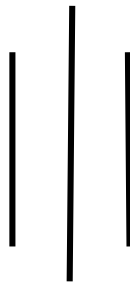
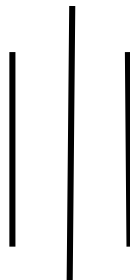


Potentiality of Village Tourism in Kabhrepalanchowk District

(A Case Study of Kamidanda Village of Chyasingkharka VDC)



**A Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts
in Rural Development**



Submitted by:

Mohan Kumar Lama

Roll No. -281184

T.U. Rgd. no. - 3432-89

**Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

July 2011

Potentiality of Village Tourism in Kabhrepalanchowk District

(A Case Study of Kamidanda Village of Chyasingkharka VDC)

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements

for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts
in Rural Development

Submitted by:

Mohan Kumar Lama

Roll No. -281184

T.U. Rgd. no. - 3432-89

Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

July 2011

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

It is a great pleasure that I recommend for the approval of the thesis entitled "**Potentiality of Village Tourism in Kabhrepalanchowk District: A Case Study of Kamidanda of Chyasingkharka VDC**" prepared by **Mr. Mohan Kumar Lama** Under my supervision in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master degree of Arts in Rural Development. Therefore, this report is recommended for its evaluation.

.....
Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka

Supervisor

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

APPROVAL LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by **Mr. Mohan Kumar Lama** entitled “ *Potentiality of Village Tourism in Kabhrepalanchowk District: A Case Study of Kamidanda Village of Chyasingkharka VDC*” has been approved by this department in the prescribed format as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master degree of Arts in Rural Development.

Approved by:

.....

Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka

(Head of Department)

.....

Dr. Ram Kumar Dahal

(External Examiner)

.....

Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka

(Supervisor)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is prepared to fulfill the partial requirement for Master's Degree in Rural Development. I would like to express my gratitude to the department in particular for providing me such an opportunity.

At first, I would like to admire my respected head of department Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka for his valuable guidance and supervision in the entire period of research preparation since research proposal with highly personal interest.

I wish to express gratitude to respected teachers of university campus for their valuable advices and inspiration in the entire period of research preparation.

I would like to extend thanks to the entire respondent from Kamidanda, key informant Mr. Akkal Bahadur Tamang and Mr. Rahar Bahadur Lama to providing valuable information and help during the time of data collection on the field.

I am very grateful to my parents Mr. Kapindra Bahadur Lama and Jan Kumari Lama, who has been settle down on such beautiful place, which is the key inspiration to prepare this research work.

I would like to thanks Mr. Rajan Binayek Pasa to help and advise to prepare this thesis work. And also I would like to extend my thanks to Mr. Rabin Adhikari who helps me by typing, correction and re-correction of this thesis.

At last, but not least I want to thanks to my wife Mrs. Mina Lama with daughter Miss Manila lama and son Master Manish Lama to their grate support and encouragement to prepare this research work.

I would like to dedicate this thesis work to the people of Kamidanda who are ready to do hearty welcome by modifying, decorating and cleaning their houses in order to offer home stay and committed on change livelihood through Village Tourism.

Mohan Kumar Lama

July 2011

ABSTRACT

“God’s earth in all its fullness and beauty is for the people”– Thomas Cook. By following this statement tourism industry has seemed to be a second largest industry in the world it contributed by 944 billion US\$ in global economy from 920 million international tourist activities. It has seed that 684 million tourist involved in 2000, 920 million in 2009 and predicted 1.6 billion in 2020. Spain and Singapore are such a country, which solicited tourist more than hosts annually, that was 36 million populations and 40 million tourists in Spain 1981.

Nepal has also earned to 287 million revenue through more than ½ million tourist activities in 2008 which has contributed 2.3 percent in GDP, which is less than 12 percent in Spain and less than 7 percent in France and Singapore. Nepal where existence of 3915 VDC, 3600 potential village tourism, 85 percent rural people, 78 percent agriculture halted people are surviving in US\$ 490 low per-capita income, less than 2.5 per. GDP growth rate, 21 percent protect land, 10 UNESCO listed heritage between Gratewall and Tajmahal are both problem and prospect of tourism development. To develop Nepal as an attractive, pleasing safe and unique destination in global tourism map through conservation and promotion of natural, cultural, biological and human made heritage is the fundamental base of rural development through tourism in Nepal.

In this regard, this present research study entitled "Potentiality of village tourism in Kabhrepalchowk District: A case study of Kamidanda VDC of Chyasingkharka village" has been carried out with the objective, analyzing the area as a potential eco-tourism destination, about which many tourists don't know much till date. The main objective of the study is to analyze the potentiality of the eco-tourism development and identify the elements that can contribute to the development of eco-tourism in study area. To carryout the objective, according to social science research methodology 30 sample populations were selected purposive and simple random method from ward no 4,5 & 6 selected for information.

From research study it was found that, this district has several aspects of village-tourism products. The study has regarded highly potential for the promotion of village-tourism because this district is rich in cultural and natural heritage. The selected district has great potentiality to attract tourists but is not given due consideration by related agencies and government. Most of the aspects of tourism are Rural, Cultural, Village, Adventure, Sport, Honeymoon, Agro-eco tourism etc. have found to be great potentiality at Kamidanda.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER TITLE	PAGE NO.
COVER PAGE	i
RECOMMENDATION	ii
APPROVAL LETTER	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATION	xi
TOPO MAP OF STUDY AREA	
CHAPTER-ONE: INTRODUCTON	
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	6
1.3 Objective of the study	7
1.4 Significance of the study	7
1.5 Limitation of the study	8
1.6 Organization of the study	8
CHAPTER-TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.2 Theoretical framework	10
2.1.1 Conceptual review	11
2.1.2 Development of tourism in Nepal	12
2.1.3 Principle of village tourism	13
2.2 Some empirical studies in the context of Nepal	17

2.3 Literature review	18
2.4 A case study of Sirubari village tourism at Syanja	21
2.5 Conceptual framework of village tourism at Kamidanda	22

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rational for selection of the study area	23
3.2 Research design	23
3.3 Nature and source of data	23
3.4 Universe and sampling	24
3.5 Technique of data collection	24
3.5.1 Interview	24
3.5.2 Observation	24
3.5.3 Key informant interview	24
3.6 Tools of data collection	25
3.7 Method of data analysis	25
3.8 Data presentation	25

CHAPTER FOUR: INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Profile of Chyasingkharka VDC	27
4.2 Evolution of Kamidanda	27
4.3 Development of Kamidanda	27
4.4 Locality	27
4.5 Topography	27
4.6 Climate	28
4.7 Land use system	28
4.8 Natural resources	29

4.9 Health and Sanitation	29
4.10 Socio-cultural status	30
4.11 Employment status	30
4.12 Educational status	31

CHAPTER FIVE: DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

5.1 Age group of the family member	32
5.2 Sex composition of sample population	33
5.3 Education status of sample household	33
5.4 Religious composition of sample household	34
5.5 Housing pattern	35
5.6 Occupation status	35
5.7 Land distribution on household	36
5.8 Sufficiency of food production at Kamidanda	37
5.9 Annual income of household	37
5.10 Annual expenditure of household	38
5.11 Yearly food sufficient of household	39
5.12 Respondents response towards village tourism	40
5.13 Respondent response on change livelihood standard by village tourism	40

CHAPTER SIX: PROSPECTIVE AND PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE TOURISM

6.1 Prospective of village tourism	42
6.1.1 The Tamang cultural heritage	43
6.1.2 Rituals of Tamang	43
6.1.3 House	44
6.1.4 Dress and ornaments	44
6.1.5 Language	44

6.1.6 Fairs and festivals	44
6.1.7 Food	45
6.1.8 Social life	45
6.1.9 Economic life	45
6.1.10 Traditional trade and off- farm activities & trading	46
6.1.11 Natural heritage	46
6.2 Constraints of tourism development in study area	49
6.2.1 Infrastructural problem	49
6.2.2 Transportation	49
6.2.3 Communication	50
6.2.4 Accommodation	50
6.2.5 Health service center	50
6.2.6 Lack of promotional factors	50
6.2.7 Lack of recreational facilities	51
6.2.8 Lack of skilled manpower	51
6.2.9 Lack of awareness	51
6.2.10 Lack of co-ordination	52

CHAPTER SEVEN: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary	53
7.2 Conclusion	54
7.3 Recommendation	56

REFERENCE

ANNEX

LIST OF TABLES

Title	Page No.
2.1 Concept of village tourism	14
4.1 Profile of Chyasingkharka	26
4.3 68 years' timeline of Kamidanda	27
4.7 Land use system at Kamidanda	28
4.9.1 Status of toilet at Chyasingkharka	29
4.9 .2 Treatment pattern of Chyasingkharka	29
4.10 Language speaks in Chyasingkharka	30
4.11 Youth employment ratio at Chyasingkharka	30
4.12 Educational status of Chyasingkharka	31
5.1 Age group distribution in sample HHs	32
5.2 Gender distribution in sample HHs	33
5.3 Educational status of sample HHs	34
5.4 Religious composition of sample HHs	34
5.5 Housing pattern of sample HHs	35
5.6 Occupation status of sample of HHs	36
5.7 Land distribution of sample HHs	36
5.8 Food production sufficiency status of sample HHs	37
5.9 Annual income of sample HHs	38
5.10 Annul expenditure of sample HHs	39
5.11 Food sufficiency of sample HHs	39
5.12 Respondents response towards Village tourism	40
5.13 Sample households' perception about village tourism to change livelihood	41

LIST OF FIGURES

Title	Page No.
2.1 Concept of village tourism	14
2.5 Conceptual framework of village tourism at Kamidanda	22
4.7 Land use ratio at Kamidanda	28

LIST OF ABBRIVIATION

ACAP	-	Annapurna Conservation Area Program
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ASTA	-	American Society of Travel Agent
BC	-	Before Christ
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDRD	-	Central Department of Rural Development
DDC	-	District Development Committee
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GC	-	Geni Coefficient
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
INGO	-	International Non-government Organization
IUOTO	-	International Union of Official Travel Organization
LR	-	Local Resource
MoCTCA	-	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NR	-	Natural Resources
NTB	-	National Tourism Board
NTTR	-	Nepal Tours and Travelers Report
PATA	-	Pacific Asia Travel Association
RD	-	Rural Development
UNO	-	United Nations Organization
UNWTO	-	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USA	-	United State of America

- VDC - Village Development Committee
- VT - Village Tourism
- WTO - World Tourism Organization