

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a developing country lying between two fast growing countries India and China. The main goal of developing countries like Nepal is to attain high rate of economic growth. Reduction of income inequality and poverty and improve the standard of living of people. In order to attain such goal our country needs to promote tourism. Since our country possess the prosperous culture and the nature. Tourism has become a major sector to increase employment opportunities. Tourism creates friendship and expands understanding among nations. Tourism is a medium through which we can exchange and create understanding among the world (Upadhyay & Agrawal, 2006).

Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. It is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also scope for various industrial branches like hotels and other types of accommodation. Restaurants and other food services, amusement and other texture activities gift shops and large number of other enterprise such as fruit production and processing etc. Nepal where the possibilities of exporting manufactured goods are limited can not ignore tourism's role because of its multifaceted effect such as the balance of payment situation, diversification of the economy augmentation of revenues, and generation of employment opportunities directly and indirectly.

Nepal is a landlocked Himalayan country bordering India and China, with enormous cultural and natural diversity and tourism assets. The country has an

area of 147,181 square kilometers or 0.1 Percent of total land mass of the Earth. 83% of total area is covered by Mountains thus providing increased opportunities for nature based tourism and/or adventure tourism, including Trekking, Mountaineering, Rafting, Paragliding, Cycling, Wildlife observation and Bird watching and cultural experiences. Almost all of these activities take place in rural areas except cultural tourism in Kathmandu valley which hosts attractive art and architectural building and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Cultural). Tourism development in Nepal dates back to the early 1940s following the successful ascent of Mount Annapurna by French mountaineer Maurice Herzog, and three years later the successful ascent of Mount Everest, world's highest peak, the Nepalese mountaineer Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary, a New Zealander. The major issue remains that the tourism income is not being shared by all parts of the country; it remains confined to the major trekking trails and destinations such as Everest, Langtang, Annapurna, Kathmandu, Achham and Chitwan region, often referred to as the 'tourism triangle'. This has led to the tourism entrepreneurs and development workers to seek alternative ways on how to diversify the tourism benefits to other parts of the country as well in par with environmental conservation. Nepal's rural settings also provide a strong foundation to promote rural and/or village-based tourism because of its unique lifestyle, unspoiled culture and tradition. If marketed in an innovative way it can bring tourism benefits in the villages that are off the main trekking trails and help create off-farm employment (Chettri, 2014).

Tourism is the largest industry in Nepal, and the largest source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing eight of the ten highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventure. The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal and its cool weather are also strong attractions. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is located on Nepal's border. Mountaineering and other types of adventure tourism and ecotourism are important attractions for visitors. The

world heritage site Lumbini, birthplace of Gautama Buddha, is located in the south of the West region of Nepal and there are other important religious pilgrimage sites throughout the country. The tourist industry is seen as a way to alleviate poverty and achieve greater social equity in the country. According to statistics of 2012, there has been a slow growth rate of 9.8%.^[out of date] According to statistics from Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), a total of 498,204 foreign tourists entered the country via aerial route in 2012. The government of Nepal declared 2011 to be Nepal Tourism Year, and hoped to attract one million foreign tourists to the country during that year. The government of Nepal has also declared Lumbini Tourism Year 2012 to promote Lumbini (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2012)

Tourism is making an effective contribution to the development of nations, by realizing the fact, His Majesty's Government (now switched to federal democratic republic) had declared the year 1998 as Visit Nepal 98 aiming to receive 0,4 million visitors but today, the country is celebrating another Visit Nepal year 2011 aiming to receive 1 million (double than 98) in order to further enhance the image of Nepal as a special destination for the visitors. To accomplish the program objectives, the various organizations and agencies both within and outside the tourism industry, has come together hand in hand to formulate a strategy to make Visit Nepal year succeed. Many infrastructures are being constructed to make the year successful (MOCTCA, 2011).

Achham , often known as Dolkha or Dholkha a part of Janakpur Zone, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district, with Charikot as its district headquarters, covers an area of 2,191 km² and has a population of 204,229 in 2001 and 186,447 in 2011. It is a district with a strong religious affiliation. It is popularly known amongst most Nepalese for the temple of Achham Ramarosani

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings, which contribute to generate employment and government revenue. It supports to the use of local product and the utilization of hotels and restaurants. It further supports to demand of goods and services, which promotes supply of production and give chances to improve the local industries. In Nepal, government revenue from tourism is created directly through airport departure and hotel taxes, licenses and fees levied upon those establishments which are directly, involved in the provision of tourism related goods and services. However, the revenue generated from tourism and tourism related agencies are unknown. There are no statistics on tourism revenue and employment, which directly affects on national planning and policy with regard to tourism in the context of Nepal. Natural beauty, cultural values and archaeological monuments are the main attractions to tourists in Nepal. With possession of such numerous attractions, the potentiality of tourism is very high in Nepal. However, the potentiality so far does not seem to have been exploited properly. Although Nepal has tourism potential is vast but factors such as air access, poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in limited growth. A tourist arrival in Nepal is growing steadily.

There are weakly developed access and local institution in the Ramaroson VDC of Achham district. Lack of basic infrastructure, securities accommodation, local guides, knowledge and scientific thinking has seriously hindered tourism development in this area of the country. Similarly weak co-ordination between centre and local institutions. Little ability of the locals, persistent inequalities, low literacy rate of local people, lack of information are the some other major problems in this study area. In addition, the problems of environment pollution, mismanagement of conserve areas, spoiling the beauty and value of historic site by the tourist, and political instability has hindered make a good tourism development. Research problem are as follows:

- i. What are the problems and prospect of tourism in study area?
- ii. What are the current trends of tourist inflow in the Ramarosan tourist area?
- iii. What is the important tourist destinations related with the study area?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The basic objective of this study is to inquire about the problems and prospects of tourism in Ramarosan VDC of Achham district. In addition, other specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in the Ramarosan tourist area.
- ii. To analyze the trend of tourist arrival and status of local people in Ramarosan tourist area.
- iii. To explore the existing situation of tourism in Ramarosan VDC of Achham .

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study provides basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourists, hotel entrepreneurs, DDC profile and other agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism, Lakes, Temples, wildlife viewing, Foresting and conserve historical heritage of Ramarosan VDC of Achham . This research is important for the conserve and developed the Achham as important tourism destination in future time.

- The study finds the major problems to promote tourism in Batulasain, Bhatakatieya and Santhada area.
- The research finds out the different existing and potential tourism products in and around the study area.
- The study finds out the present status of hotels in study area.

- The study gives the answer on how we can promote the tourism in the study area.
- The research shows the present tourism activities in Ramaroson area.
- The study can support for researchers, scholars, explorers and other who are concerned to get detailed information about the tourism in this area.
- This study may be a good reference for the government, local and other development organizations to formulate tourism policy in the future.
- It is also helpful to conserve the endangered animal like Munal, Dafe and others in the study area, by which, biodiversity keeps rich.

So, mostly this study is concerned about the tourism potentialities of study area, which was give the real situation of that area and the study has been helpful for policy maker, planner, tourists, local people etc. Therefore, research work in this topic is more concerned with the subject matter of rural development.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

-) This study is limited in Ramaroson VDC in Achham district. This study is related to most important of Achham district area.
-) This study is mainly concerned with the existing and important tourist spots, tourism trend, prospects and problems of tourism in study area. This study was limited in 46 respondents.
-) The conclusion/result derived from the research depends on the reliability of the primary and secondary data collected by different data collection instruments.
-) This study was based on the data of field survey and secondary information has been also used as and where needed.
-) The research highlights the tourism products of study area and also finds out the present situation of tourism in and around the study area.

) There is not any recording system how many number of tourist arrived in this selected area so this study has been limited in the information. .

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is presented into five chapters.

The first chapter includes general background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, importance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study

A review of literature in the field of income and consumption expenditure is summarized in second chapter. This chapter begins with the presentation of review of established theory in this field. Subsequently, the remaining part of the chapter contains the presentation of review of major studies in the area.

The third chapter is research methodology. This contains the research design, nature and source of the data, sampling, sampling procedure tools or methodology of the study area respectively.

The fourth chapter deals with the introduction of the study area and presentation and analysis of data. The last five chapter includes summary, major findings and conclusion of the study. Lastly, References and appendixes is included.

CHAPTER- TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are different kinds of literature available on tourism. In this chapter an attempt has been made to provide the theoretical foundation of tourism. Here an attempt has been made to briefly with some theoretical foundation studies , books, reports and findings. Previous studied cannot be ignored because they provide the foundation to the present study. Mainly studies have been made directly or indirectly regarding tourism in Nepal. Almost all studied have stressed the need of it in the sense that it has greater potentialities and prospects to develop in Nepal. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available articles, bulletins, reports, survey and book on the relevant studies have been reviewed.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The word “Tourism” derived from French word ‘Tourism’ has a simple meaning related to travel and profession. As the word ‘Tourism’ has a simple concerns with “Tourist” and the term tourist as defined according to the time change. “A tourist is a person who stays for a period of more than a day and less than six months in a country he or she visit”. As defined by Swiss professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf. “Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of nonresident , in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity”. (www.Ramarosan_devtrust.gov.np).

Economic of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the studies done by development research and communication group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continuous increase in the volume of tourist flow had direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal’s economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was

not until the 1940's that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourism arrival and tourism expenditure. The total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purpose, almost 84-96 percent of the tourists visiting Nepal were found travelling by air. Of them 46 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.4 percent via Dacca both Indian and non-Indian tourist seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season.

Agrawal & Upadhyay (2006) have attempted to find out the role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the country. Besides, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure

Sharma (2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP2002) The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aid-led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts has been overshadowed.

Chand (2000) was focused on his book "Nepal's Tourism uncensored facts". He explains that the tourism in the context of Nepal emerges as one of the

major economic sectors which unlike the other sectors has managed to tourism itself.

Tourism is a product of three main elements; destination, hosts and the tourists. Tourism is a process which obviously affects various aspects of society and culture. Primarily its impact is of economic nature. The contribution of tourism in gross foreign exchange is 14 to 46 percent and the influence of tourism is also centered in some specific areas only not throughout the whole nation but it does not mean to underestimate the tourism because we know a very little about the multiplier effect of the tourism; we must take account of the foods, vegetable and fruits that the tourists take as well as the employment plus the crafts that the tourists purchase. (Bhusal, S 2013).

Travelling is very ancient phenomenon. Travel has existed since the beginning of time when primitive man set out. Often travelling great distance in search of game provided the food and clothing necessary for his survival. Throughout the course of history, people have traveled for purposes of trade, religious conviction, economic gain, war, migration and other equally compelling motivation. Thus, in ancient time, great motivations for travel were political or commercial interest, curiosity to know the custom and the habits of other people and finally religious sentiments.

Systematic tourism in Nepal started from 1966 with the establishment of a few hotels. The industry was further strengthened and established after the formation of tourism master plan in 1972. The master plan gave emphasis of tourism market development, sightseeing, trekking, eco-tourism, recreational and adventure tourism (Baral 1998). Following this different support services such as accommodation facilities and resort centers in different important tourist sites were also established.

A famous Austrian political economist Herman Von schoolyard "tourism is the total sum total of operators meaning of an economic nature which directly

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

Swiss Professors Hunziker & Krapf have suggested that the Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from their travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not employ the establishment of a permanent residence and is not consulted with are moderated activity”.

Burkart & Medlik (1999) “Tourism denotes the temporary and short term movements of the people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination”.

Thus, it is clear that temporary movement of people to destination outside their residence and working places is known as tourism. Their activities during the stay would be different from the activities of the residents and spending money that is earned elsewhere. The main motive of participation in tourism is not to seek permanent residence at destination that distinguishes it from migration. The journey and stay of tourist give rise to various demands such as transport, accommodation, safety, medical services, entertainment and other specific services. The destination should be in a position to supply. Therefore the place visited or destination is considered as the supplying sector of tourism services and the visitors denoted the demand sector is tourism”.

Natural beauty, local life of indigenous people and the tradition culture have become the most valuable wealth. An American geographer has noted that for meeting one’s basic requirements trading of cultural importance becomes necessary and here is no alternative to tourism. In fact this can surely be a thing of benefit as long as the mountains don’t become smaller of tourist was keep on growing, judging from the stand point of tourism, the Himalayan region can ensure more advantage. The experts in planning and people have to improve management as well as preserve the opulence of the Himalayas. In many places especially in the delicate environment of the Himalayan region the unrestricted entrance of tourists has become a threat. The mountain treks where

nearly about five thousands on foot tourist move become hateful with the useless articles, plastic bags, cans and other waste materials. In Khumbu of the mid mountain region of Nepal, due to trekking on foot the adjoining dense forests have been badly damaged (Baral, 1998).

Growth of travel and tourism sector generates larger income and employment for those who are directly involved. It is also expected that same secondary activities like retailing and small trading activities would spring up in the growth process. The tourism industry acts, as a big Brest to the primary producers, craftsmen, factory the tourists consume workers and landscape architects, who's good during their stay, in country. Tourists generally involve with hotels, carriers, restaurant and travel agencies still a substantial of poor people, particularly in the developing countries like serving tourists also benefits porters, hawkers, rickshaws pullers etc. Indirect benefices are also generated for the local poor like waterman, vegetable vendors and unskilled workers. The multiplier effects of tourist spending create secondary sound of economic activities and sizeable amount of income and employment is generated in the region of country. Most of the benefits through trickle down effects in a number of ways r the prosperity created by the spending of visitors are filtered down through the local economy (Kamal, 2002).

Tourism, being an important activity, plays not only on instrumental role in alleviating poverty but also improves socio-economic status of a community. It helps to earn foreign currency and provides a sustainable way of conserving environment and culture through integrated local participation. By all means , it's people industry: it is run by the people for the people at the core be they guests or hosts, and it is their well being and enrichment which should be the primary goal of tourism development (Kunwar,1997). If the local understanding contribution of tourism at local and national level, they automatically initiate promotional programs in rural areas (Kunwar, 1997).

The influence of external culture or limitations of their values is perhaps the consequences, which can't be checked and brought about by inviting the tourists. The Himalayan region has been bearing the impact of this adverse influence for years. Only a few would say that the open door policy for foreign visitors is completely wrong. Some others also say that it is necessary to take the Himalayan society in the modernity of the twenty first century such as the almost extinct handicrafts and art of Bhaktapur have been revived by tourism. But in the long run some people think that a bad culture was drive away good things. They think that owing to excessive number of tourists, Kathmandu has not remained a dear place as in the past.

It conducted a study about the economic benefits of tourism and its role in further promote of local arts and crafts of Bhaktapur. The study suggested increasing sightseeing excursionists so as to make them stay longer by offering restaurant facilities and cultural attractions (Lamsal, 1997).

2.2 Empirical Review

Shrestha (1999) has made a study in her Ph.D thesis on the topic "Tourism in Nepal" problems and prospects had identified the basic problems of tourism in Nepal. The study also highlighted tourism industry having great prospects in Nepal. The study has observed that average growth rate of tourist arrival in Nepal from 1974 to 1997 is 7.27 percent per annum. She concluded that the correlation between tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earning in terms of US\$ shows the important of tourists arrivals for the economy. Being, labour –intensive service industry, tourism sector has high potentials for generating employment and it is a multi- sectorel industry. It has also been helping other sector of the economy such as agriculture, handicrafts industry and other allied industries. The performance of tourism industry from economic prospective also far from satisfactory. The tourism earning did not rise in terms of US dollars because of low per capita tourist expenditure. Nepal considered as one of the lowest per capita per day spending outlet came to be known as a cheap tourist destination. However, Mrs. Shrestha has not compared the trend of tourist inflow and foreign exchange earnings as there emerge the insurgency and insecurity.

Upadhyaya (2003) has opined that many countries have made various attempts to promote tourism industry as a means of economic progress. The economy of Nepal lacks in terms industrialization, some further alternative is to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid economic development. To study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics and to induce the other sector of the economy.

Dulal (2012). has conducted a study on **A Study of Village Tourism Activities**. This study gives the real picture of tourism activities in Maipokhari Area (Maipokhari VDC) of Ilam district. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. More specifically, it is based on primary data and information which is collected by researcher himself with the help of different data collection tools and techniques. 20 households, 14 local activators and 4 hotels were taken for sample size from Maipokhari area and 10 tourists of different places are also interviewed. For this purpose, simple random sampling method has been used in survey of tourists and households and purposive sampling method has been used in survey of households. There are so many problems to develop tourism due to the lack of basic infrastructures. Such as there are not facilities sufficient hotels to stay and provide the services for present demands of tourists. So that, maximum tourists are stay only one or two days that is very short period. Nowadays, hoteliers are benefited mainly by the domestic tourists. This area is visited by different places but the domestic tourists share is dominant. Tourism specialists and local people see the excellent (very good) possibility of tourism and around this region in future. Although, they evaluate most of the existing infrastructure are in bad condition. Similarly, the participation of local people in tourism activities are not effective. So, they are not responsible, dutiful and interested for tourism. They should be more responsible encouraging through these institutions. The research found that, potentialities of tourism in the study area is excellent and expectable.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter present short account of methodological aspect which has been used for this study.

3.1 Research Design

A research design is the document of the study. The design of a study defines the study type (descriptive, correlation, semi-experimental, experimental, review, meta-analytic) and sub-type (e.g., descriptive-longitudinal case study), research question, hypotheses, independent and dependent variables, experimental design, and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan. Research design is the framework that has been created to seek answers to research questions. This study has applied explanatory and descriptive research design. The study was based on filed work where secondary sources of information are used from the relevant literatures, previous studies and the different archival sources.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The data is qualitative as well as quantitative in nature. This study has been based on the primary as well as secondary data, but the focus is given to the primary data, which has been collected from field survey using structured questionnaire, observation and interaction with different respondent. The secondary data for research has been collected from the published, unpublished documents, articles, dissertation, journals, books, economic survey etc.

3.3 Population and Sampling Procedures

Out of 46 VDCs and three Municipality in Achham District, Ramaroson VDC was taken for the purpose of this study by using purposive sampling.

Total population of this VDC is 4,989 among them 2942 Male and 3047 were female. 1031 Households in this VDC. Out of them 46 respondents has been selected for my study using lottery system by Random Sampling Method.

3.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools

For the completion of this study data has been collected from various procedures. First of all the researcher has been visited the selected samples and after taking the information about the programme, the field survey has been made.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Survey

The study has been based on structured, semi-structured questionnaire to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism and trends of tourists in Ramashon VDC of Achham . For these, the study was based on questionnaire from local people, employers, and tourists. Also provides the information about business, educational status, expenditure pattern of the tourist and demographic data of the local informants, which has been collected from tourist, local and employers. Existing rules, regulations, policies and achievement has been checked and evaluated based on tourist arrivals, foreign exchange earnings and the responses of employers, local people and tourists.

3.4.2 Observation

Research has been involved in the observation to record the different information related to problems and prospects of tourism in Ramasan VDC of Achham district. In the observation period, the study was based on the observation of tourist places, local people, customs, feasts festivals, accommodations facilities and other scared sites. Due to lack of budget and time, some few sites has been served.

3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis

The collected data has been coded, edited and finalized the qualitative data has been analyzed and presented at paragraph and quantitative data has been presented in table and graphs, chart etc. by the help of computer software. The computer software applied to the processing, classification, tabulation and analysis of data and information has been word and excel.

CHAPTER – FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The study was carried out in order to learn the problem tourism in Ramarosan tourist area. So in and prospectus this chapter those data which are acquired from the field study in terms of collecting primary data are analyzed and interpreted. Tabulation of the data and in some cases graphical presentation is done for the clear interpretation of the data.

4.1 Introduction of the Achham District

Achham District a part of Province No. 7, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district, with Mangalsen as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,692 km² and has a population (2011) of 257,477.^[1] It is one of the remotest districts of Nepal. It is accessible by automobile from Kathmandu and Nepalgunj via a paved road that runs along the western border of Nepal from Dhangadhi. The unpaved of Mid hill lokmarg through Dailakh district also takes to Mangalsen by crossing karnali at rakam (CBS,2011).

Mangalsen, the district headquarters, is eight hours walk and two and half hour drive from Sanphebagar - a town in Achham sporting a non-functional domestic airport. A bridge crosses the Budhi Ganga river in Sanphebagar allowing access during high water, a second bridge over the Kailash river. During 2009/2010, the government of Nepal have constructed a paved road connecting Sanphebagar to Mangalsen. The district is served by two hospitals, the government district hospital in Mangalsen and one recently opened in Bayalpata named Bayalpata hospital that is a collaboration between the government and the non-profit organization Nyaya Health. The district has the highest rate of HIV cases in Nepal, which they name "Mumbai disease", a city in modern-day country called india, Nepal's neighboring country. One single village was found to have 72 positive cases in 2013. Tourist attraction centers are Mangalsen, Jayagadh, Gajara, Ramaroshan, Binayak (DDC Profile ,2072).

4.1.1 Geography and Climate

Climate Zone	Elevation Range	% of Area
Upper Tropical	300 to 1,000 meters 1,000 to 3,300 ft.	27.4%
Subtropical	1,000 to 2,000 meters 3,300 to 6,600 ft.	58.3%
Temperate	2,000 to 3,000 meters 6,400 to 9,800 ft.	12.2%
Subalpine	3,000 to 4,000 meters 9,800 to 13,100 ft.	1.0%

4.1.2 Media

Ramaroshan Daily is first Achham newspaper. It published since 2064 Bs. It covered Mangalsen, Sanfebagar, Binayek, Kamalbajar, Jayagadh, Bayalpata and other local market. It published from headquarter of Achham (mangalsen). Ramaroshan Daily contact no. 77-9848475042 and 9848604650. Next Khaptad newspaper Daily, Bajinath Daily, Sudur Khabar Achham (weekly) etc. Ramaroshan 92 M.H F.M. was established 20164. It covered Kalikot, Doti, Dadeldhura, Top part of Kailali , Surkhet, Dailekh. Janapriya F.M. 104 MH was established in 2068/69. This FM covered Achham and Doti. Society FM 2068 covered also Achham and Doti. Achham FM 94 MH 2071 covered Achham, Dailekh , Kalikot. Panch devele FM 2072 covered Jumla, Kalikot, Dailekh Achham and Surkhet. Paribartan FM 2072 covered Jumla, Kalikot, Dailekh Achham and Surkhet.

4.1.3 Introduction of Ramarosan Tourism Area

Ramaroshan is located in Achham district of Nepal. It is a tourism area in Achham district. Ramaroshan is a main attraction of Achham District. It is known as land of 12 lakes and 18 patch of meadows (grassland) with stiff rocky cliffs. This place is surrounded by a forest. The 12 lakes are: Gidle Taal, Lama Daha Taal, Lise Taal, Tallow dhauna Taal, Mathillo Dhaunya, Dallenya Taal, Geraha Taal, Ramya Taal, Batulla, Gramko Taal, Tahulya Taal and Daurya Taal. There were also rainfall in this area. They are : Bannya chahara and Diya Ghardanda .

There are 7 tpye of Mountains. They are : Dadi Tallla ko Danda, Gauri kot, Chinni , Bada chala Danda, Batula ko Danda, Chaka Ko danda, Akesh Veed, Sangram Veed and Chati Ktayako Danda

Exciting terraced hill slopes with lush green landscape surrounding the enchanting Ramaroshan Lake attracts everyone. On the route to this destination, travelers come across the forest of Rhododendron. Kailash river flows through this place. Here you can find twelve beautiful lakes and 18 meadows, locally known as patens. To the north, there is an impressive series of sedimentary rock cliffs which are regularly climbed by the locals to harvest honey – 100 meters up in the air. You have a spectacular view of the Budhiganga basin along with the majestic peaks of Mount Api, Mount Saipal, and Badi Malika Temple. First compulsory to visited Nanda Mata Mandeer then Badi Malika Temple. When keeping your eyes away from the mountains, you may spot wild boars, bears, and occasionally tigers around Ramaroshan. Temperature 2400 – 3600 C in Ramarosan Tourist area in the top and 1400-1800 C in Ramarosan VDC

According to legend, the area's name is derived from the Gad Rama who used to come to a peaceful place called Roshan. Today, there are two neighboring wetlands called Rama and Roshan. The site is also important for Hindus since Shiva and Parvarti supposedly did spend some time in this area right after their

wedding. Many spices of plants are found in Ramaroshan area. Mostly lake have been covered by various types of flowers. Many wild animals graze in the grassland of Ramaroshan. It is a habitats of various wild animal i.e. tiger, bear, Kasturi Mirga, Badel, Ghar,wild cat, musk deer etc. Ramaroshan is also shelter for various birds like lophophorous, pheasant, cocoo, Fograj, Kalij , Rangeet, etc.

There are so many Herbs surbs and Plants. They are: Banya Jadi, Had Jadi, Kutarey, Satuwa, Sughanda, Thulo Ausadhi, Biss gadalu, Lord Salla, Dhupi Salla, Goraus (Red, rato Salla, Seto and Hariyo). Neighbor destination are Kalikot (Rupsa, Taalu, Malkot), Achham (Rararosan, Batakatiya, Rishi Daha and Batula Sain).

4.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this section socio-demographic characteristics of the sample population are interpreted. Generally sample populations are tabulated on the basis of their social and demographic characteristics.

4.2.1 Age Group of Respondents

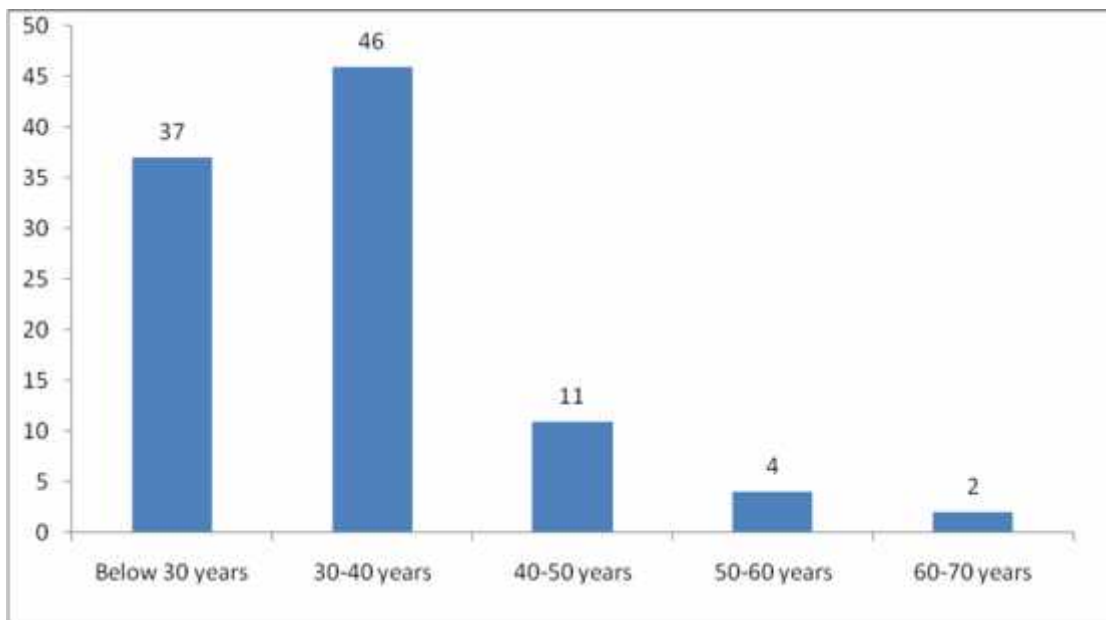
All age respondents are not economically active and generate income to the family. Young age girl are involved in education or household activities such as cooking and taking care of their little brothers or sisters. Respondents above 60 years are also less active for income generation because they have household responsibility rather than earning. Their sons and other family members were considered earners. They mostly take care of small children in their home. Age ratio of the selected respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 4.1: Age Group of the Respondents

S.N.	Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 30 years	17	37
2	30-40 years	21	46
3	40-40 years	4	11
4	40-60 years	2	4
4	60-70 years	1	2
	Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.1 : Age Group of the Respondents



The age distribution ratio of the study area shows that 46 of the total respondents involved in this program. The highest numbers of the respondents are between the age of 30-40 years 46 percent. The age between 40-40 years are constituted 11 percent of the total respondents, between the age 40-60

years constituted 4 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of 60-70 years. This table shows that majority of the respondents whose age are between 30-40 years.

4.2.2 Educational Status of the Respondents

Education empowers the human being; it increases the status of living. Education provides people with the knowledge and skills to contribute and take benefits from development efforts. Education is a key indicator of human development. It has a positive role in the success of life. Primary education is a principle mechanism of fulfilling the minimum learning needs of the people needed for effective participation in the economic, social, political and civil activities. The following table shows educational status of the respondents.

Table 4.2: Educational Status

	Educational Status							Total
	Literate						Illiterate	
	Under SLC	SLC Pass	10+2	Bachelor level Pass	Master's Level Pass	Total	10	46
No of Respondents	14	8	3	6	4	36		
Percentage	30	46	7	13	11	78	22	100
Remarks								

Source: Field Survey, 2016

My field research shows that 22 percent of respondents are illiterate who had never gone to school, out of this 30 percent of the respondents are literate (who study below matriculation), they somehow knew to read and write, they got opportunity to participate in formal or non-formal education. Among them 46

percent of respondents had completed SLC and only 7 percent were able to complete their intermediate level. On the other hand 13 percent were able to complete their bachelors' level and at last 11 percent were able to complete their masters' level.

4.2.3 Religion

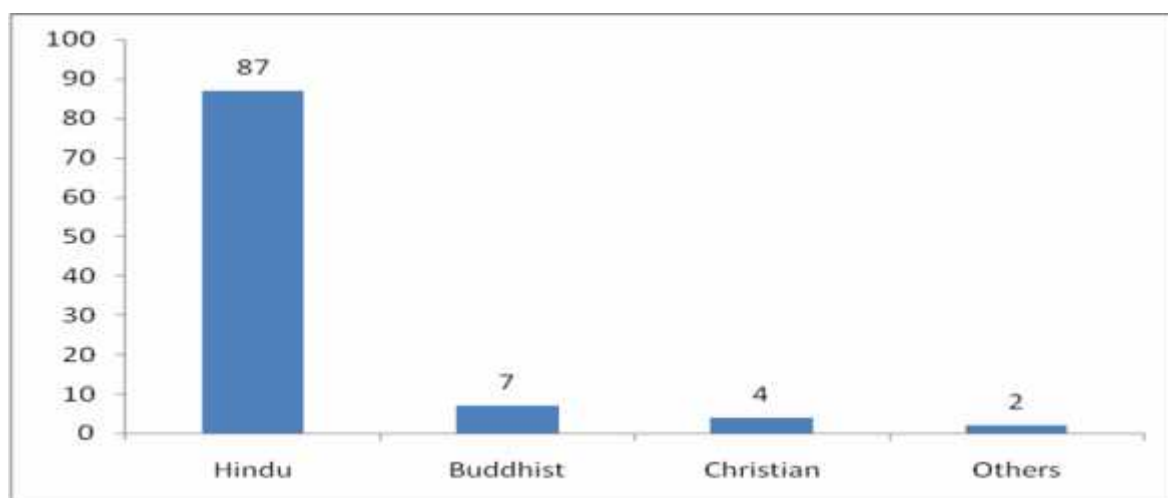
There were only two types of religions status found such as Hindu and Buddhist in religious characteristics of migrant head of household among study population, Hindu and Buddhist people are found in the study area.

Table – 4.3 Distributions of Religion

S.N.	Religion	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Hindu	40	87
2	Buddhist	3	7
3	Christian	2	4
4	Others	1	2
6		46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.2 Distributions of Religion



According to table no. 4.3 shows that the majority of Hindu religion i.e. 87 percent , Buddhist occupied 7 percent, Christian occupied 4 percent and other religion occupied only 2 percent of the total number of 46 households.

4.2.4 Caste and Ethnic

In Nepal the structure of caste system defined by high caste elite incorporated both Hindus and other religion. Through the formation of Muluki Ain (civil Code) in 1884, Nepal state attempted to universalize the caste regulations for all categories of people living in all parts of nation. People belonging to different types of ethnic and tribal groups were ranked into second and third categories while both of these groups termed as the groups of Matwalis, their ranks in the caste order were determined on the sense that their members were immune from punishment into a slave. Another group of them did not have this privilege. They were segregated into normal category.

The fourth and fifth categories of caste were considered as ones comprising of impure or the water unacceptable population. The difference between them was that the members belonging to the fourth category were touchable while those in the fifth category were considered untouchable by the pure caste.

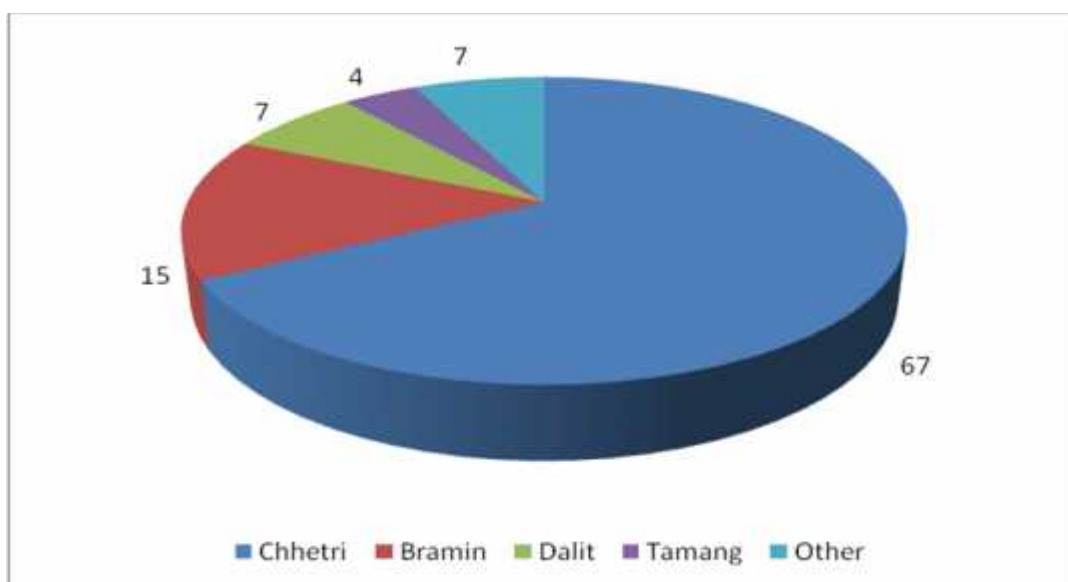
The caste system of Nepal is basically rooted in Hindu religion; on the other hand, the ethnic system has been rooted mainly in mutually exclusive origin myths, historical mutual seclusion and occasional state intervention. Caste and ethnicity are most important component in social and economic development process in developing country like Nepal. This analysis has been taken into consideration in order to recognize the social conditions and caste comparison in the study area. Within the sampled ward 6, various castes ethnic groups have been living since their remembrances. Caste/ethnic composition of the selected respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 4.4 : Caste and Ethnic Composition

S.N	Caste/ Ethnic	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Chhetri	31	67
2	Bramin	7	14
3	Dalit	3	7
4	Tamang	2	4
4	Other	3	7
	Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.3 : Caste and Ethnic Composition



This table represents caste/ethnic composition of the respondents in the study area Sarankot VDC, Out of total 46 sample size, Chhetris are largest. They are 67 percent of the total sample. Whereas other caste/ethnic groups like Brahmin 14 percent, Dalit 7 percent, Tamang 4 percent, and other minority group such as Rai, Newar, Sunuwar comprises 7 percent of the total population of the sample. This table we can shows that majority of the people in the samples are Chhetri.

4.2.4 Family Type

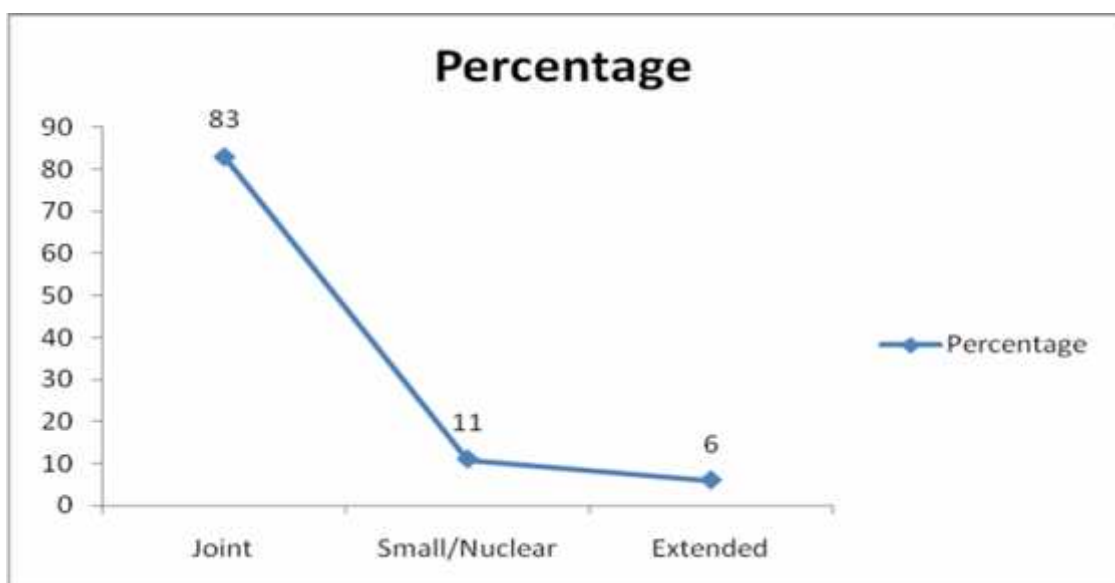
Their favorite family type is joint family in which husband and his parents, brothers, wife and their unmarried children lives together. All of them expressed burden of responsibility, economy and cultural complexities living in a joint family. Family sizes of the selected respondents are presented in the following table.

Table 4.4: Family Types

S.N.	Family Types	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Joint	38	83
2	Small/Nuclear	4	11
3	Extended	3	6
	Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.4 : Family Types



This table shows the family type of the respondents. Family also makes differences on decision making and control over income. According to reports, 83 percent of the respondents live in joint family, 11 percent of the respondents live in nuclear family, and 6 percent of the respondents live in the extended family.

This table shows that majority of the respondents in the sample are from joint families, and this also shows that respondents from joint families are more interested in Tourism Industry.

4.2.6 Marital Status

Marital status makes differences on respondents's responsibility and economic and work burden.

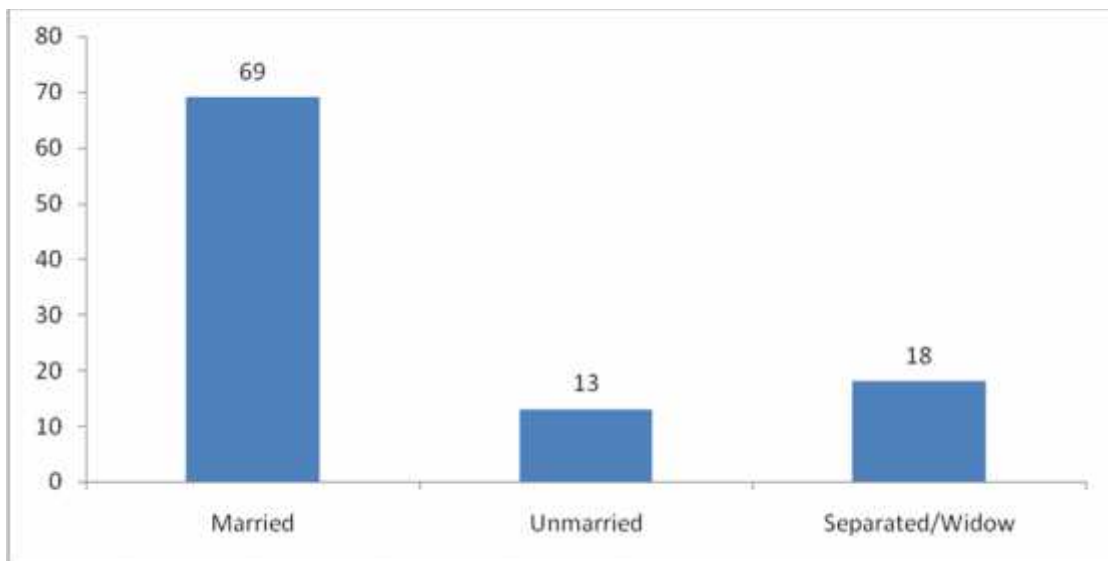
Table 4.6: Marital Status of Respondents

S.N.	Marital Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	32	69
2	Unmarried	6	13
3	Separated/Widow	8	18
	Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In the field Survey majority of the respondents are married which comprises 69 percent, followed by, separated 8 respondents and unmarried 9 percent respondents.

Figure 4.4 : Marital Status of Respondents



The above table shows that the majority of respondents in my samples are married, and this also show that married respondents are more interested in tourism industry Because they also have to look after their family and children, they have to pay tuition fee of their children and have to meet health budged the sickness for older members of their family.

4.2.6 Landholding

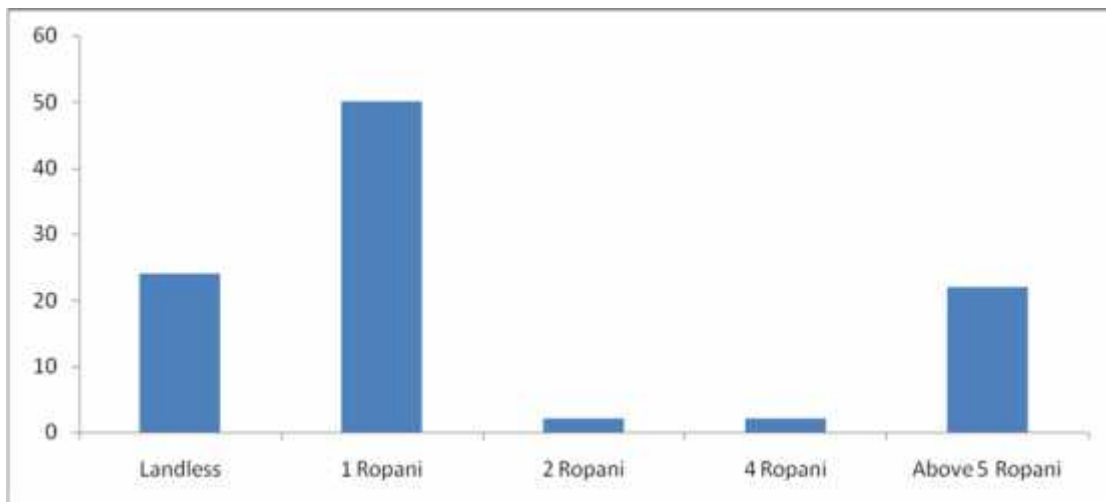
Land is the most important source of wealth of farmers. Without abundant land, it was difficult for any of them to get means of living. It is argued that landholding is considered as the major indicator for the identification of poor in Nepal. It is an important source of rural income and employment generation. Land is a major indicator to justify economic status of household. Land ownership is mandatory in some banking institutions to get loan from banking institutions. Land is not only economic variable but also is an indicator of social status gained by respondents; land ownership of the selected respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 4.7: Land Ownership of the Respondents.

S.N.	Land Size	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Landless	11	24
2	1 Ropani	23	40
3	2 Ropani	1	2
4	4 Ropani	1	2
4	Above 4 Ropani	10	22
	Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

figure 4.6 : Land Ownership of the Respondents:



The Land holding pattern of the respondents shows that 24 percent of the respondents are landless, 40 percent of the respondents have 1 ropani of the land in their name, 2 percent of the respondents have above 2 ropani land, 2 percent respondents have 4 ropani lands and 22 percent respondent have 4 ropani of the land in her name.

4.2.7 House Type

Housing condition shows the real economic status of the people. In the study area, respondents have various types of houses like mud wall with thatched

roof, stone wall with tin roof. If the earning improves, the housing condition was also improved. Whether tourism had played significant role for improving the earning of villagers or not should be measures with the help of housing condition of its members.

Table 4.8: House type

S.N.	Types of House	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Mud wall with thatched roof	4	11
2	Stone and mud wall with tin roof with garden	26	46
3	Stone and mud wall with tin without garden	14	33
	Total	46	100

Sources: Field Survey 2016

The majority of 46 percent of the respondents are lives in the house which is made up of stone and mud wall with tin roof with garden, 33 percent of the respondents are lives in house which is made up of stone and mud wall with tin roof without garden, and 11 percent of the respondents are lives in the house made of mud wall with thatched roof.

4.2.8 Major Occupation of the Respondents

Most of the people of the study area were involved in agriculture beside some of them are found to be engaged in different other sector as well. From the sampled population they were distributed in following tables on the basis of their involvement in different occupation.

CHAPTER – FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Major Findings

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty snow capped mountains and scenic idyllic peaceful settings. The tourism potential of the country is yet to be tapped to the full. The tourism industry is still in the doldrums sadness, but there has been a slight increase in tourist arrivals in the rural areas in Nepal are inhabited by some of the most friendly and hospitable people in the world. The tourism entrepreneurs should cash in on this and devise plans to promote tourism in the rural areas, which is badly in need of development infrastructure; building of facilities for tourists would assist in developing the rural areas.

Today tourism is one of the fastest growing industries, also non as non smoke industry in world. With right inputs and development of different tourism products both the developed and developing countries can reap the benefits from this industry. Tourism creates significant opportunities of income and employment and serves as an effective means to save culture, traditions and environment. It helps to promote awareness, education and understanding among the people of a society. The major findings of the study are as follows:

-) The highest numbers of the respondents are between the ages of 30-40 years 46 percent. The age between 40-40 years are constituted 11 percent of the total respondents, between the age 40-60 years constituted 4 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of 60-70 years. This table shows that majority of the respondents whose age are between 30-40 years.

5.2 Conclusion

Tourism is an ever-growing industry of today's world. It has been considered as a major product of modernization and globalization. It is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in terms of nature and scope. Tourism is an economical stream in itself, but closely linked with culture and nature. Somewhere it is blamed as a major cause of cultural erosion and somewhere it is appreciated as an effective tool for economic development and social harmony.

Nepal is known as important tourist destination in the world with its natural beauty and cultural heritages. Nepal's mystique nature and unique culture are the same products in terms of tourism attractions. Since long period tourism has been major source of foreign exchange earnings and the GDP. Apart from this, it has been creating significant employment opportunities and many other direct and indirect benefits have been generated for the country.

Achham District a part of Province No. 7, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district, with Mangalsen as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,692 km² and has a population (2011) of 257,477.^[1] It is one of the remotest districts of Nepal. It is accessible by automobile from Kathmandu and Nepalgunj via a paved road that runs along the western border of Nepal from Dhangadhi.

Mangalsen, the district headquarters, is eight hours walk and two and half hour drive from Sanphebagar - a town in Achham sporting a non-functional domestic airport. A bridge crosses the Budhi Ganga river in Sanphebagar allowing access during high water, a second bridge over the Kailash river. During 2009/2010, the government of Nepal have constructed a paved road connecting Sanphebagar to Mangalsen. The district is served by two hospitals, the government district hospital in Mangalsen and one recently opened in Bayalpata named Bayalpata hospital that is a collaboration between the

government and the non-profit organization Nyaya Health. The district has the highest rate of HIV cases in Nepal, which they name "Mumbai disease", a city in modern-day country called India, Nepal's neighboring country. One single village was found to have 72 positive cases in 2013. Tourist attraction centers are Mangalsen, Jayagadh, Gajara, Ramaroshan, Binayak (DDC Profile ,2072).

It can be concluded that Ramaroson area have huge potentiality of rural tourism. This area is easily accessible as because its just one and half hour away from headquarter Achham. There are different challenges which stand as hindrances in the pace of tourism development in this area. One of the major problems of this area is that this area have road track. Lack of total participation for the tourism development is another problem of this area, some organization lacks co-ordination for conducting different tourism development activities. Another challenges is migration of villager toward headquarter, Kathmandu, even in UK as most of the household have at-least one member engaged in army service. Lack of young manpower involvement is another major problem, as most of the young manpower area involved in abroad job, some are in headquarter and Kathmandu for educational purposes and for job. This place is not properly advertised in media, and also it lacks link with the NTB in order to get proper support from state sector.

Despite having many challenges, this place has more potentiality for developing this area as rural destination. This area has great future to be developed as rural destination in near future if the challenges and problems are mitigated in proper way.

5.3 Recommendations

-) Transportation is one of the major problems that tourist may face to reach up to this destination so proper transportation way should be developed as soon as possible.

-) Another essential step that should be taken is that tourism committee of this area should develop a package system so that visiting day of the tourists can be increased which was eventually benefits the villagers.
-) Process of constructing view tower should be initiate as soon as possible which was definitely help to increase the flow of national and international tourist in the study area.
-) Practices of providing souvenir to the tourist that resemble this area can be developed so that tourist can remember this place for their lifelong.

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Household Survey Questionnaires

1. Personal profile

Name Address

Age

Occupation;

2. Family profile:

Sex/age	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and above
Male							
Female							
Total							

3. What is the occupation of your family members?

Sex/ occupation	Farmer	Student	Teacher	Business	Sivil Services	Other
Male						
Female						
Total						

4. Do you have land?

Yes.....no.....

5. What type of land ownership do you have?

Type	Own	Owned by lease	Owned by bataiya	Others
Amount				

6. How much land do you own?

Types	Registered	Non registered
Amount (kattha)		

7. How much your family annual income is?

Rs

8. How much your annual expenditure is?

Particular	Basic needs	Clothing	Education	Health	Other	Total
Amount (Rs)						

9. What is the structure of the house?

- a) Stone, mud and tin
- b) Stone, mud and straw
- c) Cemented
- d) Small huts
- e) Other

10. Do you suppose tourism as an source of income?

.....

11. What might be main tourists attractions of Sarangkot area?

.....

12. Do you see future prospects of tourism in Sarangkot ?

13. For what purpose mostly the tourist visit in this area?

.....

14. What is the main opportunity of tourism?

- a) Economic gain
- b) Utilization of local resources
- c) Improvement of livelihood
- d) Publicity of the area e) conservation of religious

15. What is the main threat of tourism?

- a) Change in culture
- b) Threat on biodiversity
- c) Change in religion
- d) And other negative impact on adults