

**PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF TOURISM
IN RAMAROSHAN: A Study of "Ramaroshan" VDC**

Achham

**A Thesis Submitted to
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Master of Arts in Rural Development**

**By
RAJENDRA BAHADUR KATHAYAT
Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Kathmandu
TU, Registration No: 6-1- 48-328-2006**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work reported in this thesis entitled **Prospect and Problems of Tourism in Ramaroshan A Study in Ramaroshan VDC Achham**, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Arts, Tribhuvan University, is my original work done in the form of partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts under the supervision of **Prem Sharma**, University Campus.

Date: 09/08/2073 B.S.

24/11/2016 A.D.

.....
Rajendra Bahadur Kathayat
Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University
Roll No. 17/070-072
TU, Reg. No. 6-1-48-328

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ABSTRACT

Nepal is the country of structural diversity from the rugged mountains to the plain and hills. Having the Dissimilar feature and attributes, the country has been shaped with a distinctive identity. Nepal a compelling destination for many visitors with tourist attractions in the form of snowcapped mountain peaks, excellent trekking and rafting opportunities, interesting wildlife, significant religious sites, and unsurpassed historic and cultural places, is well placed for tourism development.

Nepal being one of the poorest contrasts of the world is facing various problems such as political instability, earthquake 2072, rapidly rising population, fewer possibilities for developing industries, limited scope for increasing agricultural production, growing unemployment, social discrimination, poverty and so on. In this context, tourism has been regarded as a means of achieving social, economic and political development.

The present research **Prospects and Problems of Tourism in Ramaroshan** has been carried out in Ramaroshan mainly situated Achham district of Ramaroshan VDC and touched by adjoining boundary districts; Kalikot and Bajura of Far-Western region of Nepal. The research is primarily focused on to discuss and analyze the present situation of tourism at Ramaroshan which is a tourist paradise with infinite variety of interesting to see and do and to provide some curing measures of the problems that are existing and likely to be in the near future. The main objectives of the study are to discuss the present situation, possible challenges, to suggest corrective measures to promote tourism in Ramaroshan.

In view of promotion of tourism, this study examines the potentiality o tourism in Ramaroshan. A case study of prospects and problems of tourism in Ramaroshan conducted to determine the problems and prospect of tourism there. Ramaroshan has many unique tourism destinations like BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND and natural beauties and vision-full exploitation of these destinations offer a wide range of comparative for which suitable and effective and visionful plan is needed. With the major attractive area for tourists like BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND, historical place Tadigaira Kotwhere many flatlands like Rame, Roshan, Kinimini, and as a lack Gagre, Lamodayo, and Jigale are proper caring potential for the tourist.

ABBREVIATIONS

%	-	Percentage
°	-	Degree
A.D.	-	After Christ
B.S.	-	Bikram Sambat
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC	-	District Development committee
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
NSC	-	National Seismological Center
NTB	-	Nepal Tourism Board
TU	-	Tribhuvan University
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNO	-	United Nations Organizations
USA	-	United State of America
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WTO	-	World Tourism Organizations
WTO	-	World Trade Organization
SAARC	-	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is one of the most unique, exotic and remote destination in the tourism map of the world is unquestionably a country teemed with countless natural wonders and exhilarating old historical monuments and heritage sites. The structural of country diversity is the rugged mountains to the plain and hills. Having the Dissimilar feature and attributes, the country has been shaped with a distinctive identity. The country is also termed as the Mountainous country having covered by 35% of total landmass by the Himalayan region. It is rich in tourism attractions whether natural or cultural with its attractive, marketable landscapes and its unique biodiversity; all the tourism attraction of Nepal is world class (CBS 2011).

Nepal is a landlocked country, which is located South Asia is one of the small countries. It is situated between two most popular countries of the world, India and China. India lies on the east, south and west and China on the north. Total geographical area of Nepal is 1,47,181 square kilometers, the mean width about 193 kilometers and length 885 kilometers, which accounts as 0.03 % land of the world and 0.3 % land of the Asia. Nepal located in the 26°22' to 30°27' north latitude, and 80°4' to 88°22' east longitude. Nepal is divided into three ecological regions, which Mountain covered by 17 %, Hill covered by 68 % and Tarai covered by 17 % total land of Nepal. There is multilingual, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic country.

Total population of Nepal 26.6 million and more than 125 castes and ethnic group are living in the country. Hill is the highly covered area rather than two regions Tarai and Mountain, where 68 % land covered of total land of Nepal, there are many potentials in the hill area about tourism, such as lack, eco-tourism, national park, conservation area, waterfalls (CBS 2011).

Nepal is an ecologically divided into three main divisions running east to west: Himalayan region, the region which ranges between 4,877 meters from sea level, which comprises 35% of the land area of the country; Middle Hills covering 42% land

of the country Hills located between the Mountains and the Tarai region lies between the altitudes of 610 meters to 4877 meters above the sea level; and the southern low land region Tarai which occupies 23% of the land areas of the country is a flat tropical belt full of fertile soils and dense forests. Nepal administratively is divided into five development regions fourteen zones and seventy-five districts now in Nepal is federal democratic country where seven state and Achham district is lies in seven number states which is the part of Nepal.

Nepal is beautiful destination for international tourist, the snow-capped mountains, rich culture of Nepalese, scenic places, rivers, lakes, flora and fauna, historical mountains, different religious beliefs, bilingual, and hospitable people are the main attractions for the foreign region visitors.

The ancient land of Nepal with its unique cultural, linguistic, religious, topographical, and ethnic diversity has all that a country dependent on tourism could possibly desire. It has something for everyone, whether it is an adventurer, the poet in search of peace and tranquility, or hardcore professionals like anthropologists, sociologists, and ornithologists, linguists and historians, the range in interest is so wide and diverse that one short visit to this country would just not be enough. With the unique socio-cultural treasures such as nature-friendly and people-friendly traditions and behaviors, Nepal is well known for magnet of tourism: it has immense potentiality for tourism development.

By the geographical panorama, variety of flora and fauna, and other socio-cultural phenomenon, Nepal is becoming so beautiful country, and anybody outsider may feel such like a piece of heaven. Despite the all of natural and cultural resources, the country is not prospering in the economic aspect. There is only 17% arable land but not been proper utilized and 33% cover forest and woodland out of one total area. Nepal is also based rural dominated economic condition. More than 80% people of country live in village area holding agricultural occupation and nearly 35% of total GDP contributed by agricultural. Economic growth rate is 2.7% and per-capita income is 250\$ only (economy survey-2015).

Tourism sectors are one most important sector of economy to overcome country from vicious circle of poverty. It is not only contributed to earn foreign currency, helps to

develop small cottage industries and creates the opportunities to employment. NRs 42,260 billion revenue was generated from tourism in 2014/15 AD, where 790,118 tourists visited in Nepal. In this period and 494,407 people are employed in this sector. It has shred 2.2% in GDP in the year 2014/15. This sector is severely victimized by the unsecured condition of the country (Economy survey, 2014/15).

Achham District is located in Seti Zone of the Far-Western Development Region of Nepal. It borders with Kalikot and Dailekh districts to the East, Doti district to the West, Bajura and Bajhang districts to the North and Surkhet of Bheri Zone to the South. Topographically, Achham district entails 28°46' - 29°23' latitude and 81° 32' - 81°35' longitudes. Geopolitically, the district is administratively divided into 2 Electoral constituencies 13 Illakas which consist of 56 VDCs and 3 municipalities. The total area of the district is 1,692 sq. km. Almost area of the district is lies on Mid-hill area and few area lies on high hill. The lowest elevation point is 540 meter and the highest elevation point is 3,820 meter from mean sea level. Elevation of District Headquarters Mangalsen is 1362 meters. Karnali, Budhiganga and Kailash are main rivers flowing in district.

As a result of the elevation differences, the district has four different types of climate: tropical up to 1,200 m where temperature increase more than 30⁰ Celsius, subtropical from 1,200-2,100 m, Temperate above 2,100-3300m and Alpine above 3300m . The annual rainfall is about 1,891 mm and temperatures vary from 5 °C to 30 °C. Subsistence agriculture farming, mainly small scale livestock is the main source of occupation and livelihood of the majority of the population, with 61% of the population active in this sector. Due to low level of agricultural production, the majority of the households face acute food shortages for a large part of the year.

According to the National Census 2011, the total population of the district are 257,477 comprising 37,469 female (53%) and 120,008 males (47%) residing in 48,351 households. Achham district of as an average population density of around 152 people per square km. The average family size is 5.3. Life expectancy of the people is 58 years. The average literacy rate is about 53.18% (37.18% female and 71.54% male are literate). Achham district has a multi ethnic composition with Chhetri, Kami, Brahman, Sarki, Damai, Thakuri, Magar, Sanyashi, Muslim and others. The common language is Nepali (97.4%).

The district has access to the Mahakali Highway (Attariya-Dadeldhura-Darchula). A feeder road, 105 km in length between the district headquarters Mangalsen and Doti, Silgadhi is recently upgraded to bituminous standard by DOR. The Mid-Hill highway is under construction and will cross the Achham district east to west and links with the Karnali Highway which shorten 165 Km travel distance for commuter who wish to travel Kohalpur and east.

The study area lies in the subalpine geographical areas altitude is variation from 3134 meters to 3820 meters above sea level. Ramaroshan, which name of the "RAMAROSHAN". The climate condition of Ramaroshan sub-tropical, mild-temperate, cool-temperate where temperate maximum 30° to minimum 1° and rainfall 1790.8-millimeter liter. It is famous for their twelve pound and eighteen flat lands their local believes that to explore all the 12 lack and 18 flat lands which is name is (BARHA BANDA ATHAR KHANDA) to the all-area of Ramaroshan region. It is far 14 Kosh and 14 hours and 42 kilometers from the district headquarter Mangalsen.

There have been various stories regarding the name of Ramaroshan, some believe that 'RAMA' and 'ROSHAN' are two brother ancients of different two flat land within the distance of half an hour hence the name Ramaroshan has been derived. On the other story, Ramaroshan is name of different details and ROSHAN means the panoramic places and science the deities use came to that region the name Ramaroshan has remained.

Ramaroshan is mainly lies in the north part of the district is colored with eco-environment and the different type of eco place like rock, field, forest, and different type and size of lack and historical place which call name is Tadigaira palace of king which is part of the "BAISE, CHAUBISSE RAJYA" so it is famous for cultural aspect and local believes religious place to this place. The area lies in to touch some of district boundary of Bajura and Kalikot and other of Achham district. In the Ramaroshan is a habitant of Nepal's national bird Danphe, other various birds such as Munal, Kaalij, Dove, much kind of birds. Different wild animals like Tiger, Deer, wild Boar, Bear, Wild Buffalo and different kind of flowers, many type of Harbor botanic etc.

Diverse cultural, historical, religious and natural features of Achham Ramaroshan excite the imagination and calls up visions of the exotic. Trekking way such as

Ramaroshan Tadigaira, Kailashkhola, Baijyanath, have most potential for tourism development. The Ramaroshan has nourished some of world's most ancient cultures religions: Hindu, Christianity, and different, nature related culture of different ethnic groups. Tadigaira palace, Baija nath, Khaptad Lake, Baijynath dham, Gajara and Bannigadhi are some of the beautiful ecological magnets for tourists. The problems of tourism in Ramaroshan lack of pitch road and advertising, stabilizing of hotel.

The major attraction of Ramaroshan is the flat land and pond itself, there are huge flat lands adjoining the hills and lakes frame where one can go on a hike to nearby districts. A perfect day start with a hike to pond itself and exploring around the hills except, for the birds and animal the area is covered by different varieties of flora and some huge streams.

The study area of Ramaroshan Village Development Committee and its population is 1,031 total households where population 5,989 including 2,942 male and female are 3,047 respectively in this village (CBS 2011).

Tourism is also a source of employment. It is a highly labor-intensive industry offering employment to both the semi-skilled and the unskilled category people around the entire globe. Being a service industry, it creates employment opportunities for the local population. It is a major source of income an employment for individuals in many places deficient in natural resources, which can readily have contributed to the economic prosperity of the area except through the medium of tourism. Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside, their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes (WTO, 1999). Over the past several decades' international tourism has gained distinct importance around the globe. World tourism recovered strongly in 2010 even exceeding the expectations. The tourists' arrivals grew by 6.7 percent in 2010 against the 4.0 percent decline in the previous year – the year hardest hit by the global economic crisis (UNWTO, 2011). Similarly, tourism receipt remained at US \$ 852 billion in 2009 (UNWTO, 2010). In Nepal, despite the belated start of formal tourism after the restoration of democracy in 1952, it gained remarkable growth over the years. In 1962, 6,179 tourists¹ travelled Nepal (MOTCA, 2010). It is estimated to be around one million in 2011 including the arrivals of foreigners by land. Nowadays, Nepal caters more than half million tourists and earns foreign currency equivalent of

about NRs. 16,825 million. The sector provides employment for about 20 percent of economically active population and contributes about 3.0 percent on gross domestic product (GDP).

Tourism as an industry however began to flourish after the Second World War with per capita income in the developed countries increasing significantly and the development of efficient mass air transport, the tourism industries is the largest industry in the world and is a complex one as well. Tourism is the source of income and employment for individuals as well as rural and urban and many places deficient in natural resources, which can readily contribute to the economic prosperity of the area except through the medium of tourism. This aspect of provision of employment becomes more important in a developing country where the level of unemployment and underemployment tends to be high. Besides, providing employment to a large number of people, tourism can be the instrument of regional policy aimed at achieving an equitable balance between major industrial areas and the rest industrial part of the country. (Bhatia, 2009)

Tourism is mostly growing powerful industries in the world like Nepal, far-western Development region and Ramaroshan of Achham district. Make of tourism infrastructure within the rural area tourism potential area of the country play important role in the income generation and development of the backward area. There is close relationship between tourism and income distribution and increasing of life style of rural people, growing number of domestic and international tourists to these areas is made possible and profitable only good way of tourism infrastructure is available. In the past context, present study attempts to analysis the prospect and problems of tourism in the Ramaroshan VDC for the rural development of the country like Nepal. So from this study we can find out prospect and problems about tourism activities in within this area. The primary propose of this study is to examine the situation and prospect and problems of tourism Ramaroshan of Achham district (Source CBS 2011).

Ramaroshan with diverse land scape offers: natural rocks formation, Geysers, hills, religious sightseeing with its several sacred sites such as Ramaroshan itself religious site the eye of local people. Tadigaira Dashain and other local believable temple are also identity of Ramaroshan and historical place of this regions Tadigaira Kot which

is established since Baisya Chaubisya Rajya of Nepal, quite rejuvenation and its pristine surrounding and rich cultural experience of Achham district. Much different kind of cultural dance lies in this place, a shared garden of more than ten castes and ethnics in Ramaroshan. Bhuwa dance, Rateulli dance, Hudke dance, Deuda song, single Thadi Bhaka, Putala, Dashain and other local religious believe and some of the cultural flashes among different attractions for tourist.

Though most of the population are dependent upon the agricultural production, business tourism can be seen in Ramaroshan because some of business men out of Ramaroshan. The art and architecture, ethnicity, traditions and customs of the local people are there to observe. The tourism product in Ramaroshan natural views, seen traditional local culture, local product from the animal husbandry, forest product like Badu which is raw material for Nepalese copy. And other aspect tourism product can be related with the lake like boating, fishing, swimming game, and from the mountain rock climbing, paragliding, as a view tower from the CHAKA DADA. From the tourism activities in Ramaroshan may be increasing of money and living standard (like women empowerment, educational level, government services and mostly effective rural development directly or indirectly from the tourism activities).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal being one of the poorest countries of the world, facing various problems such as rapidly rising population with uninformed boundary luck from India and has faced over a year more danger on Saturday, 25th April 2015 at 11:56 AM, a 7.6 magnitude as recorded by Nepal National Seismological Center (NSC), struck Barpak as history district of Gorkha, about 76 km northwest of Kathmandu. And then rapid political change and making and applying constitutions 2072 Asoj 3, promote to the help of tourism development that time directly affected to the tourism area, they started expedition of reconstruction damage by earthquake. (Milan Bagel, Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies Vol. 12. No.1 and 2, January-Jun-December 2015).

Tourism is one of the mainstays of Nepalese economy. It is also a major source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing 8 of the 10 highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventures and many cultural, religious, ecotourism prospect within the country, such

as Hindu, Buddhist and other cultural heritage sites of Nepal and around the year fair weather are also strong attractions. But properly cannot be finding of tourism destination of the rural area which is far from the eyes of Nepal government planning. The tourism destination is facing to the minimum infrastructure of tourism development of remote area. This study has been find the prospect and problems of tourism destination. Review of literature reveals that very inferior advancement has been achieved in the areas of tourism diversification, be it in terms of product or place. Tourism promotion and development is largely concentrated on urban area and a few of the traditional and mountain sites outside the Kathmandu valley.

Advantage of the tourism are proportionately distributed to the urban and center (Kathmandu) from incoming tourists. Moreover, of the tourist's dollar remains in Kathmandu valley and little finds its way into other parts of the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery dependency in which the center controls a very considerable extent of the distributions of tourism around Nepal.

Tourism is considered as an easy source of income that requires relatively less investment and provides many jobs opportunities. However, it is essential to develop infrastructures, though it may cause adverse result to environment, social, cultural harmony if there is no plan and is visionless development for it. It has proved not only a major force in world trade but also a vital role paly in the country's economic, cultural and social development when considered it as volatile industry that flourish only in peace. Tourism is termed as a smokeless and peace industry as it prospers only in peace environment and also contributes to extend the international affability among countries.

Achham district has been facing problems to developed tourism infrastructure; no academic research has been done in the field of tourism area, and limited scope for increasing agricultural productin, growing unemployment, social discrimination, poverty and so on, yet she is very rich in natural beauty such as BAHRA BANDA and ATHAR KAHND, cultural attractions like local dance, Deuda, Bhuwa dance, Putala, Rateuli and Hudke dance.

Rock formation, different flat land such as RAME, ROSHAN, KINIMINI, different kind of pound like JIGALE, GAGRE, LAMUDAYO, LISSI DAYO and hills and

small valley which make by flat land and big ruck and other attraction provide a lot of excitement to tourists. Different flora like much kind of Rhododendron and fauna, wild animals, and varieties of birds exposes large potentiality for tourism in Ramaroshan. Achham district and Ramaroshan in many tourist destination, unique natural beauties and various cultural specialties of its own and the sustainable and vision full exploitation of this destinations offer a wide range of comparative advantages for which suitable and effective plan is needed. Therefore, problem can be presented follow as;

- What is the current situation of tourist inflow at Ramaroshan, Achham district?
- What are the prospect/potentialities of tourism in Ramaroshan Achham district?
- Role of tourism for economic development in Ramaroshan Achham?

1.3 Significance of the Study

Nepal has three major pillars of economic development: agriculture, hydropower and tourism. Among them tourism is the key industry which can effortlessly be established, promoted and developed with minimum investment and can be made an important foundation of national income. So it is one of the chief sectors for economic development. Tourism is an activity that generates economic and social benefits. Tourism has effects on the different sectors of the economy. The traditions and famous hospitality of its many different groups are indeed a major part of what makes Nepal so special. From remote mountain villages to medieval hill-towns and the ancient cities of the Kathmandu valley, the people of Nepal are always welcoming and it is one of the Nepalese economies.

This study has been examined the scope of tourism in Ramaroshan. Many studies were done on the problems and prospects of tourism had drawn but not are so much concerned with the tourism or rural tourism. Significance of the study has been investigating about prospect and problem of tourism in Ramaroshan. This study was also being able to access the impact of tourism activities in the area under study, both human and natural environment which were of more important for recommending to the plan and policy makers to formulate appropriate plans for further promotion of the similar area of the nation.

Nepal is recognized as an ideal tourist destination for culture and nature lovers. Diversity in terms of geography ethnic communities and cultural heritages are the defining characteristic of Nepalese society. The present study aims to analyze the problems and prospects of tourism in Ramaroshan Achham district. The salient significance of the study is that Ramaroshan Achham is rich in tourism resources but the people of the world do not know about natural beauties and cultural diversities of the Ramaroshan. Tourism is also seen as an effective means to directly and indirectly benefit and local people through local employment and income generation. Another significance of the study is to recommend the effective way of management of the limited sources of the Ramaroshan Achham district. This study provides basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourist and other concerned agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism development in Ramaroshan Achham.

This research has important for the development of tourism in Ramaroshn Achham district. The study provides very basic information and guidelines to the local people, planners, tourists and other related agencies as well as researchers about the sustainable development of tourism in Ramaroshan, Achham. This study will also play a significant role for the planners and future researchers to pursue their course of action.

1.4 Research Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to analyze the growth, scope, problems and prospects of tourist destination in Ramaroshan, Achham district and specifically the study seeks to:

- To assess the most attractive tourism products of the study area.
- To analyze the income transaction of local people from tourism activities.
- To find out problems and prospect of tourism in study area.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The present study is focused on the prospect and problems of tourism at Ramaroshan VDC in Achhma district. The present study covers only Ramaroshan VDC. The major limitation has been are follows as:

- This is completely has been an academic work.
- Data has been information based field visit on primary data and secondary data are which is available from Nepal tourism board, immigration, Economic survey and other sources of books, CBS.
- This study has been covered only tourism problems and prospects of tourism in Ramaroshan, Achham District of Nepal.
- Due to the time and budget constraint, this study may not be comprehensive.
- The study in same causes suffered from the lack of relevant data as Sought on classified as region wide basis.
- This study has been focus only income aspects of local people.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized into six chapters.

First Chapter: Described the major issues to be investigated along with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study and significance of the study.

Second Chapter: It is devoted to literature review. The third chapter, research methodology, includes the selection of the study area, data collection tools and techniques, and data analysis and describe.

Chapter Four In this chapter setting of the study area, deals with the general introduction of the study area. Analysis, interpretation and tabulation to the primary data. It presents the result of the survey of tourists, residents, home stay, and VDC secretary, resource persons.

Chapter five: In this chapter is problems and prospects of tourism development of Ramaroshan of Achham district.

Chapter Six: Lastly, the conclusions are presented in chapter six. It also contains the recommendations based on findings of the study.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism has burgeoned worldwide in the last two and half decades and outshined traditional industries to become one of the world's largest and fastest growing economic activities (Pao, 2005). It emerged with a general consensus that it not only increases foreign exchange earnings but also creates employment opportunities. It also stimulates growth of the various industries and business and by the virtue of this triggers overall economic growth. Despite of increasing importance of tourism, it has attracted relatively little attention in the literature in general and economic impact analysis in particular. Tourism has various economic, social, cultural and environmental effects on tourism destinations. (Vanbove, 2005) and the effect can be both problem and prospect of tourism. Several studies tried to measure impact of tourism from the infrastructure and conclude about its significance for the local people income generation. Nowadays the importance of the tourism in economic development of many countries is well documented. However, there is a dearth of literature in Nepal in about the economic impact of tourism.

2.1 Theoretical and Empirical Review

The 'tourism' is derived from the French word 'Tourism' which originated in the nineteenth century and cited for the first time in Oxford English Dictionary in 1811, meaning "the business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure". The world Tourism Organization explains the meaning of tourist as if a person who stays at a place of country other than his own place of stay for a minimum of one night for leisure, recreation, holiday, medical treatment, study and business, family mission or meeting.

Etymologically the word tour is derived from the Latin 'tornare and the Greek 'tornos' meaning ' a lathe or circle; the movement around a central point or axis' this meaning changed in modern, English to represent one's turn. The suffix 'ism' is defined as 'an action or process, typical behavior or quality; while the suffix 'its' denotes 'one that

performs a given action'. When the word tour and the suffixes. It's combined; they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that circle represents a starting point, which ultimately returns to its beginning. Therefore, like a circle, a tour represents a journey that is a round-trip, either act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore, one who takes such a journey and be called a tourist (Theobald, 1997:6).

'Travel', after all, has etymological connections with travel with work and activity while tourism represents a packaged form of experience in which passivity prevails and contact with the alien and the real is avoided or prevented. The world tourism was for the first time described in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1811(Cellabous Lascurain, 1996:1-2). This reveals that the word tourism did not appear in the English language until the early nineteenth century, and the word 'tour was more closely associated with the idea of a voyage or peregrination or a circuit. Then, with the idea of an individual being temporary away from home for pleasure a purposes significant feature of the use of the word 'tourist' came into being. In the middle age, merchants, explorers, pilgrims and students travelled in various places and despite the upheavals caused by the invasions of the Arabs, the Normans and the Hungarians, the movements of persons were far from ceasing completely: "Students attracted by the master minds of such renowned Universities of Bulgaria, Paris, Rome, 18 Salmance, Cairo and Nalanda and Bikramshila in India Travelled after to hear them" (Upadhyay, 2003).

Tewari, (1994), in his book 'Tourism dimensions' visualized that tourism as industry and identified its importance as the means of correcting adverse trade balance in an economy. Even a highly developed economy like USA relies partly on an increasing number of Japanese tourists to correct its trade deficits with japan. In the developing countries it could be the source of additional external revenue. In addition to generating foreign exchange, tourism is accepted to create additional employment and income and generate multiplier effort in an economy.

Some countries have a comparative advantage in the development of tourism because of their natural topography such as mountains, sandy beaches search and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on. However, tourism is not unmixed

blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution.

2.2 National Context

Ojha (2009), in his article “challenges of Tourism in Nepal” has discussed Nepal as a unanimous Shangri-La for the rapid growth of global tourism. Rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level, possesses all the climate zones of the world from the bitter tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation, Nepal’s biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically and attitudinal variations.

Nepal’s combination of world class cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, culture diverse of Nepal, the beauty of Nepal Himalaya, super wildlife resource and hospitable mountain people ensure a destination well suited for international tourism. He has also stated that Nepal having famous tourist destination, world heritage site, historical monuments and natural beauty is not utilizing properly same of the identified problems of the development of tourism in Nepal are lack of tourist information centers, infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation proper accommodation in some places. Ineffective national plan and policy, fail to control over street vendors, lack of public awareness, lack of trained tourist guides, poor publicity campaign, lack of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-Nepal in tourism business.

There are pertinent problems that need to be addressed properly. Government and its authorities only are seeking to show the inclined graph (increasing number), manipulating data’s and interpreting as increment but really falls or other hand. Government and other business persons, now a days are only seeking quantity tourism but the national requirement is quality tourism. If quality tourism sustained it does not concern with decreased number. Nepal has been grateful only if quality tourists made their destination as Nepal. Therefore, government, its authority, concerned apartments and concerned stakeholders must think for quality tourism as sustainable tourism.

Tourism is a starling phenomenon, but is a unique industry. It is concerned with people as a consumer and commodities and it is in the sense that the host people and

tourist themselves must attempt to calculate the social, cultural and human cost of mass travel. Tourism can be very humiliating for host country. People are taught to sell their smiles, their traditions, their values and their dignity (Shoesmit: Uprety, 2000).

Joshi (2009) has presented that tourism can increase the opportunities for the rural poor in their own communities. It also has the potential to reduce rural out Migration, to the urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban poor, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also tourism related skills gained by the urban poor could be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process. Tourism provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing incomes that help reduce the vulnerability of the poor. Through increased national income, additional funds can be diverted to poverty reduction programs and can be linked with local development.

The receptive capacity and socio-economic strength of the locals like that see in Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Dhampus, Sirubari is also equally important to establish any place as an attractive rural tourism destination. It demands several features and a committed, commanding and qualified leadership at the local level like captain Rudra Man Gurung in Sirubai. So, tourism plays a number of important social and economic roles. It is commonly seen as an important form of community economic development with the place and scale of tourism placing significant pressure on heritage resources.

Ghimire (2008) has studied on her study that in the scenario of productivity in agriculture sector, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as Gulmi district. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period. Similarly, to give return it can involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zones, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimensions of like culture, environment, nature and behavior of people. It fulfills basic requisites of development such as: it adjusts with decentralization and good governance, open base for greater role of women as partners for development and space for gender equality. In this basis,

tourism can be a 26 leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Tourism is a changing phenomenon and it has been changing even in Nepal. Nepal followed a policy of isolation in the pre 1950 period. Prior to 1950 Nepal's relation was completely limited with United Kingdom, India and China. The overall result brings that only 153 Europeans visited Nepal in the 45 years between 1880-1925 which means 4 tourists per year. The foreign population in Nepal in the first quarter of 20th century was limited to seven persons. They were British envoys, his niece, an electrical engineer employed in Nepal government state service, his wife and two children and a Swiss Nurse Leventagh Erice in the Royal palace (Uperti; 2010). And those who permitted to visit outside Kathmandu valley could be counted on finger tips (Hagen, 1969).

Tewari, (1994), in his book 'Tourism dimensions' visualized that tourism as industry and identified its importance as the means of correcting adverse trade balance in an economy. Even a highly developed economy like USA relies partly on an increasing number of Japanese tourists to correct its trade deficits with Japan. In the developing countries it could be the source of additional external revenue. In addition to generating foreign exchange, tourism is accepted to create additional employment and income and generate multiplier effect in an economy. Some countries have a comparative advantage in the development of tourism because of their natural topography such as mountains, sandy beaches and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on. However, tourism is not unmixed blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution.

A person, who spends a day out, for example by the seaside, might be considered a tourist by some. But the World Tourism Organization, the international body representing tourism, defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and stays there for a least one night before returning home. Any style and type of tourism that has the potential to bring benefits to the local economy. Whilst contributing to natural and cultural resource conservation (NTB, 2010).

Tourism is the important tool for poverty reduction, uplifting living standards and socio-economic tool for conservation and national development, of course, if it

understands in its depth and wide. Modern world is specializing in every aspect, but tourism is the sector where every entrepreneur becomes tourism experts without having its depth and wide knowledge. It is like a medical shops holder, pharmaceuticals or a dispenser who is treating a heart patient. Since a dispenser is not qualified to treat any diseased patient, how could a tourism entrepreneur become a national tourism development seeker, it's a time to think. A master-mechanist of Toyota Motor car, having 35 years of experience in repairing, have been confused to repair Mercedes, Skoda or Lada vehicles and will never be able to develop new model in vehicles, whereas an of vehicles nd would able to gear of its development. Similarly, tourism is a technical subject. Until and unless the concerns recognized its technicality, tourism in Nepal have never been success in real terms, but has struggle for half a million and that is for unrecoverable natural anf socio-cultural calamities (Tuladhar: 2008).

Nepal considered being ill-equipped to provide the kind off amenities that mass tourists do not expect, nor does it offer the kinds of Sun and Surf diversion that enclave resorts provide for tourists elsewhere in the tropical world recognizing its limitations for conventional mass tourism, the country's tourism industry seeks to attract the types of tourists. Pleasure seeking visitors to Nepal still dominate the tourist arrivals, but each year more tourists come to Nepal to participate in more daring forms of tourism. Mountain trekking is the most important of these activities, followed by wildlife viewing in the Hill animal parks and white water rafting on Nepal's rural areas and to define entirely new socio-economic agendas for the country.

Upadhayay R., (2008), in his article 'Rural tourism to crate equitable and growing economy in Nepal' defines, 'Rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm- based tourism. It includes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing and tiding, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism and ethic tourism, in this article, he states the main objectives of the rural tourism like; to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation and attainment millennium development goals. He concludes that rural tourism is Nepal's oil and key for poverty alleviation, likewise, he has recommended government, Tara Gaon

Development Board, public, private and cooperative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

2.3 Thesis Review

Shrestha, (1999), has made the study in her thesis on the topic "Tourism in Nepal" problems and prospects have identified the basic problem of tourism in Nepal. The study also highlighted tourism industry having great respects in Nepal. The study has observed that average growth rate of tourist arrival in Nepal from 1975 to 1997 is 7.27 percent per annum. She concluded that the correlation between tourists' arrival and foreign exchange earning in terms of US \$ shows the importance of tourist arrivals for the economy. Being labor- intensive service industry, tourism sector has high potentials for generating employment and is a multi-sectoral industry. It has also been helping other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, handicrafts industry and other allied industries. The performance of tourism earning did not rise in terms of US dollars because of low per capita per day spending outlet came to be known as a cheap tourist destination.

Ghimire (2008) has studied on her study that in the scenario of productivity in agriculture sector, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as Gulmi district. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period. Similarly, to give return it can involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zones, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimensions of like culture, environment, nature and behavior of people. It fulfills basic requisites of development such as: it adjusts with decentralization and good governance, open base for greater role of women as partners for development and space for gender equality. In this basis, tourism can be a 26 leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal. Lumibini Development Trust (2011), has introduced the brief history of Buddha in Nepal with the help of photographs. Integrated management process of Lumibini and Tilaurakot and role of TRPAP in Lumibini, the natural biodiversity, tourism promotional activities, mission conceived, vision perceived and goal achieved are details analyzed in this journal. Excavation report of central archaeology

department and conserve activity of Tilaurakot (Kapilvastu) has described. Similarly, this journal focuses on the reconstruction of historical and religious sites, which are the main pillar of tourist attraction in Lumibini and Tilaurakot. This journal gives information and make more active to the local people in tourism.

District development plan (2011), envisaged to identify the potential tourism area and decided to conserve religious place and to appeal with recommendation in ministry of tourism and civil aviation for tourism development. As stated by Nepal tourism board (2006), in "Rural Nepal Guide Book " Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural beauty due to its geographical position and latitudinal variation with in this spectacular geography are some of the richest culture of Himalayan heritage and it has also invited tourists to meet the lovely people of rural Nepal share a meal with them, stay at their houses and family guests, taste their local drink and see them carry on with life graciously.

Upadyay and Manoj K., (2006), has been found that through the promotion of tourism sectors the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the past of globalization. It links the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics of the world. On the whole it can be argued that tourism sector could be considered to pay the role of leading sector in the economy.

CHAPTER- III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research study is guided by the theoretical understanding of problems and prospect of tourism in Nepalese context. Also the study has been cum explore the problem in a critical view, using exploratory research strategy because it aims to know more about the components that are more likely to be responsible for rural development due to the tourism and community development. This study has been enabling the study to look at the problem in cum exploratory and critical manner. It has been also of different set of respondents as well as by exploring different literatures related with the study.

3.1 Research Design

The research has been basically designed to investigate the tourism activities and development programs associate with tourism in Ramaroshan VDC. This study descriptive and cum exploratory research design has been applied to analysis the present situation about the problems of tourism in Ramaroshan VDC. And the study has been based on both qualitative and quantitative information.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

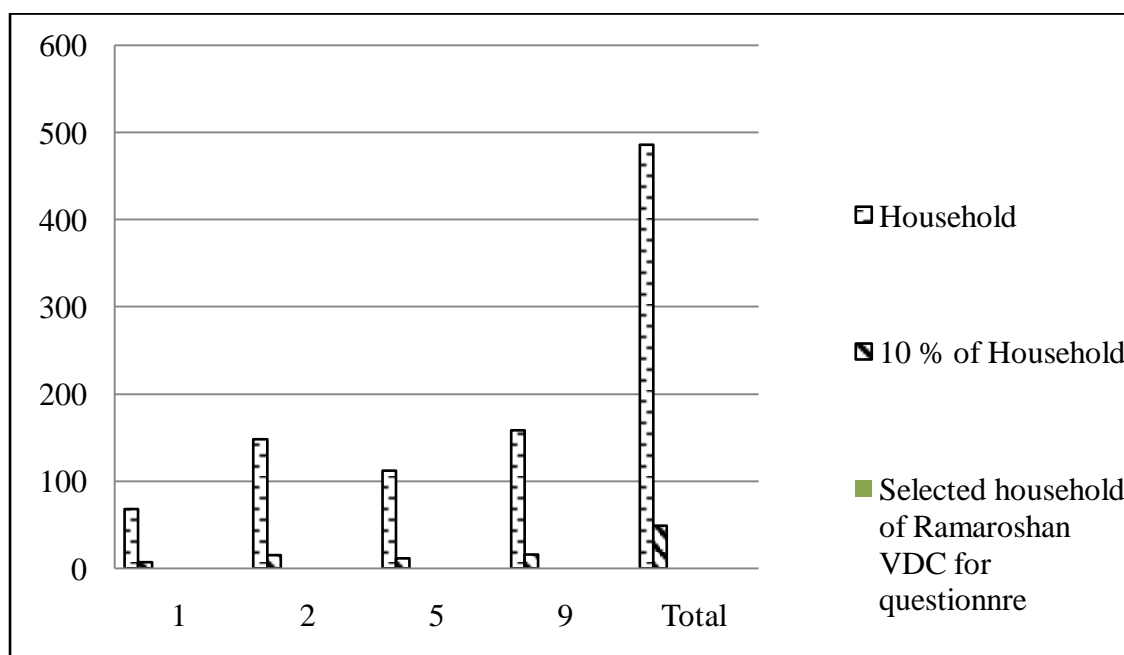
The study has been carried out in Ramaroshan VDC of Achham district from the VDC purposive has been taken from the purposive selected wards. The program under the study area has been playing significant role in tourism and community development to the inhabitants of the area. The Ramaroshan VDC is directly affected by tourism program and most of the household of this are involved in tourism as their one of the way of community development to the inhabitants of the area. The sample size has been selected 10 % total population of ward no.1, 2, 5, 9 of Ramaroshan VDC. The sample sizes are following the table and chart.

Table No. 3.1: Selected Household of Ramaroshan VDC for Questioner

Ward	Household	Population			10% Selected sample size of Household
		Total	Male	Female	
1	68	348	161	187	6.8
2	148	779	376	403	14.8
5	112	679	319	360	11.2
9	158	931	482	449	15.8
Total Population	486	2737	1338	1399	48.6

CBS, 2011

Graph No. 3.1: Selection of Population Size of Ramaroshan VDC



CBS, 2016

3.3 Sampling procedure and Sample Size

Among the total beneficiaries of tourism at all ward of Ramaroshan VDC in Achham district selected every ten present has been selected as the sample on the basis of purposive sampling method from the ward no 1,2,5,9 of household of ward in the Ramaroshan VDC. The actual household of beneficiaries has been identified from

among the beneficiary selected every ward of total household from 10 present has been taken for the study purpose.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data Collection

This study has been collected order to cum explore the prospect and problems of tourism in Ramaroshan VDC, Achham district. So for this study different data has been collected whereas data collected has been both qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative data has been like photos, field visits observation and interview has been collected and quantitative data has been like income or employment related data, social status related data etc. has been be collected.

3.4.1 Primary Data

This study has been mainly based on primary data according to the nature of the study. The primary data were obtained through the use of household survey questionnaire, interview, field visit, observation and focus group discussion (FGD) method.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data has been collected from the tourist concern agencies and organization such as Nepal tourist board (NTB), District Development Committee (DDC) of Achham. Ramaroshan VDC office, CBS, various journals, article, internet and tourist related document also.

3.5 Tools and Technique of Data Collection

For the primary data structured and semi structured questionnaire interview and observation has been applied to generate the primary data.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Structured questionnaire has been prepared to be asked the realistic and actual data from the respondent (tourist, local people, hotel and shop, related to the tourism

organization). The questions have been asked to the respondents and the answers have been filled up to collect the required information.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

Some people have been selected as key informants including VDC. Chairperson Secretary, local tourism supporter organization, local teachers and intellectuals. Key Informant Interview also adopted in this process they have been interviewed with the help of the key informant interview schedule.

3.5.3 Field Visit and Observation

The physical system and tourist condition has been directly observed during the field trip. Observation has been made on the physical condition of tracking, road accommodation for tourist and tourism product and know about the condition of local people.

3.5.4 Interview

To understand the situation of the study is having been a set of open ended question schedule has been prepared for key informants and use to extract information from the samples. This interview has been taken from the Ramaroshan VDC secretary.

3.5.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

To identify the major potentialities and problems of tourism or ecotourism in the study area by minimum five to nine enthusiast local people and respondents or household are has been involve in the focus group discussion.

3.6 Data Procession, Presentation and Analysis

The data obtained from the study has been processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline of the research problem. The data collected from the field has been raw data have been molded as per the requirement and objectives of the research. The various steps that are to be followed are;

3.6.1 Data Procession

- 3.6.1.1 Editing:** It is the process of examining the collected raw data to detect error and omission. So to overcome the possible error in research editing is of great value.
- 3.6.1.2 Coding:**In order to make the research has been more systematic and scientific assigning of numerals or symbols to answer is done so whenever necessary.
- 3.6.1.3 Classification:**The result of research study is at large volume in the form of raw data. So in order to simplify it should be classified into homogeneous groups so a meaningful relationship can profoundly have studied.
- 3.6.1.3 Tabulation:**After the necessary classification of data the next step has been to arrange the data in respective tables/chart/diagrams, etc. the tabulation is essential in order to systematize and logical arrangement of data for further manipulation.

3.6.2 Data Analysis and Presentation

Analysis is the means to estimate the value/s of unknown parameters of the population from the sample statistics in order to reach the conclusion. Therefore, this research has been analyzed has been is divided into two categories descriptive and inferential analysis.

- 3.6.2.1 Descriptive Analysis:**It incorporates the study of distribution of one variable. This study has been providing us the information about the problems and prospects of tourism and their socio-economic prospect of rural people or household.
- 3.6.2.2 Inferential Analysis:**Basically to the data has been use of SPSS to analyze the data and the other aspect this inferential analysis simultaneously analyzes more than two variables. The interdependence between the variables their correlation and variance analysis are employed to test and if possible other statistical tools for the study of relationship.

CHAPTER- IV

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Introduction of the study area

Achham is the one of the district of Seti Zone in Far-western development region of Nepal. It borders with Kalikot and Dailekh districts to the East, Doti district to the West, Bajura and Bajhang districts to the North and Surkhet of Bheri Zone to the South. Topographically, Achham district entails 28°46' - 29°23' latitude and 81° 32' - 81°35' longitudes. Geopolitically, the district is administratively divided into 2 Electoral constituencies 13 Illakas which consist of 56 VDCs and 3 municipalities. The total area of the district is 1,692 sq. km. Almost area of the district is lies on Mid-hill area and few area lies on high hill. The lowest elevation point is 540 meter and the highest elevation point is 3,820 meter from mean sea level. Elevation of District Headquarters Mangalsen is 1362 meters. Karnali, Budhiganga and Kailash are main rivers flowing in district.

As a result of the elevation differences, the district has four different types of climate: tropical up to 1,200 m where temperature increase more than 30⁰ Celsius, subtropical from 1,200-2,100 m, Temperate above 2,100-3300m and Alpine above 3300m . The annual rainfall is about 1,891 mm and temperatures vary from 5 °C to 30 °C. Subsistence agriculture farming, mainly small scale livestock is the main source of occupation and livelihood of the majority of the population, with 61% of the population active in this sector. Due to low level of agricultural production, the majority of the households face acute food shortages for a large part of the year.

According to the National Census 2011, the total population of the district are 257,477 comprising 37,469 female (53%) and 120,008 males (47%) residing in 48,351 households. Achham district of as an average population density of around 152 people per square km. The average family size is 5.3. Life expectancy of the people is 58 years. The average literacy rate is about 53.18% (37.18% female and 71.54% male are literate). Achham district has a multi ethnic composition with

Chhetri, Kami, Brahman, Sarki, Damai, Thakuri, Magar, Sanyashi, Muslim and others. The common language is Nepali (97.4%).

The district has access to the Mahakali Highway (Attariya-Dadeldhura-Darchula). A feeder road, 105 km in length between the district headquarters Mangalsen and Doti, Silgadhi is recently upgraded to bituminous standard by DOR. The Mid-Hill highway is under construction and will cross the Achham district east to west and links with the Karnali Highway which shorten 165 kilo meter travel distance for commuter who wish to travel Kohalpur and east. Ramaroshan is itself rich about ecological resources and tourism destination as a natural beauty. There is many available lack and flat land like (*BARHA BAND ATHAR KHAND*) and different type of flower and different kind of animal tree and organic natural planet able to in this area.

4.1.1 Topography and Location

The study area lies in the subalpine geographical areas altitude is variation from 3134 meters to 3820 meters above sea level. Ramaroshan, which name of the “RAMAROSHAN”. Topographically, Ramaroshan entails 28°46' - 29°23' latitude and 81° 32' - 81°35' longitudes. The climate condition of Ramaroshan sub-tropical, mild-temperate, cool-temperate where temperate maximum 30° to minimum 1° and rainfall 1790.8-mile liter. It is famous for their twelve pound and eighteen flat lands their local believes that to explore all the 12 lack and 18 flat lands which is name is (*BARHA BANDA ATHAR KHANDA*) to the all-area of Ramaroshan region. It is far 14 Kosh and 14 hours and 42 kilometers from the district headquarter Mangalsen.

4.1.2 Climate

The Ramaroshan area is in sub-tropical, mid- temperate or cool temperature climatically condition, Where minimum 1.00° centigrade to maximum 30.00° centigrade temperature available in this region, and 1790.8-mile liter rainfall in the tourism area in Ramaroshan.

4.1.3 Socio-Economic Condition

4.1.3.1 Population

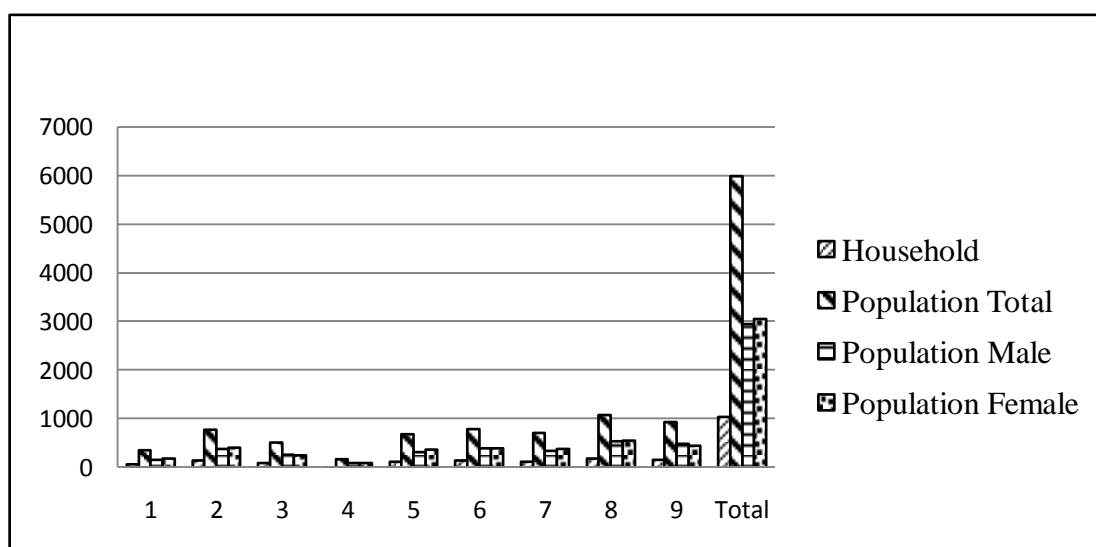
According to the census 2011, the total population in Ramaroshan VDC is divided into 9 wards and population is unevenly distributed in each wards, ward wise population distribution is given in Table No. 4.1.1.

Table No. 4.1: Total Population of Ramaroshan VDC

Ward	Household	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	68	348	161	187
2	148	779	376	403
3	89	505	256	249
4	28	169	86	83
5	112	679	319	360
6	136	786	393	393
7	111	711	338	373
8	181	1081	531	550
9	158	931	482	449
Total	1031	5989	2942	3047

CBS, 2016

Graph No. 4.1: Total Population of Ramaroshan VDC



CBS, 2016

4.1.3.2 Caste/ethnicity and Sex of Ramaroshan VDC

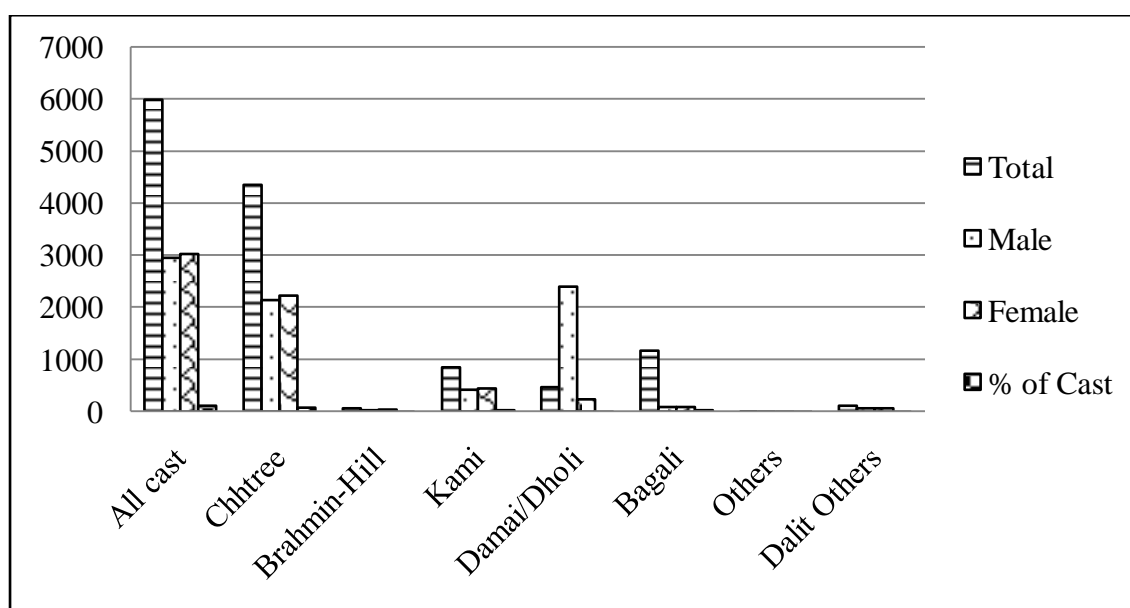
Ramaroshan is a place with the inhabitants of more than 8 caste and ethnic groups. Chhtree are in larger number than others casts. Chhtree and Bangali are other groups in large number. Table no. 4. Expose the caste and ethnic composition of Ramaroshan VDC.

Table No. 4.2: Population by caste/ethnicity and sex of Ramaroshan VDC

Cast/ethnicity	Total	Male	Female	% of Cast
All cast	5989	2942	3019	100
Chhtree	4352	2133	2219	72.6666
Brahmin-Hill	50	23	27	0.83486
Kami	849	414	435	14.176
Damai/Dholi	467	2388	229	7.79763
Bagali	1158	75	80	19.3354
Others	8	5	3	0.13358
Dalit Others	110	56	54	1.8367

CBS, 2016

Graph No. 4.2: Population by Caste/ethnicity and Sex of Ramaroshan VDC



CBS, 2016

4.1.3.3 Education

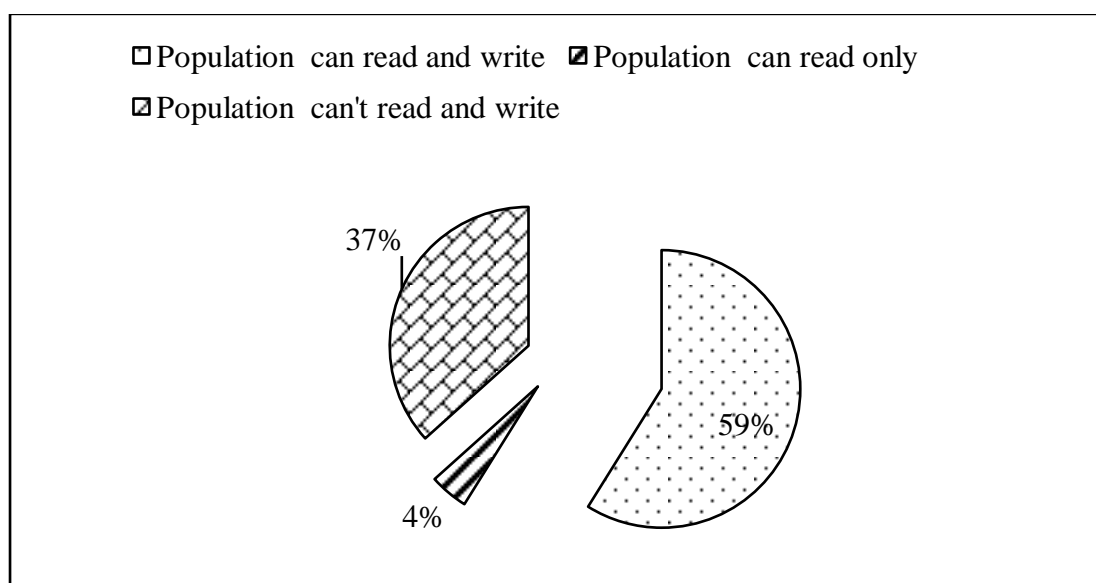
The study area has 10 primary schools, 2 lower secondary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 higher secondary school on the government side and 1 primary level private school in ward no five. Literacy rate of Ramaroshan VDC male 69.8 % literacy, female 47.02% and total literacy rate 58.08% of the total population in Ramaroshan VDC.

Table No. 4.3: Population aged 5 Years and above by Literacy Status and Sex of Ramaroshan VDC

Sex	Population Aged 5 Years and Above	Population			Literacy not Stated	Literacy Rate %
		Can Read and Write	Can Read Only	Can't Read and Write		
Both Sex	5022	2917	222	1815	8	58.08
Male	2440	1703	105	628	4	69.8
Female	2582	1214	117	1247	4	47.02

CBS, 2016

Graph No. 4.3: Literate status of Ramaoshan



CBS, 2011

4.2 Data Analysis and Presentation of Household

4.2.1 Structure and analysis data of respondent according to age group

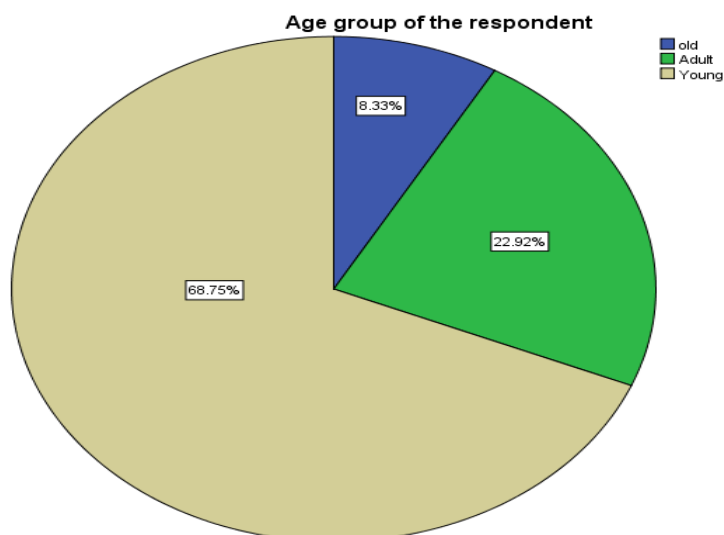
Respondent in the questionnaire survey included different groups. The diagram depicts that most of the respondents were taken from economically active age group people. Let us see the respondent's classification according to age group.

Table No: 4.4: Age Group of the Respondent

		Freque ncy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Categories	Old	4	8.3	8.3	8.3
	Adult	11	22.9	22.9	31.3
	Young	33	68.8	68.8	100.0
	Total	48	100.0	100.0	

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No: 4.4: Age Group of the Respondent



Field Survey, 2016

Above the table and graph show that the majority of respondents were taken from economically active age group percent respectively. Young age group higher than

other group like 68.75 % young, 22.92% adult, and 8.33 % old age group are available of Ramaroshan.

4.2.2 Occupation

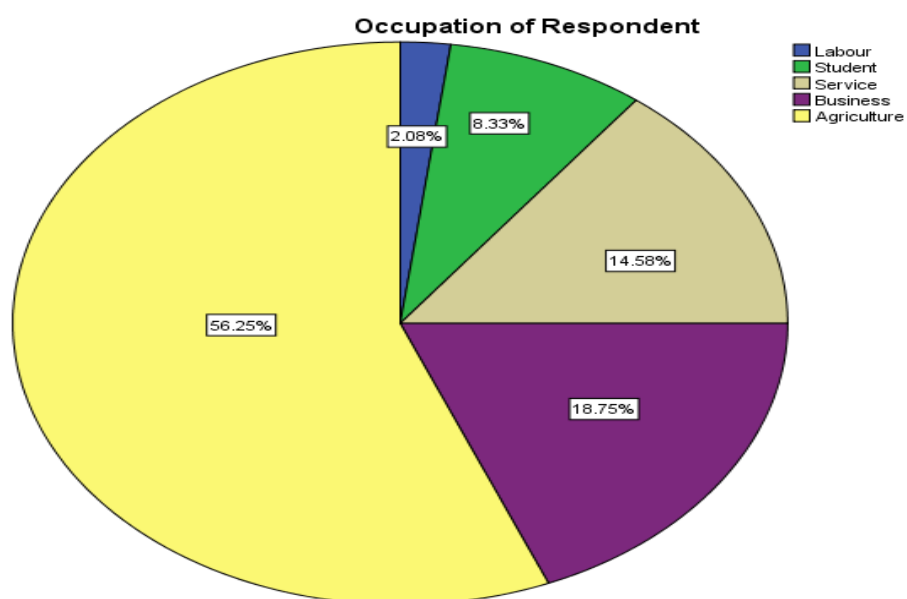
The respondents were selected from different occupation groups. Occupational distribution of the respondents was as follows.

Table No: 4.5: Occupation of Respondent

Occupation		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Labor	1	2.1
	Student	4	8.3
	Service	7	14.6
	Business	9	18.8
	Agriculture	27	56.3
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No: 4.5: Occupation of Respondent



Field Survey, 2016

The above table indicates that most of the respondents are 8.33 % student, 56.3 % farmer/agriculture, 14.58% servicer, 18.8 % business men, and 2.8 % labor living of there. So in the Ramaroshan according to the data more than higher farmer and 2.8% labor living there.

4.2.3 Education Levels of Respondents

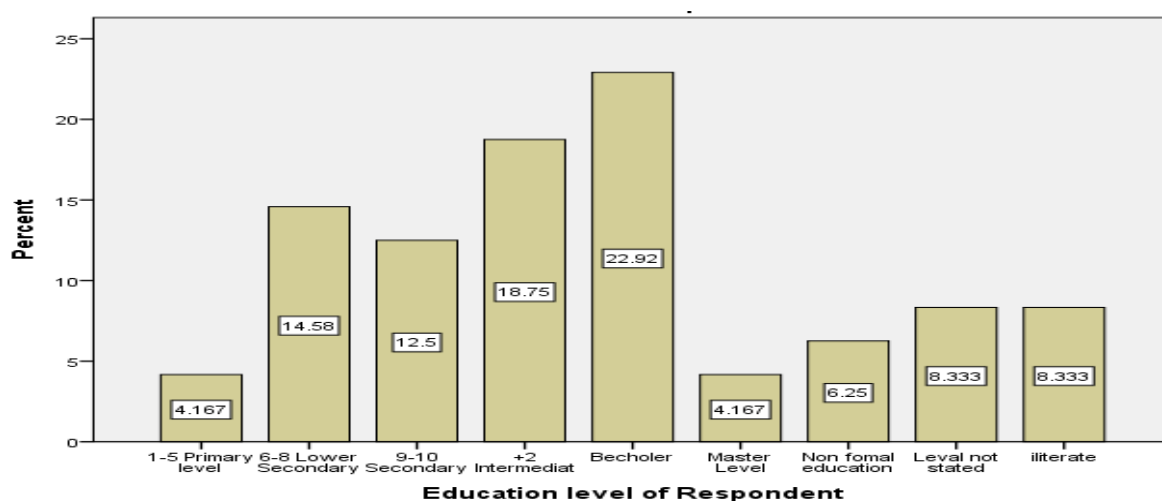
All kinds of respondents were taken into consideration for the study purpose. The following table and graph show different educational levels of the respondents.

Table No: 4.6: Education Level of Respondent

	Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Categories	1-5 Primary level	2	4.2
	6-8 Lower Secondary	7	14.6
	9-10 Secondary	6	12.5
	+2 Intermediate	9	18.8
	Bachelor	11	22.9
	Master Level	2	4.2
	Non formal education	3	6.3
	Level not stated	4	8.3
	Illiterate	4	8.3
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 201

Graph No: 4.6: Education Level of Respondent



Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that the maximum population 8.33 % had the education of literacy followed by primary 4.16 %, lower secondary 14.58, secondary 12.5 %, Intermediate 18.7 %, Bachelors 22.92 %, Master 4.16, non- formal 6.25, level not stated 8.33% and 8.33% are illiterate of the respondent in study area.

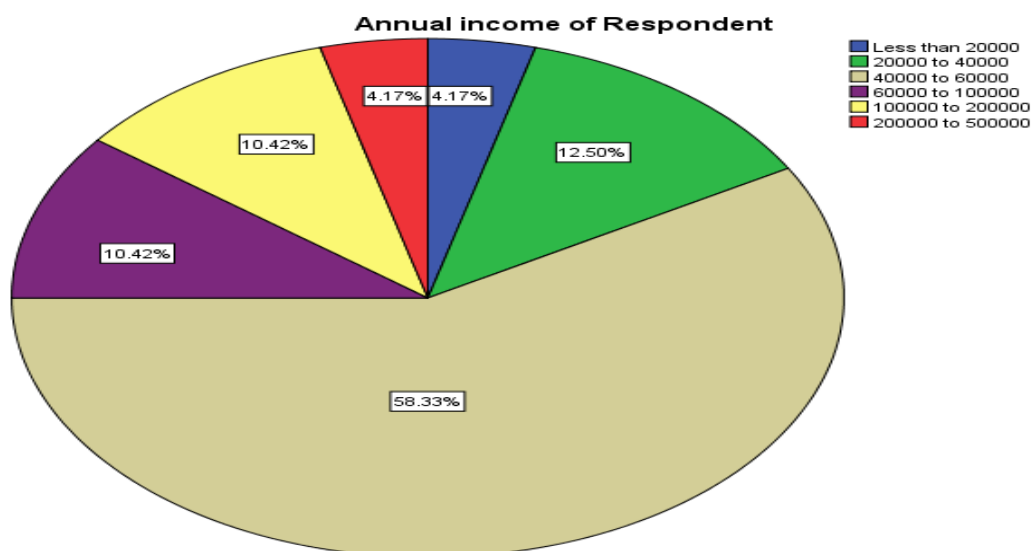
4.2.4 Annual income Level of Respondent

Table No: 4.7: Annual Income of Respondent

	Annual Income	Frequency	Percent
Categories	Less than 20000	2	4.2
	20000 to 40000	6	12.5
	40000 to 60000	28	58.3
	60000 to 100000	5	10.4
	100000 to 200000	5	10.4
	200000 to 500000	2	4.2
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No: 4.7: Annual Income of Respondent



Field Survey, 2016

The above table indicates that most of the respondents are high income level people 2 lakh to 5 lakhs 4.2 %, less than 20000 6.3%, annual income peoples 40000 to 60000

are 58.3%, 60000 to 100000 people are 10.4% and 1 lakhs to 2 lakh 10.4 % living in Ramaroshan.

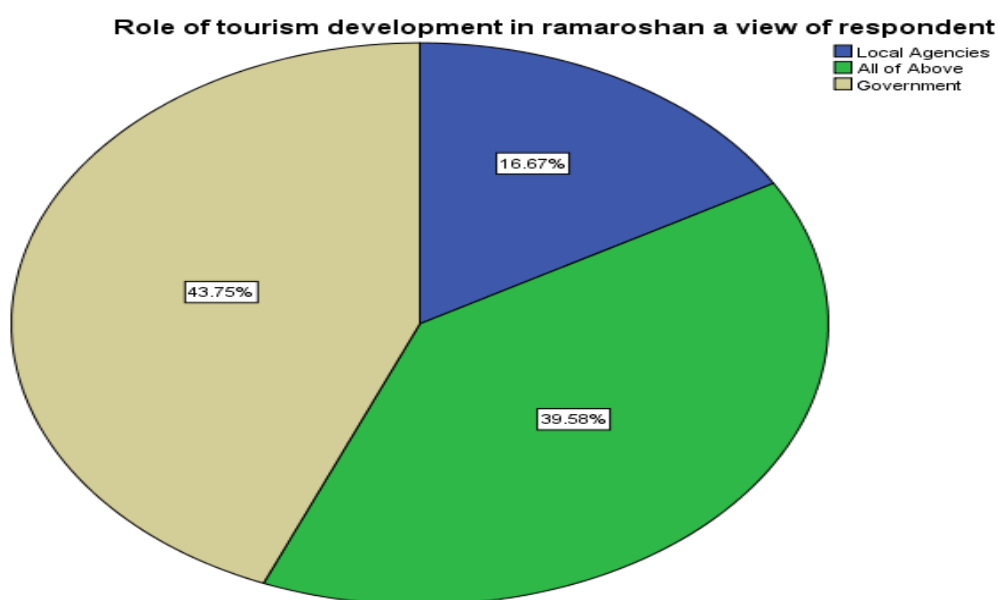
4.2.5 Role of Tourism Development in Ramaroshan a View of Respondent

Table No. 4.8: Role of Tourism Development in Ramaroshan a View of Respondent

Organization		Frequency	Percent
Agencies	Local Agencies	8	16.7
	All of Above	19	39.6
	Government	21	43.8
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No: 4.8: Role of Tourism Development in Ramaroshan a View of Respondent



Field Survey, 2016

According to the respondent views in show the table and figure. Which are playing the role of tourism development in Ramaroshan. the views of respondent 43.8 %

government role, 16.7 % local agencies of role and 39.6 % I/NGOs of role for the tourism development and all of the above playing vital role for tourism development in Ramaroshan.

4.2.6 Potential of tourism in Ramaroshan

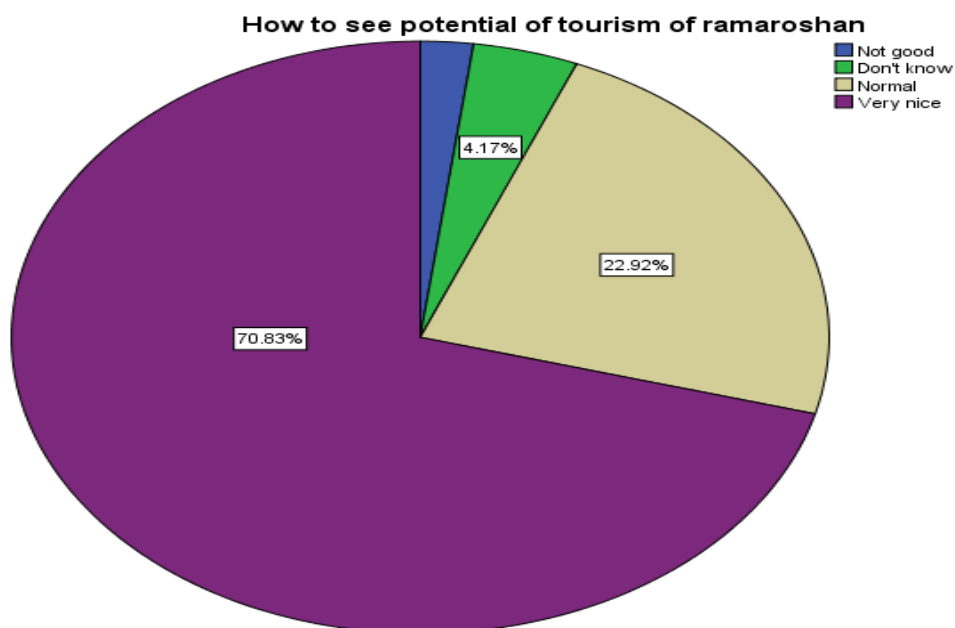
In the Ramaroshan about the tourism potential are the views of respondent following are;

Table No. 4.9: How to See Potential of Tourism of Ramaroshan

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Not good	1	2.1
	Don't know	2	4.2
	Normal	11	22.9
	Very nice	34	70.8
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.9: How to See Potential of Tourism of Ramaroshan



Field Survey, 2016

According to the respondent views in show the table and figure. How to see the potential of tourism in Ramaroshan The views of respondent 2.1 % not good, 4.2 % don't know, 22.9 % normal 70.8 % very nice. There for more than 70 percent people optimistic about the tourism potential in Ramaroshan.

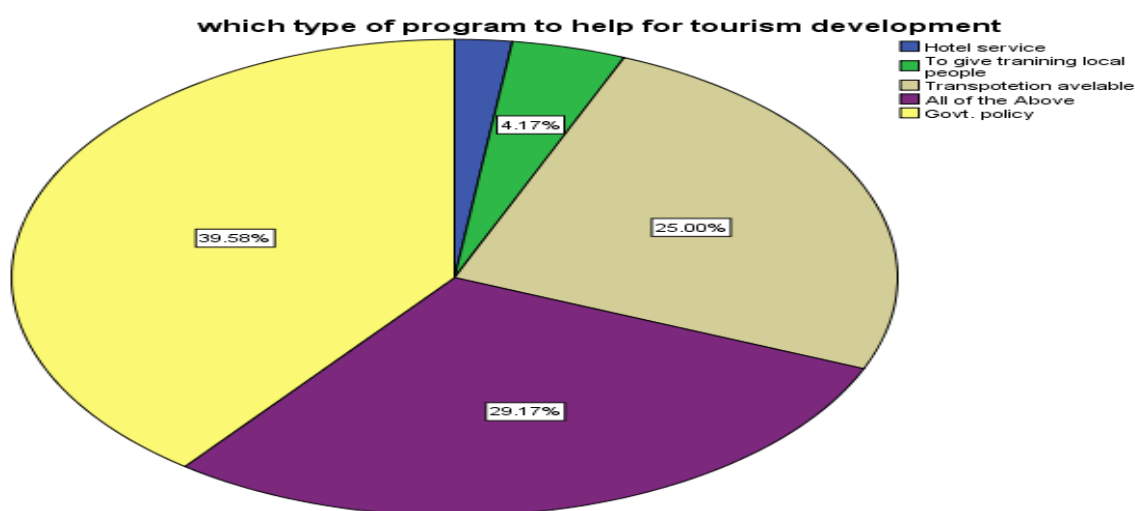
4.2.7 Which type of program to help for tourism development in Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.10: Which Type of Program to Help for Tourism Development

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Hotel service	1	2.1
	To give training local people	2	4.2
	Transportation available	12	25.0
	All of the Above	14	29.2
	Govt. policy	19	39.6
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.10: Which Type of Program to Help for Tourism Development



Field Survey, 2016

Above table and figure shows that the majority of the respondent and there to help for tourism development in hotel service can help 2.1%, 4.17% to give the training local

people, 25% respondent are agree about the transportation service, 39.58% Government policy, and 29.17% respondent are all of the above for help to the tourism development in the Ramaroshan.

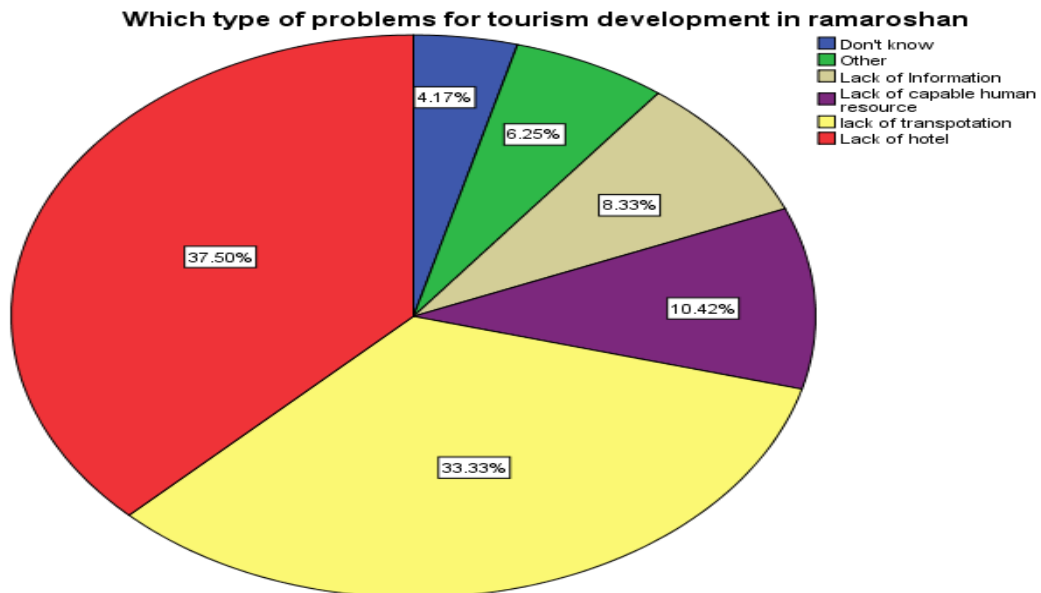
4.2.8 Which Type of Problems for Tourism Development in Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.11: Which Type of Problems for Tourism Development in Ramaroshan

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Don't know	2	4.2
	Other	3	6.3
	Lack of Information	4	8.3
	Lack of capable human resource	5	10.4
	lack of transportation	16	33.3
	Lack of hotel	18	37.5
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.11: Which Type of Problems for Tourism Development in Ramaroshan



Field Survey, 2016

The above table and figure reveals that type of problems for the tourism development in Ramaroshan in 4.17% respondent are don't know about this topic, 8.33 % lack of information about the tourism area, 10.42% respondent are lack of capable human resource, 37.50 % respondent agree about the hotel services, and 4.25 % respondent are other problems lies in the Ramaroshan tourism area.

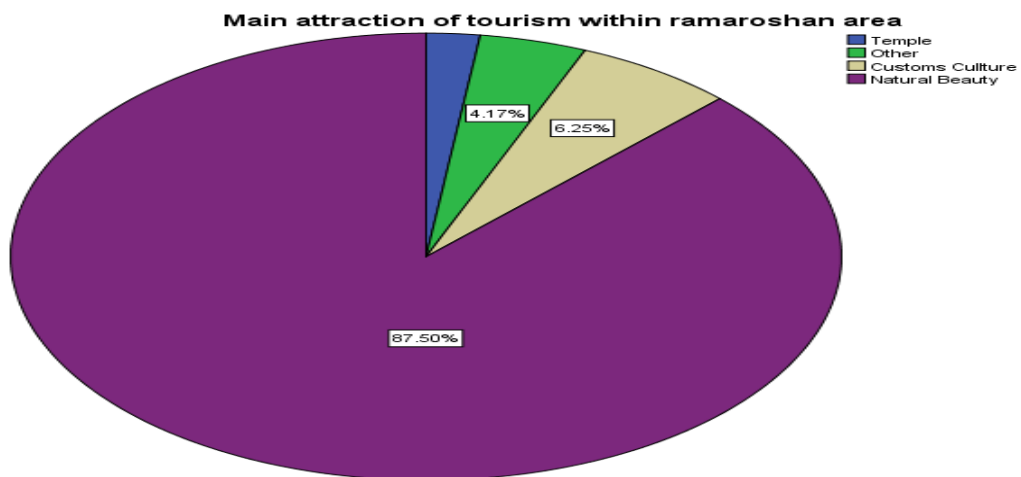
4.2.9 Main Attraction of Tourism within Ramaroshan Area

Table No. 4.12: Main Attraction of Tourism within Ramaroshan Area

Attraction sites		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Temple	1	2.1
	Other	2	4.2
	Customs Culture	3	6.3
	Natural Beauty	42	87.5
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.12: Main Attraction of Tourism within Ramaroshan Area



Field Survey, 2016

Above table and figure shows that the views of respondent about the main attraction are agreed about the 2.1 % temple, 6.3 % customs culture, 87.5 % natural beauty and 4.2 % people are agreeing about this place.

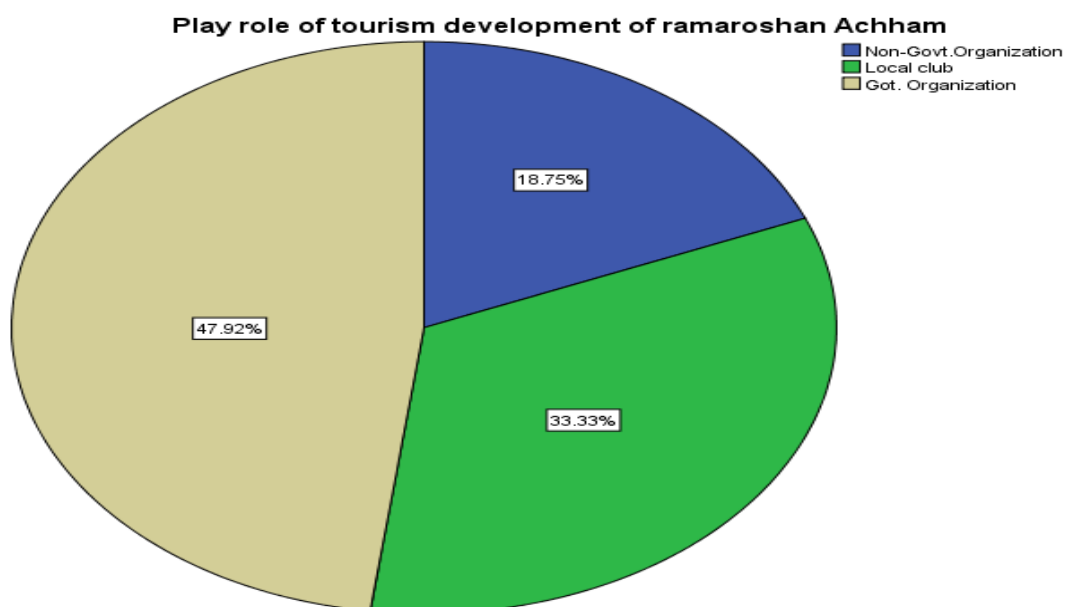
4.2.10 Playing Role of Tourism Development in Ramaroshan Achham

Table No. 4.13: Playing Role of Tourism Development in Ramaroshan Achham

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	I/NGOs	9	18.8
	Local club	16	33.3
	Got. Organization	23	47.9
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.13: Playing Role of Tourism Development in Ramaroshan Achham



Field Survey, 2016

The above the table and figure show the view of respondent about the playing vital role for the tourism development in Ramaroshan 18.75% people are believe Non-Government Organization, 33.33% respondent believe with the Local club, and 47.92% people are believing in the Government Organization are most important role playing for tourism development.

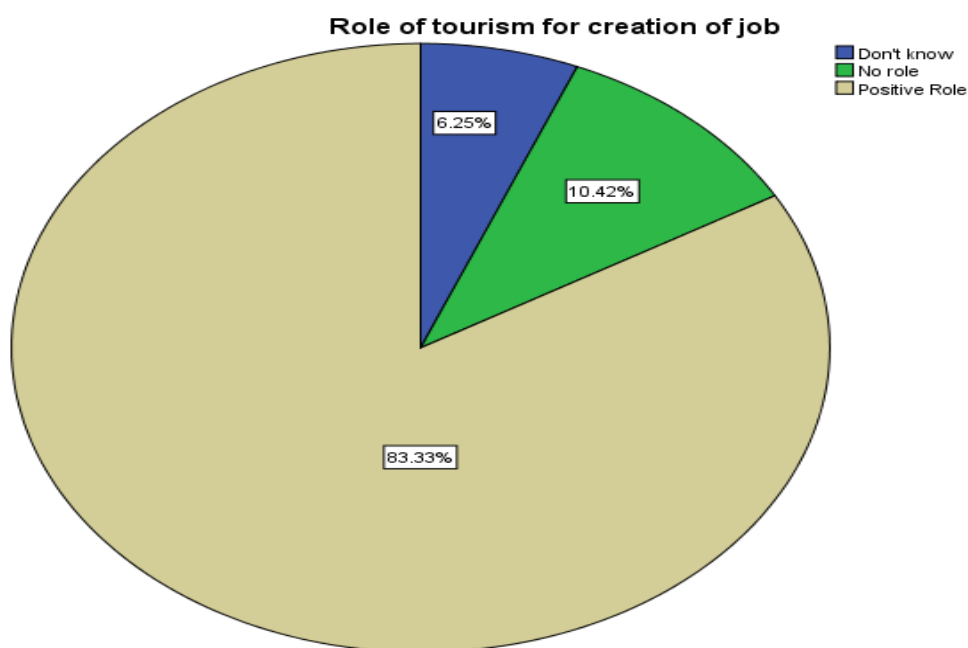
4.2.11 Role of Tourism for Creation of Job

Table No. 4.14: Role of Tourism for Creation of Job

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Don't know	3	6.3
	No role	5	10.4
	Positive Role	40	83.3
	Total	48	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.14: Role of Tourism for Creation of Job



Field Survey, 2016

The above the table and figure, the role of tourism for creation of job for local people in, 6.3% respondent don't know about this topic, 10.4 % respondent are believing on the no role, 83.3 % respondent believe about the positive role playing tourism for the creation job.

4.3 Data Analysis and Presentation of Tourist

4.3.1 Structure and Analysis Data of Tourist in Ramaroshan

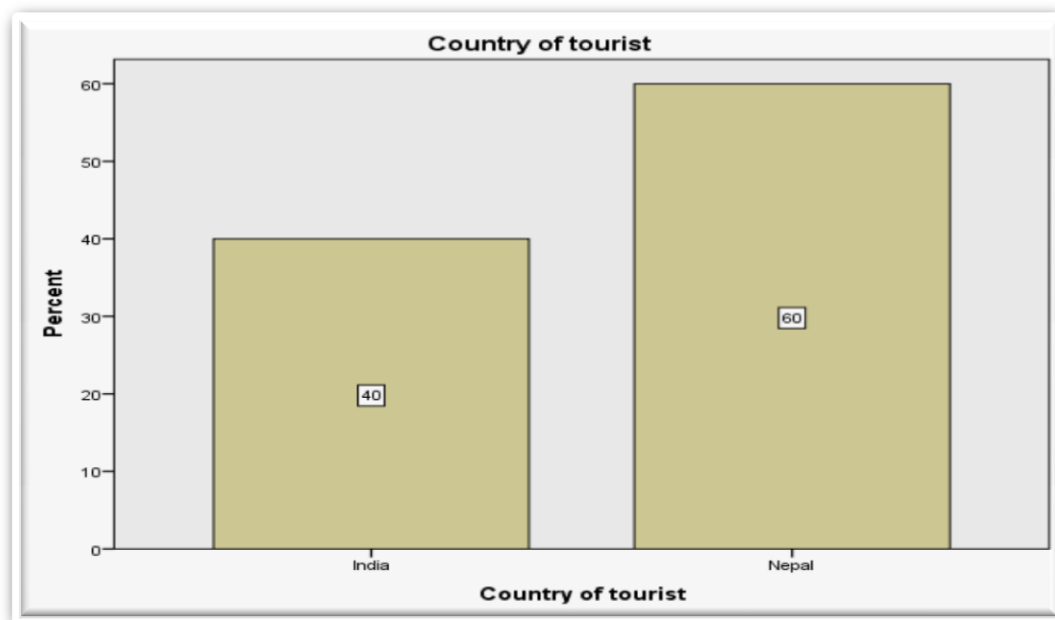
Respondent in the questionnaire survey included different groups. The diagram depicts that most of the respondents were taken from inter/nation. Let us see the respondent's classification according to different categories and groups.

Table No. 4.15: Country of Tourist

		Frequency	Percent
Number of Tourist	India	2	40.0
	Nepal	3	60.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.15: Country of Tourist



Field Survey, 2016

Above the table and chart, 60 % tourists are domestic and 40 % tourists are international.

4.3.2 The Felling of the Security in the Tourism in Ramaroshn for the Tourist

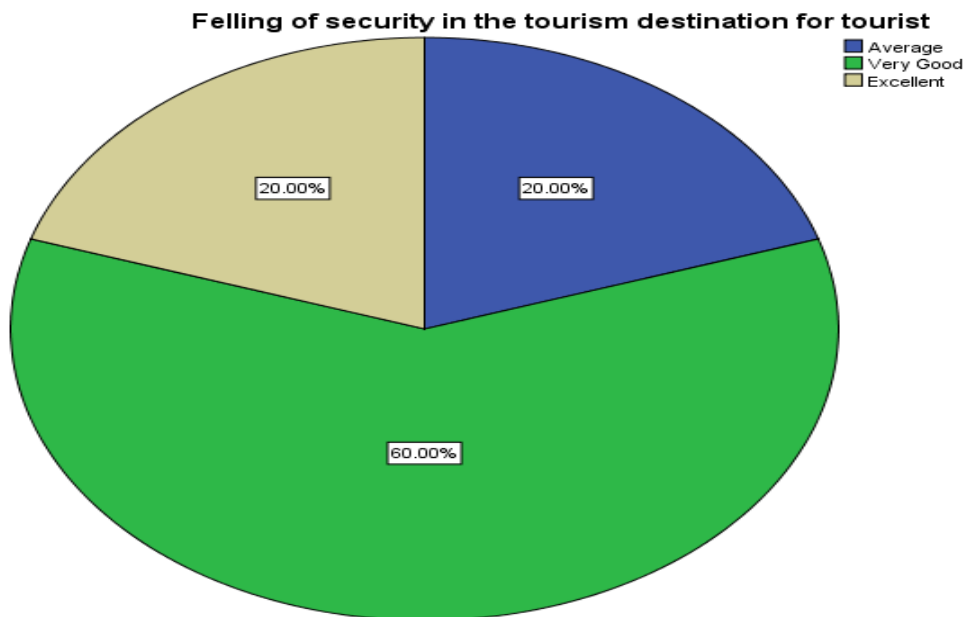
About the condition of security felling in the Ramaroshan view of tourist for the development of tourism activities.

Table No. 4.16: Felling of Security in Tourism Destination for Tourist

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Average	1	20.0
	Very Good	3	60.0
	Excellent	1	20.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.16: Felling of Security in Tourism Destination for Tourist



Field Survey, 2016

The above shows that the majority of the tourist's views of the feeling of security in Ramaroshan 20 % tourist agree with the security condition in average, 20 % tourist

with excellent and 20 % tourist with the very good condition of security in Ramaroshan.

4.3.3 Hospitality Quality and Condition of Accommodation Service in Ramaroshan

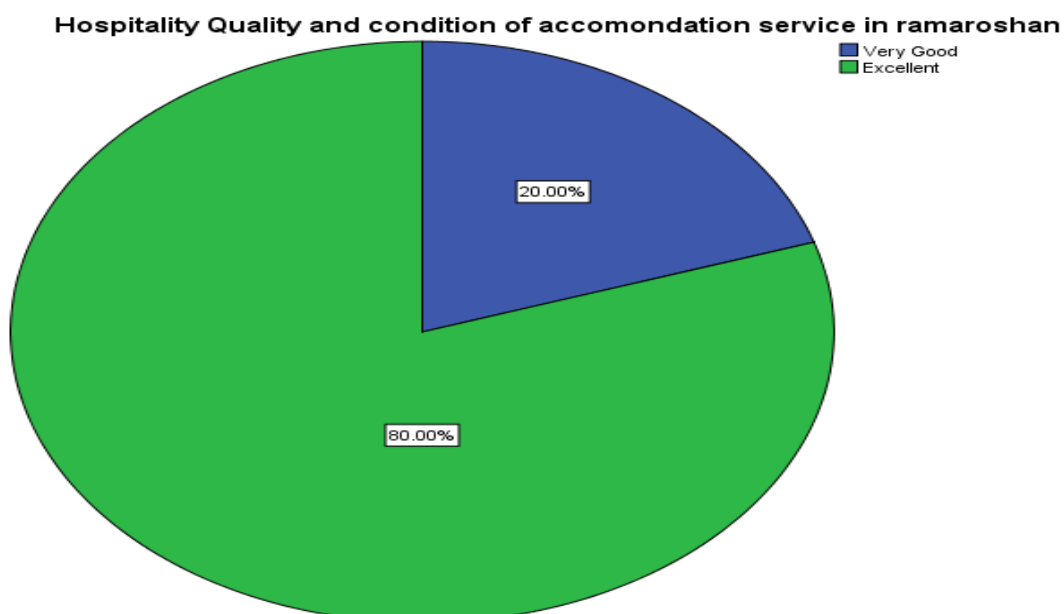
Hospitality and accommodation is most important part for the tourist. In the Ramaroshan about this service knowing from following the tables the views of tourist are.

Table No. 4.17: Hospitality Quality and Condition of Accommodation Service in Ramaroshan

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Very Good	1	20.0
	Excellent	4	80.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.17: Hospitality Quality and Condition of Accommodation Service in Ramaroshan



Field Survey, 2016

Show above the table, the view of tourist about the hospitality condition and accommodation service in Ramaroshan, 20 % tourist views is very good, and 80 % tourist agree with the excellent the condition of hospitality.

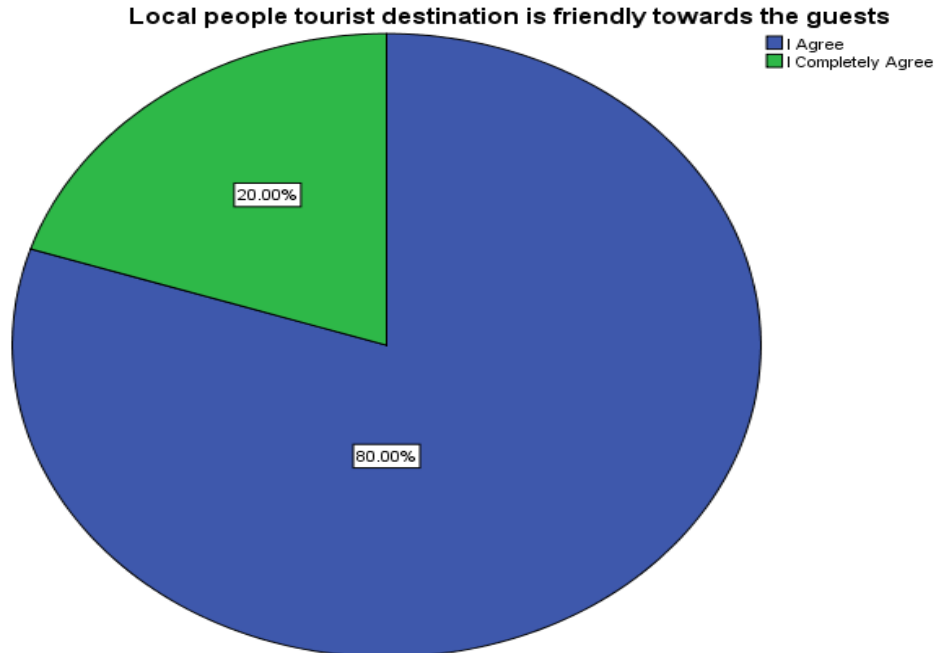
4.3.4 Local People Tourist Destination is Friendly towards the Guest

Table No. 4.18: Local People Tourist Destination Is Friendly Towards the Guests

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	I Agree	4	80.0
	I Completely Agree	1	20.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.18: Local People Tourist Destination Is Friendly Towards the Guests



Field Survey, 2016

According to the table and figure 80 % view of tourist agree with the local people friendly toward the guest, and 20 % tourist completely agree about this reason.

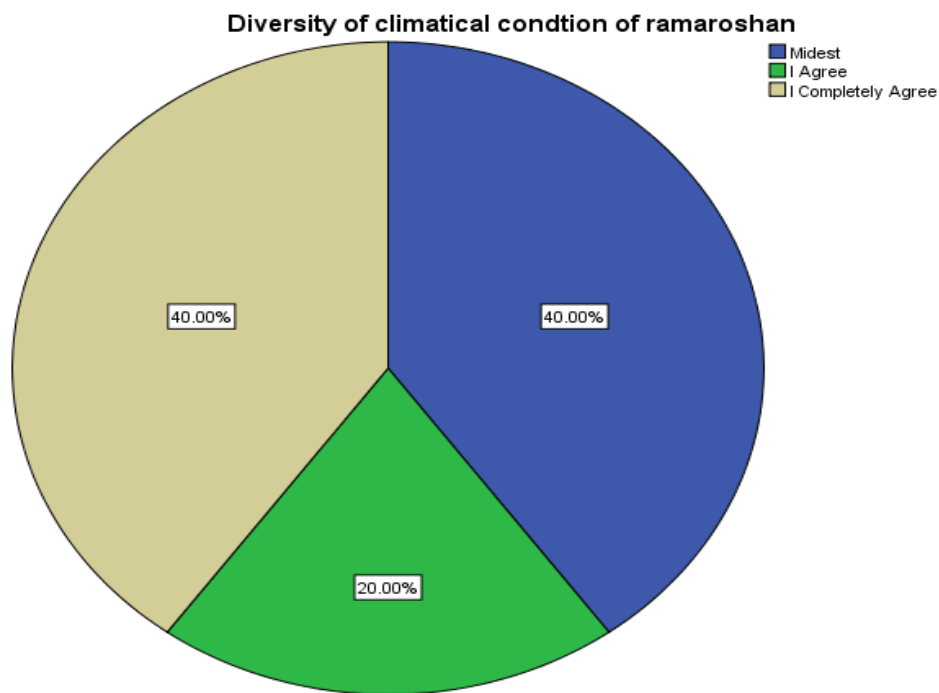
4.3.5 Diversity of climate condition of Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.19: Diversity of Climate Condition of Ramaroshan

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Midest	2	40.0
	I Agree	1	20.0
	I Completely Agree	2	40.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.19: Diversity of Climate Condition of Ramaroshan



Field Survey, 2016

The view of tourist according to the table and figure about the diversity of climate condition of Ramaroshan, 40% tourist completely agree, 40 % agree and 20 % tourist are midest about the diversity of climate condition of Ramaroshan.

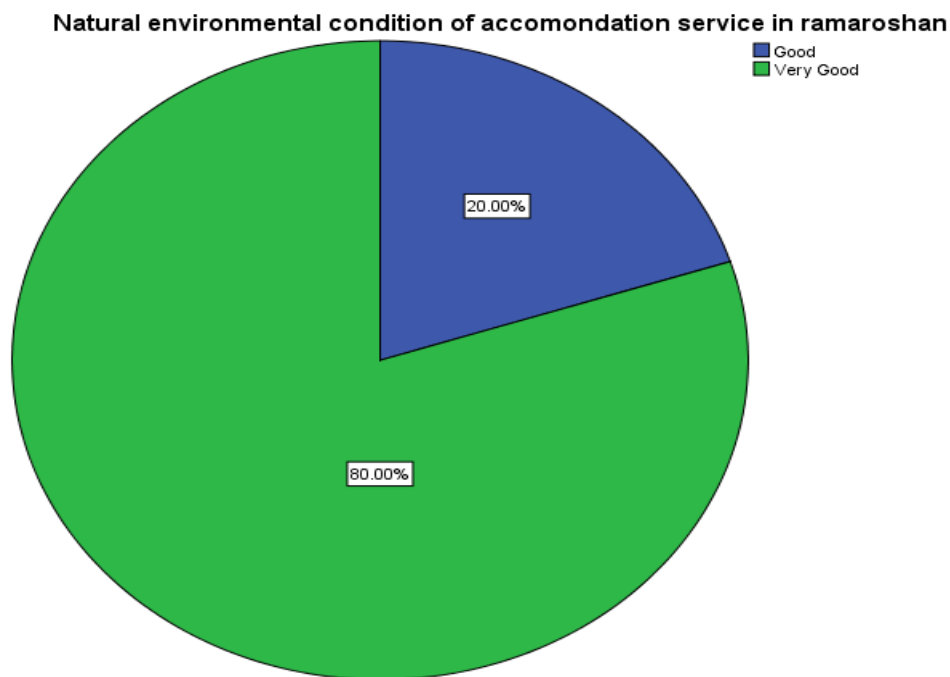
4.3.6 Natural Environmental Condition of Accommodation Service in Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.20: Natural Environmental Condition of Accommodation Service in Ramaroshan

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Good	1	20.0
	Very Good	4	80.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.20: Natural Environmental Condition of Accommodation Service in Ramaroshan



Field Survey, 2016

Above the figure and table, the view of tourist about the natural environmental condition of accommodation services in Ramaroshan 80 % tourist's is very good and 20 % tourist good.

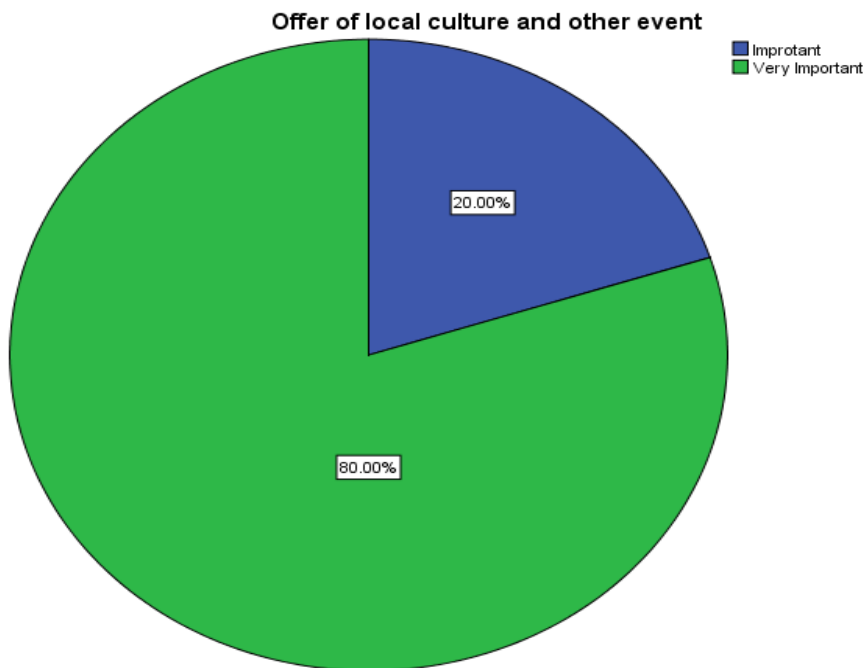
4.3.7 Offer of Local Culture and other Event in Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.21: Offer of Local Culture and other Event

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Midest	2	40.0
	I Completely Agree	3	60.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.21: Offer of Local Culture and other Event



Field Survey, 2016

Above the table and figure offer off local culture and other event to the tourist the view of respondent 20 % tourist agree with the important (some agree with this topics) and 80 % tourist very important (totally agree with this topics).

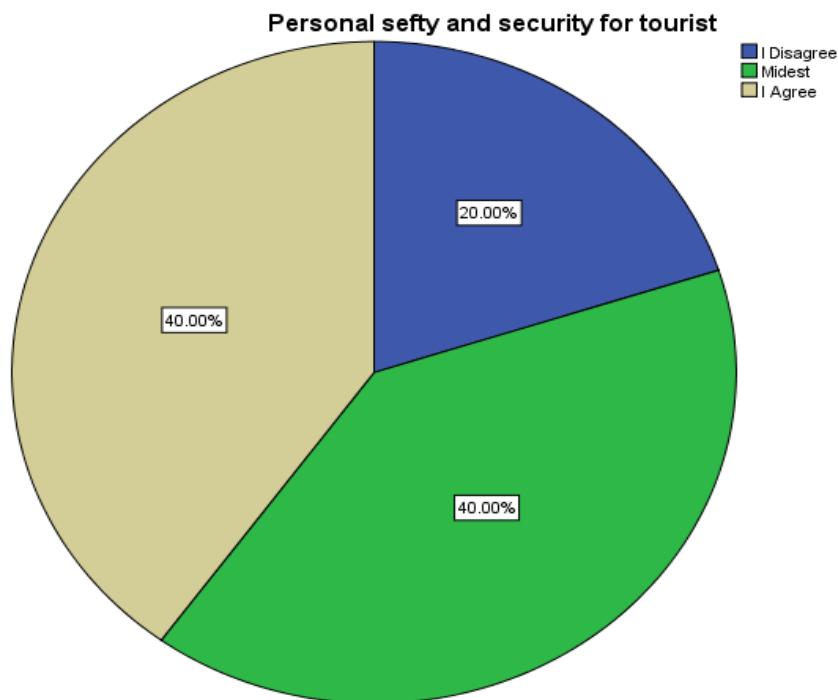
4.3.8 Personal Safety and Security for Tourist in Ramaroshan.

Table No. 4.22: Personal Safety and Security for Tourist

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	I Disagree	1	20.0
	Midest	2	40.0
	I Agree	2	40.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.22: Personal Safety and Security for Tourist



Field Survey, 2016

About the security and personal safety of tourist in Ramaroshan, above the table and figure 20 % tourist dis agree, 40 % tourist midest, and 40 % tourist are agree security in Ramaroshan.

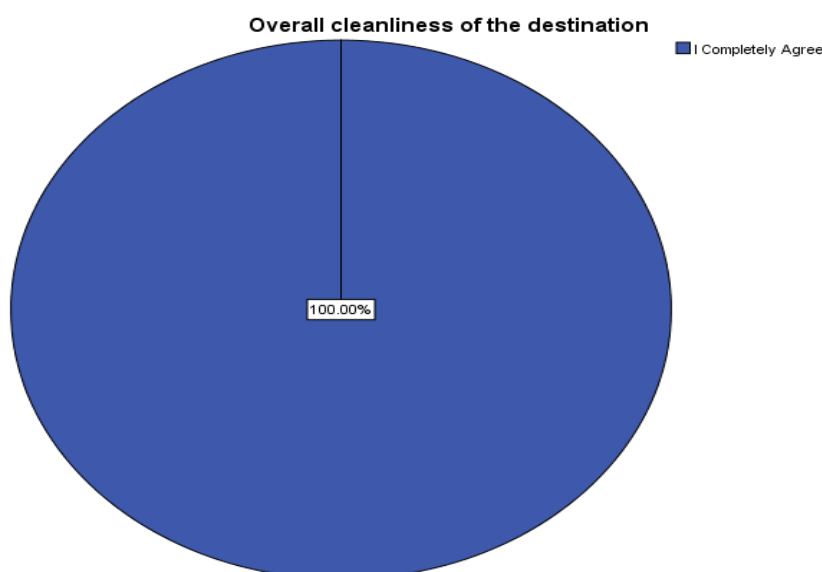
4.3.9 Overall Cleanliness of the Destination in Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.23: Overall Cleanliness of the Destination

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	I Completely Agree	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.23: Overall Cleanliness of the Destination



Field Survey, 2016

Above the figure and table 100 % tourist are agree with the Overall cleanliness of the destination. So it is the very cleanness tourism destination.

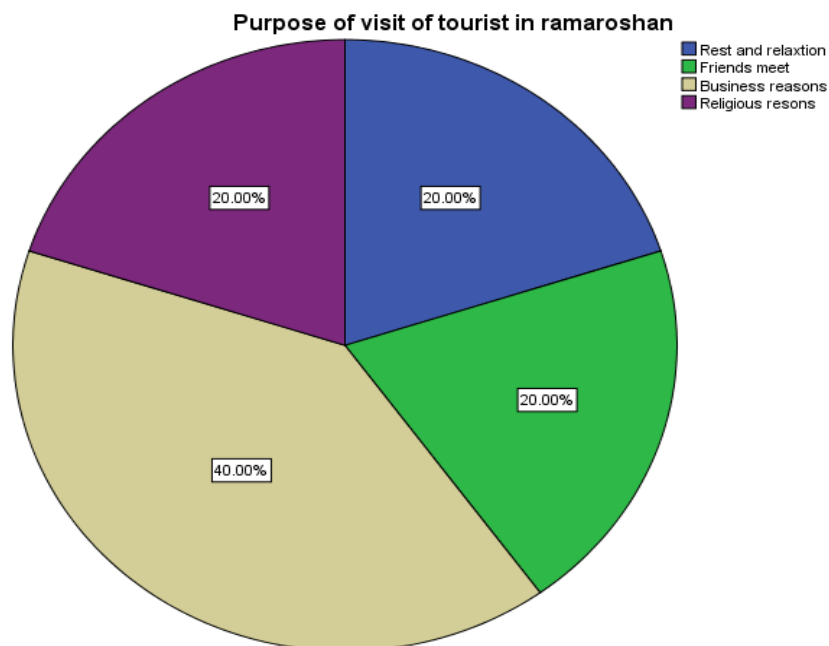
4.3.10 Purpose of Visit of Tourist in Ramaroshan

Table No. 4.24: Purpose of Visit of Tourist in Ramaroshan

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	Rest and relaxation	1	20.0
	Friends meet	1	20.0
	Business reasons	2	40.0
	Religious reasons	1	20.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.24: Purpose of Visit of Tourist in Ramaroshan



Field Survey, 2016

According to the table and figure the purpose of visiting of tourist in Ramaroshan, 20 % tourist for the rest and relaxation, 20 % tourist are friends meet, 40 % tourist for the business reasons and 20% tourist are visiting for the religious reasons in the Ramaroshan.

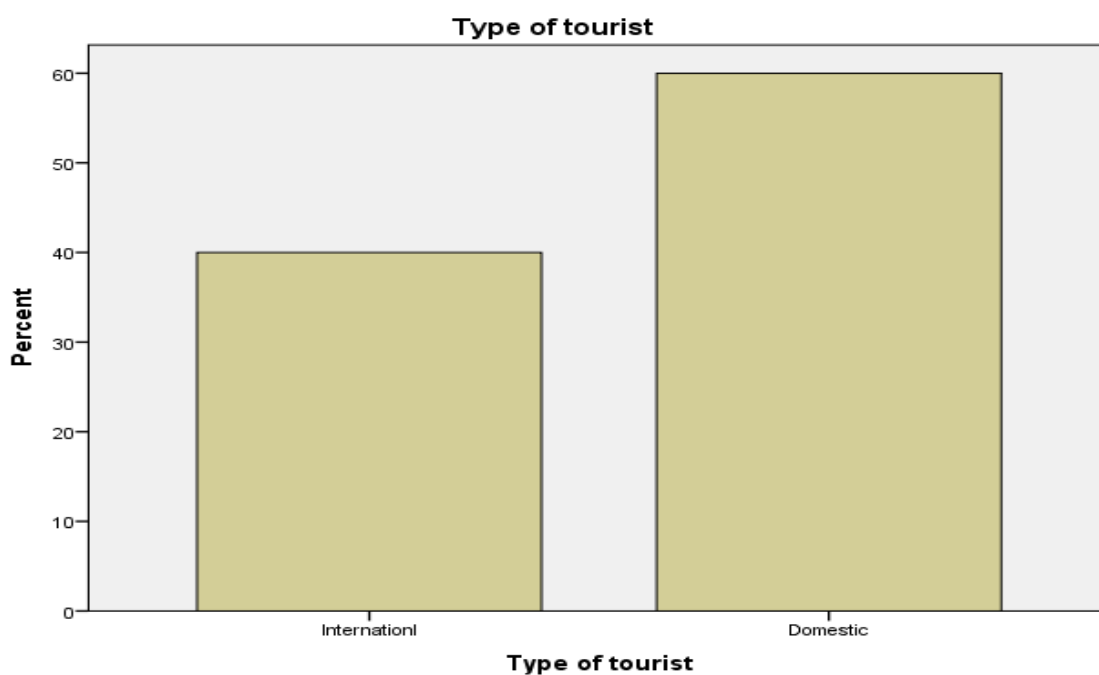
4.3.11 Cost of Accommodation in Ramaroshan per Person per Night

Table No. 4.25: Cost of Accommodation in Ramaroshan per Person per Night

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	200 -300	3	60.0
	300-500	2	40.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.25: Type of Tourist



Field Survey, 2016

Above the table from the total number of tourist in duration of visiting in Ramaroshan paying payment of accommodation in Ramaroshan per night, 200 to 300 NRP 60 % tourist and 300 to 600 NRP paying 40 % tourist per night in Ramaroshan.

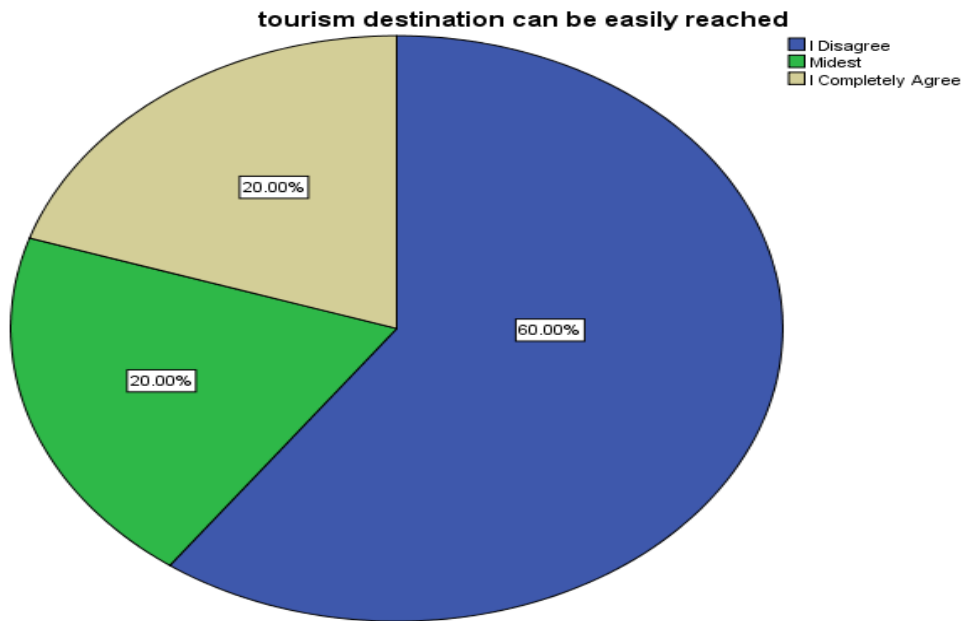
4.3.12 Tourism Destination can easily Reached

Table No. 4.26: Tourism Destination can easily Reached

		Frequency	Percent
Categories	I Disagree	3	60.0
	Mildest	1	20.0
	I Completely Agree	1	20.0
	Total	5	100.0

Field Survey, 2016

Graph No. 4.27: Tourism Destination can easily Reached



Field Survey, 2016

Above the table and figure the views of tourist about the tourist easily reached in Ramaroshan, 20 % tourist's view I disagree, 20 % tourist's view of midest, and 60 % tourist are I completely agree with this topic.

CHAPTER- V

PROSPECT AND PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN RAMAROSHAN

5.1 Background

Ramaroshan is a land of natural beauties and diversities. The attractions of Ramaroshan are varied. Lakes, Hills, Temples Far-Western culture, Deuda culture, and Historical place Tadigaira Kot, (which is related to the Baisse and Chaubisse state), Jigale, Gagre, Lamodaya, Lissedayo Lacks, and Kinimini, field, Rasun field, and Rame field are most attraction part of the tourism in Ramaroshan. Different Nach like Deuda, Hudke, Bhuwa, Putala, Rateuli, and social believable customs are also cultural attraction of this area. Natural beauty is also major attraction of Ramaroshan because there are available of natural seen such (BARHA BANDA ATHAR KHANDA) more than twelve lake or pound and eighteen flat land and different type of Rhododendron and wild life also and hill different type of tree and many type of natural seen Sorga Ghadi are available of these area. Ramaroshan is also offers some of the most unusual and delightful trekking routes to the different lake and flat land of Ramaroshan like Gigale, Lamodayo, Lissedayo, Gagre lake also and Kinimini field, Rasun, Rame, flat land is also trekking routes with Lake, flat land, hill forest and Mula of Kailash river also. Short trekking rout such as Dhane shalla to Kinimini field, and Chauka to Rame and Roshan field chaka Dada and different lake and flat land are providing a unique experience to the tourist. Kshetree, Brahanmins, Kami, Damai/dholi, Bangali, and other community are living there. The village and natural beauty are the sightseeing attractions for the tourist.

Ramaroshan VDC is all most part are rural area. According to the census record Kshetree is the highly populated tribe and Kami is second, Damai/dholi is third position of population in the Ramaroshan. Bengali and Other Dalit cast of this VDC. There is sweet harmonious relationship between them. People of the area are co-operative, honest and helpful as well as fully devoted to respect to their guests or tourist. Ramaroshan is totally covers typical and traditional settlements. Especially

TADIGAIRA KO which is famous for one of the part of Baisse Chaubisse Rajya of Nepal. Visitors enjoy their traditional costumes, lifestyle and culture, and most of the people are engaged in agriculture. Maize, Rice, Wheat, millet are main crops of this areas.

Some part of the people is engaged in agricultural product like husbandry and other crops especially agriculture farming and some of the business. Electric powers are available in the eight ward without ward no six, 33 community schools, one institutional school of Ramaroshan VDC.

5.2 “4 A’s Condition of tourism in Ramaroshan

5.2.1 Attraction

Natural is the most important part of tourism and it is the precondition of travel for tourist which is need for the tourism destination. The area itself lies in the middle of three districts. Achham, Bajura and Kalikot. The area is a habitant of Nepal’s national bird Danphe, other various birds such as Manul, Kaalij, Dhukur etc. and different wild animals such as tiger, der, deer, wild boar, beer, etc.

5.2.1.1 Natural Attraction

The condition of natural attraction in Ramaroshan is very rich, where their can found much different type of natural properties such as lack, flate-land, bio-diversity, flora and fauna, hills, some of small like valley, which is make by flat-land, natural park, caves, gorge, natural view, rock formations, geological flower like Rhododendron. Most important attraction is twelve lack (pond) and eighteen flat-land which is called name is BARHA BAND AND ATHAR KHAND (in local language) national birds Danphe and Munal available their also is naturally make by nature.

The major attraction of Ramaroshan is the flatland and the pond itself. There are huge flat lands adjoining the hills and lakes from where one can go on a hike to nearby districts. A perfect day starts with a hike to the pond itself and exploring around the hills. Except for the birds and animals, the area is covered by different varieties of flora and some huge streams.

Ramaroshan is an attraction of natural beauty the eye of eco-environment very rich for natural beauty. It is the extra ordinary natural beauty where can easily get multi relaxation such as flat-land different size of lake more than twelve highest hill, geyser, rock formation peaceful environment, wild life and like small valley which is make by flat-land. So Ramaroshan is a unique place for natural environment and natural beauty especially for BARHA BAND AND ATHAR KHAND.

5.2.1.2 Manmade Attraction

As a manmade attraction it is some of available history historical place such as TADIGAIRA KOT which is related to the Baisse Chaubisse Rajya kings wheel make that time and now it is the limited with a king house (KOT) like historical place and as a manmade attraction for the tourist destination.

5.2.1.3 Cultural Attraction

Cultural attraction make very important part for these destination such as local Deuda songs, Bhuwa dance, Rateuli, othe festical Putala, Bhari Khel, Bijaya Dashai, and Chaite Dashai and other different kind of local festival like Jhakri (Dhami) Ropai songs, is the most popular attraction for tourism destination of Ramaroshan area.

5.2.2 Accommodation

Ramaroshan is not reachable more facilities as an accommodation for tourist because their lacks of hotel like more facilities and more services hotel and community homestay, personal hotel. Ramaroshanis the available of personal service of this area. It was helpful now or the tourist visitor.

5.2.3 Accessibility/ Transportation

Ramaroshan lies 42 kilometers away from the district headquarter of the district Mangalsain and is easily accessible by grayelledmotorrable road. It is the other important part for the tourism destination. Transportation conditions of Ramaroshan are not properly accessible of road condition. There are available of non-pitch road condition with the Rame and Roshan field. And many lack till foot way are available in the Ramaroshan area. The Kailash Khola River so disturb to the transportation in

training session. Transportation is available to the Ramaroshan from the Dhangadhi headquarter of Kailali district.

5.2.4.1 Planning for tourist destination who wants goes to Ramaroshan: Can be spare seven days to visit a typical itinerary would be are as follows:

Day One : Arival in Dhangadi, late afternoon, nature, walk at Mohana Bird watching, area, welcome dinner in the evening.

Day Two : Drive from Dhangadi to Sanfe Bager, a settlement in the bank of river 11 hour drive dinner and overnight at the local lodge.

Day Three : After breakfast visit the local attraction in Sanphe such ancient fort, temples. After lunch drive to Mangalsen Three hours and rest of the afternoon is free is free.

Day Four : After breakfast drive to Ramaroshan five hours, then stay in a local home stay, afternoon shore hike to surrounding, then dinner and overnight at home stay.

Day Five : Hike to Ramaroshan five hours' lake, full day activities and exploration at the periphery with packed lunch. Return back for dinner and overnight.

Day six : After breakfast, drive to Belkhet eight-hour lunch enroute dinner and overnight local lodge in Belkhet.

Day Seven : Drive from Belkhet to Surkhet three hours from Surkhet, drive to Nepalganj three hours or Dhangadi five hours.

5.2.4 Amenities

Amenities are the comfort and facilities added to attractions, accessibility and accommodation. It is features which enable a visitor to enjoy various attractions and which draw him/her to a country and for the use of which he/she normally has to pay these refer to recreational and entertainment programmers, cultural and art centers, hotels, restaurants, transportation services etc. amenities themselves do not generate

tourist flow but their absence might detract the tourists. Normally amenities divided into two parts one is natural amenities and another is man-made amenities.

The condition of amenities of Ramaroshan are strong for the tourist destination as a natural vies which are as follows;

5.2.4.1 Natural Amenities in Ramaroshan

The major natural attraction of Ramaroshan is the flat-land and the pond itself. There are huge flat-lands adjoining the hills and lakes from where one can go on a hike to nearby districts. Perfect days start with a hike to the pond itself and exploring around the hills. Except for the birds and animals, the area is covered by different varieties of flora and some huge streams.

The area is a habitant of Nepal's national bid Danphe, other various birds such as Munal, Kaalij, Dhuku, Titra, Chakhura, etc. and different type of animals such as tiger, deer, wild boar, beer, Dumsi, Badel, Bauso, wild Buffalo, etc. twelve lakes, and eighteen flat-land natural amenities itself, which is different size and different place distance within half an hour in Ramaroshan.

5.2.4.2 Man-made Amenities in Ramaroshan

Tadigaira Kot is historical place itself. Tadigaira is related to the history carrying out before integrated of Nepal Prithivinarayan Shah era and Baisse Chaubisse Rajya which king of Shah Generation now days it is the famous for the historical place. It is the one type of man-mad amenities for the tourist destination of Ramaroshan.

Local product is the other amenities for the tourism like Lekali Curd, milk, Ghee, and Meat these are totally organic product. Vegetarian product and agricultural product are more amenities of Ramaroshan.

5.3 Prospect of Tourism in Ramaroshan

Prospects of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, cultural, religious elements and historical place. The components of prospects of tourism development include: accessibility and location, space, scenery,

climate condition, settlement feature, cultural, historical place, natural beauty and different place rather than other place.

Ramaroshan is its own scope for tourism's development. Ramaroshan is colored with diversity in more natural and social. Twelve lake and eighteen flat-lands is main attraction of Ramaroshan and different type of animal wildlife, many kinds of more colorful Rhododendron.

When tourist decides to make his destination to the Ramaroshan she/he is likely to spend a minimum 3 days. The destination offers visiting natural seen two days and another is for the village tour, Deuda songs, Rateuli, Hudke nach, Putala and with the peaceful environment of Ramaroshan.

The main attractions of tourism in Ramaroshan are natural beauties, pleasant weather, colorful environment, religious places and beautiful lakes, different communities and their life styles with different languages, Deuda, Hudke Nach Bhari Nach, Dhama Jhakri. People friendly behaviors of locals and their festival, ceremonies are other parts of tourist's attractions. Ramaroshan has bright prospects for tourism development of which is listed as follows.

5.3.1 Scenic Attraction

Ramaroshan is a great natural cantonment with outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Ramaroshan situated between three district Bajura, Achham, and Kalikot district and especially starting point of Kailash Khola, which are covered by green lands and Patan, Chaka Dada. Twelve lake like Jigale, Lamodayo, Gagre, Lissdaya etc. eighteen flat-land such as Rame, Roshan, Kinimini etc. many type of national flower of Nepal Rhododendron. Natural view of many places can see from the Chaka Dada and rock etc.

5.3.2 Religious Attraction

Religious attractions also plays important role for tourism development in rural area also. Ramaroshan is filled with especially Hindu religious place and another Kristine, Ramaroshan place is also Hinds religious believable place.

5.3.3 Pleasant Climate

Climate is basic primary elements for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Ramaroshan has very pleasant and healthier climate condition. The Ramaroshan area is in sub-tropical, mid- temperate or cool temperature climatically condition, Where minimum 1.00° centigrade to maximum 30.00° centigrade temperature available in this region, and 1790.8-mile liter rainfall in the tourism area in Ramaroshan. Most have bright sunshine and cloudless sky, which attracts tourists, and tourist are want fine weather and warm sunshine. A good weather is important because it plays and important role making holiday pleasant for the tourist.

5.3.4 Cultural Attractions

Ramaroshan is rich in cultural attractions; it is the more powerful for the cultural attraction like Rani Kamla and Pote Chura and Hudke Nach, Bhuwa Nach, Putala, Rateuli, Deuda Lok Git, Bhari Khel.

5.4 Problems of tourism in Ramaroshan

Tourism is also like two part of one coin, it is most important for the development of underdevelopment countries. It is helps to the rural area of development like Nepal's rural areas, where is cannot be find of many tourism destinations. But it is also possessing problems and there are many problems associated with tourism development in Ramaroshan tourism cannot enjoy as they expect due to the lack of more modern facilities. If was new and modern accommodation facilities available inthere Ramaroshan, can be increased number of tourist in that destination. The major problems associated with the tourism in Ramaroshan as shown by present study are following;

5.4.1 Transportation

Transportation facilities are assumed to be the milestone when considering tourism infrastructure development. But transportation facilities in Ramaroshan are not properly available in this destination. The Kailash khola is very dangerous for transportation in the rainy session. There have not been able of bridges for the vehicle to the all-time. Whereas recently over the Kailash Khola in the south part of the

Ramaroshan has been built a bridge. Air services not available in theRamaroshan, and bus services are not properly available to the Ramaroshan but small vehicle are available with the non-garble road condition in Ramaroshan tourism destination. There are only available around the Ramaroshan tourism destination. There is not affected not only tourist but also people of many villages like Ramaroshan, Batulasain, Bhatakatiya and some VDC of Kalikot district also. So transportation is most affected problems for the tourism destination of Ramaroshan.

5.4.2 Communication

Communication is most important factors for the development and other part of daily activities in human life. It is the equally important to develop the tourism business, today is the day when modern communication for the identity of the world. Communication was very important part for the human life style in the world like for the send of message, use of news and many kinds of knowing about the world. But in the Ramaroshan network is not properly use for the village development or tourism development. There is no facility to book rooms or inquiry about the facilities of the hotels and about total tourism area for the tourists from distance. There is no sufficient facility of communication. But it being process for the infrastructure development of in this area.

5.4.3 Electricity

There have been available of electricity from the micro hydro project for the use of some number of ward, it is product from the small river of Kailash Khola, and word no nine is not available of electricity facilities till now days. But it was being process for the electricity. But it is only limited to the village where laying house of Ramaroshan. So the tourist destination cannot be developing of facelifted Hotel. So is was more problems of electricity in this area. For the more working which is conduct from the electricity there have been problem caused of irregularity of electricity. So it is one type of problems of tourism development in Ramaroshan.

5.4.4 Drinking Water

Drinking water is not properly safe for use. Because it not filtering but natural also, and there is also available of cold water rather than hot water. There is no facility of

Boring. The way of water supply is pipe line like Tap, so it is not highly safe use of drink. Pure water as well as hot and couldnot baths for their guests or home.

5.4.5 Trained Manpower

Train manpower plays vital role for successful tourism development in any tourist destination. There is lack of tourist guide and which is knowing about the tourist or tourism development, who can explain in detail about the society, culture of Ramaroshan, and tourism destination. Some of the tourist broker and local people have lake of discipline and manners which had a bad impression upon tourist and it also creates serious problems to deals with theirs guests. So the guide facility in every person and hotel and people be improved by tourism related training.

5.4.5 Sanitation Problems

Sanitation is the very important part for the tourism development of destination and every part of human life. Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Ramaroshan for the west management. There not has been collection of west in the dumping site, so environment cannot be clear unless it is managed properly and systematically.

5.4.7 Advertising Problems

Advertising is very important part for the development of tourism marketing. Its helps to promote of tourism in the country. The advertising about the tourism destination of Ramaroshan is very lack. It is cannot be develop a part of advertising about this area. If promote to the advertising of Ramaroshan there can be lies in the many potentialities about the tourism development, and it's have been reduced the poverty and increase of economy of local people of Ramaroshan. So advertising was most important problems of Ramaroshan.

5.4.8 Ecological Problems

The follows of tourist in Ramaroshan, there have been created of ecological problems because the cause of sound pollution wildlife can loss from this area where before starting of tourism activities easily available animal like deer, tiger, beer, and other animal species. So is had been create of big problems about ecological site of this area.

5.4.9 Social and Cultural Problems

In Ramaroshan inflow of tourist are increasing there have been loss of human train because social norms values and cultural aspect are decreasing in this destination. All this are selling and exchanging of money it is the one type of problems about the cultural site. Many people forgotten about the respect of social values, and norms, where getting lack of about local culture like Deuda, Hudke, Putala, Bhuwa, and other local culture rather than old generation. So it is the main problems of Ramaroshan tourism destination.

5.4.10 Information Centre and Publicity

Many tourists are visiting in Nepal where and Achham district but do not know about Ramaroshan, it is the largest problems about the tourism development. Tourism information Centre should be need opened in main city of Nepal like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dhangadhi, Butawal and other largest city of the country are also. Some time ago far-western tourism information centered are opened in Dhangadhi and tourism development and promote centered doing well being about the tourism destination and Ramaroshan Achham. There is no good program for the publicity about the tourism area in Ramaroshan. So information Centre and publicity is most important problems of Ramaroshan tourism area.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Tourism industry has back bone of economy in every developing country like. Development of tourism sectors has contributed to increase employment and income generation of a country. Nepal is famous for natural beauties, like Everest, the highest peak of the world, cultural heritages like temple of Lord Pashupatinath, Lumbini is birth place of Lord Buddha. So Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourists all over the world. Similarly, Ramaroshan is famous for BAHRA BAND and ATHAR KHAND,

Today tourism has become an important mean for the development of whether it be the developed country or the developing country. Tourism is not only important for economically wellbeing but also for the interaction between or among different society and culture. It provides foreign currency to improve country's balance of payment and helps in development and the raising of living standard of the people. It also shares the ideas and culture of different nations. It can also develop concept of brotherhood of all people of the world. It is important to introduce different virgin spots for tourism to increase the length

There is no doubt the fact that Nepal, with its great natural and cultural potentials, is an attractive tourist destination in the world. Present momentum for the benefit of community people. As major attractions of Nepalese tourism are its culture, nature and people, many of destinations are still demanding to ne discovered or recognized.

Ramaroshan is the one of the important tourist destination with enchanting mostly natural and cultural heritage. The tourism impacts on Ramaroshan are both positive and negative but positives are more than negative. Though, social and cultural effect also can be noticed in Ramaroshan, economical effect is greater. People have got direct employment in hotels, lodges and shops and indirect employment.

Ramaroshan is a destination with a long tourism tradition that now days is faced with different improvement needs that help it to increase the attraction power and improve its competitiveness within the sectors and development.

There is a generalized lack of future master vision of tourism in the Ramaroshan areas, and the collective conscience of the important of tourism for the economic and social development of the Ramaroshan areas is almost inexistent.

There is no professionalization of the tourism management, neither in the public sector nor in the private sector. Tourism management reverts to the tourism association of Ramaroshan regions, which doesn't have any human resource professionally dedicated to it and it only counts with a very low budget that turns into almost impossible the rational and effective management of the tourism sector in the areas.

Moreover, no business organization represents the majority of the private sector in the Ramaroshan, which complicates the global development of its local economy. And it is important to know that Ramaroshan as a tourism destination has no image or specific positioning, it is just another area in the pre-pyrenees mountain range.

Currently tourism demand medium low socio economic level that is not bringing the expected results that should help to further develop the sector, such as the creation of complementary services, charming accommodation, improvement of local shops, and should be need more fascinated improving of transportation like road, tracking root etc. that would strengthen the attention capacity for a kind of tourism adequate like (BAHRA BANDA and ATHAR KHAND) for the needs of the areas and its populations. It is important to introduce different virgin spots for tourism to increase the length of stay of tourism. The inflow of tourists is increasing in Ramaroshan because of the natural heritages, and unique culture and religious sites such as Tadigaira Kot are the main attraction of Ramaroshan.

Tourism in Nepal has reached that stage where it needs it diversification. The new sources of attractions are to be explored so as to attract more and more tourists. The study attempts to find out the problems and prospects of tourism in Ramaroshan. The lack of planning and good policy making for the tourism development of

Ramaroshan, underdevelopment condition and lack of information about new places are the major obstacles of the tourism development of Nepal.

As a view of prospect of tourism in Ramaroshan an available resource is;

Natural

- Twelve lacks and Eighteen largest flatland
- Beautiful natural flowers
- Chaka Dada mountain near of field
- Being mid field adrift Kailash river
- Can see wild wife animal within this area
- Can see areas of Mid-western and Far-western from the CHAKA DADA (like Dipayal Doti District, Karnali River and other places like Patan (rise in the eye)
- Like eco museum (natural environment)

Cultural Heritage

- Deuda Nach,
- Bhuwa Nach
- Putala, Holi (where known as the HORI)
- Hudke nach, Rateuli etc.
- Tadi Gaira Kot (Baise Chaubisya Rajya)

Sports

- Mountain claiming
- Fishing from the kailash river and lake
- Hunting

Special Interest

- Horse Riding claiming
- Paragliding, mountain flight (mostly possibility for the future)

Events

- Local festivities, Rateudi, Putala, Bhuwo,
- local folklore, popular event like Married

Rural Tourism

- Rural activities (Home Stay) animal husbandry
- Local product (Lekali curd, milk, meat,)
- Mage, millet product cultural activities etc.

6.2 Findings

- Development of tourism infrastructures in Ramaroshan is a recent phenomenon near about the Home Stay, improve of road condition, establishing of Hotels, trained manpower with advanced necessary facilities for tourists.
- The major attractive areas for tourists in Ramaroshan are BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND, many lack natural views like pound flat land, local culture etc.
- The impact of tourism in Ramaroshan is more positive than negative that seem negligible compared to positive one.
- Majority of tourists visit in Ramaroshan are from domestic than few number of Indian than other countries.
- The great majority of villagers are of the opinion that the development of tourism helps the promotion of village and cottage industries and Home Stay.
- Good planning is necessary for managed tourism and bring more positive benefit.
- There are several problems in the selected tourist area, these problems are associated with transportation, recreational facilities, accommodation facilities, trained personal and cultural aspect.
- The most important think of Ramaroshan lack of transportation problems for this area because it is seasonable for tourism area in Ramaroshan.

6.3 Conclusion

Tourism being the important source of income and the socio-cultural interaction among different cultures presents itself a blessing, if managed properly for the development of the village and countries like Nepal. Tourism activities should focus on local cultures, natural beauties and people's behavior as well as the facility and sanitation. It includes the activities related directly and indirectly to the person away from his home. Ramaroshan with both mostly natural and cultural attractions, lies between two topics BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND. It is proving itself a unique destination for tourism development and tourist.

Ramaroshan is a pleasant and natural for tourism destination, located in Achham district of Ramaroshan VDC of Nepal. The district is suitable for the scope of domestic tourism. Its activities such as recreational, watching wild life and birds, natural seen, similarly due to the BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND many lakes and flatland are available of their. On the other hand, religious and historical place BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND itself also attract domestic tourism and they visit Tadigaira Kot these place are also helping Ramaroshan to promote the domestic tourism to support the daily life of local indigenous people of Ramaroshan. Such activities increase living standard of the local people of Ramaroshan and the places lies at the territory of BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND and Ramaroshan areas.

Ramaroshan faces some problems as the tourism infrastructure. To avoid obstacles and to make Ramaroshan tourism dream place the nature supporting matter such as Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Forest, Wild Bird, Cultural prospect, Tadigaira Kot, of Ramaroshan should be conserve. Ramaroshan area should be need conservation areas for the save natural view, and wildlife and so on.

Historical, cultural, religious, social, economic, natural, geographical, ecological, attractions Ramaroshan enchants tourists to visit at least once in a year to everyone. The increase in tourism, the hotel's number should be need also increasing. Most of the residents approve that tourism has better effect on them than bad.

6.4 Recommendations

The highly visit of domestic as well as foreign tourists in Ramaroshan. It plays the vital role for the socio-cultural and economic development of earning money. Local people and local owners are also benefited from tourism. During the survey at the research area according to less than 20% of the respondents, had neither positive nor negative impact on the tourism of Ramaroshan. About promoting tourism in Ramaroshan 80% of the respondent suggested improvement in the transportation facilities and suggest promotion and publicity of Ramaroshan in national and international level would increase the inflow of tourist.

The preservation of the wildlife of the Ramaroshan tourism area, should be need include and improvement in the administration of the National Park, introduction of new and additioinal recreational activities, security, quality of accommodation establishment, preservation of traditional culture, facilities for tourist such as banking services, hospital, public toilet and night life among others.

Tourism industry in Ramaroshan has generated significant employment opportunities for local people. Although, some of the people employed in accommodation establishments and restaurants are local most of them are employed in lower level jobs, hence proper education and training should be provided to them which will enhance their skills ad capacity to serve in higher level jobs and also will increase their income level and improve their living standard.

It is well-accepted that the tourism is the backbone of the economy as well as foreign relation or cultural relation for with other cultures for the countries like Nepal. So tourism in Ramaroshan plays the vital role for the increase economic condition of local people. In order to promote future tourism development in Ramaroshan, the following recommendation should be taken up;

- In this areas needed increase and improvement of transportation condition of this area.
- There is a need of proper development of tourism infrastructure and all site of tourism attraction.

- It is important to build awareness and respect for the conservation of ecologically, cultural and eco-environmental site.
- Ramaroshan has many attractive places but is on the shadow of tourism development thus wide publicity should be made to make Ramaroshan popular among the tourists.
- Lack of advertising for marketing to the development of this area.
- There is should be need separate department in VDC, Municipality and DDC to publish the tourist information to guide and help tourist or visitors.
- The guide facility should be improved by hiring trained people or experts in the field.
- Their no systematic recording process thus recording system of tourists should be improved and information technology.
- Most of the tourists came in Ramaroshan from domestic as well as out of home district, thus there should focused programs for them to increase the number even further.
- Transparency should be maintained in any activity. In addition, local people should be effectively involved in planning, decision making and implementation process of any program in Ramaroshan.
- Local culture mainly structure of houses in Ramaroshan is totally replaced by new concrete building which is not good for tourist attraction. Also dress pattern of young generation is changed.
- Ramaroshan areas famous for BARHA BANDA and ATHARA KHAND as well as religious place, eco environmental friendly natural place, and it is very beautiful place for tourist.

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ANNEX I

A. Questionnaire for Tourist

Dear Sir /Madam!

Good morning/afternoon and welcome to our destination. We are pleased that you decided to stay here. If you have spent at least one night at our destination, we kindly ask you to participate in a survey which will help us make your future stay here even more pleasant. The interview will take about 10-15 minutes and is conducted anonymously. *(Please ✓ to the answer)*

A. Name:Today's date:...../...../.....

B. Where are you from? *(If answer no. 2 please go to questions no. C)*

1. International().....Country.....State

2. Domestic ().....

C. Address:.....District.....VDC.....word

D. Sex: 1. Female () 2. Male () 3. Third gender ()

E. Occupation: 1. Agriculture() 2. Service ()

3. Student () 4. Private Job ()

5. Business () 6. Labor () 7. Other ()

F. Education Status*(Please ✓ the school completed):*

1. Illiterate () 2. Literate () 3. Primary () 4. High school ()

5. High SS () 6. Collage () 7. Graduate ()

G. What is your age group?

1. Up to 18 years () 2. 18-24 years () 3. 25-29 years ()
4. 30-34 years () 5. 5-39 years () 6. 40-44 years ()
7. 45-49 years () 8. 50-54 years () 9. 55-59 years ()
10. 60-64 years () 11. 65 years and more ()

H. Are you currently (*check only one*):

1. Married () 2. Single () 3. Separated ()
4. Divorced () 5. Widowed ()

I. By which transportation you came to Ramaroshan?

1. Public van () 2. Car ()
3. By Foot () 4. Motor cycle ()

J. It is your first visit?

1. Yes () 2. No ()

K. If answers No. 2, how many times did you visit here?

1. Second () 2. Third ()
3. Forth () 4. More than four ()

L. What is your purpose of visit to Ramaroshan?

1. Rest and relaxation () 2. Visiting relatives and friends ()
3. Business reasons () 4. Culture. ()
5. Fun and Entertainment () 6. Sports () 7. Health ()
8. Religious reasons () 9. Studying ()

M. How did you get information about this destination? (*More than one answer allowed*)

- 1. Travel agency ()
- 2. Internet Family/friends ()
- 3. Newspapers/magazines Travel guides, TV ()
- 4. Radio Tourist fairs ()
- 5. Other ().....

N. Below are listed some statements which refer to the general image of this tourist destination. For each statement please indicate to what extent you agree with it, »1« means you completely disagree with it, and »5« means you agree with it completely, and you don't

Know with it »3«, and some of disagree with it »2«, and »4« means some agree with it.

S. N.	ELEMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATION	I Completely Disagree		I Don't Know	I Completely Agree	
		1	2		4	5
1	I think most people have a positive opinion about this Tourist destination.	1	2	3	4	5
2	This tourist destination has a unique image.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I think this tourist destination is popular.	1	2	3	4	5
4	The people at this tourist destination always put guest first.	1	2	3	4	5
5	This tourist destination respects the natural environment.	1	2	3	4	5
6	The Ramaroshan area is most unique place for 12 pond(<i>banda</i>) and 18 flatland (<i>khanda</i>)	1	2	3	4	5
7	The person at this tourist destination is friendly towards the guests.	1	2	3	4	5

Q. With how many people did you come to Ramaroshan?

1. Alone () 2. With a friend () 3. With my partner ()
4. With my partner and children () 5. Alone with..... Children ()
6. With a group of people ()

R. 16. What were you costs for accommodation only in Ramaroshan per person per day? (in Rupees)

1. Under 100 to 200 () 2. 200 to 300 () 3. 300 to 500 ()
4. 500 to 800 () 5. 800 to 1000 () 6. 1000 to 1500 ()
7. 1500 to 2000 () 8. 2000 to more ()

S. Please evaluate the quality of your accommodation and condition of Ramaroshan tourism region (please circle the belong answer).

1: Poor 2: Average 3: Good 4: Very Good 5: Excellent

1	Overall quality of the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Cleanliness of the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Facilities/equipment of the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Ambiance of the inside of the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Ambiance of the garden and of the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Behavior and professionalism of the staff and owners.	1	2	3	4	5
7	Value for money	1	2	3	4	5
8	Toilets and Bathroom	1	2	3	4	5
9	Ambiance of the garden and surroundings.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Hospitality.	1	2	3	4	5
11	Tourist information.	1	2	3	4	5
12	Feeling of safety.	1	2	3	4	5
13	Quality of medical services.	1	2	3	4	5
14	Walking and excursions.	1	2	3	4	5
15	Local life style.	1	2	3	4	5
16	Nature in general.	1	2	3	4	5
17	Security/safety	1	2	3	4	5
18	Ambiance of the ecotourism and surroundings environment	1	2	3	4	5
19	Access to the transportation	1	2	3	4	5

T. At last, if you any comment about this tourism destination?

1.....
.....
.....

2.....
.....
.....

.....3.....
.....

Thank you for your help

B. Questionnaire for Household

ग्रामिण विकास केन्द्रिय विभाग
त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय कीर्तिपुर, काठमाण्डौं
“रामारोशनमा पर्यटनको समस्या र सम्भावनाहरु”

आदरणीय उत्तरदाता,

म ग्रामिण विकास केन्द्रिय विभाग अन्तर्गत शोधपत्र वर्षको विद्यार्थी हुँ । मेरो शीर्षक अछाम जिल्ला अन्तर्गत “रामारोशनमा पर्यटनको समस्या र सम्भावनाहरु” रहेको छ । माथि उल्लेखित शीर्षकमा शोध गर्न र आवश्यक स्रोत जुटाउनका लागि मैले प्राथमिक स्रोत अन्तर्गत तपाईंको अमूल्य सल्लाह सुझाव र उत्तरको अपेक्षा गरी निम्न प्रश्न तयार पारेको छु । तपाईंको सल्लाह सुझाव र प्रतिक्रियाले अछाम जिल्ला अन्तर्गत रामारोशन क्षेत्रलाई आधुनिक पर्यटनको गन्तव्यको रूपमा विकास गर्न सहयोग पुग्न सक्छ । त्यसैले मलाई सहयोग गरी रामारोशन पर्यटन उद्योगको विकासमा टेवा पुऱ्याउन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

तपाईंको विश्वास पात्र
राजेन्द्र बहादुर कठायत (शोधार्थ)
ग्रामिण विकास केन्द्रिय विभाग त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल

उत्तरदाताको लागि प्रश्नावली

क. उत्तरदाताको व्यक्तिगत विवरण (कृपया उत्तरमा (√) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्)

नाम:.....

ठेगाना:.....जिल्ला.....गा.वि.स./न.पा.....

वडा नं

.....टोल

धर्म : १.हिन्दु () २.मुस्लिम () ३.क्रिष्टियन ()

४.बौद्ध () ५. अन्य खुलाउने ()

लिंग : १.पुरुष () २. महिला () ३. तेस्रो लिंगी ()

उमेर खुलाउने: १. बालक ()..... २. किशोर ()..... ३.वयस्क ().....

४. अधवैस्य ()..... ५. वृद्ध/वृद्धा ().....

ख. तपाईको मुख्य पेशा व्यवसाय के हो ? (उत्तरमा (√) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्)

१. कृषि () २. व्यापार () ३. नोकरी ()
 ४. श्रमिक () ५. विद्यार्थी () ५. अन्य ()

खुलाउने.....

द. खुलाउन नचाहेको () ग. तपाईको यस व्यवसायबाट कति समयलाई खान पुग्छ ?

१. १२ महिना () २. ६ देखि १० महिना () ३. ४ देखि ६ महिना ()
 ४. २ देखि ३ महिना () ५. २ महिना भन्दा कम ()

घ. यस क्षेत्रमा पर्यटन विकासको सम्भावना कस्तो देख्नु हुन्छ ?

१. अत्यन्त राम्रो () २. सामान्य () ३. नराम्रो ()
 ४. थाहा छैन ()

ड. तपाईको वार्षिक आमदानी कति छ ?

१. रु २०००० भन्दा कम () २. रु २००००-४०००० ()
 ३. रु ४००००-६०००० () ४. रु ६००००-१००००० ()
 ५. रु १०००००-२००००० () ६. २०००००-५००००० ()
 ७. ५००००० भन्दा माथी () ८. उत्तर दिन नचाहेको ()

च. अछाम जिल्ला अर्न्तगत रामारोशनमा पर्यटनको आर्कषणका मुख्य कुरा के के हुन्छ?

१. प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य () २. सास्कृतिक परम्परा () ३. मठमन्दिर ()
 ४. अन्य भए खुलाउने ().....

छ. उत्तरदाताको मासिक खर्च विवरण (उल्लेख गर्ने)

क्र.स.	विवरण	१०००० भन्दा कम	१०००० भन्दा बढी	जम्मा
१	खाना			
२	कपडा			
३	शिक्षा			
४	स्वास्थ्य उपचार			
५	खेती गर्न			
६	यातायात			
७	अन्य			
जम्मा				

ज. अछाम जिल्ला अर्न्तगत रामारोशन क्षेत्रको पर्यटन विकासमा क- कस्ले मुख्य भूमिका खेलेको छ?

१. सरकारी संस्था () २. गैर सरकारी संस्था () ३. स्थानिय क्लब () ४. अन्य ()

भ . तपाईको विचारमा रामारोशन पर्यटनको विकासमा कस्को भूमिका हुनुपर्दछ?

१. सरकार () २. स्थानिय निकायहरु () ३. गैर सरकारी संस्थाहरु ()
४. माथिका सबै ()

ब . तपाईको विचारमा रोजगारी सृजनामा पर्यटनको कस्तो भूमिका हुन्छ?

१. सकारात्मक भूमिका () २. भूमिका हुदैन ()
९९. थाहा छैन ()

ट . रामारोशनमा पर्यटनको सम्भावना कस्तो देख्नु हुन्छ?

१. अति राम्रो () २. ठिकै () ३. राम्रो छैन ()
९९. थाहा छैन ()

ठ . कस्ता खालका कार्यक्रमले पर्यटन विकासमा मद्दत पुगला ?

१. सरकारी नीति () २. यातायातको सुविधा () ३. होटलको सुविधा ()
४. स्थानिय व्यक्तिलाई तालिम दिएर () ५. माथिका सबै भएमा ()
९९. थाहा छैन ()

ड . रामारोशन क्षेत्रको पर्यटन विकासका लागि आवश्यक पूर्वाधारहरु छन ?

१. धेरै छन् () २. ठिकै छन् () ३. खासै छैनन् ()
४. छैनन् () ९९. थाहा छैन ()

ढ . तपाईको विचारमा यस क्षेत्रमा पर्यटन विकासको लागि के कस्ता समस्याहरु रहेका छन?

१. होटल सुविधाको अभाव () २. यातायातको असुविधा ()
३. सुचनाको अभाव () ४. दक्ष जनशक्तिको अभाव () ५. अन्य ()
९९ थाहा भएन ()

ण . अछाम जिल्लाको रामारोशन क्षेत्रको पर्यटकिय विकासका लागि यहाँहरुका केही सुझाव छन कि ?

- १.....
.....
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तपाईको सहयोगको लागि धन्यवाद !

C. Focus Group Discussion with the local people. Which is related and interested with the tourism activities?

- What are the problems of tourism of Ramaroshan region?
- What is the prospect of tourism in this region?
- How can tourism help reduce poverty of local people of Ramaroshan?
- What are the major negative and positive and impacts of tourism in your society?
- How is inflow of tourist in this region?
- Has tourism created to improve living standard of local people of this region?
- What are local poor people benefited from tourism business?

D. Key Interview Informant with the Ramaroshan VDC Secretary, teachers, woman group leaders who is involves tourism activities.

- How can this region be made a tourism popular destination?
- How can tourism help reduce poverty of Ramaroshan VDC?
- What are the major challenges of tourism promotion of Ramaroshan VDC?
- How can domestic tourism be made sustainable?
- How to make participate to local backward peoples in tourism?

E. Check List of Ramaroshan Tourism Destination

- Road condition of Ramaroshan Achham?
- Natural seen such as twelve flat land and eighteen pond of Ramaroshan region especially women, poor, and backward people?
- Participation of local people with the tourism activities in Ramaroshan VDC?
- Tourism activities within the selected areas?
- Tourism plan of Ramaroshan area according to the policy of Nepal Tourism Board?
- Selected areas?

ANNEX II



Photo 1: Jigalya lack of Ramaroshan



Photo 2: Gagre lack of Ramaroshan



Photo 3: Rashun flatland of Ramaroshan



Photo 4: Kinimini flatland of Ramaroshan



Photo 5: Chaka Dada seen of Ramaroshan



Photo 6: Lamodayo lack of Ramaroshan



Photo 7: Lissedayo lack of Ramaroshan



Photo 8: Bhuwa Dance of Achham



Photo 9: Domestic Tourist Enjoying with Lack



Photo 10: Seen of Kailash Khola of Ramaroshan



Photo 11: Animal husbandry in Ramaroshan tourism area



Photo 13: Domestic Tourist are Playing Deuda (Local Culture of Ramaroshan Achham)



Photo 14: Beginning of Kailash Khola from the Kinimini field

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN RAMAROSHAN:A Study of "Ramaroshan" VDC Achham

RAJENDRA BAHADUR KATHAYAT 2016