

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is the country of mountains situated on the southern slopes of central Himalayas between the Indian sub continent and Tibetan plateau with its length 885 Km from east to west and mean width of 193 Km (which varies from 145-243 Kilo meters) north to south, the country is roughly rectangular in shape. The area of the country is 147, 181 Sq. Km with 83 percent of the total land area of the country covered by high mountains and undulating hills while rest of the 17 percent is covered by alluvial lands of Terai.(census-2001)

Tourism is a phenomenon established in this country ever since the dawn of human civilization. No records are available to explain how it went on during the course of past centuries except a few inscriptions that tell us about the historic visits of some monks from the friendly countries of north and south.

Nevertheless, when we talk about the modern tourism, we refer the early fifties of the last century when Nepal was officially made open for the achievements of the political change that had taken place bringing an end to the autocratic regime of the Ranas.

The history of Rural Tourism in Nepal is not long. Nepal introduced a programme of rural. Tourism aimed at promoting country's tourism industry in 2052 B.S for the first time. The promotion of tourism in the sense started move or less from the beginning of 1960. But concrete

steps to promote and intensity tourism development activities in a more scientific and ordinate way were made when a high level "Nepal

"Tourism is ever changing and never ending process we required vision and foresightness" Nepal has also developed another aspect of eco-tourism in the form of rural tourism. These provide visitor chance to observe the rural hamlets inhabited by different nature and culture visitors can stay in typical Nepali village eat delicious local food, drink and enjoy comfortable accommodation provided by host family and get to their cultural traditions first hand. NTB has purposed village like Ghalegaon, Ghandruk, Sirubari, Ilam, Bandipur, Tatopani and other places that have also been promoted as village rural tourism. In the context such as traditional rural village of Ramaroson also might be purposed for rural Tourism.

To purpose rural tourism in Ramaroson has a possible from several perspectives. This might be taken as a model of rural tourism. There area is land of vibrant cultural heritage as well as enchanting natural beauty and loving sight seeing. Ramaroshan is a rich in natural and cultural perspective. Cultural and natural diversities are major tourism properties in this area. Though rural tourism many domestic tourists involved as their common destination lap of Ramaroson.

As a cultural heritage this region is home to a diverse range many castes like Bhramans, Chhetri, Baishhya and Sudra. The icon of the culture heritage area is Badi Malika, Nanda mata, Bango Chhala, Masto Devata, so on.

The natural attraction of this area is famous for its bio-diversity and flora and fauna. Such as Buki and Mountain larch about 120 species of flowering plants can be found in that area. There is some lake like as Lamadaya Lissedali, Taule etc. This area is also rich in wild animal which are rare in other places like Kasturi, Jungali, Kukur, Deer, Danfe, Ghoral, Bandel etc. Trekking, water falls, mountain, lakes and wetlands are very seeing attraction in the area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism development is one of the top-priorities of Nepal Government as it has huge potentials for foreign exchange earnings and latent possibilities to help address the problems relating to poverty. Tourism is one of the most important industries of Nepal. Unfortunately, key facilities like transportation, communication, accommodation, recreation and other facilities are not properly developed in prospective centre. As a result, the inhabitants of different places are not benefited from this sector and Ramaroson is not totally different in this regard.

The promotional efforts of tourism are so ineffective that large chunk of probable tourist don't know about Nepal in international front.

Unfortunately, all the benefit tourism is taken by a few in Kathmandu valleys and almost all tourism activities are limited to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Khumbu region. Tourism place like Ramaroshan surrounding are not in the access of tourist. Thus, make these places possible to be known for the domestic and international tourist.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to explore tourism prospect of Rural Tourism in Ramaroshan.

) Specific objectives:

) To identify the natural attraction.

) To identify the cultural attraction.

) To analyze the socio-economic impact of study area.

) To recommend ways and policy Tourism for the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. This research helps to explore the potentiality of rural tourism at Ramaroshan.
2. It helps to advertise of the study area, which can help to increase the number of tourist.
3. It helps to reduce the poverty of the study area.
4. Ti can also to suggest to the local people, Politicians, government agencies. INGOs and Policy maker etc about the pothticity of the Ramaroshan. It can also helps to promote the rural tourism.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Since this research is an academic one and will have to be submitted to fulfill of the university for awarding master degree. This is the academic

research which will be conducted without any financial support from others.

This research had to be finished within certain time duration so this research faces time and financial within certain time period. So, this research faces time and financial within certain time period so this research faces time and financial constraints. But various issues which types needs optimum time cannot be excavated from the study area. Since this research will be conducted within a short plan of time the research is a cross sectional rather than longitudinal one.

Although tourism potentiality consists of the accessibility, attraction, accommodation and amenities etc, but only natural and cultural amenities of attraction will be study. The finding of the research is contextual with the social, cultural and geographically domains of the study area, hence it will be applicable only in those areas having simpler above conditions.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The research study has been divided in to Five, chapters. Chapter first is the introduction, deals with background of study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, Significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter has been described with the literature review. Where as the chapter three has been described with research methodology, deals with Research Design, Rational for selection of study area, Nature and source of data, Data collection tools and Techniques (observation, Interview and Analysis presentation and analysis, of data). The chapter Fourth has been described the data presentation and analysis, Geographical setting, Demographic situation, population and

household, socio-economic Importance of study area, cultural diversities of the study area, Respondents, Views Findings, Educational status, occupational status, Annual Income level Annual Expenditure of the local people, population structure by Age, community tourism and Global Relation, Social Transformation at the grassroots level through community tourism. In chapter five deals the summary, conclusion and recommendation. Finally a household summary questionnaire, bibliography. Maps has been kept in last page of the thesis report.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism is a major and still growing industry in Nepal. Especially trekking tourism attracts many tourists to this Himalayan Kingdom. It is often assumed that tourism generate large revenues and that it provides job opportunities. However, as well as shown in this research, poor rural hill and mountain areas receive tourist, but they generate only few revenues. It is of the fastest growing industries as well as major source of foreign exchange earning and employment for many developing countries, now a days, it is increasingly focusing on natural environment. Tourist activity is an area offers the rural development and increase in other related social and environment activities (Nepal, 2002).

To define tourism is a smokeless industry. There is no universal definition of tourism. It has been defined in different day by different experts and agencies.

"Tourism is the temporary short term movement of people to destinations outsides the places where they normally live and work, and their activities during the stay at these destinations, including movement for all purpose for all purpose- as well as day visit or excursion." (Bhatia, 1994:34)

"Tourism may be defined as the some of phenomena and relationship arising from their interaction of tourists business, suppliers, host governments origin government and host communities, in the process of attracting and hosting these tourist and other visitors' (Bhatia, 2006).

In a nutshell, Tourism means smokeless industry in nature, art of traveling and industry of the industry etc.

On the basis of nature, we can divided the tourism into rural and urban among, the many tourism rural tourism is one of the most important form of tourism, which is known of the nature tourism, eco-tourism, village tourism and agro-tourism etc. It is also known by sustainable rural tourism. It is defined in different ways of the specialist and agencies.

"Rural Tourism includes range of activities services and amenities provide from rural people that attracts to tourists their area in order to generate extra income for their business. It also includes special area of interest on nature holidays in rural areas and residential tourism. Service includes besides accommodation events festivals out door recreation production and sale of handicraft and agricultural products." (Ratz and Puczke, 1998).

Village tourism define small is comfortable and comport in size. Tourism village and village tourism can be real tourism industry. This is the top business activity in the-world (Pradhanang, 2002).

Nepal being the country of Everest village can develop rural tourism in its own style and originality. Agriculture is a part of every one's life, food we eat, cloths we wear, medicines we use, and homes we live all are gain from agriculture. But many more people becoming further escaped their attention from agriculture. In this situation agriculture is effective tools for recreation and education to the public to public to show how agriculture affect our economy and society.

2.1 Impact of Tourism in Rural Nepal

The impacts of tourism destination communities have been the subject of recent debate and concern. The impact of tourism as a community industry, i.e. one in which tourists are consumers of community resources and the community, itself is the commodity offers of community resources and the community itself is the commodity offers of perspective on the impacts. Murphy (1998) says tourism must become sensitive and responsive to the needs of the community, and that the support of the whole community and not 'List those who gain direct economic benefit, is necessary for the success of tourism at the local level. When tourists temporarily visit a destination, their physical presence, expenditures and use of local resources cause several desired and undesired impacts on the host environment. These impacts result from complex process of interchange between tourist host Communities and the destination environment. As a whole, the impact of tourism can be classified into socio-cultural, economic and physical (Shrestha, 2003)

The bulk of tourism in Nepal is conducted in protected areas. Major socio-economic changes among the local people in the protected area have occurred as a result of tourism. Although local people have made rational attempts to maximize opportunities introduced by tourism; the effects on conservation have not always been positive. In the case of Nepal, based on the literature, the impacts can be classified as related to (1) Land use (2) Litter (3) Pollution (4) Forest (5) Socio-cultural (6) Income (7) Employment and (8) Other impacts. Other impacts of tourism that do not fall under the above categories have literature in very minimal (ICIMOD, 1995).

A) Environmental

Developing and managing tourism so that it is compatible with environment and does not degrade, it is a major factor in achieving sustainable development. In order to plan, develop and manage an environmentally sound tourism, it is important to first understand the possible impacts of tourism on environment conservation. INSKEEP (1994), mentions that tourism can justify and pay for conservation of natural areas and wildlife and of archaeological and historical sites. Whilst this might not be of direct benefit to local poor, if this access to and control over natural resources is restricted, it may at times be indirectly beneficial, such as in the case of restoration of Gumpas for tourist purposes, when these are of religious importance to the local people as well. It might help to improve the environmental quality of areas, since tourists like to visit places that are attractive, clean, and not polluted. Tourism might provide incentive for keeping areas thus, and There awareness rising is an important Factor.

In mountain areas, fertile lands are seldom available. Due to the long and harsh winter, cultivation practices are difficult, generally with one crop season per year and very low yields. The steady growth in tourism in mountain areas has affected agricultural practices and use. Although impact of tourism on land use, is not well recorded, studies have noted, land use changes in the crops cultivation or the cropping patterns, converting lands from forestry to agricultural use, conversion of agricultural land to built lodges or tea stalls, and leaving land fallow to rent as camp grounds (ICIMOD, 1997).

B. Economic

Economic impact of tourism can be viewed in terms of how different aspects of the rural economy are affected by tourism expenditure and tourism development. The full impact of tourism on rural areas will depend on how strongly the tourism sector is linked with the rural economy (Baskota and Sharma, 1998)

According to INSKEEP (1999) at national level, contribution to the gross domestic product, foreign exchange earnings and government revenue are important. At district level and community level, other economic impacts are of greater importance

-) Distribution and return on tourism revenue, from the centre to regional rural areas.
-) Local employment generated by tourism.
-) Direct employment such as owner of lodges and souvenir and shop, guides, porters, etc.
-) Indirect employment such as, jobs in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing etc.
-) Induced employment, i.e. additional person supported by the spending of employee themselves.
-) Construction employment such as jobs generated for the construction of lodges, trails, badges etc.
-) Multiplier, effect: The stimulus that an external source of income has

on an economy. It is the number of rounds of spending in the local economy triggered by the initial tourist spending.

C. Socio-cultural

Socio-cultural impacts have also been reported, however it is difficult to ascertain whether all impacts reported are due to tourism or other factors such as education, trade etc. Tourism has generated a great deal of publicity for Nepal and some many have negative. Additionally a great deal of research conducted in Nepal by foreigners has directly and indirectly been the off shoot of tourism.

A more serious socio-economic impact of tourism is revealed in the increasing social tensions between those benefiting from tourism and those not benefiting, social tensions, sometimes have aggravated to quite serious proportion along some trekking areas in Nepal. Rising inflation, limited academic opportunities for the mass of the poor and lack of mechanism to facilitate a better distribution of tourism benefits, discrimination in employment (Sherpa Vs. Non Sherpa) and even in providing lodging (Nepali Vs. foreign tourist) are some of the reasons for increasing social tension (Nepal, 1997). Other negative impacts such as prostitution, gambling, drinking, smoking, drug addiction, the entrance of hippies Jumped tourists and sex tourist damages the socio-culture seriously. Rapidly a new generation influenced from it. Tourist gives a cultural shock to the society and proves and antithesis to its promotion. It could shock local people with its waves of inflation. It disturbers geology e.g. the professional supplies of souvenir destroy rock, cravings, paintings etc (Pradhananga, 2002)

2.2 Tourism as a Development Strategy for Rural Areas'

Tourism can contribute to development and the reduction of poverty in number of ways. Economic benefits are generally the most important element, but there can be social, environmental and cultural benefit cost. Tourism contributes to poverty reduction by providing employment and diversified livelihood opportunities. This in turn provides additional income or contributes to a reduction in vulnerability of a poor by increasing a range of economic opportunities available to individual and households. Tourism also contributes to poverty alleviation through direct taxation and generation of taxable economy growth taxes can be used to alleviate poverty through education, health and infrastructure development. It should not be forgotten that some tourism facilities also improves the recreational and leisure opportunities available for the poor themselves at the local level (WTO, 2002).

Despite an abundance of scholarly and professional literature to the contrary, the terms economic development and recruitment of manufacturing plants are often thought of as describing identical callings. Slowly and probably in part because so much attention has been given to the decline to of manufacturing growth of services topic, other industries are gaining the attention of development professionals and citizen group concern with economic development issues. Tourism is currently at or at least near the top the list of popular alternatives. The benefits of tourism can be substantial, but the industry also has a down side. There is 110 escaping the fact those economic gains will come with costs; both social and human environment will he affected. Much of the literature suggests that the benefits of tourism outweigh the liabilities. Although some studies

specially those dealing with tourism in third and fourth world settings indicate that the net effects of tourism can be negative.

Many of the benefits of tourism are easily appreciated where as others are more obscured (Murphy, 1985). The more frequently mentioned of the potential direct benefits include.

1. Tourism is, by definition, an export Industry. As such, it has the potential to improve the regional balance of payments by increasing the demands for goods and services in a number of different sectors. This can be significant in rural areas where the export base is limited.

2. Diversification is a frequent goal of local and regional development planning efforts. In rural areas especially, tourism offers a means of diversifying the economic base and reducing the seasonality in employment at the same time. For example, farmers or workers may find off farm employment when a tourism spots are developed.

3. Public officials are generally supportive of tourism development efforts because they hold potential for increasing public revenue Both because of the direct investment in a region and personal income growth, local and state government can aspect increased property and personal tax revenues.

4. Finally, tourism has the potential to use ideal or excess capacity in declining regions. As a result; employment can be reduced and the fixed cost of infrastructure and institutional capacity can be spread over more consuming units.

2.3 Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is a key concept for sustainable tourism development. The concept refers to the maximum use which can be made of a site without causing detrimental effects on its resources diminishing tourist's satisfaction and generating socio-economic problems for the local community. As mentioned above carrying capacity• refers to the maximum use of any site without causing negative effects on the resources by reducing visitor's satisfaction or exerting adverse impact upon the society, economy and culture of the area. In another sense it can also be said that carrying capacity it is a well established concept in the general field of resource management and in the particular subject. Kuwarm 1997 mentions four following types of carrying capacities.

1. Physical carrying capacity - the limit of site beyond which wear and tear will start taking place or environmental problems will arise.
2. Psychological carrying capacity - the lowest degrees of enjoying tourists are prepared to accept before they start seeking alternative destinations.
3. Social carrying capacity - the level of tolerance of the host population for the presence and behavior of tourists in the destination area, and the degree of crowding users are prepared to accept by others.
4. Economic carrying capacity - ability to absorb tourism activities without displacing or disrupting local activities.

It is important to acknowledge that tourism is an industry, firm and agent

of development and change. It includes low use of resources operates one of sustainable bases with proper control and management.

In addition to the above direct effects, there are significant indirect economic benefits. The principal indirect benefit is the multiplier type impacts initiated by tourist spending In addition, identified six impacts than can be considered to be positive externalities or spin off benefits.

1. The tourist industry leads to the development of an infrastructure for visitors as well as local residents.
2. Jobs are made available for the relatively unskilled workers of the region.
3. Tourism can be the main component a regional policy aimed at achieving an equitable balance between the industrialized and non industrialized area in a region.
 - a) The tourist Industry may contribute to the development of other industries, such as rather goods, handicrafts, jewelry, textiles, glassware, food and beverage, specialty confectionary, recreational equipment and supplies and any other items consumed by tourist or by tourist serving firms.
4. Development of tourist industry may promote a better image of the region in the eyes of the nation and thereby enable to achieve other objective such as business recruitment and retention.
5. Tourism can build local self-esteem by demonstrating that the area is, indeed, desirable.

b) Mien potential direct benefits are taken together with indirect or spin of benefits, an extensive list a created, moreover most regions will find the list seductive. Rural regions with limited options for growth and developments are particularly likely to find the tourism option as difficult

2.4. Rural Tourism model in Nepal

Sirubari Community Based on tourism model

It has a home stay concept and tourist is accommodated by Tourism Management Development committee, a package is made incorporating accommodation, foods, cultural programme, village tour etc. and tourist is charged in accordance with the package consumed. It is the first of its kind in Nepal and become very popular. For some years after it is operation in 1999. Many villagers involved in home stay and cultural group/dance left the place in the period of conflict. The Sirubari village has not yet made any initialization of solar power, nor biogas as Rotary International Support them with cows. Still, the majority of depends on fire wood only about 40 percent of them are utilizing liquid petroleum gas (Upadhyay, 2008). The whole ambience of the village is very tidy and attractive. All the lodges are very neat and clean. There is mother group (Aama Samuha) who are also very active for the village development.

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

Concept	Indicators	Variables
Natural attractions	Animals variety "	Mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibian, butterflies, moths.
	Plant variety	Major plant, flowering and non flowering plant, major crops.
	Landscape	Hill, forest, fountain ponds, river, wetland, forest.
Cultural attractions	Dresses	Seasonable, caste, married, unmarried, festivals.
	Food	Rice, Dhido, Khole, Kodo, Phaper
	Folk dances	Deuda, Holi, Ropai, Bhuwa, Chaitee, Putla, Hudke

CHAPTER - THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research study has been carried out on the basis of descriptive as well as exploratory. The main is of descriptive as well as exploratory. The main objective of the present study is to explore the potentialities of rural tourism particularly Ramaroson region of the Far Western Region of Nepal. This research will be covered all aspects rural tourism and its role for the rural development in the areas. The research will be explored the influence of VDC, DDC, NTB and NGOs/INGOs particularly their role for the promotion in influence of tourism industry. In this research, qualitative data will be used to present social, cultural and economic of effect on the beneficiary like politician teachers, business man local people and so on.

3.2 Rationale for Selection of Study Area

In the process of rural development, there is great imbalance between Far Western Development Region and other development regions.

Tourism is smokeless industry which helps to alleviate the poverty through the income from the tourist Ramaroson is the one of the most beautiful and virgin sport of tourism of our country.

The study area becomes a trekking route from Sabfebagar to Ramaroson region. With the changing trends of tourism to new adventures destination the policy of government to diversity tourism in remote and exotic destinations in order to alleviate poverty of the people living the

destination. The researcher, choose this area which is naturally and culturally beautiful but backward in development. It is familiar, accessible and local for the research. The research can frequently be done in the area.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

3.3.1 On the Basis of nature

The researcher will require the qualitative data like photos, socio-economic status, income, employment etc. Social status etc. employment and social status will also be collected.

3.3.2 On the Basis of Source

- a) Primary Data:- Primary data has been taken through the field survey, observation, and interview.
- b) Secondary Data :- Secondary data has been taken from the journals, magazines, articles, TUCL, books, e-mail, internet and various dissertations is used to make the study which is more authentic CBS, Tourism Board of Nepal, etc.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

No.	Techniques	Tools
1	Observation	Observation guide/checklist
2	Interview	checklist FGD questionnaire

3.4.1 Observation

During the period of observation, it observed the nature and culture chapter of the tourism, particularly study area. Like jungle wetlands, ponds, temples, dresses, fountain, rivers and flora and fauna etc by the help of observation guideline.

3.4.2 Interview

During the period of interview the researcher has been taken the data as like special customs, festivals, food, folk, ,mostly celebrate festival.

3.5 Analysis of Data

The most of data are qualitative so the analysis was descriptive. By computer software program the quantitative data has been analyzed by the help of statistics care tools, electronic device etc.

CHAPTER- FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This Section based on the overall analysis of the Field that the research had acquired through the Field Study. In the process of the analysis, researcher highlights how the rural tourism playing crucial role for the economic development of the country. To justify the statements, the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data. Tourism is the leading sector for the development of Nepal. Tourism industry, being a comparative advantages industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. With its natural beauty and cultural heritages like Mt. Everest, Snow Peak Mountain, Birthplace of Lord Buddha, a number of Lakes and Rivers etc. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourist from all over the world.

4.1 Geographical Setting

Achham District is situated in the Far Western part of Nepal. It is located between 28°46' to 29°23' north latitude and 81°31' to 81°36' east longitude. The boundary of Achham District is Kalikot in the east, Doti in the west, Bajura and Bajhang in the North and Surkhet in the south. Its total area is 1692 s.q. K. M. The Head quarter Mangalsain of Achham lies 1326 m from Seal level. Ramaroson VDC is covered Kalikot in

the east, Bhatakatiya VDC of Achham in the West, Bajura district in the North and Batulasain VDC of Achham in the south respectively.

It has unique geographical setting. Land pattern is uneven from high hilly area to snowy mountains one.

4.2. Demographic Situation

Demographic situation is key determination of the demand for the social services including health, education and communication. This chapter describes population structure, settlements, social aspect, economical aspects, institutional status of the study area.

4.2.1 Population and household

Demographically Rama Roshan VDC is moderate densely in Achham districts. Most part of the study area covered by forest and pastureland on the western slope but, the settlement of the people found on the south west. Khaptad national park lies in the northern part of the Kathmandu VDC. The population census 2001 shows that the people of Achham districts is 243,865 whereas the population of the study VDC is only 6,7000 among the total population of Ramaroson. comprised 2,500. The same data also shows the 50 households on the study area the average number of the population is 5.353. The population growth rate of the nation is 2.24% whereas the growth rate of the Kathmandu VDC has only 2.1%.

4.3. Socio- Economic Importance of Study Area

The expenditure made by tourists makes direct and indirect effect. The initial income produced by spending of tourist is known as direct effect. For example, direct effect occurs when a tourist pays his/her hotel bill. Rounds of spending of the initial income bring about indirect effect. For example, the initial money received by the hotel management in the first instance will be used to pay various debts incurred or make outlays on behalf of the tourist such as in visitor's telephone, other goods and services. The recipients in turn use the money received to pay their bills.

The initial tourist's money in this way may be spent second time, spreading into different sectors of the economy each time giving rise to forest income with greater beneficial effect. In order to the money (particularly foreign exchange earned is to retained in the country or in the area of visit of the tourists, leakage such as in the form of payment for imports, foreign investment should be a minimized as far as possible.

Economic condition of Ramarosan as yet is purely agro-based. About 92% of the people till depend upon the agriculture. The major agriculture products are paddy, maize, wheat, barley and the cash crops are lentils and vegetables. Access of the paved (stone) roads, the prospect of tourism development projects should be local community owned and operated as far as possible. Developing smaller units of tourist facilities combined with the adoption of design drawn from the local culture and with the use of indigenously available construction materials will become cost effective and

serve better to the taste of the visitors and lend themselves more readily to ownership and operation residents.

Considering the competitive power (with unique of the products available at Ramaroson cost efficiency (with approach to smaller units development) tourism development at Ramaroson can be dependable source of economic activity. Furthermore, it could play a crucial role in generating income (including foreign exchanges through providing employment opportunity, ultimately, it could fulfill the social needs such as roads, sewage facilities and conservation and protection of nature and culture wealth.

It is interesting to note that the main features noted in the urban tourism where once thought to be vitally necessary for the successful development of tourism industry. They are not only important products.

Any more density populated resorts in an international style under multinational ownership and management may. Actually deter some types of client who want to be more free and casual. The country side's open space locally owned and sometimes professionally managed business and rural styled comfortable buildings may be a main selling point for peace seekers as long as the hygienic conditions are maintained.

4.4. Cultural Diversities of the Study Area:-

During the field study researcher has carried out interview among the local people, government officials, teachers member of forest user group, and member of the political practices. Interview take 19th Falgun at

Ramarosan Achham researcher put few questions regarding the potentialities of rural tourism in Ramarosan region. For the recording purpose of the information researcher the digital camera. In FGD people argued that if the government constructs the road in the Ramarosan, for the tourism destination, it saves the time of tourism and local people are benefited. The participants of interview, highly emphasized that Ramarosan in one of well know destination to observe the natural and cultural heritage of Ramarosan reign.

In the time of healing *Deuro*, the observer used to play Panchaybaja including *damaha*, *tamk jhali*, *naurisga* and *bhokar*. In accordance with tune of Panchaybaja, *Deuro* start to heal. If *Deuro* itself would be heal with three steps; it is not compulsion to take it toward the jungle (lake). In such situation Bharadi takes the *deuro* and perform dance in the yard where it was fix. In that day all people of different cast and ethnic groups comes to observe the festivals. During the period of this local people open the temporary market. The local purchasing and seeling their domestic products like *Jeuda* (rope), *Theki*, vegetables, groundnut and fruits.

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The participation of the FGD said that without the preservation of such type of culture, there is non way to enhance of rural tourism in the Ramaroson that will be more or less associated with people's identity and there income. The participant of the interview also gave the information of another festival which is called Rango daudawne khel (chasing the buffalo festival). One of the participant Mr. Lal Bdr. Budha recite the mythical story of Rango daudawne khel, as he said, once upon a time, the Gaint Mahisasur gave the torture to gods, which was in tolerable to the goods therefore goddess *Durga Mata* killed the *Giant Mahisasur*. Since that date people started to worship goddess *Durga* through the sacrificing the buffalo which is symbol of Mahissaur. People believe that, if you more give pain to the buffalo, *Durga Mata* become more happy. The observe scarifies the buffalos when it become fatigue. This festival is well-known for the entertainment, because in this festival all caste and ethnic groups are participate. In addition to, researcher, anthropologist, sociologist and other people are particularly involved.

In the same interview, the participant also gave an example *Bho* festival which is held in the month of Poush. This is the place where people demonstrate the weapons rather than participate in the battle. In the *Bho* people participated in the Chaulo along with sword and Dhal (safety). All the participant exhibit the different model of sword some of the imported from panjab. The performer or dancer exhibit the sword with different methods and techniques. The performance is only starts to perform after the sacrifice the cock and worshipping the Talwar (sword). It is a group dance. At the end of *Bho* people also perform another dance which is called Sarani.

It indicate the separation of head throw the use of sword. Mainly two person performed there dance in the Sarahi on a time along with Dhal and Talwar. This is one of the continuation of their folk culture in the western Nepal. This many be well-known tools for the entertainment for both domestic as well as foreign tourist by which people can get different sort of benefits particularly in the area of livelihood.

Prospect of Tourism Development in Ramaroson

The main challenges are to change the behaviour of the people of Ramaroson to implement development projects. Through this, knowledge, talent and resources can be optimally utilized for common benefits. The tourism project should internalized and implement modern development goals in the community. Local people should be recognized as the main decision makers to tackle problems in Ramaroson should pay more attention to income generating activities of both short and long term nature while at same time ensuring people's right and privileges over the resources. Equally important is the task of installing right kind of value system and change attitudes to develop entrepreneurship and management skills. The prospects of tourism development in Ramaroson summarized below.

Nature Beauty

Natural beauty is one of the important aspects from the attraction of tourists in the study area. Rama Rosan itself ornate by the natural resources therefore, there is high possibility to be a potentiality destination for the

tourists. For example, the beautiful lake side seen from Patal Gaun, Kailash Khola (river) green forest, and flora and fauna makes the RamaRoshan itself a beautiful place forever. Tourism statistics show that the development of natural tourism remained on the background till the decades of 1970,s and even 80s, despite the positive publicity generated by ascent of Mt. Everest in 1953 (Zurick 1992 cited by Bhatta, 2006). RamaRoshan is naturally virgin, so it is possible to attract the foreign as well as domestic nature lovers.

Religious and Cultural Heritage

It is another major prospect of rural tourism in Ramaroson is dominance of the Hindu religion where only few of the people adopted the Christianity people adopted diverse tangible and intangible culture which seems to be different in accordance caste and ethnicity. People of this region followed different kinds of festivals that preserve their identity through the generation. Mainly the people of this region have been followed different festivals like Anante, dedu, Rango Daudaune Khel and Deuda dance in the special seasons. Along with the celebration of the different festivals they have been playing different musical instruments like damaha (beating drum), narsinha (flute) and tamk in order to

4.5. Respondents' Views Findings

Among the 100 households, the researcher takes the 50 households, by the help of random sampling.

4.5.1. Educational status of the Local People

Following table shows the educational level of the sample population taken, as from interview taken 50 sample, the result is shown in the table below.

Table No. 4.1
Education Levels of Sample Population

S.N.	Educational Level	Number	Remarks
1.	Illiterate	20	
2.	Literate	15	
3.	SLC	10	
4.	Higher	5	
	Total	50	

Source: Field Survey 2010

Table no. 4.1 shows that majority of the populations are illiterate. In the study area, the researcher found that literate people have sound knowledge on the tourism in comparison to the illiterate people. Very few percentage of the population higher education. So, it is needed to aware the people in education to develop the Ramarosán rural tourism destination. Education and tourism industry are interconnected components because education itself means of communication of the publicity of the tourism destination though out the world. Therefore, the local people should educate

to improve the tourism industry of the country which may support the national income.

Occupational Status of the Local People

Table No. 4.2
Occupational Status

S.N.	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1.	Students	5	10
2.	Labour	15	30
3.	Agriculture	20	40
4.	Business	10	20
5.	Job (government)	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table no. 4.2 shows the majority of the people of the study area are engaged in agriculture (40), very less number of people are engaged in job (10), whereas labor business and students area 30, 20 and 10 Percent respectively. The researcher found none of the people involved in tourism business. However, few people run the small scale shop in the especial occasion like in the Jatras.

4.5.3. Annual Income Level of the Local People

Table no. 4.3
Annual Income Level

S.N.	Income Level	Number	Percentage	Remark
1.	Less than 20,000	5	10	
2.	20,000-40,000	15	30	
3.	40,000-60,000	20	40	
4.	Above 60,000	10	20	
	Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table no. 4.3 shows that majority of the people have been earning 40,000-60,000 which occupy the 40% out of the total population. The figure indicates that the occupied population falls on the middle class family. The people those who falls on the middle class family have been adopting the agriculture, animal husbandry and small scale business. This table also shows that without starting alternative income generating programs there is no possibilities to reduce the poverty from the study area and unable to break the vicious circle of poverty.

4.5.4. Annual Expenditure of the Local People

Table No. 4.4
Annual Expenditure

S.N.	Expenditure	Number	Percentage	Remarks
1.	Less than 20,000	20	40	
2.	20,000-40,000	10	20	
3.	40,000-60,000	10	20	
4.	Above 60,000	10	20	
	Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

This tables shows that 20% squander more than 10 expenditure Rs 60,000.

Table no. 4.4 shows that only 20% people of the study area are able to earn Rs.60,000, however remaining 20% of them maintain their expenditure through the remittance from Indian and gulf countries. It indicates, there is no combination of income and expenditure within the study area.

4.5.5. Population Structure by Age

Population composition of Ramaroson VDC shows that the proportion of female population was slightly higher than the male population. The highest proportion of Ramaroson was in age group (0-19). The population

gradually decreases with least proportion of population in the age group (60 above) population structure of Ramaroson VDC by age were presented below:

Figure No. 4:1
Population Structure by the Age

4.5.6 Food Sufficiency

The nature of food sufficiency in the Ramaroson is them of figure. Out of the total respondent 10% of the households have enough grains produced from their farm land for 12 months. Where as 15% household have sufficient for 6-11 months and that of 25% household have food sufficient for less than 6 months of the year. For the rest of the year, they have to buy food stuffs from outside. Only 30 percentage households said that they have food sufficient for a year. Food shortages are compensated by bringing grains from Sanfebager of Achham district and Mangall. Slshain (headquarter) of Achham districts. Food sufficiency in Ramaroson was presented in figure.

Table No. 4.5
Food Sufficiency

S.N.	Food Sufficiency	Number	Percentage	Remarks
1.	12 months	10	20	
2.	6-11 months	15	30	
3.	1-6 months	25	50	
	Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above results of the food sufficiency also show in graph figure.

Figure No. 4:2
Possible Area for Rural Tourism

Table No. 4.6
Possible Area

S.N.	Possible Area	Number	Remarks
1.	Natural area	75	
2.	Cultural area	20	
3.	Others	5	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table no.4.6 shows the main possible area for rural tourism is nature, which covers 75% among the total possible area. In this way, cultural and others area covers 20 and 5 % respectively.

Figure No. 4:3

4.5.7 Major in Rural Tourism Development

Table No. 4.7
Major Role in Rural Tourism Development

S.N.	Role	Percentage	Remarks
1.	Government	35	
2.	Local agencies	15	
3.	I/NGOs	50	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table no. 4.7 shows I/NGOs has covered the major role to develop the rural tourism in Ramaroson region, which covers the 50% and government and local organization are covered 35 and 15 % respectively. Although above role is not sufficient for rural tourism development, so that to increase the positive role of all sectors which supports to develop the rural tourism.

The above result, we can also shown in the pie chart which can support to analysis the result.

Figure No. 4.4

4.5.8 Investment Sector of the Tourism Income

Table No. 4.8

Investment Sectors of the Tourism Income

S.N.	Role	Percentage	Remarks
1.	Health	5	
2.	Education	10	
3.	Food	75	
4	Other	10	
	Total	100	

Figure No. 4:5

Source: Table No.4.6.9

4.5.8 Attractive Sector of the Study Area

Table No. 4.9

Attractive Sector of the Study Area

S.N.	Role	Percentage	Remark
1.	Peaceful Environment	25	
2.	Natural and Cultural	35	
3.	Eco-Tourism	30	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 4.8 shows, in the study area is the rich of the all sector. Among them natural and cultural sector is major attractive sector of the RamaRoshan regions, which covers the 35% of the total percentages. So, ecotourism 25 percent and 10 percent respectively. In a nutshell, we can say RamaRoshan is the rich for rural tourism.

Figure No. 4:6

4.5.9 Community Tourism and Global Relation

All the respondents feel that they have learned about community tourism approach to alleviate poverty during the trek. The differences between program and non-program villagers are clearly visual, the cooperation and support by the villagers and the need for better schooling medical and economic standards obvious. Therefore, the respondents are interested to work together in the further either through monitorial or material contributions sharing expertise or helping with the marketing to support the tourism programme and crafts production. After being on the village trek, nearly all the people are convinced that tourism in this form can contribute to the development of rural region in Nepal e.g. by bringing the market to the village (for food, crafts etc) offering villager accommodation and the mutual exchange between tourists and villagers.

After back to their countries, they have become thinker about Nepal and Nepali people. Inspiring from this approach, they have already formed formal institutions called CCODER-Germany to work together as sister organization aiming to bring supports from around the countries and around the world to support charitable endeavors in Nepal, raising funds and develop partnership to strengthen community development activities and increases the awareness on different problems of Nepal (CCODER-USA, 2004, cited by Dhital, 2005). Although are formed under initiation of ex-

trekkers, other interested people who love Nepal and Nepali also can be part of it. This helps them to remain with the rural part of it. This helps to remain with the rural people in numerous ways. All members meet physically once or twice a year or more according to need convenient but remain in frequent contact. They talk about Nepal, share the experiences with other people find the differences way to help rural people either by marketing to support community tourism or helping to promote community development activities like community schools, banks, health activities etc. or anything else. Inter-cultural relations between east and west offers socio-economic development to the disadvantages in remote areas and formed friendships, share experience and wealth and finally, peace and promotes a global family.

4.5.10 Social Transformation at the Grassroots Level through Community Tourism

Community tourism program, initiates as an integral part of human development, was launched with self awakening meaningful organization, and economic development which ultimately facilitated the transformal process of disadvantaged people at the grass root level. If the study area is developed as rural tourism destination the people of the study area directly benefited economically through paying guest and other indirect business like agro-product, handicrafts, NTEP etc. The poorest person of the community are also benefited by doing different labor works for example porter etc. Educated person of that community are also benefited doing different labor works for example porter etc. education persons of that community are also benefited if they become the tourist guide of that trekking route. If the grass

route level is directly benefited through rural tourism it creates the multiplier effect which transformed the whole society.

CHAPTER- FIVE

SUMMARY, CONSLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary

Population is emerging as an important development opportunity and pressing to be recognized as a priority development sector for least develop countries like Nepal. Although, the earnings from tourism is highly uncertain, fluctuated, due to social economic and political disturbances, within the country and within the world, for a country like Nepal where is no abundant resources, the tourism sector is expected to play an important role without any negative impacts. Nepal as a whole can receive more benefits from tourism than it is at present tourism can be a means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It helps the natural and cultural heritage for both tourists and local inhabitants. Linkages between rural areas and urban areas need to be established to create more possibilities for distribution the benefits of tourism. Although the contribution of tourism for the development of National economy is significantly high, people of Nepal's rural area have yet not been able to create much benefit from it. Very little benefit from tourism is distributed in or returns to the population of rural communities. The study was carried out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development of rural community, the researcher aims at to identify and explore potentiality Rural Tourism in Nepal at particularly in RamaRoshan VDC and analyze its role for economic development i.e. employment and business.

In addition, research also suggests the policy measures for poverty alleviation through rural tourism in the study area. In this research, exploratory and descriptive research design are applied to meet above mentioned objectives, methodologies such as household survey using purposive sampling, field visit, and FGD were used in order to generating valid data and information. Both primary and secondary sources of data collected for the quantitative and qualitative analysis. Questionnaires were used for household survey. Checklist was used to ask question for FGD for the reliability and validity of data cross questioning and field observation techniques were employed by the researcher.

5.1 Conclusion

Tourism is well known non- smoking industry which have been playing significant role to alleviate the poverty embedded in the society through the business trekking guides and others. The Nepal Tourism Statistics 2009 shows that 4.4% of Foreign exchange and 0.9% GDP was contributed by tourism industry. The people of the Ramarosan regions are earning only few amount though the tourism particularly earn by seeing natural beauty diverse ethnic culture and performing their folk on the exploratory and descriptive research design. The information of the research drawn from the interview, survey, FGD, and literature review to make it more reliable and authentic. Majority of the people are illiterate in the study area. Therefore, there need to be initiated educational based programs by the government and non-governments agencies. There is a connectedness tourism and education because the more number of educated people helps the development activities like in tourism because it plays significant role in its promotion and publicity within the short span of time. The people of the

study 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 population adopts non-agricultural activities like business, service and students. Non of sampled respondents found adopted tourism as their main occupation. There is high potentiality to run agro-based industries and the business of NTFP however they have lack of knowledge of its sustainable use and exploitation, if the government draw their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism hand in hand the income level of people will be increase immediately. The study data shows that 20% sampled population of the study area earns Rs 40,000 to 60,000 per year whereas 10% sampled population of the study area earns Rs. 40,000 to 60,000 per year whereas 10% sampled population earns 60,000. This statistical figure shows that they have little amount of income which is far less then the people other tourism region like Sirubari, Gandruk and Sagarmatha conservation areas. Similarly, 10% of the sampled population spend above Rs. 60,000 per years. It shows that there is no combination between expenditure and income. This study shows that without preservation cultural heritage, these is no possibilities to promote the tourism of the country like Nepal. Therefore, here, I emphasized that government should have make clear policies to conserve the religious ecological and cultural places found at that area. The NTFP might be potential part of business which can export to the tourists. However, it's sustainable use and exploitation should be necessary.

5.1 Recommendations

On the basis of conclusion suitable recommendations have been made in order to provide solution to the various problems of tourism. Ramarosana

is the potential for the rural tourism. RamaRoshan is the best option to develop as a model rural tourism as a trek, route for KNP. Ramaroson itself a beautiful place for the cultural experts and trekkers. Its natural setting has added much beauty on it. There is possibility of diverse product to sell to the tourists. However, that has not yet explored. Looking at the existing festivals like Anante, Bhuwo etc. This place can provide better products to the domestic as well as foreign tourist.

First and foremost Ramaroson should be developed externally and there should be advertisement and other attraction area should be preserved to attract the tourist. Depends upon my study the following recommendations should be followed.

- Cultural beauty of Ramaroson should be preserved and protected its cultural heritage.
- Government assistance should be needed for advertisement and other infrastructure development.
- Priority should be given to the development of rural tourism destination in order to alleviate poverty.
- Study area itself one of the potential area for the study of the eco-tourism therefore, further research is needed.
- Awareness building: the aim of awareness building should be to communicate with household about tourism development and about the opportunities and resources of the area. This can be achieved through community communication programmes non-formal education programmes and through motivational schemes.

- Encouraging farmers to adopt high value crops and cash crops.
- Increasing the value added from agriculture and agro-forestry producers through Nigalo (Bamboo), Allo (*Alnus nepalensis*) and Lokta (*Picnanthus nepalensis*), potato chips etc.
- Developments of minor forest products such as aromatic and medicinal herbs, kutuki, padamcharo, etc. ferns, orchids that are in high demand.
- Formation of various users' groups for improving greater user management of resources on sustained basis of developing Ramaroson as tourism destination.
- Improving the user ability in identifying needs and in planning and managing resources, in particular of the women and the under privileged.
- Curbing population's growth, including provision of basic social services such as health, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and nutrition to improve quality of life.
- Education and training activities that encourage local skill enhancement and natural resources management capacity.
- An integrated approach among government agencies, NGOs, INGOs, working in the Seti zone needed in order to make resources enhancement programme effective.
- Development of basic infrastructure such as improve trek/mule routes, electricity, irrigation water by involving local people.

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Questionnaire for Local People

1. Introduction of Respondents Name:
Name : Gender:
Age: Occupation:.....
Religion: Education:.....
2. What is your main source of income?
i. Agriculture () ii. Gender () iii. Service ()
iv. Tourism related business () v. Others.....
3. Are you satisfied with your occupation?
i. Yes () ii. No ()
4. Are you familiar with rural tourism?
i. Yes () ii. No ()
5. Are you involved in tourism related business?
6. If yes, how many of your family member involves in tourism related business?
i. Hotel / lodges services ii. Shops for tourist produce....
iii. Trekking iv. Tourist guide v. Others
7. Does your family benefited from tourists visiting this area?
i. Yes () ii. No () iii. Don't know ()
8. In your opinion, what things attract the tourists in Ramarosán ?
i. Natural beauty () ii. Sigh seeifig ()
iii. Mount view () iv. Sunrise & sunset view ()
v. Local people & culture () vi. Green forests ()
vii. All of above ()
9. Do you feel that the activities of local government body are sufficient for tourism development in Ramarosán ?

10. What is your opinion about the level of satisfaction of tourist when they visit your village ?
11. Does inflow of tourists contribute to the economic and, cultural change in the society?
- i. Very much () ii. Little bit ()
- iii. To some extent () iv. No change ()
12. Are there any changes in the religious activities of local people while they are associated with the tourism sector? i. Yes () No ()
13. Do you think tourism is fully responsible to change your culture? a) If yes, are you antagonistic with the tourist?
- i. Yes () ii. No ()
- b) If no, what are the other factors which bring about changes in your culture?
- i. Yes () ii. No ()
14. What are the things that you have benefited from the tourist?
- i. Income ()
- ii. Get job opportunities ()
- iii. Learn new things i.e. how to behave, how to speak how to eat, how to mess up. ()
- iv. Enlargement of the market and increase in production ()
- v. Nothings
- vi. Others
15. Do you feel any economic or cultural change due to tourism? If yes what and how are they?
16. What kind of bad habits are seen among local people because of tourist arrivals?
- i. Crime () ii. Begging () iii. Gambling ()

iv. Prostitution () v. Cultural Hazards () vi. Others ...

17. Is there any changes in socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects due to tourism? If yes

What are the positive changes and what are the negative changes

- i. Employment opportunities () ii. Environmental degradation ()
- ii. Income generation () ii. Rapid change in socio cultural values ()
- iii. Change in life style () ii. Increase in Inflation ()
- iv. Interacting with outsider () iv. Misuse of community property

18. What are the main tourist destinations of Achham surrounding the Ramarosan.

19. What are the main barriers for the development of rural tourism in Ramarosan and surroundings?

20. What are your suggestions to increase the volume of tourists in Ramarosan.

21. How can we reap maximum benefits out of tourism in Ramarosan.

22. Would you like to develop this place as tourist destination ?

Potentiality of Rural Tourism in Nepal
(A Case Study of Ramaroson, Achham District)

Questionnaire for Tourist

Nationality Age

Place of origin Occupation

Sex:.....

1. How you came to know about Ramaroson as a tourist destination through
 - i. advertisement ()
 - ii. Friends ()
 - III. Newspaper ()
2. What is the purpose of your visit to Ramaroson ?
 - i. sight seeing ()
 - ii. Peaceful environment ()
 - iii. Natural beauty ()
 - iv. Research
 - . Official works ()
 - vi. Others ()
3. Is it your first visit to Ramaroson ?
4. How many days will you stay in Ramaroson ?
5. What types of food do you prefer?
 - iii. Indian ()
 - iv. Continental ()
 - v. Others
6. What mode of transportation did y
 - i. Local bus ()
 - ii. Car ()
 - iii. Travel coach ()
 - v. Other if any
7. Through which route of travel you came here?
Ramaroson ?
 - i. Spring ()
 - ii. Summer ()
 - iii. Autumn ()
 - iv. Winter ()
 - iv. Motor cycle ()

9. How much do you think you will spend here in Ramarosan ?
10. Are you satisfied with the service level available in Ramarosan ?
11. How do you evaluate the existence infrastructure facilities in this area ?

Excellent = 1 Good=2 Don't know=3 Dad= 4 Very bad = 5

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| i. Transportation (road condition) () | ii. Communication () |
| iii. Electricity () | iv. Water supply () |
| v. Conservation of assets () | vi. Security management () |
| vii. Hotel and lodge () | viii. Toilet facility () |
| ix. Health service xi. Services() | x. Cleanness of place () |
| xi. Services () | xii. Guest housexiv. () |
| xiii. Local foot trail () | xiv. Behavior of local people () |
| xv. Home stay () | xvi. Local market/shops () |
| iv. Water supply () | vi. Security management () |
| xvi. Tea garden () | |

12. Which of the following made you more satisfied during the visit?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Sigh seeing () | ii. Mountain View () |
| iii. Natural Beauty () | iv. Peaceful environment () |

13. How did you find the perception of tourists among the local people i.

- Positive () ii. Negative () iii. Not any ()

14. Will you visit Ramarosan again?

- i. Yes () ii. No () iii. Don't know ()

15. Will you refer to visit Ramarosan to your acquaintances or others ?

- i. Yes () ii. No ()

16. Are you satisfied with service of home stays?

- i. Yes () ii. No ()

Appendix - I

Appendix - II

Lama Da Lake

Appendix - III

Kailash Muhan

Appendix - IV

Lissedali Lake