-department should have at least one to three supervisors and three assistants.

While the municipality has enough physical resources (land and buildings), effective implementation of the Municipality's responsibilities cannot be implemented within the existing institutional capacity of the municipality.

8.2.1 Recommended Institutional development plan

1	Infrastructure development
	✓ Computerisation of all the divisions of rural municipality office
	✓ Computerisation of all the ward office
	✓ Installation of high-tech server in Rural Municipality office
	✓ Installation of digital signboards in RM office and ward offices
	✓ Construction Municipality Building
	✓ Construction of ward office buildings
	✓ Appointment of required manpower and technical persons in RM
2	Institutional Improvement
	✓ Provide required training for the capacity enhancement of users committee, Political representatives in lead, Sectoral sections of RM
	✓ Provide agriculture and veterinary technicians in all the wards
	✓ Institutional improvement of inventory management, internal audit
	✓ Provide detailed project notice board in construction site
3	Creating a coordinating mechanism between the partner bodies of RM
4	Training, Seminar, Discussions, Public hearing etc
	✓ Sectoral trainings from various agencies must be conducted through one door system
	✓ Conduct programs on Public hearing, Regular review.
5	Programs on Capacity Building
6	Monitoring
	✓ Formation of monitoring committee including all the stakeholders and mobilisation of the committee
7	Incentive, appreciation and reward program



9 Financial Management Plan



The plans for the periodic plan are identified through various consultation meetings and discussions, based on technical, social, environmental and cost-effectiveness. From the plans identified, potential feasible programs based on municipal development budget have been included in this periodic plan

It is not possible to implement all possible programs and plans during a periodic plan (five years) and in order to implement all the programs it is necessary to have the same amount of financial resources and other capabilities. Since the municipality's development budget is very low, most of the development work depends on government, semi-government and donor nations and agencies. Prioritization and selection of programs are based on the long term vision, numbers of people being benefitted, priorities in local governance act, available budget and forecasted budget for the next five years.

The programs and plans identified in this periodic plan are categorized to address the issues raised in various stakeholder discussions to address the long-term vision of the cities with its leading sectors, the needs of the citizens and the citizens of the city. As discussed above, programs covered in the Periodic Plan; the leading sectors and various sectoral development plans will contribute to economic development as well as long-term vision of this city. The implementation of such plans and programs is not possible for the municipality alone. Therefore, according to the nature of the identified plans and programs, the purpose, the investment, the investment agency and the beneficiary group, the plans are classified as follows.

- Strategic plan
- Municipal level plan
- Ward level plan

9.1 Strategic plan

Strategic planning means that such plans, whose implementation will help to achieve the long-term vision of the municipality or the development of the area according to the leading sectors. ultimately, the development and transformation of the economic, social, physical, etc. aspects of the municipality can be expected to produce concrete and remarkable progress on the economy of the municipality. Such strategic plans are generally of long-term nature and require a large amount of money from an investment perspective. In addition, such strategic plans play a very important role in bringing about dramatic change in the economic development of the municipality.

Therefore, long-term strategic plans, being large in size, can be considered as a much needed investment, costing a long time, and a much-needed plan for economic development.

Under this section, the plans for economic prosperity and the long-term vision, especially in relation to the leading sectors that promote the agricultural industry, are included.



9.2 City level plan

In addition to the strategic plan, other schemes that require larger investments that benefit the residents of the entire city or residents of two or more wards, such as Bus park, traffic management, waste treatment plant, or two or more bordering roads, slopes, etc. is classified as a municipal level plan. The plans categorized as such are also divided into two groups in terms of the nature and responsibility of the investment

- City plan and programs that could be operated by municipal investment,
- City-level plans and programs to be undertaken with the investment of other agencies,
- Municipal Investment Schemes and Programs to be Financed: -

Plans such as major roads, waste collection, various types of awareness programs, plans to benefit residents of one or more wards, such as roads connecting different wards, within the municipality's jurisdiction and responsibility.

All the city-level plans and programs to be implemented in the direct investment and activism of the municipality include: physical development and physical infrastructure, social development (education, targeted communities including poverty and poverty reduction), economic development, local economic development training, etc.), plans related to financial management and institutional development. The proposed city-level and sectoral programs for implementation in the next five years are mentioned in the Regional Investment Plan.

City-level programs operating in the investment of other agencies: -

Apart from the investment of the municipal office, the participation of government and semi-governmental bodies, NGOs, donor agencies, private sector investment and cost of the municipalities is very important in order to implement the schemes required for building a prosperous city.

In this way, the schemes to be implemented in collaboration with other organizations are covered under this heading. Government and non-governmental agencies operating in the local area do not have special investment in the municipality and such agencies do not have a system of formulating regional periodic plans in their area and such agencies are unable to integrate their investments or programs themselves (depending on the budget received by the center). Similarly, local NGOs are also conducting various schemes and programs in their area and since such investments cannot be integrated on a yearly basis, the related schemes and programs related to different organizations are also included separately.

The municipality must bring in a special policy.

In addition, private sector can play an important role in the implementation of the periodic plan of RM, even when large scale plans and programs are being implemented with the participation of the private sector in different cities.



Such areas are particularly keen to invest in such schemes as economic development, and for this, programs such as private sector participation or public private sector partnership can be undertaken by the municipality to attract the private sector. Several schemes related to roads, drinking water and sewage, electricity, communication, education, health, agriculture, industry, environment, ground protection, irrigation, government, semi-governmental bodies, NGOs and the private sector have been identified under this periodic scheme. The active role of the concerned bodies in implementing the identified schemes and programs is very important. For the successful implementation of the plans and programs outlined in this table, the municipality has to take active initiatives in the leadership role of the municipality, including taking the concerned communities of the city.

9.3 Ward level plans

In this classification, the wards of the wards and the target class community have been included in this classification of various wards, settlements and the problems of the target classes and communities, as well as the schemes of lower cost, as well as the schemes that benefit only the residents or communities of a single ward. The schemes under this classification are based on the amount received from the development budget of the municipality, only the list of such schemes to be implemented according to the annual program of the municipality is kept in this periodic plan. Since most strategic schemes and city-level schemes are implemented in urban wards, it seems justified to focus the percentage of investment in rural wards, otherwise the schemes can be implemented by splitting the received budget on a regular basis. A list of wards is given in Schedule II.

9.4 Budget projection and distribution

In order to formulate a five-year investment program with priority for implementation of the plans, it is very important to have a knowledge on what kind of budget or assistance will be available for the schemes of the next five years from different line agencies and organisations.

Further, the amount of budget received from such entities is difficult to predict. Therefore, only the priority of the plans and programs implemented in the municipal office's investment can be determined. Has been audited.

According to the report of the Financial Commission of the local body, in the financial year 75/76 capital expenditure is expected to be Rs. 11,83,00,000. Considering this expenditure as the base for the future development budget projection and per year incresement rate of 20% total budget for the development for next five years is 914449536.

शीर्षक	आर्थिक वर्ष तथा रकम					जम्मा
	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	
Capital Expenditure (चाल खच कटाएर)	141960000	170352000	204422400	245306880	294368256	914449536
म्याचिंग फण्ड	14196000	17035200	20442240	24530688	29436826	914449536

क्षेत्रगत कार्यक्रमकोलागि बांकी	127764000	153316800	183980160	220776192	264931430	823004582
लक्षित समुदाय (३५%)	44717400	53660880	64393056	77271667	92726001	288051604
बांकी (६५%)	83046600	99655920	119587104	143504524	172205429	534952977
प्रवर्द्धनात्मक योजना (६५ का ४०%)	33218640	39862368	47834841	57401809.92	68882171	213981189
क्षेत्रगतकोलागि बांकी बजेट	49827960	59793552	71752262	86102714.88	103323257	320971785.9

Table 18: Capital expenditure for the next five years

But not all of these budgets can be spent on building physical infrastructure like in the past. Accordingly, through the budget projected above, a subsidy fund should be arranged to receive grants for the Central Government's Reserve Fund.

In view of these aspects, the total budget for the next 5 years has been appropriated and fixed. Thus, while deducting the amount of the subsidy fund from the total, sectoral development budget of Rs 823004582 is projected for the next five years. The details of which are given in above Table.

According to latest provision that 35 percent of the total development budget of the municipality should be allocated to the targeted groups and 40 percent of the remaining development budget must be spent on the promotional program.

योजनाको शीर्षक	प्रतिशत	रकम (रु)	थप बजेट	प्रतिशत	रकम (रु)
रणनतिक योजना	10	32,097,179			
नगर स्तरीय योजना	75	240,728,840			
वडा योजना	10	32,097,179	प्रवर्द्धनात्मक	10	21398118
भैपरी योजना (विभिन्न कोषहरू)	5	16,048,589			

Table 19: Budget distribution



9.5 Economic Development Plan

S.no.	Program	unit	Target	Total cost (Thousand)
1	Establish an Economic Development Unit, including Small Business/Entrepreneur/Investment Attraction Support Officer and Tourism Marketing and Development Officer			1000
2	Establish Agriculture Pocket areas		5 years	2000
	✓ वेमौसमी तरकारी खेती वडा नं. ६ को धुन्चे			
	✓ तरकारी खेती वडा नं ५ को ठूलो भाख			
	✓ स्याउ खेती वडा नं १ थुमनको माथिल्लो भाग वडा नं ३ खाम्जीङ, वडा नं २ को खैदी			
	✓ कागती र सुन्तला खेती वडा नं ३ को लिङलिङ+पेल्का			
	✓ लेकाली आलु वडानं. ४ लाङटाङ, वडा नं २ को खैदी			
3	Incentives for Community farming involving women, youth and Dalit			1000
4	Support Commercial Rainbow Trout Farming			1000
5	Assistance will be provided to Chauripalan in high altitude areas and cow, buffalo husbandry in other areas			1000
6	Milk collection centres and processing centres will be established			30000
7	Construction of new Vegetable and fruit market			20000
	In Timure, Syafru and Dhunche			
8	A systematic Slaughter House will be constructed			10000
	In Timure, Syafru and Dhunche			
9	Agricultural training for farmers for commercial farming			3000
10	Technical assistance for commercial vegetable and fruit farming			3000
11	Agriculture research			2000
12	Establishment of collection centre			30000
13	Support the appropriate development of Agro-based resorts to promote Ago-tourism			2000
14	Support youth Commercial production of medicinal herbs including Bojo and Timur			2000

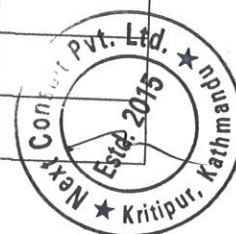


Landscape/Adventure/Agro-Tourism				
1	Undertake a feasibility study for following trekking routes:			50000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ghattekholo-Dudhkunda-Gumling (घट्टेखोला-दुधकुण्ड-गुम्लिङ) Trekking route (Ward 2) ✓ Pangsang trekking route (पाङ. साङ. पास) Trekking route (Ward 3) ✓ Ghodekang trekking route (घोदेकाङ.) (Ward 3) ✓ Syafrubesi-Chilime-Barbal-Sing Gumaba-Gosainkunda (स्याप्रुवेशि-चिलिमे-ब्राबल-शिङ.गुम्बा-गोसाईकुण्ड) Trekking route (Ward 5) ✓ Syafrubesi-Komen-Baundanda-Mahabungdanda-Ghale Durbar-Parbati Kunda (स्याप्रुवेशि-कोमेन-बाउनडाडा-माहाबुङ. डाडा-घले दरवार-पार्वति कुण्ड) Trekking route (Ward 5) ✓ Dhunche-Laksardanda-Gosainkunda (धन्चे - लक्सर डाडा - गोसाईकुण्ड) Trekking route (Ward 6) 			
2	लौरीविनयक देखि ठूलोस्याफ्रु र पोलाङ पाटी देखि ठूलोस्याफ्रुमा प्याराग्ल्याईडिङ			
3	धुन्च-गोसाईकुण्ड केवलकार निर्माणको लागि			
4	क्याङजीनमा माउण्टेरिनिङ स्कूल निर्माण			
5	लाङटाङ रक कल्याम्बीङ निर्माण			
6	Hot water spring conservation (तातोपानि संरक्षण) Timure (Ward 2)			10000
7	Red panda zoo Thulosyafu (Ward 5)			40000
8	Establish viewing platforms and seating in key scenic viewing locations.			10000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taruchhe (तरुछे) View points ✓ Nakthali (नाकथलि) points view (Religious) ✓ Mehebum (मेहेबुम) View point ✓ Pangachen (पंगरचेन) points view (Religious) Ward 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ upper and lower Pangsang (पाङ.साङ). View points Ward 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ View tower (cholang) Rongadanda 			

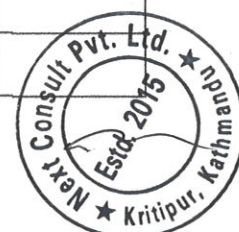
9.7 Social Development Plan



S.no.	Program	unit	Target	Total cost
	<u>EDUCATION</u>			
1.	Upgrading Physical infrastructures			50000
	✓ Improve and Upgrade class rooms, Library, Science lab and External environment in all the schools			
	✓ Establishment of technical schools in Bazar areas Dhunche and Syafru			
	✓ Establishment of child development centre and Resource centre in Dhunche			
	✓ Establishment of school			
	✓ Repair and upgrading of school buildings			
2	Policy and Institutional improvement program			10000
	✓ Merger and level maintenance of schools as suggested by the government			
	✓ Maintain and distribute teachers posting according to the student teacher ratio			
	✓ Provide Scholarships for the targeted group to increase the retention rate			
3	Training, Research			5000
	Provide training to all the teachers			
	Provide training for capacity improvement to all the education stakeholders			
	<u>HEALTH</u>			
4	Hospitals and health centres improvement Program			30000
	Upgrading the health posts			
	Establishment of Ayurvedic Hospital			
	Medicinal herbs collection and processing unit based on the feasibility study			
	Buy ambulance			
5	Training and awareness Program			10000
	Training for health workers			
	Programs to motivate pregnant women undergoing health examination			
	Midwife training			
	Health education Programs			



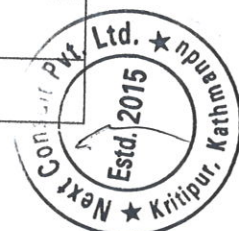
	Awareness program to increase number of people using family planning measures			
	Establishment of health units in areas lacking access to health facility			
6	Vaccination			10000
	Programs to make rural municipality complete vaccination zone			
7	Nutrition Program			
8	Maternity health and family planning Program			3000
9	Identification and collection of medicinal herbs			3000
	<u>SPORTS AND RECREATION</u>			
10	Play ground construction			30000
	One RM level play ground construction			
	6 ward level playground construction			
11	Distribution of sports materials			2000
12	Sports training, conduct sports competition, awards			3000
	<u>WOMEN, CHILDREN AND TARGET GROUPS</u>			
13	Infrastructure development			50000
	Construction of disabled friendly, children and older people friendly structures			
	Construction of elderly homes			
	Construction of Museum for Ethnic groups			
	Short-term shelter for the people effected by domestic violence			
14	Study and research, Seminar, Discussions, Training, Visit, awareness programs			5000
	Make profile of the target groups			
	Poverty reduction programs targeted to homeless and backward communities			
	Provide skill and economy oriented trainings			
15	Institutional and Policy-level			3000
	Conduct literacy improvement programs			
	Provide and create employment opportunities			



	Include backward communities in policy level			
--	--	--	--	--

9.8 Physical Development Plan

S.no.	Program	unit	Target	Total cost
1	Implementation and Monitoring of Transport Master Plan			
2	Road construction			50000
	Connect villages with major roads			
3	Cable car construction			
4	Bridge construction			50000
5	Irrigation Projects			30000
	Survey for new irrigation Projects			
	Construction off new projects			
	Maintenance and improvement of existing projects			
	Completion of on-going projects			30000
6	Conduct farmer managed small scale irrigation projects			
	Maintainace of irrigation projects			
	Irrigation project management training			
7	Public infrastructure Construction			50000
	Construct disabled friendly public toilets in bazaar areas and major tourist attractions			
	Buspark improvement programs in Timure, Syafru and Dhunche			
	Apply disabled friendly policy in construction of public infrastructures			
	Construct public library in bazar			
	Childrens park in 3 bazzars			
	Community parks in Bazar			
	One Briddhasram in Rural Municipality			
	Construction, Maintenance of Gumbas			



8	Communication			10000
	Construct towers in places where network is not available			
9	Electricity expansion Program			
10	Electricity management program			50000
	Street lights in major market areas			
	Rural electrification management program			
11	Alternate energy utilisation program			30000
	Maintainance and completion of on-going microhydro projects			
	Feasibility study of micro-hydro projects			
	Start construction of micro-hydro projects based on the feasibility			
	Drinking Water and Sanitation			50000
12	Construction/distribution and maintenance of Drinking water Projects			
	Based on the feasibility study start construction of new drinking water projects			
	Completion of ongoing projects			
	Maintanance of community managed projects			
13	Drainage, Surface drainage, Solid waste			60000
	Construct drainage system in major Bazar areas			
	Construct surface drainage system in major Bazar areas and along the major roads			
	Construct Sanitary landfill site in Bazar areas			

9.9 Institutional Development Plan

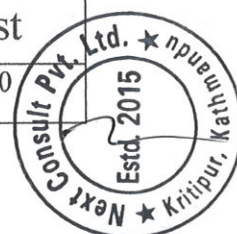
S.no.	Program	unit	Target	Total cost	Source
1	Infrastructure development			30000	
	Computerisation of all the divisons of rural municipality office				



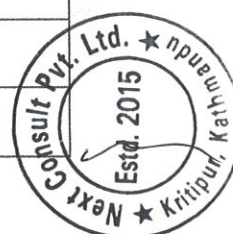
	Computerisation of all the ward office				
	Installation of high-tech server in Rural Municipality office				
	Installation of digital signboards in RM office and ward offices				
	Construction Municipality Building				
	Construction of ward office buildings				
	Appointment of required manpower and technical persons in RM				
2	Institutional Improvement			4000	
	Provide required training for the capacity enhancement of users committee, Political representatives in lead, Sectoral sections of RM				
	Provide agriculture and veterinary technicians in all the wards				
	Institutional improvement of inventory management, internal audit				
	Provide detailed project notice board in construction site				
3	Creating a coordinating mechanism between the partner bodies of RM				
4	Training, Seminar, Discussions, Public hearing etc			8000	
	Sectoral trainings from various agencies must be conducted through one door system				
	Conduct programs on Public hearing, Regular review.				
5	Programs on Capacity Building			3000	
6	Monitoring			3000	
	Formation of monitoring committee including all the stakeholders and mobilisation of the committee				
7	Incentive, appreciation and reward program			3000	

9.10 Environmental Management and Disaster Reduction

S.no.	Program	unit	Target	Total cost
1	Infrastructure development			3000



	Construction of landfill site based on the feasibility study			
	Establishment of Nursery for plants based on the feasibility			
2	Environmental protection and management programs			4000
	Effective Implementation of IEE, IEA			
	Formation of environmental committee in RM			
	Separation of degradable and non-degradable waste in the rural municipality			
	Management of the solid waste in Bazar areas			
3	Land Conservation programs			50000
	Land slide control			
	Land-erosion control			
	Embankment construction			
	Implementation of land use policy			
4	Institutional and policy level			500
	Preparation and implementation of land use policy for the protection of forest			
	Management of illegal and legal mining of stones, sand from the rivers and construction of Brick kiln			
	Regulation and effective monitoring of mines			
	Construction of roads based on the MTMP and discourage haphazard construction of the roads			
	Compulsory septic tanks in all the households. Sewerage system where possible in Bazar areas based on the Master Plan of the area			
	Effective implementation of ODF			
5	Community Forest development programs			500
	Afforestation programs in Community forests			
	Provide trainings to users of community forest			
	Medicinal herbs farming in community forests			
6	Man management of forest products			500
	Distribution and selling of the forest products through cooperatives			
	Effective monitoring(environmental criteria) of carbon producing industries			
7	Programs for capacity development, awareness, study, research etc.			400
	Documentation of medicinal plants found in the rural municipality			



	Environmental awareness programs in schools			
	Awareness program for minimizing waste at source			
	Disaster Management			
8	Natural disaster reduction program			40000
	Formation of fire control mechanism in rural municipality			
	Implementation of building code for construction earthquake resistant building			
	Purchase of दमकल			
9	Natural disaster Awareness Programs			2000
10	Relief distribution programs			
11	Bio-engineering of roads and other public construction projects			20000



9.11 Appendix 2

Consultation and Field Visits



1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$, $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

2. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

3. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

4. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$

5. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

6. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

7. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

8. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

9. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

10. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{11}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-11} = -11x^{-12} = -\frac{11}{x^{12}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{11}} = -\frac{11}{x^{12}}$

11. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{12}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-12} = -12x^{-13} = -\frac{12}{x^{13}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{12}} = -\frac{12}{x^{13}}$

12. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{13}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-13} = -13x^{-14} = -\frac{13}{x^{14}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{13}} = -\frac{13}{x^{14}}$

13. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{14}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-14} = -14x^{-15} = -\frac{14}{x^{15}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{14}} = -\frac{14}{x^{15}}$

14. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{15}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-15} = -15x^{-16} = -\frac{15}{x^{16}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{15}} = -\frac{15}{x^{16}}$

15. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{16}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-16} = -16x^{-17} = -\frac{16}{x^{17}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{16}} = -\frac{16}{x^{17}}$

16. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{17}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-17} = -17x^{-18} = -\frac{17}{x^{18}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{17}} = -\frac{17}{x^{18}}$

17. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{18}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-18} = -18x^{-19} = -\frac{18}{x^{19}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{18}} = -\frac{18}{x^{19}}$

18. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{19}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-19} = -19x^{-20} = -\frac{19}{x^{20}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{19}} = -\frac{19}{x^{20}}$

19. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{20}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-20} = -20x^{-21} = -\frac{20}{x^{21}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{20}} = -\frac{20}{x^{21}}$

20. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{21}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-21} = -21x^{-22} = -\frac{21}{x^{22}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{21}} = -\frac{21}{x^{22}}$

21. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{22}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-22} = -22x^{-23} = -\frac{22}{x^{23}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{22}} = -\frac{22}{x^{23}}$

22. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{23}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-23} = -23x^{-24} = -\frac{23}{x^{24}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{23}} = -\frac{23}{x^{24}}$

23. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{24}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-24} = -24x^{-25} = -\frac{24}{x^{25}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{24}} = -\frac{24}{x^{25}}$

24. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{25}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-25} = -25x^{-26} = -\frac{25}{x^{26}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{25}} = -\frac{25}{x^{26}}$

25. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{26}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-26} = -26x^{-27} = -\frac{26}{x^{27}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{26}} = -\frac{26}{x^{27}}$

26. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{27}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-27} = -27x^{-28} = -\frac{27}{x^{28}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{27}} = -\frac{27}{x^{28}}$

27. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{28}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-28} = -28x^{-29} = -\frac{28}{x^{29}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{28}} = -\frac{28}{x^{29}}$

28. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{29}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-29} = -29x^{-30} = -\frac{29}{x^{30}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{29}} = -\frac{29}{x^{30}}$

29. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{30}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-30} = -30x^{-31} = -\frac{30}{x^{31}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{30}} = -\frac{30}{x^{31}}$

30. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{31}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-31} = -31x^{-32} = -\frac{31}{x^{32}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{31}} = -\frac{31}{x^{32}}$

31. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{32}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-32} = -32x^{-33} = -\frac{32}{x^{33}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{32}} = -\frac{32}{x^{33}}$

32. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{33}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-33} = -33x^{-34} = -\frac{33}{x^{34}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{33}} = -\frac{33}{x^{34}}$

33. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{34}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-34} = -34x^{-35} = -\frac{34}{x^{35}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{34}} = -\frac{34}{x^{35}}$

34. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{35}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-35} = -35x^{-36} = -\frac{35}{x^{36}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{35}} = -\frac{35}{x^{36}}$

35. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{36}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-36} = -36x^{-37} = -\frac{36}{x^{37}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{36}} = -\frac{36}{x^{37}}$

36. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{37}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-37} = -37x^{-38} = -\frac{37}{x^{38}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{37}} = -\frac{37}{x^{38}}$

37. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{38}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-38} = -38x^{-39} = -\frac{38}{x^{39}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{38}} = -\frac{38}{x^{39}}$

38. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{39}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-39} = -39x^{-40} = -\frac{39}{x^{40}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{39}} = -\frac{39}{x^{40}}$

39. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{40}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-40} = -40x^{-41} = -\frac{40}{x^{41}}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{40}} = -\frac{40}{x^{41}}$

40. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{41}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-41$

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क्र.सं.	नाम	वर्ग	वर्गीकृत
1	तीर्थाट		
2	दर्शन, शिवालय		
3	पवित्र स्थान		
4	मानविकता		
5	मानविकता (मानविकता)		

२३. मानविकता वर्गीकृत नाम

क्र.सं.	नाम, स्थान	वर्गीकृत नाम
1	मानविकता (मानविकता)	view point / direction
2	मानविकता	religious point of view
3	मानविकता	view point
4	मानविकता	religious
5	मानविकता	cultural heritage / selfless

* मानविकता, मानविकता : मानविकता, मानविकता, मानविकता, मानविकता

२४. मानविकता वर्गीकृत नाम

क्र.सं.	नाम	वर्गीकृत	वर्गीकृत नाम

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26. <u>संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ</u> <u>संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ</u>			
क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर	अंक
1	संस्कृत भाषा का अर्थ		1
2	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
3	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
4	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
5	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
6	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
7	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
8	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
9	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1
10	संस्कृत भाषा के अर्थ		1

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क्र.सं.	नाम	स्थान	कृषि वन विभाग
1	मेवासा गाँव (मेवासा गाँव)	मेवासा	मेवासा
2	मेवासा गाँव (मेवासा गाँव)	मेवासा	मेवासा

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११. दूध पेट भरना
दूध पेट भरना

- 10 निम्न कथा
- विष्णु : कर्णिक, विष्णु कर्णिक, कर्णिक, कर्णिक
 - निम्निक (क. वि. निम्निक) (2) मेरा पु. वि. कर्णिक
 - कर्णिक
 - निम्निक (क. वि. निम्निक)

१८. मर्यादित सत्यापन

* अवरणन

क्र.सं.	नाम	पता	कार्य क्षेत्र	समिति/सं.	वर्ग (सं. व.सं.)
	10				अवकाश

क्र.सं.	नाम	स्थान	कार्य क्षेत्र	समाप्ति	प्र. क्षेत्र
9	त्रिदिन जकारण (मार्ग)	त्रिदिन		मार्ग मार्ग	

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क्र.सं.	नाम, पता	पेशावर	विधायक	विषयगत प्रश्न
1	बाबा साहेब साठे			
2	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
3	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
4	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
5	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
6	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
7	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
8	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
9	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			
10	महाराष्ट्र सरकार			

- [illegible]

क्र.सं.	नाम	स्थान	कृमि की संख्या	कोटि जमा
1	सोपाना गाँव (सोपाना गाँव)	सोपाना गाँव		
2	सोपाना गाँव (Sopana Gaon)	सोपाना गाँव		

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क्र.	प्राप्त व्यक्ती	कर्म	नाम	रह	बस
①	आमलणे जोश्वर (गिरगावे, दाहि) जिनजिन				अमलगाव काठगाव / अमल
②	मोलपुरा				मोलाप
③	कि				कि
④	पि. युगाडि				पि. युगाड
⑤	हिंडगाव (हिंडगाव)				पौपा / हिंडगाव

क्र.सं.	प्रमाणित परीक्षाएं स्वतंत्र	
क्र.सं.	नाम, स्थान	चरित्रावली
①	सिद्धार्थ (गिरा)	गिरा
②	प्राध्यापक (upper & lower)	view point to meet, kerry
③	प्राध्यापक (exam) making route	drawing route.
④	प्रोडक्शन रूट	11

* धार्मिक, साहित्यिक (सादृक्किय, सादृक्किय, प्यारामसादृक्किय), भणुसन्धात्मक

२८. खानी तथा कच्चा पदार्थ

क्र.सं.	खानी	स्वात	स्थितिगत	विद्यमान अवस्था

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Q. No.	Topic	Answer	Mark	Answer
1	1. <u>Language & Religion</u>			<u>Community</u>
2	2. <u>Hindus in Maharashtra</u>			
3	3. <u>Gurukul</u>			

Q. No. 4. Language & Religion

1. What is the meaning of 'Community'? ☒ X

2. What is the meaning of 'Religion'? ☒ X

3. What is the meaning of 'Language'? ☒ X

4. What is the meaning of 'Culture'? ☒ X

5. What is the meaning of 'Tradition'? ☒ X

6. What is the meaning of 'Custom'? ☒ X

7. What is the meaning of 'Manner'? ☒ X

8. What is the meaning of 'Behaviour'? ☒ X

9. What is the meaning of 'Conduct'? ☒ X

10. What is the meaning of 'Action'? ☒ X

11. What is the meaning of 'Deed'? ☒ X

12. What is the meaning of 'Work'? ☒ X

13. What is the meaning of 'Task'? ☒ X

14. What is the meaning of 'Job'? ☒ X

15. What is the meaning of 'Occupation'? ☒ X

16. What is the meaning of 'Profession'? ☒ X

17. What is the meaning of 'Vocation'? ☒ X

18. What is the meaning of 'Career'? ☒ X

19. What is the meaning of 'Job'? ☒ X

20. What is the meaning of 'Task'? ☒ X

21. What is the meaning of 'Work'? ☒ X

22. What is the meaning of 'Deed'? ☒ X

23. What is the meaning of 'Action'? ☒ X

24. What is the meaning of 'Conduct'? ☒ X

25. What is the meaning of 'Behaviour'? ☒ X

26. What is the meaning of 'Manner'? ☒ X

27. What is the meaning of 'Custom'? ☒ X

28. What is the meaning of 'Tradition'? ☒ X

29. What is the meaning of 'Culture'? ☒ X

30. What is the meaning of 'Language'? ☒ X

31. What is the meaning of 'Religion'? ☒ X

32. What is the meaning of 'Community'? ☒ X

33. What is the meaning of 'Society'? ☒ X

34. What is the meaning of 'Group'? ☒ X

35. What is the meaning of 'Organization'? ☒ X

36. What is the meaning of 'Institution'? ☒ X

37. What is the meaning of 'Establishment'? ☒ X

38. What is the meaning of 'Body'? ☒ X

39. What is the meaning of 'Fellowship'? ☒ X

40. What is the meaning of 'Association'? ☒ X

41. What is the meaning of 'Union'? ☒ X

42. What is the meaning of 'League'? ☒ X

43. What is the meaning of 'Alliance'? ☒ X

44. What is the meaning of 'Partnership'? ☒ X

45. What is the meaning of 'Cooperation'? ☒ X

46. What is the meaning of 'Collaboration'? ☒ X

47. What is the meaning of 'Partnership'? ☒ X

48. What is the meaning of 'Partnership'? ☒ X

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99. What is the meaning of 'Partnership'? ☒ X

100. What is the meaning of 'Partnership'? ☒ X

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५. वाक्यान्त

● सर्वप्रथम पाठकाल भाषी वक्तृ वचन पाठकाली विवरण

क्र.सं. स०	वाक्य	वक्तृ Speaker, I, we, you, etc.	वचन Tense
1	सुखी- सुखी गी		
2			
3			
4			
5			

● वाक्य वचन विवरण

Syllabus

६. वाक्यान्त

विधाना पाठकाली विवरण

क्र.सं.	विधाना पाठकाली विवरण	वाक्य वचन विवरण	वाक्य वचन विवरण
1	सुखी- सुखी गी	Common, ordered, request, keep,	80 वाक्यां.
2	Thansing's W.S.	ordered,	70 वाक्यां.
3	Yangyang W.S.	Order, syllabus,	80 वाक्यां.
4	Panda W.S.	Syllabus, I, we, word of, chapter,	120 वाक्यां.
5	Sarabhai's gajing - Sarabhai W.S.		100 वाक्यां.
6	Phulbhai's (Chakraborty) - Phulbhai's		80 वाक्यां.
7	Phulbhai's W.S. - Phulbhai's W.S.		120 "
8	Phulbhai's W.S. - Phulbhai's W.S.		80 वाक्यां.
9	Phulbhai's W.S. - Phulbhai's W.S.		80 वाक्यां.
10	Phulbhai's W.S. - Phulbhai's W.S.		80 वाक्यां.



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10 प्र

• कक्षा तथा गणनीय उद्योग

पानी टपकती - 9. cheap fountain
शिकावा spring water
ही water - Helmer spring water

• इस उद्योग

No.

11 दृष्टि

12. प्रमुख वस्त्र उत्पादन (विनिर्माण)

क्र.सं.	वस्तु	उत्पादक	मूल्य प्राप्त स्थान
	Cheer, cheap, clo., P. D. D. D. D. D. Kalo daf.		Kachanadu, stridudu

13. प्रमुख व्यापारित वस्तुएं

क्र.सं.	वस्तु	वolumे	अंकित मूल्य स्थान
	D. P. D. D. D. D.		

14. प्राथमिक धोलाई नक्का

Pt.

15. प्रमुख व्यापारित वस्तुएं

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• जन स्वास्थ्य (वर्तमान सेवा प्राप्त सेवा आवे)

.....

११. ध्यानकृत

• सुझाव और तथा ध्यानकृत ☐

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२०. सार्वजनिक शुल्का क्षेत्ररु / सामुदायिक भवन / पुस्तकालय PL P ३.

[illegible]

२१. आतावरणीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र

- [illegible]

२२. सरकारी कार्यालयतः *COA Office* *...*

23. श्री श्रीरामा जयवंत कपूरदासदास

- बैंक - राष्ट्रिय बैंक, एनएच, Investment, ADB, Bangladesh B
- सैव्य - Manaker Society Nepal, Saksham Society Nepal,
- नयेनन Jacos, Gyds, Dreams.

२४. सामाजिक समस्या

- जनाशानस No
- बुद्धाशान No.
- सुधार गृह No.

२२. प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थानहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	सूचक संख्या	कति जना
1	गोखले	गोखले		
2	गोखले	गोखले		

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१६. सुखं दुःखं

[illegible]

२७. मध्यमिह नर्मद्विजय स्वामिहः

क्र.सं.	कार. स्थान	परिचयन इत्यादि
①	बुधवार - १०/११/१९८१ (१०/११/८१)	श्री. गोसावईकर
②	शुक्रवार - ११/११/८१	श्री. का. वि. का.

* ग्रामिक, सार्वजनिक : शाहीनवा, शाहीनवा, प्यागवा (हिव), अनुसूचित

२८. खानी तथा काष्ठ्य जटार १३०

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारी	कर्मस्थ	कर्मस्थित	विद्यमान अवस्था

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