

# **Potentiality of Rural Tourism in Nepal**

**(A case study of Ramaroson, Achham District)**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in**

**Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for**

**the Award of the Degree of Master**

**of Arts in Rural Development**

**Submitted by:**

**Kali Bahadur Budha**

**2067**

## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

The thesis entitled “**Potentiality of Rural Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Ramarosan, Achham**” has been prepared by Kali Bhadur Budha under my supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master in Humanities with Rural Development.

I forward it with recommendation for approval.

.....

Prof. Dr. Mahendra Singh.

Central Development of Rural Development

Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 2067

# APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis work entitled “**Potentiality of Rural Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Ramaroson, Achham**”. Mr **Kali Bahadur Budha** is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

Evaluation Committee.

Head of the Department

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

External Examiner

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

Supervisor

.....  
Prof. Dr. Mahendra Singh

Date: 2067

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude my thesis supervisor Prof. Dr. Mahendra Singh Central Department of Rural Development, T. U., Kirtipur. His patience, enthusiasm, co-operation, suggestion keen interests and his vigorous efforts made up me present this research work in the present form. His brilliant skill of supervision makes this study enrich higher than my expectation. My heartfelt thanks the other Dr. Singh for his painstaking supervision throughout the period of Study. This research work would not be possible without his simulation, inspiration and co-operation. I would also like to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka, Head of the Central Department of Rural Development , T. U., Kirtipur for the invaluable suggestions and regular inspiration to develop this work.

Similarly, my special thanks goes to my intimate friend Mr. Tek Bahadur Khadka, whose direct and indirect co-operation and regular encouragement. Last but not least, I must be sincere and grateful to my Father Mr. Bal Bahadur Budha, Mother Indra Devi Budha and My dear wife Miss. Narpata Budha and other Family member for continuation support and inspiration. Final I would like to thank Mr./Miss and thanks Nature Comparer Center, Naya Bazaar Kirtipur for splendid Word Processing and Printing this document.

**Kali Bdr. Budha**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was carried out in the Ramaroson area of Achham district which is situated on the Northern part of Far- Western Nepal. The research work on "potentiality of Rural Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Ramaroson , Achham," was conducted during February month ,with the aim to know the impacts of tourism on natural environment and socio-cultural condition of this region as well as to find out the remedies and also to combine the environment with the tourism avoiding the possible problems.*

*Direct field study, observation and questionnaire survey, method was conducted to know about the positive and negative impacts of tourism on environment and socio- cultural conditions of this region.*

*Nepal, the Himalayan Country; with its magnificently varied rich cultural heritages, diversity of Flora and fauna, beautiful mountains, lakes and rivers has attracted travelers through out the world and it is important source of foreign exchange earnings.*

*Natural beauty and socio- cultural life style with untouched by modern onslaughts ; high level of biodiversity with over hundreds of special flowering plants, birds, butterflies, amphibians and mammals, high mountains green fields and wet lands, stream, waterfalls, rocks and so many things which are potential for tourist destination Ramaroson.*

*Tourism has created some direct employment opportunities to the local people and most of them have got indirect benefit to the households along the trekking route and destination derive economic benefits through sale of local products like vegetables, milk, ghee, bamboo products such as doko,*

*dalo etc for the hoteipsoud motels. The development of tourism would promote village and hotel industry as well as agriculture and livestock farming also flourish due to the development of tourism.*

*The people of the study area have been adopting agriculture. About 15 percent of the sampled population involves in the agriculture services and remaining other population adopts non- agricultural activities like business, service and students. Respectively 20%, 30% and 5% non of sampled respondents found adopted tourism as their main occupation.*

*It shows that there is no combination between expenditure and income. This study shows that with out preservation cultural heritage, there is no possibilities to promote the tourism of the country like Nepal.*

*There fore, here emphasized that government should have make clear policies to conserve the religious ecological and cultural places found at that area.*

## Table of Content

|  | Page No.: |
|--|-----------|
| Table No. 4.1 Education Levels of Sample Population    | 30        |
| Table No. 4.2 Occupational Status                      | 31        |
| Table no. 4.3 Annual Income Level                      | 32        |
| Table No. 4.4 Food Sufficiency                         | 33        |
| Table No. 4.5 possible Area                            | 35        |
| Table No. 4.6 Annual Expenditure                       | 36        |
| Table No. 4.7 Major Role in Rural Tourism Development  | 37        |
| Table No. 4.8 Investment Sectors of the Tourism Income | 38        |
| Table No. 4.9 Attractive Sector of the Study Area      | 39        |

## Table of Figure

|                | <b>Page No.:</b> |
|----------------|------------------|
| Figure No. 4:1 | 34               |
| Figure No. 4.2 | 35               |
| Figure No. 4.3 | 36               |
| Figure No. 4:4 | 38               |
| Figure No. 4:5 | 39               |
| Figure No. 4:6 | 40               |



## ABBREVIATIONS

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| CBS    | = | Center Bureau of Statistics                                 |
| CCODER | = | Center for Community Development in Nepal                   |
| DDC    | = | District Development Committee                              |
| GO     | = | Government Organization                                     |
| GON    | = | Government of Nepal   |
| ICIMOD | = | International Center for Integrated Mountain<br>Development |
| INGO   | = | International Non-Government Organization                   |
| MOCTCA | = | Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation             |
| NGO    | = | Non-Government Organization                                 |
| NPC    | = | National Planning Commission                                |
| NTB    | = | Nepal Tourism Board   |
| NTFP   | = | Non-Timber Forest Product                                   |
| TRPAP  | = | Tourism and Rural Poverty Alleviation Project               |
| UNDP   | = | United Nation Development Programme                         |
| VDC    | = | Village Development Committee                               |
| WTO    | = | World Tourism Organization                                  |
| IUOTA  | = | International Union of Official Travel<br>Organization      |
| PATA   | = | Pacific Asia Travel Association                             |
| IATA   | = | International Air Transport Association                     |
| FGD    | = | Focus Group discussion                                      |