PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES OF VILLAGE TOURISM IN NEPAL

(A Case Study of Lele Village of Lalitpur District)

A Thesis

Submitted to:

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan Universty (T.U)

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Master's Degree of Arts

In Rural Development

Submitted By:

SUMAN KUMAR NEPALI

Exam Roll No: 3640037

T.U. Registration No. 6-2-347-40-2007

Kantipur College of Business Management and Humanities Studies Baneswor, Kathmandu, Nepal

2016

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

I hereby certify that the Thesis entitled **Problems and Potentialities of Village Tourism in**Nepal: A Case Study of Lele Village of Lalitpur District submitted by Suman Kumar

Nepali to the Department of Rural Department, Kantipur College of Business Management and Humanities (Tribhuvan University), Kathmandu, Nepal in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development is carried out under my guidance and supervision. I forward and recommend this thesis for approval and acceptance by Research Committee.

.....

Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhattarai

(Thesis Supervisor)

Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan Unviersity

Kathmandu

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis entitled **Problems and Potentialities of Village Tourism in Nepal:** A Case Study of Lele VDC, Lalitpur, Nepal submitted by **Suman Kumar Nepali** has been accepted for partial fulfillment of the academic requirements towards the completion of Master's Degree of Arts in Rural Development.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE:

Bimal Kumar Khadka	
(Department Coordinator)	
Department of Rural Development	
Tribhuvan University	
Department of Rural Development	
Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhattarai	
(Supervisor)	
Rural Development	
Kantipur College of Business Management and Humanities	
Tribhuvan University	
(Associate professor)	
(External)	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my immense pleasure and sincere gratitude to the Department of Rural Development Tribhuwan University, for providing me with the opportunities and facilities for the completion of the thesis. Also the most pleasant thing about doing the present thesis work was my own interest and an opportunity. It gives me a great pleasure to express my sincere, deep sense of honor and appreciation to my supervisor Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhattarai for his guidance, supervision and regular encouragement during the research period, and the production of this thesis work.

I am deeply indebted to Kantipur College of Business Management and Humanities, Rural Development Department and Academic Director, Mr. Bimal Khadka for providing me an opportunity to pursue the study and to thank former department head for providing the administrative help during the initial stage of the research work. The thesis could not have been prepared without the support and encouragement of my respected teachers of the department who helped in my ways during this thesis work so, I would like to express deep thanks to all them.

I am not least thankful to all those known/unknown individuals and organizations that helped me in completion of this study. My special thanks goes to the family of NAST library, ICIMOD library, VDCs, DDC, Centre Library of TU for providing me newspaper, information and other needed and related materials. I am thankful to the people of Lele VDC, specially, Mr. Dipendra Sijapati, for cooperation during my field visit and providing me with essential information.

Heartily thanks goes to my class mates and other friends Gautam Bajagain ,Safal Khatiwoda Sudan Rai, Suman Baral and senior and junior students for direct or indirect concrete and moral support they have given.

At last, I also would like to express my great thanks to my family members for their frequent coordination, support and encouragement till up to date.

ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the leading industries in the world where as Nepal is certainly not at a position to avoid its benefits. Nepal is country made of villages where more than 86% peoples live in the village. Tourism is such an investment which can provide immense benefit to countries comparatively at a low cost. Village tourism is newly developing concept in tourism where tourist can feel and experience the life style of local culture, nature and environment. The concept of village tourism had been emerged by Dr. Surendra Bhakta Pradhananga, who is known as father of village tourism in Nepal.

This study is made in **Lele** VDC in **Lalitpur** district with the general objectives of analysis of potentiality of village tourism in the study area and its **problem and prospects**. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Lele village offers its traditional cultural life style, scenic beauty and hospitality to tourists. This study has tried to assess the tourism related knowledge among the locals, socio economic status problems and prospects of village tourism.

Total number of population recorded in **Lele** is 8411. Economy of the area is agro-based. This study has adopted explorative as well as descriptive research design and has analyzed with both qualitative and quantitative approach. Both primary and secondary data has been used as a source for the analysis.

Basic infrastructures such as roads, communication, drinking water supply, health service and security measures are in existence. However they need to be upgraded.

Based on the attractions available at **Lele** associated activities for the tourists are envisage being trekking/hiking, cultural program, picnicking, home stay trip and mountain biking.

There is no official record available of the tourist visit **Lele**. So, this is necessary for making future plan related with the tourism in the study area.

Knowledgeable local tour guides were not found in village. So, training programs about tourist guide should be launched because presence of local tour guide would increase the length of the tourists stay in the village and locals could benefit from tourism to make it more sustainable.

People are not engaged in producing handicraft which is very necessary and important in order to directly benefit the local. Documentation of various functional groups, like handicraft production group, lodge management committee and environment awareness group would further support the management for sustainable tourism in Lele.

It has been recommended that access of road needs to be improved to make Lele reachable round the year. It is recommended that home stay management system should be initiated to make locals to benefit more from tourism.

The awareness about the importance of tourism should be flourished in rural areas of Nepal like Lele by providing the effective trainings.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

]	LETTER OF	RECOMMENDATION	I
]	LETTER OF	APPROVAL	II
1	ACKNOWLE	EDGMENTS	III
1	ABSTRACT		IV
ŗ	TABLE OF C	CONTENT	VI
]	List OF TAB	LES	IX
]	LIST OF FIG	GURES	IX
]	LIST OF MA	PS	IX
A	ABBREVIAT	TIONS / ACRONYMS	X-XI
			Page no:
СНА	PTER- 1: IN	TRODUCTION	1-8
1.1	Background	d	1
1.2	Statement of	of the problem	5
1.3	Objectives	of the Study	7
1.4	Rational of	the Study	7
1.5	Limitation of	of the study	7
1.6	Organizatio	on of the study	8
СНА	PTER II: LI	TERATURE REVIEW	9- 32
2.1	Tourism ar	nd Tourist	10
2.2	Eco Tourisi	m	12
	2.2.1	Eco- tourism and Management Issues	13
2.3	An Overvio	ew of Pro Poor Tourism Strategies: What, Who, How?	15
	2.3.1	Impacts of the poor	15
	2.3.2	Key Factors Tourism	16
	2.3.3	Lessons on Good Practice Emerge	16
	2.3.4	Concept of Tourism in Nepal	16

	2.3.5	Tourism Perspectives	17
	2.3.6	Global Perspectives	19
	2.3.7	Nepalese Scenario	21
	2.3.8	Village Tourism in Nepal	22
2.8	Theoretical	Review	26
2.9	Tourism po	olicy/plan documents	29
CHA	PTER III: R	ESEARCH METHOLOGY	33-35
3.1	Rationale fo	or the Selection of the Study Area	33
3.2	Research D	Design	33
3.3	Nature and	Source of Data	34
3.4	Sampling P	34	
3.5	Techniques	and Tools of Data collection	34
	3.5.1 Hou	sehold Survey	35
	3.5.2 Obs	servation	35
	3.5.3 Inte	rview	35
	3.5.4. Key	Informant Interview	35
3.6	Reliability		35
3.7	Data Analy	rsis and Presentation	35
CH	APTER IV:	INTRODUCTION OF LELE VILLAGE	36-40
4.1	La	litpur District: At a glance	36
4.2	Le	ele Village at glance	36
4.3	Ed	lucational Distribution of Lele	37
4.4	De	emographic Characteristics of Lele	37
4.5	Re	eligious Status of Lele	38
4.6	Ca	aste, Ethnicity and Sex of Lele	39

CHA	PTER V	: ANALYSIS AND INTERPETATION OF DATA	41-50
5.1	Genera	al Background of the Respondents	41-46
	5.1.1	Knowledge of Tourism	41
	5.1.2	Caste and Ethnicity	42
	5.1.3	Education Status	43
	5.1.4	Expenditure Nature	43
	5.1.5	Saving Nature	44
	5.1.6	Knowledge of Tourist	44
	5.1.7	Types of Attraction of Location	45
	5.1.8	Motivation Factors in Entering in Tourism	45
	5.1.9	Tourist Attracting Factors	45
	5.1.10	Nature of Employment	46
5.2	Socio	- Economic Status of Tourism Practitioners in Lele	47-51
	5.2.1	Social Status	47
	5.2.2	Source of Taking Loan for Tourism Business	47
	5.2.3	Social Status of Tourism in Social Business	48
	5.2.4	Economic of Tourism in Economic Business	48
	5.2.5	People's Involvement in Tourism	49
5.3 P	roblems	and Prospects of Tourism Practitioners Faced in Tourism	49-50
	5.3.1	Problems Faced in Tourism	49
	5.3.2	Access to Drinking Water, Toilet Facility	50
	5.3.3	Infrastructure Development	50
	5.3.4	SWOT Analysis of Village Tourism in Lele VDC	50
CH	APTER	VI: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52-54
6.1	Summ	ary	52
6.2	Conclu	usion	53
6.3	Recon	nmendations	54
REF	ERENC	E	55-56
ANN	EXES		57-70

Annex-I:	Questionnaire for Respondents	57
Annex-II:	Checklist for Observation of the Study Area	64
Annex-III:	Interview Guideline for the Hotel/Home Stay Owners	65
Annex-IV:	Photos Gallery	67

List of Tables

		Page No.
Table: 4.1	Percentage Distribution of Literacy	37
Table: 4.2	Ward Wise Population and Household Distribution	38
Table: 4.3	Percentage Distribution by Religious Status	38
Table: 4.4	Percentage Distribution by Caste, Ethnicity and Sex	39
Table: 5.1.1	Percentage Distribution by Knowledge of Tourism	41
Table: 5.1.2	Percentage Distribution by Caste and Ethnicity	42
Table: 5.1.3	Percentage Distribution by Education Status	43
Table: 5.1.4	Percentage Distribution by Expenditure Nature	43
Table: 5.1.5	Percentage Distribution by Saving Nature	44
Table: 5.1.6	Percentage Distribution by Knowledge of Tourist	44
Table: 5.1.7	Percentage Distribution by Types of Attraction	45
Table: 5.1.8	Percentage Distribution by Motivation Factors	45
Table: 5.1.9	Percentage Distribution by Tourist Attraction Factors	46
Table: 5.1.10	Percentage Distribution by Nature of Employment	46
Table: 5.2	Percentage Distribution by Status of Tourism in Social Business	48
Table: 5.2.1	Percentage Distribution by Economic Status in Tourism	48
Table: 5.2.3	Percentage Distribution by Involvement in Tourism	49
Table: 5.3.3	SWOT Analysis of Village Tourism in Lele VDC	51

ABBREVIATIONS/ACCRONYMS

ACAP = Annapurna Conservation Area Project.

ADB = Asian Development Bank

AGB = Agricultural Bank.

BS = Bikram Sambat

CBS = Central Bureau of Statistics

CDO = Chief District Officer

DDC = District Development Committee

DTDMP = District Tourism Development and Management Plan

FY = Fiscal Year

GDP = Gross Domestic Product

HMG/N = His Majesty's The Government of Nepal.

INGO = International Non-Government Office

IUOTO = International Union of Official Travel Organizations

MOCTCA = Ministry Of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

MOF = Ministry Of Finance

NATA = Nepal Association of Travel and Tour Agent

NATHAM = Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management

NGO = Non Government Organization

NPC = National Planning Commission

NTB = Nepal Tourism Board

NTMP = National Tourism Master Plan

PPT = Pro Poor Tourism

PATA = Pacific Area Travel Association

PPT = Pro Poor Tourism

RNAC = Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation

SWOT = Strength Weakness Observation Threats

STDC = Sustainable Tourism Development Committee

STDF = Sustainable Tourism Development Fund

STDS = Sustainable Tourism Development Section

STVF = Sustainable Tourism Village Fund

TAAN = Trekking Agent Association of Nepal

UNO = United Nations Organization.

UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

VDC = Village Development Committee

WTO = World Tourism Organization