

Impact Analysis of Homestay Tourism in Bhada Village of Dhanghadi Sub-Metropolitan City, Kailali

A Thesis

Submitted to

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,
Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Masters of Arts (MA)

In
Rural Development

Submitted By

Ishwor Kumar Agri

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

Exam Roll No.: 281011

T.U Regd. No.: 6-2-329-15-2008

July 2024

Declaration

I hereby declare that this research entitled "Impact Analysis of Homestay Tourism in Bhada Village of Dhanghadi Sub- Metropolitan City, Kailali" Submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Ishwor Kumar Agri

Degree Candidate

Date: 2021/02/26

2077/11/14



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्रीय विभाग

विभागीय प्रमुखको कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल।
Office of the Head of Department
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref. No. :

Date मिति.....

Recommendation Letter

This thesis entitled "Impact Analysis of Homestay Tourism in Bhada Village of Dhanghadi Sub- Metropolitan City, Kailali" prepared by **Mr. Ishwor Kumar Agri** has been completed under my supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. I hereby recommend this thesis for evaluation by the Thesis Committee.

Dr. Rajan Binayek Pasa
Thesis Supervisor
Central Department of Rural Development
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Date: 2021/02/28

2077/11/16



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्रीय विभाग

विभागीय प्रमुखको कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल।
Office of the Head of Department
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref. No. :

Date मिति.....

Approval Letter

We certify that this thesis entitled "Impact Analysis of Homestay Tourism in Bhada Village of Dhanghadi Sub- Metropolitan City, Kailali" prepared by **Mr. Ishwor Kumar Agri** has been found satisfactory in scope and quality as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

Thesis Committee

Asst. Prof. Dr. Suman Kharel
Acting Head of the Department

Prof. Prem Sharma
External Examiner

Dr. Rajan Binayek Pasa
Thesis Supervisor

Date: 2021/03/05
2077/11/21

Acknowledgements

It is my great pleasure to submit this thesis under the supervision of Dr. Rajan Binayek Pasa, Central Department of Rural Development. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for his invaluable supervision, useful guidelines, generous encouragement and undertaking of the comments of my entire research work. I would equally extend my thanks to the head of department and other respected teachers, administration staffs of the Department for their feedbacks as well as administrative and moral supports.

I am grateful to the respondents for providing their valuable time and moral supports during field survey. I would extend my appreciation to my parents Mr. Dane Agri and Mrs. Jala Devi Agri who supported me in many ways to arrive at this stage for the completion of Masters' Degree thesis. I would like to thank to my Wife Mrs. Laxmi Agri for providing me loving environment during my higher educational journey. I would also like to express the heartiest debt to my respected co-staff Mr Sur Bahadur Pariyar, for his useful advice and encouragement that led me to complete my thesis in time.

Last but not least, extend my sincere regards to my Brother as well as best friends Mr. Suresh Kumar Agri for their assistance in providing me their advices and necessary inputs in writing the thesis work.

Ishwor Kumar Agri

Degree Candidate

Abstract

Homestay tourism becoming one of the major sources of family income in the destination areas of Nepal. In this context, this study aims to analyze socio-cultural and economic impact of homestay tourism in Bhada village of Kailali District. It is the first community homestay village in Sudur Pachim Province, started in 17th December, 2010. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Under the survey design, primary data were collected from 45 sample households benefited from homestay and 30 tourists through self-administered survey questionnaire. The study found that Bhada village has both religious and cultural attractions to fascinate visitors. More specifically, the Vehada Baba temple and cultural practices and daily lifestyles of Tharu community are attracting to the numbers of visitors annually.

Homestay also helps to increase the employment opportunities and local people living standard. Likewise, it is helpful for the conservation of the environment in order to maintain environmental balance in the village. Furthermore, it plays pivotal role in the preservations of traditions, culture and customs of the village. The study also comes to the conclusion that homestay tourism activities have supported the livelihood of the rural community by creating some business and employment opportunities at local level. Most of the homestay owners are earning between Rs 25,000 to 50,000 per month. Homestay also helps to flourish the culture, arts and tradition of Tharu community in national level as well as international level. Local indigenous culture of Tharu community, their typical lifestyle and forest biodiversity are becoming motivational factors for the tourists to visit Bhada homestay tourism destination. Finally, homestay tourism has brought positive impact on the lives of host community and also helps to maintain wastage management and biodiversity conservation practices. That is why, the tourism development action plan and policy recommendation highlighted in the study can be a reference material to the homestay management committee, local government and well as Provincial government and federation.

Table of Contents

Declaration	ii
Recommendation Letter.....	iii
Approval Letter	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii
List of Tables	ix
Abbreviation/Acronyms	x
Chapter I Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Delimitations of the Study	5
1.6 Organization of the Study	5
Chapter II.....	6
Literature Review.....	6
2.2 Review of Tourism and Rural Development Theories	10
2.3 Policy Review	10
2.4.1 International Review	13
2.4.2 National Review.....	15
2.3.4 Knowledge Gap	16
Chapter III Research Methodology	17
3.1 Research Design.....	17
3.2 Nature and Sources of Data	17
3.3 Population and Sample Size.....	18
3.4 Data Collection Techniques and Tools	18
3.5 Methods of Data Analysis.....	19
3.6 Ethical Consideration.....	19
Chapter IV Data Analysis and Presentation	20
4.1.1 Profile of Study Area	20
4.1.2 Tourism in Kailali	20
4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics	23
4.3.3 Tourist Arrivals by Age and Sex Composition Bhada Gaun Homestay.....	29
4.5.1 Economic Status of the Respondents	34
4.5.2 Treatment Pattern of the Respondents	34
4.5.3 Occupation of the Respondents	35

4.5.4 Animal Husbandry of the Respondents	35
4.5.5 Type of Houses of the Respondents.....	36
4.5.6 Size of Farming Land of the Respondents(A)	37
4.5.7 Agriculture	38
4. 5.8 Way of Solving Financial Problems of the Respondents.....	41
4. 5.9 Livestock and Homestay.....	42
4. 5.10 Division of Labor	43
4. 5.11 Provision of Toilet of the Respondents.....	43
4. 5.12 Loan Transaction	43
4. 5.13 Annual Income and Expenditure of the Respondents.....	43
Chapter V Summary Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation	48
5.1 Summary of Findings.....	48
5.2 Discussions of Findings	49
5.3 Conclusion	51
5.4 Recommendations.....	51
References	54
Appendices	57
Annex A: Household Survey Questionnaire.....	57
Appendix B: Survey Questionnaires for Tourists.....	60
Appendix C: FGD and KII Guideline.....	61
Appendix D: Glimpses of the Field Study.....	62

List of Tables

Table 2.1 <i>Homestay Tourism in Nepal</i>	9
Table 4.1 <i>Profile of the Study Area</i>	20
Table 4.2 <i>Tourist Arrivals by Purposes in Kailali</i>	21
Table 4.3 <i>Tourist Response for Nepalese Service</i>	22
Table 4.4 <i>Access of Physical Infrastructure in Bhada Village</i>	22
Table 4.5 <i>Tourism Marketing in Kailali District</i>	23
Table 4.6 <i>Promotion of tourism products in Kailali</i>	23
Table 4.7 <i>Demographic Information</i>	23
Table 4.8 <i>Change in population, size and growth rate</i>	24
Table 4.9 <i>Family Structure of the Respondents</i>	25
Table 4.10 <i>Family Size of the Respondents</i>	25
Table 4.11 <i>Distribution of Population by Age and Sex of the Respondents</i>	26
Table 4.12 <i>Marital Status of the Respondents</i>	26
Table 4.13 <i>Literacy Status by Sex in the Study Area</i>	27
Table 4.14 <i>Distribution of Contraceptive Diverse of the Respondents</i>	27
Table 4.15 <i>Festival Celebrating Pattern of Respondents</i>	28
Table 4.16 <i>Qualifications of Tourist Guides</i>	29
Table 4.17 <i>Tourist Arrivals by Age and Sex Composition</i>	30
Table 4.18 <i>Length of Tourist Stay in Kailali</i>	30
Table 4.19 <i>Sources of Drinking Water</i>	31
Table 4.20 <i>Economic Status of the Respondents</i>	34
Table 4.21 <i>Treatment Pattern of the Respondents</i>	34
Table 4.22 <i>Main Occupation of the Respondents</i>	35
Table 4.23 <i>Animal Husbandry of the Respondents</i>	36
Table 4.24 <i>Types of Houses of the Respondents</i>	36
Table 4.25 <i>Size of Land of the Respondents</i>	37
Table 4.26 <i>Types of Land Ownership of the Sampled Household</i>	38
Table 4.27 <i>Cropping Calendar in the Study Area</i>	39
Table 4.28 <i>Food Sufficiency of the Respondents</i>	40
Table 4.29 <i>Way of Solving Financial Problems of the Respondents</i>	41
Table 4.30 <i>Money for Treatment of the Respondents</i>	42
Table 4.31 <i>Money for Festivals</i>	42
Table 4.32 <i>Provision of Toilet of the Respondents</i>	43
Table 4.33 <i>Loan Transaction</i>	43
Table 4.34 <i>Estimated Annual Income of the Respondents</i>	44
Table 4.35 <i>Estimated Annual Expenditure of the Respondents</i>	44
Table 5.36 <i>Cross Group Analysis</i>	46
Table 5.37 <i>Cross Case Analysis</i>	47

Abbreviation/Acronyms

AMC	:	Agrotourism Management Committee
CBA	:	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBS	:	Centre Bureau of Statistics
CBT	:	Community Based Tourism
CNP	:	Chitwan National park
CPS	:	Country Partnership Strategy
CSIDB	:	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
DOI	:	Department of Industry
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussions
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Products
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
IoM	:	International Organization for Migration
IUOTO	:	International Union of Official Travel Organization
KAP	:	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
MoALD	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Local Development
MoCTCA	:	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoF	:	Ministry of Finance
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NRB	:	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
PATA	:	Pacific Area Travel Association
Rs.	:	Nepalese Rupees
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SNP	:	Sagarmatha National Park
SWOT	:	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threats
TID	:	Tourism Industry Division
UN	:	United Nations
UNDESA	:	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UNO	:	United Nations Organization
UNWTO	:	United Nations World Tourism Organization

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism simply means planning, organizing, touring and other services for the tourists. Traveling overseas for the purpose of sightseeing, hiking, mountaineering, taking in the natural beauty of the surroundings, learning about cultural heritage, etc. is generally referred to as tourism. The tourism sector thus consists of all the businesses that facilitate and are associated with travel related activities. Tourism thus refers to the method of handling each of these facets of a profession including travel.

In the beginning, tourism was limited to vocations involving travel only. However, at present, tourism is all activities carried out by people who are away from home for more than 24 hours, such as when on vacation, visiting friends or family, attending business conferences, or traveling to another country for any purpose other than boarding school or semi-permanent employment." Day travelers from residential addresses, whether domestic or foreign, are not included. Besides, mass competition gave rise to brutal contests and the idea of "survival of the fittest," as well as new ideas, places, and an exploration of uncharted territory, all while offering top-notch lodging and services at competitive rates.

A multi-facets development planned was begun to gear up socio-economic and political lives of Nepalese society just after gaining democracy in 1950. Ever since, Nepal has continued to welcome foreign visitors who wish to visit the country in order to grow its tourism sector. In the broader tourism industry, mountain tourism plays a huge role. Actually, mountain tourism was the origin of tourism in Nepal. The 1950s are regarded as the most significant decade for the growth of Nepal's tourism industry. Throughout the decade, seven of the eight over-8000-meter peaks in Nepal—namely, Mount Annapurna I, Everest, Cho Oyu, Makalu, Kanchenjunga, Manaslu, and Mt. Everest—were successfully climbed for the first time only. Maurice Herzog and Louis Lachenal of France achieved the first ascent of Annapurna-I on June 3, 1950, surpassing an elevation of over 8,000 meters. On May 29, 1953, Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa from Nepal successfully climbed Sagarmatha, also known as Mt. Everest at first time and made the world record. Thereafter, Nepal was recognized as a travel destination of the world when these two peaks were world was made aware of Nepal as a successful ascent (Gautam, 1995).

The first successful ascent of Nepal's over 8,000-meter peaks sparked a phenomenal surge in mountaineering activity. Nepal was easily introduced to the international scene in 1955 while it got the membership of in the United Nations Organization (UNO) and a group member of Non-aligned Countries' foundation. That same year, Thomas Cook and Sons, a renowned travel company, brought a group of sixty peoples to travel the Nepal. Thereafter, a stable increasing trend of foreign visitors to visit Nepal had geared up. As a result, it was thought necessary to carry out

tourism-related activities in a methodical way, and tourist management was required. Nepal made concerted efforts to promote tourism during this time. It established the essential institutional

Owing to its distinct geographic location and range of elevations, Nepal is among the world's smallest yet most biodiverse nations. In terms of religious, cultural, and ecological riches, it is among the greatest destinations on Earth to explore. Nepal has the ability to draw a wide range of tourists from around the globe due to its unique combination of art, culture, and history, as well as its stunning natural surroundings. The diverse industry of tourism supports trade, other series sectors, and cottage industries. It is the second-biggest source of earnings in foreign currency. The foreign exchange revenues for FY 2002/03 climbed by 80.5%, whereas the overall percentage change in tourist arrivals from FY 2002/03 increased by 22.7%. There were 27, 5463 tourists that visited Nepal in total in 2002. The history of tourism is short ever since foreign visitors to Nepal were allowed. However, Nepal has been seeing an increase in tourists every day. The proposed visit states that in 2002, 110143 tourists traveled to Nepal for vacation, 59279 for business, 12,366 for pilgrimage, 17,783 for official visits, and 58,907 for other purposes.

Rapid economic development is a major worry for any country in the globe these days, and Nepal is no exception. Nepal wants to raise people's standards of living through a sound economic system. Thus, a large sum of money must be spent in order to meet the highest national goal. According to CBS (2011), tourism can make up 4% of the country's GDP. The national economy as well as beneficial groups can benefit from the study of homestay tourism. This study is mostly reliant on the Kailali district, which is well-known for its historical sites (NTB, 2013).

Terai district is located in Kailali, with its headquarters located in Dhangadhi, one of Nepal's largest cities and a hub for the region's business, industry, education and tourism services. In 1860 AD, Nepal regained control of the district from the East India Company. In the Kailali village in Hasuliya VDC, a fort stood there from 1968 to 1978. It was this fort that gave the district its name. Its elevation above sea level varies from 179 meters to 1957 meters. There are 2742 square kilometers in the district. Here reside primarily Tharu, Rana Tharu, Kathariya, Chettri, Brahmin, Thakuri, Magar, and Gurung people. The region's center of commerce is Dhangadhi. The principal rivers include Karra, Khutiya, Pathariya, Mohana, Karnali, and Kanara. The climates experienced are chilly temperate, temperate, and subtropical. There is an increase in temperature over 40 degrees Celsius, a decrease in temperature to 17 degrees Celsius, and up to 1577 milliliters of rainfall. The district's three main cultural groups are Nepali, Dotyali, and Tharu. Tikapur Park, the Karnali River, the Ghodaghodi Wetlands, Dhangadhi, Chaumala Banana Farming,

In the middle Ages, Kailali was also known as "Bhaktagram" or "Kailali." The term "Kailali" was originally used in a manuscript called the "Kiran Tantra," which was composed in 924 AD. Since then, the entire region has referred to it as "Kailali," not just the city. It's fascinating to note that a particular territory's name was previously used in two separate languages. As a result, there are three languages:

Kailali in Sanskrit, Khwopai, the Tharu dialect's original form of Khopring, and Khopring in Kirat. In summary, the term Bhakta signifies not only a devotee but also Bhadgaon appears to have been called more than once, although that was after the Malla era ended. In Sanskrit, a developed town is called 'Pur'. Traditional dances and vibrant festivals are also abundant in the village. The villagers celebrates a number of unique festivals and fairs, including Sakhiya Nach, Gurahi festival, Maghi, Dashain, and Gaura. The Green Forest and Rana Tharus's various customs are embodied in products and memorable image. Religious and historical sites, festivals, and events are the main tourist draws in this destination. In this background this study aims to assess impact of homestay tourism in Bhada Village located in Dhanghadi Sub-Metropolitan City, Kailali.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism has been seen as a key mechanism for revitalizing rural communities that offer opportunities for economic growth, social and cultural development and enhancing community cohesion (Dashper, 2014). The nation's economy is dominated on the tourism industry. Around 1.2 million foreign visitors came to Nepal in 2019 (MoCTCA, 2020), a 2% rise over the 1,173,072 visitors found there in 2018. This amounts to roughly 5.7% of tourists from Asia and 0.1 percent of tourists worldwide (WTO, 2015). Travel and tourism brought US\$ 2.4 billion to the GDP in the 2018–19 fiscal year. From US\$ 0.6 billion in 2000 to US\$ 2.4 billion in 2019, travel and tourism contributed US\$ 8.80 percent of Nepal's GDP on average annually (UNWTO, 2020).

The tourism industry in Nepal contributed 6.7% of the country's GDP (Rs 231.0 BN, or US\$ 2,051.4 MN), with visitors spending Rs 93.9 billion (US\$ 833.8 MN), or 30.8 percent of total export earnings. While leisure expenditure appears to be 86 percent of total spending and business spending to be 14 percent, domestic spending accounts for 55 percent of total spending and foreign spending for 45 percent. In Nepal, tourism has generated 103, 4000 jobs overall, or 6.9% of all jobs (MoF, 2020).

One important industry for the economic growth of emerging nations like Nepal is tourism. But it hasn't been established yet, and the growth of tourism hasn't alleviated poverty. Travel is the outcome of travel, entry, and stay; it is a composite product resulting from accommodations, facilities, accessibility, and attractions. The main drivers or indicators of tourism's growth are its constituent parts and elements. The growth and reach of tourism are contingent upon the caliber and quantity of its constituent parts. But aside from a few places like Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Chitwan, the majority of possible tourist locations lack access to transportation, communication, and marketing facilities, accommodation and amenities. The government must promote new tourism destination like Bhada village community homestay. Therefore, this study raised following research questions:

- Does homestay tourism improve the socio-economic status of Kailali district?
- What are the major attractions of the study area from tourism development perspective?
- How can homestay tourism upgrade the livelihood of people residing in the study area?
- What are the efforts made by homestay management committee to increase the number of tourists and their stay period?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

A set of key objectives is to examine the socio-economic impact of homestay tourism at Bhada village of Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan in Kailali district. Following are the specific objectives of the study:

- To assess tourism attractions and infrastructures in the study area.
- To analyze socio-cultural impact of homestay tourism.
- To analyze economic impact of homestay tourism.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study has also given equal importance on community based tourism for serving local organic products to the visitors. The feasibility of tourism development in rural areas of Nepal is supported by recent literature, which highlights its potential to drive economic growth, promote environmental sustainability, and foster social and cultural benefits. Key factors for success include economic viability, sustainable tourism practices, social inclusivity, and robust policy frameworks. Overcoming existing challenges necessitates coordinated efforts from the government, local communities, and private sector stakeholders to create an enabling environment for sustainable rural tourism development.

One significant initiative that seeks to boost both the rural and national economies is the homestay program. It is clear that the growth of home stays produced the intended socioeconomic advantages for the local and impoverished areas. Despite being a less developed nation, Nepal's export trade is mostly dependent on its agricultural economy it is because most of the raw materials for industrial production is agricultural products, so agricultural is playing major role for strengthening national economy. However, it is essential brought many things like luxury items, chemical-fertilizer, and several equipment from aboard in order to meet daily demands. In such a scenario, rural tourism is crucial to enhancing the nation's social and economic conditions.

Through the growth of the tourism sector aiming to promote village tourism in villages and different locations. At least, at a regional level the socio-cultural and economics of the area can easily be improved. And even, it improves perceptions of these places and their handicrafts. The infrastructure of the hamlet has seen several renovations thanks to the villagers, who have embraced the role of tourism entrepreneurs with great ease. The experience that they provided has positively overwhelmed the visiting tourists. In contrast to people and water resources, the

tourism business requires less capital. When the right measures are applied, tourism can generate acceptable and long-term income.

Finally, homestay programs is a subset of the tourism business including currently evolved industries that obviously assists in promoting industries including service provider industry which in/directly generated the employment opportunities. This study is very helpful in determining the significance role for preserving and the sociocultural activities and promoting as well the gross-national-product. It is helpful not only to increasingly improve exportation but also increase the earning from foreign exchange through tourism development.

1.5 Delimitations of the Study

Delimitation is difficult task in any research and this study also not free from delimitation, it has some limitations. The research only covers the Bhada Village of Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan of Kailali district. This research is conducted in Bhada village which is becoming popular for Tharu community homestay. The study could not cover many households and tourists of wider area. It only covered 45 sample households benefited from homestay and 30 tourists visited homestay at Bhada village that limited the study. Therefore the result cannot be generalized for others. The conclusion is drawn on the basis of findings derived from the collected data.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The chapter one represents the study background and introduces the statement of study problem, objectives, significance and limitation of the study. Likewise, chapter two presents the ideas from relevant literatures focusing on homestay tourism including rural tourism. Similarly, chapter three, is about applied method and methodological discussions including different research tools, techniques, and other analytical tools. The chapter four describes about social impact made by of homestay-tourism at Bhada village in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan of Kailali district. The chapter five analyzes the economic impact made by homestay-tourism in the study area.. Finally, the last chapter concludes the findings, conclusions including recommendations for further study.

Chapter II

Literature Review

2.1.1 Early Historical Review of Tourism in Nepal

Prior to the late monarch Prithivi Narayan Shah uniting Nepal, commerce, politics, and religion were all strongly correlated with tourism. Numerous travelers came to Nepal for religious reasons, mostly from Tibet, India, and China's neighbors. Among them are famous people. However, "Manjushree" is the first foreigner to enter Nepal and transform the valley into a place where people from China or India can live. Famous Chinese adventurer Huich-Tsang, as well as Chinese envoys Li-Y-Pio and Wang Hiuentse, visited Nepal with his companions during the reign of the Lichhavi monarchs.

Following Nepal's unification, British tourists traveled there for political reasons. Hamilton and Captain Kirkpatrick were well-known members of the Knox. In order to maintain its independence and cohesiveness, the territory was closed off to outsiders, particularly Europeans. The Department of Industry established the Tourism Development Board in 1957 as the entity responsible for tourism-related projects (Gautam, 1995). Subsequently, in 1998, the Ministry of Construction, Communications, and Transport assumed responsibility for the Tourism Department after the Tourism Board was elevated to department status. Nepal became a member of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) in 1963. In 1959, it became a member nation of International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) recently known as World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1959. Since Nepal's admission into these international organizations, the country has seen an annual increase in the number of foreign visitors. The major causes of this significant increase in the number of visitors were the aggressive marketing campaigns, the growth of hotels, the creation of a contemporary banking system, the enhancement of transportation and communication infrastructure, the expansion of tourist attractions, and so forth.

2.1.2 Tourist Accommodation Enterprises and Registration Procedure

Under the government's notification published in 1998, Regulating provision-1981, Internal Working Procedure 2007, and Homestay Operating Procedure 2010 has to be followed for registering any kind of tourism industries including simple or standard accommodation enterprises. However, lots of legal provisions and procedures have to follow as listed below:

- i. Before registering a tourist-standard lodging establishment, a prospective business owner must register their enterprise at the Company Registration Office, the Department of Industry (DoI), or the Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB). They must also obtain a registration certificate (Nepal Tourism Board, 2013).
- ii. The business owner should then file an application in the prescribed format and with the required supporting documentation, such as a recommendation letter from the Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB) or

the Department of Industry (DoI), at the Tourism Industry Division (TID), Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu, or at the appropriate tourism offices in Kakadbhitta, Janakpur, Birgunj, Pokhara, Bhairahawa, and Nepalgunj.

iii. The business may register as a tourist standard lodging business upon submission of a field verification report by the designated officer.

ii. In the case of a house stay, registration is available at the TID or tourism offices for both individual and communal stays. An agreement paper, signed by a minimum of five homestay participants who operate on a community basis, must be included with the application in the case of community home-stay. On the other hand, for the individual home-stay, the application must be submitted with the land ownership certificate and a letter of endorsement from the relevant VDC or municipality.

iv. Businesses that provide lodging inside protected areas may operate there with authorization from and registration at the relevant PAs. If these businesses want to operate as hotels that meet tourist standards, they must be registered with the TID. Every type of lodging business has the right to submit an annual status report to the relevant tourism offices and TID, and the business must be renewed every five years.

2.1.3 Classification/Standardization of Tourist Accommodation Enterprises

Based on the provisions set in the existing Act, Regulation, Directives and Procedures, any tourist accommodation enterprise (hotels/lodges) can be registered under the categories of

- i. Tourist Standard Hotel (TSH) or Tourist Class Hotel (TCH),
- ii. Lodge,
- iii. Resorts (jungle resort, mountain resort, tourist resort and safari camp),
- iv. Star hotels (1 star to 5 star hotels), and
- v. Home-stays.

The Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centre (HMTTC) including first Tourism Master Plan was established in 1972 and then these development bodies contributed in to the extending number of lodging industry's geographical reach and number during the fourth five-year plan (1970–1975). Following the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), more adventure, , and Nepal safari-based tourist accommodations, ecotourism with more adventure was promoted in Sagarmatha National Park (SNP), Chitwan National Park (CNP), Langtang National Park (LNP), and other protected areas (PAs) (Nepal Tourism Board, 2014).

In the 1970s, the idea that hotel businesses should be classified was considered. By 1971, there were fifteen (five) star hotels in Kathmandu, with 461 rooms and 1,069 guest beds. The only four-star hotel in Nepal was Annapurna, while the only five-star hotel was Hotel Soaltee Oberoi (Satyal, 2004). Only six tourist hotels with 74 rooms were conducted of the capacity of 1444 beds facilities outside of Kathmandu valliey. These were Hotel Biratnagar, Hotel, Hotel Fish Tail Hotel and Hotel Snow View in Pokhara, Hotel Tiger Tops in Chitwan, the and the Hotel Everest View in Syangboche/Everest and Mt. Everest Lodge in Nagarkot. With the creation of

the Ministry, the growth of tourism accommodations became more organized and methodical. However, there was facilities of 14,214 bedrooms with 27, 612 beds for the tourists' purpose provided by 706 hotels in the information made in 1997. Due to a ten-year political battle in the nation, the number of hotels decreased during almost the whole nine and tenth five-year plan periods. However, by the end of 2009, the number of hotels had once again surpassed the 1997 level as a result of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, which was signed in 2006.

Types of accommodation/lodge. Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) define the accommodation on the following types:

1. Grouping lodging establishments according to categories: In this study different types of accommodation enterprises including tourist hotels, lodges, resorts, and homestays are taken into account which fundamentally offers foods and lodging facilities to the guests. However, businesses that provide other types of lodging, such bars and restaurants, are not included in this list. Additionally, this inventory excludes any amenities and services related to camping as well as any related amenities and services like parking lots, conference centers, etc.

1. Classification of lodging establishments according to registration status: In addition to compiling an inventory of official lodging establishments that are registered with the Tourism Industry Division and the corresponding tourism agencies, this study has also examined the following lodging establishments:

- i. Lodging and food service providers that are only registered with the Department of Industry, the Cottage and Small Industry Development Board, or its district offices.
- ii. Businesses that provide housing and food services to visitors and are approved by and registered only with the relevant protected area (PA) authorities, such as national parks, wildlife reserves (WRs), hunting reserves (HRs), and conservation areas (CAs).
- iii. Businesses that provide housing and food services to tourists and are exclusively registered with local government organizations such as municipalities and village development committees (VDCs).
- iv. Lodging and food businesses that are exclusively registered with neighborhood organizations such as cooperatives and tourism committees, and which provide lodging and other services to guests.
- v. Accommodation businesses that, despite providing services and amenities to tourists and trekkers in trekking destinations, were not officially recognized by any government agencies or local community organizations.

1. Categorization of lodging establishments for tourists: There were just four types of visitor accommodations that were popular in the nation by June 2010—these being TSH, lodges, resorts, and star hotels. The clause pertaining to the creation of homestay businesses just went into effect in August of 2010. Nonetheless, the following extra categories of businesses are included in this inventory report as tourist accommodations:

- i. Tea house lodge: All unregistered lodges constructed along the main trekking routes and providing services to the tourists. All the tea-houses and lodges were categorized under the general category for the purpose of this study. Some tea-houses are found in different category as of their non-registered status comparatively with regular and registered lodges.
- ii. A homestay is any kind of lodging and services provided by a household to guests in a fully furnished and paid-for setting.
- ii. Community/Monastery lodge: Any official or unofficial businesses that provide lodging and other services to tourists in a group setting and on a public platform, such as a community center or monastery, with or without a government institution registration.

Additionally, based on standard procedures and subjective assessments of the physical amenities offered in the tourist rooms. These facilities of tourist rooms/beds have been into five different categories like suits, deluxe, standard normal and dormitory. Among these, normal room means no attached bathroom/toilet and dormitory means more than four beds in a room. (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2014).

2.1.4 Homestay Services in Nepal

In all, 297 homestays spread across eight different rural villages in Nepal offer 1,020 beds for tourists. These homestays are located along the Tamang Heritage Trail (Rasuwa), Indigenous Peoples Trail (Ramechhap), Gurung Heritage Trail (Ghalegaun-Pasgaun-Nagidhar), Barapak homestay (Gorkha), Nagarkot Samudayik Homestay (Kailali). Similarly, in Ilam and Taplejung Shree Antu homestay with 403 beds and Olangchung Gola homestay with limited beds have been running.

Table 2.1 *Homestay Tourism in Nepal*

District	Village Tourism Products	No. of Homestays	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds
Ilam	Shree Antu	63	167	403
L a m j u n g /Kaski	Gurung Heritage Trail (Ghalegaun)	124	124	248
Syangja	Sirubari village tourism	37	59	126
Rasuwa	Tamang Heritage Trail	27	39	99
Ramechhap	Numbur Cheese Circuit	11	20	52
Kailali	Nagarkot Samudayik Homestay	35	70	75
Gorkha	Barapak village tourism	20	20	40
Taplejung	Olangchung Gola cultural village	4	4	12
Total		305	451	1,020

Source: Accommodation Research Report/NTB Nepal, 2014

Table 1.2.1 represents that the NTB played a great role to promote number of homestay for in Nepal s An even these (NTB/GoN) two bodies are still trying to find out more places to stablish potential homestay tourism to promote tourism in Nepal.

They already found the above mentioned homestay areas as the good places/tourist hub for promoting homestay tourism in Nepal.

2.2 Review of Tourism and Rural Development Theories

2.2.1 Community-Based Tourism (CBT)

The theory of community-based tourism, or CBT, centers on the involvement of local communities in the design, development, and administration of tourism-related activities. This strategy makes sure that the advantages of tourism are shared fairly among the local population and that customs and culture are maintained. The application of CBT theory to the growth of agrotourism in rural Nepal is covered by Bhatt and Acharya (2021). They stress how crucial community involvement in decision-making is to the long-term viability of agrotourism initiatives. Communities can create tourism products that showcase their distinct farming techniques and cultural history by involving local stakeholders. Moreover, Paudel et al. (2022) contend that by giving underprivileged groups like women and indigenous communities the chance to engage in and profit from tourism activities, CBT can empower these groups.

2.2.2 Rural Development

The goal of rural development theory is to enhance the economic security and standard of living of rural residents. According to this notion, agrotourism and other similar ventures should be used to diversify rural economies by offering substitute revenue streams and lowering reliance on conventional farming. The applicability of rural development theory to agrotourism efforts in Nepal is examined by Sharma et al. (2021). By bringing in investment, improving infrastructure, and generating new jobs, they contend that agrotourism may boost rural economies. Additionally, Thapa and Gautam (2022) draw attention to the potential of agrotourism to connect rural communities with the larger economy by fusing tourism services with agricultural output, opening up new markets for regional goods.

2.3 Policy Review

The country's historical, cultural, religious, archaeological, and natural heritage assets will be identified, protected, promoted, and publicized, with a focus on giving local people priority in the distribution of the benefits. This is in line with the new constitution's policies to boost the national economy through tourism (CAS, 2015). Every citizen of Nepal now has the right to profit from the tourism industry, thanks to the 2015 New Constitution, which also guarantees the right to property. Additionally, this may help the tourism industry grow. The Local Governance Act 2074 has given local governments the authority to levy fees on visitors and local tour operators. The infrastructure for tourism can be developed sustainably with the help of such fund. The authority to preserve and advance language, culture, and the fine arts has been delegated to local governments by local people.

Constitution-2015 and its Clause no. 51(L) talks about Tourism Policies as follow:

To establish environmentally friendly tourism sectors as a vital pillar of the country's economy by identifying, safeguarding, promoting, and publicizing Nepal's historical, cultural, religious, archaeological, and natural heritages; establishing the legal and regulatory frameworks necessary for the growth of the tourism industry; and giving locals precedence when it comes to the benefits that come from these sectors.

Above mentioned policies indicate that tourism is one of the pillars of sustainable development of national economy or GDP of Nepal. However, there must be followed some procedures to identify, safeguard, promote and publicize the natural sites, historical monuments, sociocultural heritages including religious places. These are very essential to follow by the villages all over the possible area for promoting tourism in Nepal. However, equal sharing of benefits earned from tourism to the local people is important. Nepalese government describes the homestay as an arrangement of providing facilities or services like meals, lodgings, securities to the guests being a kind host. Such facilities can be managed by community organizations or on their own. One can locate this definition in "Homestay Working Procedure 2067." Additionally, the procedure made a distinction between two kinds of homestays: an urban homestay that was categorized as a private homestay and a local community homestay program. The urban homestay program is usually managed by individual hosts, who are only allowed to take four visitors per day in order to avoid interfering with the nation's normal hotel business.

The village community homestay program may be managed by a separate group member; still, a minimum of five host families are required in a given community in order to conduct homestay (Chhetri, 2020). In Nepal, the urban sector is a politically designated subset of the community. Tourism planning begins with dominant concepts, and tourism development follows from both.

The importance of tourism in transforming a nation from least developed to developing countries was prioritized in the 2011–13 Interim Plan. It is also expected that the tourism industry will play a significant role in the nation's economic growth and financial independence (NPC, 2011). During the same plan period, the 2011 Homestay Guidelines and Action Plan were put into effect. A precise set of requirements for offering both individual and group homestay services, as well as for registering and forming village tourism development committees in the surrounding areas, were also upheld (MoCTA, 2011).

Tourism for economic prosperity was once again envisioned in the Fourteenth Plan (2016–18). Ultimately, throughout this plan period, the National Tourism Strategic Plan (2016–2025) was created and put into action. Promoting tourism in rural areas and providing jobs for 25,000 people in 2017 and 40,000 people in 2018 were the main goals (NPC, 2016). Thirteen different forms of tourism—including commercial, religious, cultural, sports, movie, casino, health, education, and agricultural—were grouped for the first time with the aim of marketing. The building, development, growth, and operation of tourism infrastructures have welcomed the

participation of the private sector. The government created policies for domestic and rural tourism.

A total of 152 legislative initiatives and 16 major projects were put into place to advance and promote tourism across the nation. Ultimately, the National Tourism Strategic Plan was deliberately continued in the sixteenth Plan (2018–21). The Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation revealed 100 new travel destinations during this plan period. The government has set aside money every year for the implementation of physical infrastructure development projects in these chosen locations since the fiscal year 2018–19.

In order to ensure the proper execution of Visit Nepal Year 2011, the Homestay Regulation Guideline, 2067 (2010) was also developed during the interim plan. The main goal of the homestay regulation guidelines was to get the locals involved in tourism-related activities so they could create opportunities for self-employment through programs like the welcome program, the cultural program, the handicraft centers and cultural museum, the agriculture farming and small index industries, and the farewell program. In order to provide homestay services, this regulation guideline is intended to meet the basic requirements (Schedule 1 and Article 4) regarding the condition of the rooms is (each with two beds of the size of length (6.5 feet) and width (3 feet) including dustbin, mirror, a set of chair and tea-table. A neat and clean kitchen, dining room, and bathroom/toilet with healthy sanitation, and security. This policy also outlined the duties and responsibilities of the chair of service host committee (homestay management committee).

According to Schedule No. 4 and Article 7(3), homestay visitors are expected to abide by the following guidelines as a code of conduct. For example, a) don't pressurize the owner for food, drink, or amenities that aren't available at the homestay; b) don't bother people inside or outside of your home; c) don't give more to others than you can; d) avoid engaging in any behavior (like sexual activity) that goes against the sociocultural norms of the area; e) respect the customs and rituals of the locals and dress appropriately; f) don't impress the owner or use others for engaging in immoral or illegal activities. g) As a code of conduct, homestay guests are expected to respect these rules in accordance with Schedule No. 4 and Article 7(3).

In rural Nepal, the development of agriculture depends on strong policy frameworks. A number of measures have been put in place by the Nepalese government to support the expansion and sustainability of agriculture. Thapa et al. (2021) assert that land tenure reforms, investments in agricultural research and development, and subsidies for agricultural inputs have all played a significant role in promoting agricultural innovation and development. Furthermore, Paudel et al. (2022) emphasize the function of international development and aid organizations in offering monetary and technical assistance to improve the efficacy of these policies.

Strong policy frameworks are necessary to encourage and control the growth of tourism in Nepal's rural areas. The Nepalese government has put in place a number of regulations to encourage tourism because it recognizes its potential for rural development. In their analysis of Nepal's tourism policy, Bhatt and Acharya (2021)

emphasize programs like the Rural Tourism Development Program, which seeks to diversify tourism offerings and distribute profits more fairly. Furthermore, in order to establish an environment that is favorable for the development of sustainable tourism, Dahal et al. (2022) stress the significance of cooperation between governmental organizations, local communities, and private sector stakeholders. Additionally, they emphasize the necessity of capacity-building initiatives to improve the ability of local communities to manage tourism and reap its benefits.

2.4.1 International Review

Miyakawa and Oguchi (2021) looked at possible connections between family travel and advantages for kids and parents. After gathering information from 217 families with elementary school-aged children, the authors discovered higher levels of parental well-being and improved general abilities in the kids prior to and following the family tourism experience.

Khan et al. (2020) looked into the causal links between Pakistani poverty, economic progress, and the development of energy and agriculture. According to the research, a 1% increase in tourism raises GPD by 0.051%, foreign direct investment by 2.647%), energy development by 0.134%), agricultural development by 0.26%), and poverty reduction by 0.51 percent over an extended period of time. Therefore, the authors recommended that governments create coherent and integrated strategies for benefit maximization, sustainability, and competitiveness maximizing benefits from tourism.

In 2020, Stastna et al. used sociological and geographical approaches to examine the connections between rural development and cultural tourism in the South Moravian region, specifically in Znojmo, Breclav, and Hodonín, which are located in the rural borderland between Slovakia and Austria. The study shows that because the region's economy has expanded out in multiple directions, cultural tourism can scarcely be the primary driver of rural growth following the decline of agriculture. The elements that influence community-based tourism in Phitsanulok Province, Thailand, were found by Witchayakawin et al. in 2020. Ownership, outside assistance and supportive policies, marketing, value creation and supply chain, human potential and empowerment, leadership, and cooperation were among the contributing aspects. The design of the tour package, the sort of activities, and entrepreneurship talent are three unexpectedly new effective variables.

According to Yanes et al. (2019), community-based tourism is not well-supported by tourist policy in poor nations. They achieved this by applying a content analysis method to evaluate seven Colombian tourist policy texts. They created five criteria, including the foundations of the participation concept, administrative governance, capacity building and evaluation, safeguarding community rights, and benefit distribution. The findings demonstrated how inadequate the policies are at serving as a foundation for local participation in tourism.

According to Lowry's (1994) assessment, the tourism sector functions as a service sector that looks after tourists while they are away from home. Some define tourism narrowly based on factors like distance from home, overnight stays in paid

lodging, or leisure or pleasure travel. Others believe that the terms "industry" and "travel and tourism" are inappropriate. Hunt and Layne (1991) concede that there are difficulties in defining tourism and travel. According to them, the most often used phrase to "singularly describe the activity of people taking trips away from home and the industry which has developed in response to this activity" was "travel" until 1987, at which point "tourism" became the standard term. The revised definition of Smith

Modi (2001) follows the idea of Callimanopulos (1982) and Fisher (1986) that while going on pilgrimages or traveling for financial or religious purposes is a custom that dates back thousands of years and is practiced by all people (, : (p.37). In the beginning phase, pilgrimage was the sort of tourism in Nepal. . Saints from Buddhism and Hinduism have undertaken pilgrimages to various regions of Nepal. Poudel (2002) pointed out that two highly significant Chinese visitors to Lumbini were Fa Hein (403 AD) and Huen Sang (366 AD). People have long been drawn by the strong influence of religion to visit religious sites across the globe. World folklore history includes visits to the ancient cities of Bangkok, Mecca, Medina, and Palestine and Christendom.

According to Modi (2001), the Jakarta conference also determined that workers in the tourism industry, acting as cultural mediators, have significant responsibilities at all levels. Both the public and private sectors, as well as institutions, need to make educated decisions in order to balance tourism with the host culture and promote sustainable forms of travel that do not rely solely on tourism. In Nepal, postgraduate degrees in tourism studies have been offered by both public and private universities. It explains why the tourism industry needs professionals. Various events hosted by various locations, such as the Pokhara Street Festival in 2003, Baglung Festival in 2060, Sauraha Year in 2060, Ghalegaun Festival in 2003, and many others demonstrate the interest of locals for promoting domestic tourism including international significances. This has not purpose of gearing up tourism trade but also make famous the place and identity. It shows that the people's interest in those area is being increased day-by-day for developing tourism. It justifies the day by day increasing interest of people in tourism development around their area.

According to Clarke & Godfrey (2000), the visitor is the main focus of tourism. It is the object that draws tourists from various locations. It is the driving force behind travel by tourists. As a result, the destination's secret is crucial information that should never be compromised. A thorough inventory of all resources with a connection to tourism should be done first in research pertaining to tourism. We refer to this as an auditing of tourism resource with the question of the kind what might be interesting for a visitor to see in this area? Which kinds of attractions are available for them to visit? What kinds of services are they going to need? What other pursuits might they engage in while?

At different points in 1969, Okada (1969) noted that most visitors—among them diplomats from two Southeast Asian nations—did not stay at the garden for more than an hour. They arrived by car in the afternoon from India, maybe brought a picnic basket lunch to the location, and left quickly to find suitable lodging by dusk. Thus, this was Lumbini's tourism situation almost thirty years before this study was

conducted. The absence of rudimentary lodging facilities was the cause, as was the fact that the guests were diplomats who clearly had other commitments and were looking for greater comfort. However, today's sufficient carrying capacity and the existence of additional structures have made it possible to prolong-stay that undoubtedly proves a positive aspect of Lumbini tourism including its periphery.

2.4.2 National Review

According to Acharya (2001), one of the main economic effects of tourism in Lumbini is the creation of jobs by hotels and lodges. It is clear that the purpose of the hotels and lodges is to house guests who do not have a place to stay. It goes without saying that the entry of foreigners necessitates the home for food and shelter, thus the locals must labor for it. Depending on the size and type of their business, all hotels and quarters employ paid staff members. A total of 103 employees, comprising both skilled and non-skilled labor, are working on the lodging base project in Lumbini.

Following Lumbini Development Master Plan number of constructions have been under development in the Lumbini that requires many labors to make the destination more appealing. At the new Lumbini construction site, where various structures like monasteries, stupas, temples, hotels, etc. are under development, more than fifty workers/laborers from the VDC are employed. When they are working, they make between Rs. 1500 and Rs. 3000 a month. This is yet another significant effect of Lumbini's growing tourism industry on employment.

Acharya (2010) discovered that visitors not only contribute financial resources to the area, but they also bring a robust and conspicuous way of life with them. Their manner of dressing, eating, and celebrating adds something new and distinctive to the place they are visiting. Humans by nature take up new habits or ways of being that suit them. Occasionally, people pick up new habits from complete strangers in an attempt to experiment. Of course, it is important not to overemphasize the economic factors alone. Regular interactions with outsiders and foreigners have enhanced familiarity with other people's lifestyles. They are able to understand the commonalities and distinctions between the individuals encircling their courtyard who represent different countries. This type of interaction and observation has elevated their level of a positive mind-set in thinking about selves and others. As a result, people keep concentration on new favorable/acceptable cultural traits regarding as they prefer from costumes' diversifications without cutting down their social values and identities.

Speaking several languages has improved their ability to communicate and given them fresh and practical communication skills. It has also made communication easier. People have been focusing on conserved history for a long time because tourism has acknowledged the value that people place on locations and resources. People have slowly but surely come to raise awareness among them as their own interest all above the world. Such increased collective awareness is being helpful to preserve and protect cultural heritages themselves. Such collective efforts not only make the destination attractive but also equally helpful to unite the people thinking and working together.

The Sugauli Treaty, which was signed in 1816 by the Nepali government and the British East India Company, has been examined by Gautam (2052). Dr. Wallich, a British resident in Kathmandu, was assigned to cultivate Nepal's ties with British India. Following this, Kathmandu saw frequent visits from British nationals. During his journey to Britain in 1850–1851, Rana Prime Minister Jung Bahadur elevated the intriguing and enigmatic Kingdom of Nepal to prominence in Europe. During that period, a number of renowned naturalists and botanists like Sir Brian Hodgson FRS and Sir Joseph Hooker FRS, did traveling in Nepal. Likewise, other European bold figures have also visited Nepal including Silva Levy during Prime Minister Bir Shumser's administration and Percival London under Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher's. In the same way, King George V and

2.3.4 Knowledge Gap

The tourist business has been the subject of extensive investigation. The tourist industry has been the subject of extensive investigation. However, homestay tourism has a lot of potential in Nepal and has the power to drastically alter the way of life for anyone living there. The user's group can immediately profit from this concept. However, there is a dearth of research on homestay tourism in Nepal. The homestay tourism can be promoted through agrotourism activities and the institutional capacity of the homestay management committee. This study can provide information about how homestay tourism has been improving the life and livelihoods of the tahru community people in Bhada village and how they can upgrade their homestay business in coming days.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

Research design helps to construct appropriate method in order to address research issues and objectives that are established to examine any social phenomena. Therefore, this study used cross sectional survey (Creswell, 2014) to collect data from purposively and randomly selected 45 sample households and 30 tourists visited in homestay. Survey simply means numerical description of relevant aspects of a study population through structured sets of questions (Gupta & Gupta, 2015). Besides, the study also used quasi-experimental research design which assumes the condition of the true experiment in different setting without controlling and manipulating of the studied variables (Sharma, 2007). Thereby, the numerical description of sample population and findings/conclusion derived from the study helped to generalize to the entire population. To meet the objectives, this study used descriptive and explanatory research design. Descriptive research design helped to describe impact of homestay tourism in the lives of host's community. Likewise, explanatory research design helped to explain why the homestay tourism becoming major sources of family income and becoming effective sources of local livelihoods.

3.1.1 Rationale of Selection of the Area

A researcher's choice of study area is a crucial decision. The district of Kailali is located in Nepal's Far Western Development Region. The location of Bhada Village Homestay is in the Kailali district. It is a plain and tropical Terai region with a year-round warm climate, with the exception of a brief winter. The district, which has 142480 residents, is 2742 square kilometers in size and is located between 28°34'N and 80°34'E (CBS Nepal, 2012). The elevation of the landscape is between 179 and 1957 meters above sea level. A priority sector has been identified as tourism. It is regarded as essential to boosting the country's economy, raising living standards, lowering poverty, and assisting in the preservation of historical and cultural landmarks (NTB, 2001). The study site has both natural and cultural attractions (Appendix D) and becoming popular community managed homestay in the Province. This study focuses on the main tourist attractions in the Kailali district's Bhada Gaun Tharu homestay. The residents of Tharu Homestay are aware of the importance of tourism and want to see it grow. They are building tourism-related infrastructure.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study has analytical and descriptive by nature. Both primary and secondary sources of data have been gathered in order to meet the objectives. Through website visits and visits from the relevant authority, secondary data were gathered.

3.2.1 Primary Sources

Primary data was collected by providing a set of research questions/questionnaire to respondents while doing fieldwork. Likewise, during

fieldwork, some key points was recorded on keynotes as/for additional information getting from observations. It was made several conversations with local people as they have key responsibilities in developing their village, study area. Furthermore, the people who involved in tourism business were also concerned as key respondents of this study. The government official (ward secretary), teachers, social works, and businessmen also interviewed as the primary data source.

3.2.2 Secondary Data

As the source of secondary data several relevant resources have been used for making the research understandable relating to the situation of respondents and tourism activities of the study place. Moreover, available resources like, institutional reports, journal articles, theses, books and other materials available in internet and e-library were used including following key resources. The annual reports of the Nepal Planning Commission, Tourism Board, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation are the major sources of secondary data. Besides, the study also collected secondary data from annual report and profiles of Dhanghadi Sub-Metropolitan and 16 number Ward office located in Bhada village.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

Population is total set of items, person etc. from which a sample is taken. The 20 household directly depend and 25 household indirectly benefited on the homestay tourism in Bhada village homestay of Dhanghadi sub- metropolitan city, Kailali as register or non-register. There are total 93 households in Vhada village who are directly and indirectly benefited from homestay tourism. As study population, the tourists' guides, and homestay committee members' owners including local people who have in/directly involved in homestay tourism. Of the total households, 45 households (48.38%) has been selected randomly for the study purpose. More so, the required data are collected from 45 sample households and 30 tourists visited this homestay village.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

During the fieldwork, questionnaire was distributed to the respondents. In/formal conversations was made with local people and few selected people, for example, government official (ward secretary), teachers, social works, and businessmen were involved in interview session. Some video recording, photos and field notes also were collected for additional information. These all were the techniques and tools of collecting data of this study.

3.4.1 Household Survey

Household survey has been carried out from 45 sample households and 30 tourists (Appendix A & Appendix B). The survey was conducted to get real but required quantitative data like local people's views relating to the tourism development at Bhada village of Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan in Kailali district.

3.4.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussion (FGD) is a qualitative or subjective information generation technique performed among the 6-12 homogeneous in any research issues (Mason, 2002). The study conducted three FGDs among the homestay management committee, local community people and the visitors. The thematic questions were discussed among the participants based on FGD guideline (Appendix C). Participants' views on homestay, agriculture and agrotourism were recorded in a minute book and then analyzed (Table 5.31).

3.4.3 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview (KII) is an effective method for capturing the views of interviewees on research issues (Kvale, 1996). The study conducted six KIIs by following the indicative question highlighted in KII guideline (Appendix C). In doing so, both female and male participants who are playing active and lead role in the community were selected for the study. The participants were elected representatives, local intellectuals, politicians, female activist and members of homestay management committee. Their perceptions on agriculture and tourism have been appraised and synthesized based on research issues (Table 5.32).

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data were verified, synthesized, tabulated and analyzed by using SPSS-27, a quantitative data analysis software. Both descriptive and quantitative methods were used to analyze the data to count frequency, percentage, median, and inferential statistics. Then, inference was drawn in the form of graphs, diagrams and narrative summary. Accordingly, the generated narrative information were transcribed and synthesized and then presented in tabular form. During the analysis, the study used description, analysis, and interpretation methods (Yin, 2014). Description of data information helped to understand the meaning of the data. Analysis of data information helped to identify underlying meanings of data and interpretation of data helped to understand processes and meanings in tourism, development and agriculture development theoretical contexts.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

Saunders et al. (2007) define research ethics as the researcher's appropriateness in terms of his or her behavior regarding the rights of human beings affected by the work of the researcher. Therefore, the study used household survey and soil test methodological approach by collecting both numerical data and narrative information. Besides, the mobilized field data enumerators, soil sample collectors and the researcher have maintained their accountability and work responsibility including protecting the confidentiality and security of obtained information (Voskuijl & Evers, 2007). Hence, this study heartily maintained all the forms of ethical aspects of research such as sharing the research propose upfront, rapport building and closely maintaining the privacy of respondents. Thereby, privacy of respondents and their attitude towards government and non-government institutions working for improving livelihood and climate change adaptation strategies for the communities will be a matter of confidential.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis and Presentation

4.1.1 Profile of Study Area

Situated in the Far-Western development region of Nepal, Kailali is one of the five districts that make up the Seti zone. The zone spans 3235 square kilometers and is situated in the South Western section of Terai. Kailali is located in the latitude range of 28°22" to 29°05" North and the longitude range of 80 ° 30" to 81° 18" East. Its borders are to the east with Bardiya, to the north with Doti, to the west with Kanchanpur, and to the south with Uttar Pradesh. Half of Kailali is covered by plain Terai land, and the other 60% is covered by the Chure range. The region has a tropical climate overall, with subtropical temperatures also existing in the upper sections.

Four Bazaar Adda (Market Centers where taxes were previously collected from imported and exported commodities) existed during the Rana Rule: Sati, Bhajani, Kailali, and Dhangadhi Bazaar Adda. According to a legend, the district was called after the Kailari village, which was located in the Basauti VDC.

Table 4.1 *Profile of the Study Area*

Physiography	
Area covered	3235 Km ² (323500 Hectare)
Altitude	About 1109 to 1950 meter)
Annual rainfall	Approx. 1840 millimeter
Temperature	Max 43°C to Min 5°C
Climate	Tropical to sub-tropical
Rivers	Karnali, Mohana, Khutiya, Patharaiya, Kandra, Manahara, Godavari, Gulara, Likma, Rora Donda
Lakes	Ghodaghodi, Jokhar, Tilko, Behadababa, Kohili, Liki, Laukabhauka

The Tharus are the people as the major occupants in hosting homestay tourism with agro-based economy including economic sources, for example, rivers like the Karnali, Mohana, Patheraiya, Kada Kamara, and Surmi supply the water needed to cultivate the land. Moreover, the Ghodaghodi Tal, a largest lake in Terai among the more than 100 lakes and ponds in Kailali. Similarly, one of the largest parks in Nepal, Tikapur Brihat Park, is also located in Kailali. Kailali's economy is growing gradually, and companies have high hopes for the future. In Kailali, over one-third of the population works in retail and wholesale trade, with small enterprises making up the majority of the local economy. Similarly, using Dhangadhi customs point a few workers do their import/export business as an easy spot since it is one of the nearest vicinities of the area.

4.1.2 Tourism in Kailali

In Nepal, the tourism business is the biggest. Being one of the newest travel destinations, the far western area is still largely undiscovered. Kailali has the great

potentiality to promote tourism business using its number of crucial natural and cultural sources of tourist attractions of the district and province as well. With frequent flights from Kathmandu and a bordering access point close by, Dhangadhi is able to enhance its organizational capabilities and service quality. The district is home to numerous historical, mythological, and religious sites.

The Ghodaghodi Lake has listed on the World Ramset list and at Taragadi of Dhangadhi ‘Garva Palace’ at the summit of Mahabharat Hill and ‘Goswara Addha’ of the Rana period is known as a lovely and delightful touristic places of Kailali. . During the Rana dictatorship, two buildings were constructed, one of which now houses the District Administration office. Godawari Market, which is 13 kilometers north of Attariya, is significant from a historical, touristic, and religious standpoint.

The "Goumukha Water Falls" are located near Godawari, close to other significant religious sites including the temple dedicated to Shiv Ganga, Triveni, and other deities. The highest Chure hill in Nepal is said to be Batase Hill, located in the Garya Godawari area. Kailash Hill is seen from this location, which lends it religious significance. During Dashain, there is an annual fair held at the Jalpa Devi Temple at Dhulikot Dands, which is situated on the western side of Chisapani market. In order to protect and promote these historically significant locations for both domestic and foreign tourists, more research should be done on them. Thus, the locals may be able to make money from these locations. More than twenty festivals are observed year-round by the residents of this district, including Dashain, Tihar, Maghi, Gauri, Holi, Teej, Shreepanchami, Shree Krishna Janma Astami, Shivratri, Charai, Nag Panchami, Ram Nawami or Chaite Dashain as well.

4.1.3 Tourist Visiting by Purposes in Kailali

Many tourist visit Kailali with the purpose of feeling relax and having pleasures observing natural beauties, rafting/boating, sightseeing of riverbanks and around, participating in seminars and conference and so on. Furthermore, cultural attraction with homestay facilities also drags the visitors, few tourist visit with study purpose as well. And to get information relating to above mentioned content 45 visitors, as shown in the table below, were asked to reveal out of their visiting purpose.

Table 4.2 *Tourist Arrivals by Purposes in Kailali*

Propose of Visit	Number	Percentage
Workshop	10	22
River rafting	8	18
Business/trade	6	13
Homestay	6	13
Research and visits	3	7
Natural attractions	12	27
Total	45	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The Table 3.4.2 clearly presents that majority (27%) of the tourists have visited Kailali including study area with the purpose of seeing natural beauties.

Similarly, for the purpose of participating conference and seminars (22%) and for the purpose rafting and dolphin view (18%) visit the Kailali. The 13% tourists visit Kailaly by attractions of cultural and homestay. And the lowest number, only 7% visitors are for study are research purpose.

4.1.4 Tourists' Satisfaction

Tourists are the main components of tourist industry. Homestay tourism also depends on the number of tourists. Researcher study the tourist's satisfaction level towards the service deliver by homestay tourism. Nepal carries the large potential in homestay tourism. Researcher study the satisfaction level of tourists in Kailali districts among 30 tourists. The felling of tourists toward homestay are as:

Table 4.3 *Tourist Response for Nepalese Service*

	No. of Tourists	Percentage
Satisfied (good service)	10	33.00
Not-satisfied (no service)	17	57.00
No comment	3	10.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In Table 4.3, 33 percent tourists are fully satisfied from service provided by homestay tourism. 57 percent tourist are not satisfied from homestay tourism. They replied that lack of internet facilities, less caring about the tourist, less familiar with tourist in the homestay are the major dis-satisfaction of tourism. 10 percent cannot express their feelings into homestay tourism.

4.1.5 Level of Infrastructures and Facilities in Bhada village Kailali

Facilities with good and luxurious infrastructure is most important for tourist attractions and key pillar of developing tourism industries in Nepal and the world. The condition of such facilities available in the study are shown in the table below:

Table 4.4 *Available Physical Infrastructure in Bhada village*

Level	No of respondents	Percentage
Satisfactory	20	44
Not satisfactory	16	36
Constant	9	20

Source: Field Survey 2020

The Table 5.4.4 represents that majority (44%) of the tourists have satisfied with facilities provided to them. However, 36% tourists are not getting satisfy with the facilities which is considerable portion to be accounted and other 20% are neither satisfy not dissatisfy with the facilities shows the constant point. These are the most indicative points to be addressed by homestay businessmen and concerned stakeholder of the Bhada village and Kailali district.

4.1.6 Tourism Marketing in Kailali

The term "tourism marketing" has several definitions. The term "tourism marketing" refers to the methodical and well-coordinated efforts made by NTOs and tourism businesses at the international, national, and local levels to maximize visitor satisfaction for people, groups, and travelers with the goal of sustaining tourism growth. Kailali offers a wide range of natural and cultural things to satiate travelers. It is the focal point of the Far West. Regarding marketing, the majority of respondents gave favorable answers in both the questionnaire and the interview. However, the marketing of tourism is still focused on exporting its goods. Even with today's advanced capabilities, the management sector lacks practical application; primarily, marketing is not greatly impacted by dearth of knowledge, poverty, illiteracy, or adequate infrastructure.

Table 4.5 *Tourism Marketing in Kailali District*

S. N		Acceptance (Yes)	Rejection (No)
1	Marketing plan	80	20
2	Tourism plan	90	10
3	Natural attractions	100	0
4	Access of tourism assets	100	0
5	Revisit by the tourists	100	0
6	Community participation	100	0
7	Role of community based organization	100	0

Source: Field Survey, 2021

4.1.7 Promotion of Tourism Products of Kailali

The advertisement and promotion play a crucial role in the business of tourism industry in selling any products at the current condition.

Table 4.6 *Promotion of tourism products in Kailali*

Level	No of respondents	Percentage
Satisfied	13	28
Not satisfied	25	56
Neutral	7	16

Source: Field Survey 2022

4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Table 4.7 Demographic Information

Category	Kailali District	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolita	Ward no. 16
Area	3,235 km ²	271.74 km ²	30.88 km ²
Population	904, 666	198,792	5691
Total HHs	195957	44,779	1214
Density	281.7/km ²	780/km ²	184.2/km ²
Gender ratio	91.99	97.59	112.74
Literacy rate	65.9%	83.3%	68%

Source: District Profile; Municipal Profile

According to Table 4.7, in 2021 census, total population of Kailali district is 904,666, total household are 1, 95,957 and population density 281.7/km². The population of Dhanghadi sub metropolitan city 198,792, total number of house hold 44,779.. average density in Kailali is almost 281.7km² where is Dhanghadi sub metropolitan city its 780 per/sq km, gender ratio is 91.99 per 100 male in Kailali district and 112.74 per 100 male in Dhanghadi sub metropolitan city. The density is more than average density of Kailali district. Total literacy rate of Kailali district is 65.9% and 83.3% literacy rate of Dhanghadi sub metropolitan city similarly total number of population of Dhanghadi sub metropolitan city is 5691 total population, household 1214, sex ratio 112.74 per 100 male and 68% literacy rate of ward no 16.

Table 4.8 *Change in population, size and growth rate*

Gender	2001		2011		Growth Rate 2001-20011
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	
Total Population					
Male	312,311	50.64	378,417	48.78	1.92
Female	304,386	49.36	397,292	51.22	2.66
Total	616,697	100	775,709	100	2.29
Dalit					
Male	42,778	49.24	49,296	46.22	1.42
Female	44,102	50.76	57,348	53.78	2.63
Total	86,880	100	106,644	100	2.05
Janjati					
Male	154,670	50.9	178,280	49.66	1.42
Female	149,203	49.1	180,731	50.34	1.92
Total	303,873	100	359,011	100	1.67

Source: National Census, 2001, 2002 (2057, 2058 BS);

The growth rate of population, sex ratio, and numbers of households in the Kailali district decreased between 2001 and 2011 (2058–2068). About 39 percent of the population is under 16, 56 percent is in the active age range (16–59), and 5 percent is elderly according to the 2011 census. The population grew by 1.86 percent throughout these years, down from 3.89 percent. The Kailali district is among the Far Western districts where immigration is rising despite the district's population reduction, according to the population census. The district has a denser population than the entire country of Nepal. The average population density in the Kailali district is 240 persons per square kilometer, which is higher than the national average of about 180.

4.2.2 Family Structure and Size of the Respondents

It is normal for Kailali communities to have joint families. It is discovered that a joint family with two to three generations is coexisting peacefully. The majority of study areas are occupied by Tharu people. The family structure in Tharu culture is patriarchal. As the head of the family, the father would have ultimate control over every member of the family. The people of the Tharu community are renowned for their friendliness. They treat each family member with the respect they deserve. Their family values are sound. When there is a special function, Tharus get monetary benefits from special meals and providing required several facilities to the tourist and

they collect the share from each other among shareholders and distributed equally without any discrimination.

Children's care is very important, and grandparents are typically the ones to look after them when their parents are at work and their older siblings are too busy to help. Typically, male family members go farming, while female family members take care of the housework. In a similar vein, both boys and girls assist their parents in the agricultural sector. Tharu works diligently. In the decision-making process of the household, men and women have equal voice. The Tharu community views it as a gender-sensitive family as a result. Most people think that families in Nepal are made up of two or more people. However, both nuclear and joint families were present in the research area. Kailali society follows a party system. The Tharu people have system of nuclear family living in a house using a kitchen: father, mother, children, grandfather, grandmother and uncles and aunties and so on. Theses information have are as given in the table below. All the properties are commonly used in such a family system.

Table 4.9 *Family Structure of the Respondents*

S.N.	Family system	Frequency	%	Remarks
1	Nuclear family	21	46.67	
2	Joint family	24	53.33	
	Total	45	100.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The Table 10.4.9 indicates that the majority (53%) 24 households out of 45 sample households families live in joint family system. Out of the total 45 sample families, only 21 (46.67%) families are living under nuclear system whereas 24(53.33%) are living under joint system. So, we can say that the population of joint families are greater than nuclear family in the study area. Moreover, the family size differs with 1-2 family members more than 16 family members in the study area as shown in the table below.

Table 4.10 *Family Size of the Respondents*

Family member	Household	Percent
1 – 3	8	17.78
3 – 6	23	51.11
6 – 8	10	22.22
8 – 11	3	6.67
>11	1	2.22
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The 8 families (17.78%) have only 1-3 family members. Similarly, 23 families (51.11%) have 4-6family members, 10 households (22.22%) have 6-8 family members, 3 families (6.67%) have 8-11 members and only one (2.22%) family has more than 11 family members.

4.2.3 Age Composition of the Respondents

Following the population by age and sex distribution which has been represented in the following table below:

Table 4.11 *Distribution of Population by Age and Sex of the Respondents*

Age	Male	Female	Total	%	
				Male	Female
0 to 9	29	35	64	11.15	12.46
10 to 19	20	23	43	7.69	8.85
20 to 39	48	55	103	18.46	21.15
40 to 59	17	16	33	6.54	6.15
>60	9	8	17	3.46	3.08
Total	123	137	260	47.30	52.70

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 12.4.11 presents the male and the female population in study area by age and sex group. As the population distribution index size of population female (52.70%) is greater than male (47.30%) population by all age people in the study area.

4.2.4 Marital Status of Respondents

The institution of marriage allows both men and women to live as members of a family. Hinduism recognizes several kinds of marriage. In general, the researcher discovered that love marriages occurred in the local community of the study area, whereas arranged marriages occurred in rural areas. Men and women become life partners after marriage. It indicates that they are authorized to engage in sexual interactions. In the study society, different Hindu marriage customs are observed. Marriage between castes is also common. They are adhering to their mutually agreed-upon marriage ritual. They uphold the endogamy rule.

Table 4.12 *Marital Status of the Respondents*

Age at marriage	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10-15	8	17.77	23	53.43	36	40.91
16-24	25	55.55	17	39.53	39	44.32
25 and above	10	24.44	3	6.98	11	12.50
Unmarried	2	4.44	-	-	2	2.27
Total	45	100	43	10	88	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 13.4.12 indicates that a huge number 40.91% (including 17.77% male and 53.43% female) people got married under 16 years. And 44.32% (including 55.55% male and 39.53% female) got married during the age of 16 to 24 years. Likewise, only 12.50% (including 24.44% male and 6.98% female) people had marriage at the age above 25 years. And 2 male are still unmarried as shows the data in the table.

4.2.5 Education

Development requires education. It is the foundation of all development. Infrastructures for development are crucial. Education entails searching honestly. In the studied area, the majority of persons have a degree. The town is served by public and private educational institutions. However, the government has not developed a unique plan to help senior citizens advance their education. A person who is literate in Nepal is one who understands Nepali and is able to read and write in any language. The CBS affirms that being able to write and read one's own name could have also been taken to indicate literacy.

Table 4.13 *Literacy Status by Sex in the Study Area*

Educational status	Male		Female		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Literate	65	59.63	41	33.38	106	46.09
Illiterate	44	40.37	80	66.12	124	53.91
Total	109	100	121	100	230	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 14.4.13 presents information about the literacy rate by sex. The total literacy rate is found a only 46.09% (informal education also included). According to the National Report made by CBS the national literacy rate is 55 percent males and 25 percent females of the total male population (Census, 2011, CBS). In the study area only 46.09% (including 59.63% male and 33.38% female) are literate. Likewise, out of total respondents the majority (53.91) are illiterate with 40.37% male and 66.12% female respondents of the study population.

4.2.6 Family Planning

Nepal has a trend of increasing population by every year. However, the family planning consciousness, vasectomy for male, laparoscopy for female and pills tablets, condom for male are hugely using but population is increasing day-by-day. To get the information related these mentioned contend few questions were asked to the respondents and the responses were as shown in the table below:

Table 4.14 *Distribution of Contraceptive Diverse of the Respondents*

Methods	No. of households	Percentage
Condom	8	17.78
Pills	7	15.56
Vasectomy	2	4.44
Laparoscopy	16	35.56
Not use	12	26.67
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.14 indicates that out of the 45 respondents, at least 73% has knowledge about family planning. However, only a few (17.78%) have used condoms, pills are used by 15.56% female. But huge number (35.56%) female had

laparoscopy operation. Female have one permanent laparoscopy. Likewise, huge numbers of male (4.44%) have done vasectomy operation. Very interestingly, about 26.67% respondents are not using any types of contraceptives.

4.2.7 Religion of the Respondents

It is clear that Nepal, sandwiched between two large countries, is a multi-caste, multi-cultural nation. The majority of people living in the study area are Tharu. The majority of the community is Hindu, and the percentage of individuals who practice other religions, such as Buddhists and Christians, is minuscule. Maghi, Gurahi, Teej, Tihar, Dashain, Holly, Nagpanchami, and other cultural practices are observed by the local population.

The residents of the community follow a unique tribal religion in which they worship many spirits and Hindu deities like Ram, Krishna, Shiva, Devi, and others. Most residents in the study region are Hindu. They hold that after death, a person likewise becomes a different spirit in the Hindu religion. A few of the spirits have been installed in a home's courtyard and deity chamber. A few items and idols that depict gods exist placed inside a home's deity chamber or corner (Deuta Thaan). In the Deuta Thaan, crazy idols of horses, tigers, snakes, and elephants are kept as representations of the gods. I saw a lot of idols and antiques at their Deuta Thaan during my study time. The following deities and spirits are worshipped by the elderly men and women, as well as significant informants, both at the household and village levels.

4.2.8 Festival Celebrating Pattern of the Respondents

The community people are involved in celebrating different festivals and cultural ceremonies throughout the years in the study area. They follow the different approaches to celebrate different ceremonies as shown in the table below:

Table 4.15 *Festival Celebrating Pattern of Respondents*

Celebration	No.	%
Collectively	18	40.00
In family members only	24	53.33
Both	3	6.67
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.15 shows that 40% respondents have been celebrating cultural festival among the groups. And 53.33% celebrate the festival only in the family level which is greatest portion among the items. However, remaining 6.67% have been celebrating equally among the neighboring members and family members.

4.2.9 Food and Drinking Habits of Respondents

The Tharu in the research region are not exempt from the stereotype that they are individuals who drink alcohol. They augment their diet with food grown on their own agricultural holdings. As a result, they cultivate paddy, wheat, maize, pulses, vegetables, potatoes, and other natural resources in accordance with their capacity to

of producing food-grains and cash crops in the farmlands. They then use these natural resources to make the customary Tharu meals such bhat and dall. Homemade beer, or jad, is a required item. Another essential food for them is meat. They eat fish, poultry, buffalo, mutton, and other foods during life cycle ceremonies and celebrations.

4.3.1 Investment in Homestay Tourism

Those with smaller investment amounts are especially involved in homestay tourism in the Kailali areas. The social standing of the populace in the Kailali district is noted, and the opinions of the locals both before and after homestay tourism are gathered. The majority of the local population, according to homestay tourism respondents, was directly employed in heavy labor, such as portering, daily wage labor, working in brick factories, and other hazardous jobs, and their social lives were unhappy. However, the idea of homestay tourism has made the residents of Kailali feel better than they did before.

4.3.2 Quality of Tourist Guide

The essential component of homestay tourism is the tour guide. A guide is a person who leads tourists and aids in their increased knowledge. The importance and conventions of history and culture are beyond the comprehension of the tourist. They need a guide to help them understand things correctly. Researchers examine tour guides' conduct in a professional manner. Researchers observe tourists' qualifications with a professional devotion in an attempt to comprehend how they are treated. Researchers examine the thirty travel guides and inquire, "What is your qualification?" The answer of the questions is:

Table 4.16 *Qualifications of Tourist Guides*

Academic Level	No. of Guide	Percentage
Secondary Level	12	40.00
Intermediate Level	5	17.00
Bachelor Level	10	33.00
Master Level	3	10.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.16 shows that 40 percent guide have only secondary level, 17 percent in intermediate level. 33 percent guide have a bachelor level. Only 10 percent guide pass the master degree. In this empirical study, low number tourist guide have higher degree. This indicates that high number of guide are less responsible with tourists.

4.3.3 Tourist Arrivals by Age and Sex Composition Bhada Gaun Homestay

The tourist with different age and sex group visited Bhada homestay in Kailali as presented in the table below:

Table 4.17 *Tourist Arrivals by Age and Sex Composition*

Age in Years	Frequency	%	M	F
0 to 15	7	16	5	2
16 to 30	10	22	8	2
31 to 45	14	31	11	3
46 to 60	11	24	10	1
>61	3	7	3	0
Total	45	100	37	8

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.17 reveals that majority (31%) of tourists at the age of 31-45 years visited the study area Bhada village. Likewise, 24% were at the age of 46-60 years, and 22% occupies are of 16-30 years visitors and only 16% are of under 14 years age. The portion of male visitors is greater than female visitors.

4.3.4 Length of Tourist Stay in Kailali

Tourist visits their destination for different purpose and on the basis of that their stay depends

Table 4.18 *Staying Days in the Homestay*

Saying Days	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	14	31
2	18	40
3	9	20
≥4	4	9
Total	45	100

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.18 shows that most of the tourists (18 tourist out of 45) stays 2 days in Kailali which is 40%, 9 visitors stayed more than 3 days which is 20%, 14 tourists (31%) stayed only a day in the study area. And only a 4 people (9%) visited Kailali more than 4 days.

4.3.5 Employment Generation

According to the Laxmi Narayan Chaudhary *Chairman* of 16 no ward office as well as Bhada community homestay, “Homestay influences employment opportunities to the local people and maintains quality of life to the local people”. Homestay promotes the labor market of r active population (generally youths) and that creates additional source of income as/through part time works. It does not only increases the workers income but also increases the government’s income. It also The people who run the homestay and others hotel with loges facilities in village can create employment opportunities to the people at the local level. Homestay program and others activities also creates job opportunities to the people that help to growth the family and village economy at a local level. For example, more than Rs.20, 000/month is earned by people of the study area, Bhada village.

Investment opportunities in Bhada homestay are possible in the homestay sector. Investors in this program easily get their money back in a short amount of

time. Therefore, the Homestay program gives the villagers' residents investment chances. The homestay program guarantees the operators steady income. With their options, they can develop this program as a substitute and additional source of income. The village's increasing tourist population helps to generate consistent revenue, giving it a dependable source of funding. Though it is a relatively new concept, the aim of village tourism is crucial to the whole tourism picture and should be considered a separate undertaking. In addition to bringing tourists to scenic and cultural locales, homestays also help collect cash.

4.4.1 Drinking Water and Sanitation

Khanepani Sansthan has been distributing drinking water facilities in the study area and most of the families use water from tap facility in the study area. Some other source of water like public/public hand pump are also used. But people do not use water from well because it is comparatively not clean than the water distributed through pipeline by the government (Khanepani Sansthan). The information related to drinking facilities has been shown in the table below:

Table 4.19 *Sources of Drinking Water of the Respondents*

Sources of water	Frequency	%
Tap	32	71.11
Hand pump	13	28.89
Well	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.19 shows that out of total, 32(71.11%) respondents use tap water facilities whereas only 13 households (28.89%) use Hand pumped water from underground water sources. Nowadays, people do not use well water at all in the study area.

4.4.2 Wastage Management Practices

Due to rising urbanization, population increase, and poor infrastructure, which they all confront globally as well as typically in Tarai and urban parts of Nepal, they face significant issues in garbage management. They did, however, make an effort to handle various waste materials and solid garbage according to their abilities and awareness. With few collection and disposal options, municipal solid waste management is especially difficult, posing a risk to public health and the environment. These issues are more severe in these locations than in Dhangadhi's central city due to a lack of infrastructure and resources for garbage disposal.

In order to isolate different forms of garbage from their sources and collect them for further management, various types of dustbins are kept in numerous households as part of the waste management strategy used by Homestay. Every home's biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste is collected; the non-biodegradable waste is taken to a municipal waste collection vehicle, and the biodegradable waste is turned into organic fertilizer for growing vegetables.

4.4.3 Organic Farming Practices

Sustainable agriculture is based on organic farming methods, which are widely accepted at the Dhangadhi Kailali homestay Bhada Village. Thirty of the forty-five households that practiced organic farming did so with an emphasis on biodiversity protection, environmental stewardship, and the cultivation of chemical-free, nutritious crops. Crop rotation is a widely used practice that involves growing different crops in succession on the same land in order to prevent nutrient imbalance and soil depletion. Intercropping is another technique used, in which different crops are grown side by side in the same field to maximize space utilization, encourage natural pest management, and improve soil fertility through complementary interactions among plant species.

In addition, a lot of organic fertilizers, including compost and vermi-compost, are used. They work by using organic waste to provide the soil with necessary nutrients, strengthen its structure, and increase its capacity to hold onto water. Furthermore, to guarantee sustainable land management and maximum yields, contemporary organic farming methods are blended with age-old farming knowledge at Bhada Village Homestay. Biological control agents, crop diversity, and habitat manipulation are examples of natural methods used in integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to manage pests and illnesses. In addition, agroforestry is practiced, which involves integrating trees and shrubs into agricultural systems to increase biodiversity, offer shade, and boost soil health.

Farmers at Bhada Village Homestay prioritize using organic farming practices in order to produce high-quality, chemical-free agricultural products while also preserving traditional farming knowledge, protecting local ecosystems, and fostering sustainable livelihoods for the community.

4.4.4 Use of Biogas

Using biogas to meet energy needs while addressing environmental issues is a sustainable option found at the Bhada village homestay in Dhangadhi, Kailali district, Nepal. Out of 45 families, 30 used biogas. The technique entails installing biogas digesters, which are usually constructed of cement or concrete, where organic waste, such as animal manure, is placed. Dung gas is a mixture of urine from human waste and cattle dung manure. Afterwards, through the process of anaerobic digestion, bacteria break down the waste, creating biogas as a byproduct that can be utilized within the homestay for heating, cooking, and lighting. By turning organic waste into usable energy, this technique not only solves waste management problems but also offers a renewable energy source.

There are numerous benefits to using biogas in the Bhada village homestay. First off, it lessens reliance on conventional biomass fuels like dung cakes and firewood, which helps to reduce indoor air pollution and deforestation. Furthermore, the production of biogas provides a dependable and sustainable energy supply, enhancing the homestay's resistance to changes in fuel prices. Additionally, the usage of biogas reduces greenhouse gas emissions by absorbing methane emissions from organic waste, supporting environmental sustainability. On the other hand, there are

several drawbacks to take into account, such as the upfront cost of installing a biogas digester, variations in the availability of organic waste, and difficulties with technical know-how that could prevent widespread adoption. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the use of biogas in the Bhada village guesthouse has more advantages than disadvantages, providing a

4.4.5 Coved-19 and its impact in homestay tourism

Year 2020 was designated as Nepal's Year of Tourism, with the goal of welcoming two million visitors to the country. Nepal had to close down when the first case of COVID-19 was discovered there. Following the entire shutdown of the nation on April 29, all businesses and industries came to a grinding halt, with the tourism sector being directly impacted. Travelers' worry of the COVID-19's effects on the human body has increased significantly.

Since the tourism sector is delicate and delicate, it will take longer for things to get back to normal because travelers need to feel confident. The tourism business will only rebound when it is safe to travel; in the meantime, employees may be granted travel privileges to stimulate domestic travel. The tourism industry's recovery is not dependent on the easing of lockdowns, or travel bans. Advocating alone won't be enough to resuscitate domestic travel; a sound plan and strategy are needed. In this case, survival is crucial since only then is revival feasible. Due to the fact that very few in this condition can live until 2020, there is a potential that tourism entrepreneurs would file for bankruptcy. However, if there is no recovery plan of the government and the stakeholders in this phenomenon. Therefore, it goes without saying that if a proper roadmap is not created in a timely manner, the industry would suffer to some extent. There will be serious repercussions since thousands of people will lose their jobs. The players in Nepal's tourism industry discussed how the COVID-19 pandemic affected their businesses and offered advice on how to strategically manage this grave situation and lessen its effects.

The COVID-19 situation will be managed and combated by the tourism industry with the use of guidelines prepared by the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) once the lockdown is lifted and business operations restart. Associations representing Nepal's tourism industry have begun training staff members on the protocol's advantages. On June 15, 2020, the Nepal Department of Immigration (DoI) in Kathmandu reopened for business. As a result, for information regarding visa-related matters, all visa holders in need of any services relating to their visas should contact DoI. Tourism Mail Crew (2020) reports that Nepal intends to impose the following regulations on foreign visitors in the wake of COVID-19: quarantine at the reserved hotel until PCR test; and a mandatory certificate of COVID-19 negative provided within the previous 72 hours of arrival in Nepal.

Since the start of 2021, the tourism industry—which has been negatively impacted by COVID 19—has been declining. All industries and businesses have currently opened utilizing the Covid avoidance criteria, and tourism-related activities have also started to occur on a regular basis. Tourism-related activities both inside and outside the country have begun.

4.5.1 Economic Status of the Respondents

Agriculture and every-day works are the primary source of income in the study area. However, other source like homestay business, daily wages are also key source of income. The primary occupations in the study region are labor and agriculture. However, some residents of the study region work in the hospitality and government sectors. The individuals using homestay services in the study area. In addition, some residents raise chickens to sell in the Kailali market or at other local markets. Several of the individuals in the research region own small businesses, such as swings, daily use stores, beauty salons, meat and vegetable soap, and tiny veterinary clinics. However, the researcher discovered that their daily expenses exceed their income.

Table 4.20 *Economic Status of the Respondents*

Responses	Frequency	%
Homestay owners	33	73.33
Labor	10	22.22
Others	2	4.45
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.20 shows that the majority people's livelihood depends on the income from home-stay business. Out of 45 respondents 33 people (73.33%) are the homestay owner. And 10 respondents (22.22%) work as labor, a very few only two (4.45%) people do others economic activities as income source among the study population.

4.5.2 Treatment Pattern of the Respondents

For the market facilities it is easy place to connect with local market. In the study village, health facilities are also available by health posts and medical shops, May people have knowledge on using modern health facilities while get illness. However, there is still a practice of Dhamijhankri (local forecaster) for healing the sickness. Fever, caught, pneumonia, malnutrition and other few health problem are common health problem that frequently suffered the people in the study area.

Table 4.21 *Treatment Pattern of the Respondents*

Survive provides	Frequency	%
Hospital	9	46.67
Guraha Dhami	2	20.00
Both	15	33.33
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.21 shows that out of 45 households 46.67% households use hospital facilities to treat the health problems. And only 20% households use Dhamijhankri and 15 households (33.33%) use both (hospital and Dhamijhankri) in the study area. Generally, old generation people believe in traditional culture of Dhamijhankri healing system. It indicates that the traditional village doctor is Dhamijhankri in the village area in Nepal.

4.5.3 Occupation of the Respondents

In the civilization under study, daily labor and agriculture are the main sources of revenue. Agriculture and labor are the study region's two main industries. Nonetheless, a few inhabitants of the research area hold jobs in the public and hotel industries. The people in the research region who are making use of homestay services. Furthermore, a few locals raise hens to sell in the Kailali market and other nearby markets. Small enterprises like swings, everyday stores, beauty salons, meat and vegetable soap, and small veterinary clinics are owned by a number of people in the research region. The researcher did find, nevertheless, that their daily expenses are more than their income.

Table 4.22 *Main Occupation of the Respondents*

S.N.	Occupation	No. of households	Percentage
1	Homestay	33	73.33
2	Labor	4	8.89
3	mechanics	1	2.22
4	Service not sector	1	2.22
5	Sale/business	1	2.22
6	Carpenter	2	4.45
7	Farmer	2	4.45
8	Driving	1	2.22
9	Servant	-	-
	Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.22 presents that out of 45 households 33 households (73.33%) involve in the hospitality (homestay tourism). And only 4 households (8.895%) depend on labor. Remained other households are depended on the income from different sources (mechanics, sale/business, carpenter, farmer, driving, servant etc.) to sustain the livelihood. Even the data shows that the majority of people were engaged in homestay tourism and also involve in agriculture using their rest time including other sectors and indigenous skills.

4.5.4 Animal Husbandry of the Respondents

Tharu are claimed to be the first dweller in Kailali. They are known as a good at farming and rearing cattle/livestock, for example, rearing cows, goats, sheep, pig, chicken, birds as well. But most of them also rear the duck as key source of meet. The given table in the below represents the data on animal husbandry in the study area.

Table 4.23 *Animal Husbandry of the Respondents*

S.N.	Birds, cattle and buffalo	Frequency	%
1	Chicken	12	26.67
2	Duck	2	4.44
3	Chicken and Duck	2	4.44
4	Duck and buffalo	6	15.33
5	Poultry and buffalo	1	20.22
6	Buffalo only	7	15.56
7	Goat, buffalo, pig	-	-
8	Poultry and cow	2	4.44
9	Goat only	2	4.44
10	Goat and chicken	6	13.33
11	Pig and Buffalo	-	-
12	Not rearing	5	11.11
	Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.23 shows that most of the families prefer the livestock and poultry farm. However, out of 45 households, 12 households (26.67%) have chicken, next is 7 households have only buffaloes. 6 households have goat and chicken and poultry, duck and buffaloes. But 5 households (11.11%) have nothing as animal husbandry in the study area. Similarly, 15.56% families have poultry, duck and buffalo, 4.44% households have chicken and cows, 4.44 percent have goat only, 13.33 percent families have goat and chicken. Few households those who are very poor think the poultry farm and rearing livestock is very important because they believe that it is helpful for social security and family hood. However, few people are slowly diverting into homestay business in these days in the study area.

4.5.5 Type of Houses of the Respondents

The structure of houses are traditional made out of mud, few are wooden houses and some are made of bricks. . Most of the houses' wall made out of bricks and roofs are of zinc sheet and tailed. The walls of the houses are. The information about infrastructures are as given in the table below:

Table 4.24 *Types of Houses of the Respondents*

Types of households	No. of households	Percentage
Zinc sheet roof	21	46.67
tailed roof	6	13.33
Concrete roof	16	35.56
Homemade tailed roof	2	4.44
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.24 presents that out of 45 households, 21 households (46.67%) households have zinc-sheet roof. And 16 households (35.56%) have concretized roof and 6 households (13.33%) have tailed roof. Only 2 households (4.44%) houses' roof

out of homemade tiled. There is majority of the households roof were made out of zinc sheet, they are almost homestay.

4.5.6 Size of Farming Land of the Respondents (A)

Nepal is an agricultural nation. In Nepal, the majority of the population is employed in agriculture. The majority of Tharu is located in the research area. The occupational pattern suggests that households in the majority were dependent on the services industry. Land ownership and size, therefore, serve as the primary indicators of the research area's economic standing. The study area places a high importance on the possession of land. It is prized as a measure of social standing and prestige in addition to being a factor of production and a steady source of income and security.

Table 4.25 *Size of Land of the Respondents*

Area in Bigha	Frequency	%
0.01-1	23	51.11
1.01-2	10	22.22
2.01-3	7	15.56
>3.01	2	4.44
Having rented land	3	6.67
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 4.25 shows that out of 45 households, 23 (51.11%) households have very less amount of land, less than 1 Bigha. And 10 households (22.22%) have 1-2 Bighas land. Likewise, 7 households (15.56%) have 2-3 Bighas land and only 2 households (4.44%) have more than 3 Bigha land. But the data also shows that 3 households (6.67%) have not their own land since they use rented (land belong to other people) land. It means most of studied households have not sufficient, 0.01-1 Bigha, land resources and living under less amount of agricultural productions. In the study area. This condition also motivated people to involve in homestay tourism in the study area.

4.5.6 Land and Tenant of the Respondents (B)

For the residents of the Kailali district, land is more than just a source of food and agricultural productivity. It also serves as a status and prestige symbol in society, though. Communities regard land as a social safety net because of its great value. at the research location. The allocation of land is not equitable. When the homestay business began, the majority of people had either little or no land. There are, however, some individuals who own more than three or four Bigha. For those who lack land, they either operate under a rental system where the farmer owns the production or they must pay the landowner a set amount of money.

Other than watering few canals, the research area lacks a reliable irrigation system. It is also related to the season. As a result, despite the land's fertility, the study area's productivity is inadequate. People's life have become harder as a result since they put in a lot of effort throughout the year and receive little in return.

Table 4.26 *Types of Land Ownership of the Sampled Household*

Land ownership	No. of households	Percentage
Land owner	33	68.89
Rented land	11	24.44
Landless	3	6.67
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.26 indicates that there are out of 45 households, 33 families (68.89%) have their own land. And 11 households (24.44%) families have a rented land, and a few households only 3 houses (6.67%) have very small amount of land. So these families are engaging in farming in rented land and those families who are landless also involving in non-agricultural activities to generate income for family livelihood.

4.5.7 Agriculture

Most of the families have engaged in Agriculture. Agricultural products is the key source of livelihood. However, for sampled households' families agro-production is not sufficient for their livelihood and other basic needs like medical costs, educational costs and festival expenses. In this condition people prefer alternative source of income like homestay business in the study area.

4. 5.7.1 Agriculture Practice of the Study Area

The Kailali people still engage in old, archaic forms of agriculture. The majority of farmers, especially those from Tharu, use agricultural implements (kodalo/kodali) to excavate their land. It is an extremely conventional instrument. From preparing the soil to harvesting the crops, all agricultural operations are done without the use of hands. People in Kailali mostly depend on the monsoon season, which typically begins in June or July each year, for their agricultural endeavors. The rainy season is when rice and wheat are primarily farmed. On the other hand, winter is when lentils, mustard, and maize are grown. In a similar vein, cultivation for summer and winter crops is progressively growing.

There are produced the several agro-products in both (summer and winter) seasons. In winter season, people harvest mostly cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, radish and spinach and other species of vegetables and cucumber, ladies finger, okra and pumpkin/squash are produced generally in summer season. The major agro-harvest are shown in the table below:

Table 4.27 *Cropping Calendar in the Study Area*

Major crops	Planting month	Harvesting month
Paddy	Ashad	Mansir
Maize	Chaitra	Ashad
Wheat	Mangsir	Chaitra
Mustard oil	Kartik	Magh
Pulse	Mangsir	Falgun
Potato	Kartik	Falgun

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.27 represents the information relating to planting and harvesting season/moths of different crops. For example, paddy is planted in Ashad and is harvested in Manshir, winter season. Similarly, Maize is planted in Chaitra and harvesting month is Ashad. Wheat is winter crops that is planted in Mangshir and collected in Chatra. Mastard oil seeds are planted in Kartik and harvested in Magh as a winter season crops. Likewise, pulse's seeds (different species of beans) are planted in Mangshir and collected in Falgun and potato is sowed in kartik and get ready in Falgun. So, from above table it can be said that the study area's people harvest different agro-product in the both seasons accordingly

4. 5.7.2 Crop Sharing System

In the study area, the crop sharing system in homestays is a traditional practice deeply rooted in agrarian communities. This system involves a mutually beneficial arrangement between homestay owners and local farmers, whereby land surrounding the homestay premises is utilized for agricultural purposes, typically cultivation of crops.

4. 5.7.3 The Traditional Classification of Land

The study area contains a variety of terrain types. The lowland known as gairikhet and the upland known as pakhobari. The majority of pakhobari land lacks irrigation. However, nearly all low-lying areas have irrigation systems that rely on rainfall, conventional cannel farming, nahar, etc. Not all lands can produce manure equally because of the lack of both manpower and manure. Thus, some land is farmed intensively, and the remaining portion is left to its own devices by growing just one major crop.

Compost and other organic materials are better for manuring soil, which is why it is intensively farmed. Usually, the acreage is close to the house or community for ease of manuring. A tiny tract of land that is quickly drained of water is ready for agricultural use. Just over 6% of the village's total cultivated land. Because it is rarer and more fruitful. It is the most expensive. The land survey indicates that this village's entire area is designated as ghaderi land.

4. 5.7.4 Food Sufficiency

People's sample diets consist of rice, pulses, and cooked vegetables, or tarkari, and dall bhat. Thus, the majority of their daily food is paddy. As soon as they have paddy storage. They eat different grains for their everyday meal, like wheat, maize, etc. Most people live in poverty. Despite not having enough food to eat twice a day

and support their family throughout the year, they labor year-round as wage earners in the service industry. The poll revealed that more than 20% of families struggle with food insecurity. During this time, individuals typically either barrow money to purchase cereals or engage in small-scale income producing as a means of subsistence. Consequently, they used to encounter in the

The population is growing faster than the study area's productivity growth rate, meaning that food production per unit of land has not been rising daily. This is one of the other main causes of the food scarcity. After homestay tourism, there has been a noticeable improvement in the diversification of agricultural businesses, including animal husbandry, fish markets, poultry farms, and other off-farm operations that may create jobs.

If people think of enough food sufficient each and every day for a few months they forget about the necessity of food security and start producing beverages like homemade alcohol. Such a traditional social practice and behaviors are equally responsible to reduce the food stuffs of ethnic peoples. People celebrate several feasts and festivals including marriage ceremonies in which they use their earning on having wines. According to one respondent, the family's only source of income is the purchase of grains. Despite producing more than their neighbors, their nearly family-sized farm sells grains. One of the reasons is more grains are used to produce wine and spirits from the area. If individuals cease spending excessive amounts of money on their customs, holidays, feasts, and other religious and cultural events, their condition regarding food security will improve significantly.

Table 4.28 *Food Sufficiency of the Respondents*

Food sufficiency in month	Frequency	%
<1	3	6.67
1 -3	6	13.33
3-6	5	11.11
6-9	12	26.67
9-12	15	33.33
>12	4	8.89
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.28 shows the information related to food sufficiency of the respondents. Out of 45 households, 15 households (33.33%) families have food stuff more than 12 months. Similarly, 12 households (26.67%) have the capacity of having food for 6-9 months and 5 households (11.11%) are under the ability of 3-6 months food stuffs. Likewise, 6 households (13.33%) families are able to have food stuffs for less than 3 months. But 3 households (6.67%) have nothing food stuffs or at a zero-level condition in terms food capacity. So, it can be said that only one-third households have good food capacity for their family livelihood including 4 households (8.89%) out of total respondents of the capacity of surplus more than 12 months.

The households who do not have a good food sufficiency have to look for alternative source for their livelihood like earning from wage labor, agro-labor, loans, borrowing foods and purchasing the food in a credit for the local shops. In is also noticed that the agro-product just have not at sufficiently enough to address the food problems in particular for few households huge amount of food is used to make the wine for using in different celebrations throughout the year instead of keeping food stuffs. Moreover, it has found that the agriculture production has directly not supporting as a means of active livelihood based on agro-products rather it can be accounted as a source of food subsistence. Therefore, people are living at the condition of having less ability of food stuffs that supports to be victimized them throughout the cycle of poverty.

4. 5.8 Way of Solving Financial Problems of the Respondents

Most of the respondents have only a small amount of land resources. The agro-product from the land is not sufficient to sustain/run tier families. As a result they must look follow the alternative ways to hit the economic problems like borrowing money, getting loans, rearing and selling cattle etc. . But those people who have land resource abot 3-4 Bigha can have growing surplus grains. And few families have not ability and skills to solve their food related problems knows as pro-poor in the study area as the information shown in the table below:

Table 4.29 *Way of Solving Financial Problems of the Respondents*

Sources	No. of households	Percentage
Borrowing	14	31.11
Selling live stock	17	37.78
Wage labor	9	20.00
Other	5	11.11
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.29 reveals that, of the 45 families, 31.11% of people take out loans to pay for problems, and 37.78% of people utilize their livestock—selling their pigs, goats, chickens, and ducks—to address problems for family members. Twenty percent of people used wage labor to tackle their difficulties. Merely 11.11 percent of people use other means, such as selling crops, to alleviate their problems. The tables show which issues come up when residents in the research region sell their animals.

4. 5.8.1 Money for Treatment of the Respondents

Money is necessary for many things, including healthcare, clothing, and education. Everyone agrees that money is necessary because it is essential to human existence. We are powerless without money. The Kailali area's residents deal with a variety of issues. When they get sick, they find it very difficult to budget for medical care.

Table 4.30 *Money for Treatment of the Respondents*

Source of money	Frequency	%
Homestay (self)	23	51.11
Money lender	3	6.67
I/NGOs	1	2.22
Bank	2	4.44
Saving groups	16	35.56
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.30 shows that out of 45 households 51.11 percent have manage money themselves for their problems. 6.67 percent households are from money lenders. About 2.22 percent are I/NGO's. Similarly, about 4.44 percent are take loan from bank and 35.56 percent are managed money from saving groups. Now a days, saving groups are playing vital role to solve their financial problem and treatment.

4. 5.8.2 Money for Festivals

In Nepal, numerous festivals are observed. In the research area, people also celebrate the festivities in groups and with their families. We are powerless without money, and it is really challenging to run their festivals without it.

Table 4.31 *Money for Festivals*

Way of manage money	Frequency	%
Land lords	5	11.11
From village loan/saving groups	15	33.33
(home-stay) self	25	55.56
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.31 shows that Of the 45 responders, 55.56% have handled their own festival money management, including selling dairy, pig, poultry, and mutton. In a similar vein, 11.11 percent managed funds from landowners and 33.33 percent managed funds from local loans/saving groups for their festivals.

4. 5.9 Livestock and Homestay

People in the Kailali district work in a variety of secondary occupations, including raising animals, despite their ignorance of more modern techniques for doing so. Animal husbandry also directly supports homestays. The homestay is managed by the Kailali community to provide basic needs like milk, tea, and other items. In addition to such businesses, money for healthcare, education, and the purchase of chickens and pigs for cash or meat are also utilized. Animals raised for domestic use, such as meat, milk production, fertilizer, and sale, include buffalo, pigs, goats, oxen, and other domesticated animals. Ducks are more numerous than hens because they require less room and require less

4. 5.10 Division of Labor

There are no strict guidelines for the division of labor in the community. But vocations like going to the market to sell things are primarily performed by men, who go out to get paid for their labor. Women handle household duties like cooking, caring for the cattle, and gathering fodder. Men and women work together in farming. A small number of elderly and children work in the field or do light housework. Men tend to work shorter hours and spend more time socializing, drinking, and resolving disputes within the group. Women now shoulder a disproportionate amount of work due to their involvement in food production and livestock activities.

4. 5.11 Provision of Toilet of the Respondents

Every human being needs a toilet to dispose of their urine and feces. Inadequate toileting not only has an impact on one family, but also on neighboring families, the community, and the environment as a whole, leading to several health issues.

Table 4.32 *Provision of Toilet of the Respondents*

Toilet	No toilet	Yes			Total
		Low	Medium	Best	
	2	4	17	22	45

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.32 shows that 2 households have no toilet and 43 households have toilet. Of the forty-three homes, four have low-quality toilets, seventeen have medium-quality toilets, and twenty-two have superior toilets. It is evident that a greater number of households have a personal restroom. The study discovered that the majority of people wash their hands with soil, ash, and just water after using the restroom, while very few use soap and water.

4. 5.12 Loan Transaction

In order to operate their home and satisfy their many desires and requirements, people must have credit. People can obtain credit in two different methods. Both official and informal. Informal sources include friends, family, landlords, and so on. In a similar vein, formal sources include financial institutions, banks, and cooperatives. Despite the official sector's lack of interest, the process is challenging and time-consuming. They have difficulty understanding official policies and procedures. They are thus linked to the unofficial sources.

Table 4.33 *Loan Transaction*

Sources	Frequency	%
Formal	32	71.11
Informal	8	17.78
Both	5	11.11
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.33 shows that, source of credit for households in the formal sector in 71.11 percent. 11.1% of households take out loans from both the formal and informal sectors, whereas 17.78% of households borrow money from the informal sector.

4. 5.13 Annual Income and Expenditure of the Respondents

The respondents were unable to provide their precise annual income, which served as an example of the other economic variables of their income that were examined. On the other hand, the annual total revenue is computed in monetary terms. Other than agriculture itself, there is no other significant source of revenue. Their other sources of income are either insignificant or insufficient to support them. In addition to revenue from agriculture, there are additional sources of income from business, services, wage labor, and animal husbandry.

Table 4.34 *Estimated Annual Income of the Respondents*

Income (in Rs.)	Frequency	%
<1000	-	-
1000-10000	19	42.22
10000-20000	11	24.44
20000-50000	10	22.22
50000-100000	3	6.68
>100000	2	4.44
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.34 shows that 42.22% of households annually fall into the 1000–10,000 range, 24.44% fall into the 10000–20,000 range, and 22.22% fall into the 20000–50,000 range. Comparably, 4.44 percent of households have more than 100,000, while 6.68 percent have between 50,000 and 100,000. It demonstrates that the majority of households make little money. Below is a breakdown of household spending patterns.

Table 4.35 Annual Expenditure of the Respondents

Expenditure (in Rs)	Frequency	%
<1000	-	-
1000 – 10000	12	26.67
10000 – 20000	18	40.00
20000 – 50000	13	28.89
50000-100000	2	4.44
>100000	-	-
Total	45	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 4.35 shows the approximate yearly cost. According to the report, 40% of households spend between Rs. 100,000 and Rs. 20,000, while 26.67 percent of households spend between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 10,000. Comparably, only 4.44 percent of respondents spend between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100,000, while 28.89 percent spend between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000. Nobody possesses more than 100,000 or less than 1000. The aforementioned research shows their annual budget deficit, which is augmented by credit-based loan borrowing. To get over the issues, they take out large interest-bearing loans. Their objections to high interest are nonexistent. Thus, the research area's community is economically and socially disadvantaged.

4. 6.1 Gist of Focus Group Discussions

The gist of the discussions has been presented as a cross group case analysis (Table 5.35) in the study. In the case of agriculture, the echoes of the participants opined their views on the researched issued that there is high possibility of promoting agriculture since most of the farmland has irrigation facilities but few irrigation channels have to be re/built. However, some challenges are still facing like decreasing the amount of winter-crops production might be cause of increasing soil acidity, crops destroying by wild boars and porcupines and harmed by new species of insects. However, most of the farmers only depends of rainfall for agriculture. They feel that difficult to promote agriculture without irrigation facilities however they this there might be alternatives of irrigation. They seem challenges in promoting agriculture are lack of irrigation facilities, far distance of local market, no facilities of agriculture insurance, need of agriculture cooperative and lack of knowledge in identifying good quality seeds due to lack of farmers trainings.

In the case of tourism, the participants seems satisfied with their own homestay services. However, they are still willing to upgrade homestay services for its popularity. They also seems positive for offering agrotourism service in near future. Likewise, the visitors are also seems satisfied with homestay services providing by the villagers but they suggested to add possible other tourism activities such as hiking, trekking, and fishing in pond located nearby village.

4. 6.2 Gist of Key Informant Interview

The gist of the interviews has been presented as a cross case analysis (Table 5.36) in the study. The reflections of the participants on agriculture found satisfactory. Most of the participants happily shared that villagers are actively involving in farming occupation from generation to generation. Young generations are also involving in commercial farming and animal husbandry. Regarding homestay, most of the participants seem satisfy with the tourism services they have been providing to the guests. However, they are willing to upgrade both tourism services, networking and road infrastructure. Regarding agrotourism, most of the participants seems optimistic to start agrotourism activities the village. They are also expecting some technical and financial supports from the government side to start agrotourism services in near future.

Table 5.36 Cross Group Analysis

FGD	Cluster	Agriculture	Homestay services	Agrotourism
1.	Homestay committee	Producing moderately sufficient crops, cash crop, vegetables, dairy and meat products and also facing insufficient irrigation facilities, loss of production, increasing soil acidity and plant diseases	Highly satisfied but need to sustain tourism business	Possibility to perform but not yet preparing agrotourism management plan for branding as tourism destination
2.	Community people	Producing sufficient crops, cash crop, vegetables, dairy and meat products but facing poor unity among the farmers, poor price policy controlled by mediators, poor mechanism for providing agriculture inputs	Moderately satisfied and need to serve locally produced crop and vegetables to the guests	Possibility to perform but lacking of providing capacity and skill development trainings to the farmers and local youths for combining agriculture and tourism activities
3.	Visitors	Serving locally growing fresh green vegetables and major crops but better to serve organic foods and vegetables to the visitors	Highly satisfied and need to offer fishing, boating and hiking activities	High possibility to perform due to the availability of enough agriculture land, fish pond and cultural significance

Source: Focus Group Discussions, 15-16 January, 2021

Table 5.37 Cross Case Analysis

The participants	Themes		
	Agriculture	Homestay service	Agrotourism
C. N. Chaudhary	Applying traditional and modern practices Lack of financial support to the farmer group Lack of soil management knowledge among the farmers	Highly satisfy and need to connect with neighboring touristic destination	Possibility but need to form and mobilize agrotourism committee
C. L. Chaudhary	Must control pesticides and insecticides Must establish agro product collection center Possibility to produce herbal products Must provide marketing facilities to the farmers Lack of knowledge for identifying quality seeds	Moderately satisfy and need to upgrade road infrastructure	Possibility but there is no unity among the community peoples
H. D. Tharu	Decreasing trend of agriculture production Poor marketing facilities for supplying milk/vegetables Practicing monsoon based farming system	Highly satisfy and need to establish networking with marketing channels	Possibility but need technical supports
A. Chaudhary	Producing seasonal vegetables during rainy season Destroying agro products by wild animals Must establish agriculture collection/distribution center	Moderately satisfy and need to serve organic products to the guests	Might be possible because nothing is impossible
F. M. Chaudhary	Need cooperative farming for increase productions Getting financial support from local government Producing some seasonal fruits and major crops	Highly satisfied and need to transfer traditional cultural values among the local youths	Possibility but need both technical and financial support

Source: Key Informant Interview, 15-16 January, 2021

Chapter V

Summary Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Summary of Findings

According to the report, 46.67 percent of respondents aged 53.33 resided in a nuclear family, while 53.33 percent of respondents stayed with a mixed family. Male and female proportions are 47.3 percent and 52.70 percent, respectively. Thus, there are fewer men than women in the world. Of the total respondents, 40.91 percent were discovered to be married between the ages of 10 and 15, 44.32 percent to be married between the ages of 16 and 24, 12.50 percent to be married after the age of 25, and just 2 respondents were single. Early marriage in that community hence encourages early pregnancy and high fecundity. In a similar vein, 33.88 percent of the sampled population and 59.63 percent of the male population overall are literate.

Fewer individuals had to pursue higher education on a college campus, with the majority simply having access to informal and primary education. Out of the 126 students enrolled in the study, 51.59 percent attended primary school, 28.8 percent attended lower secondary school, 13.49 percent attended secondary school, and only 6.35 percent attended college. Forty percent of all respondents celebrate their festival in groups, 53.33 percent in families, and 6.67 percent in other settings. Of the respondents, around 71.11 percent have access to pipe water, while 28.89 percent acquire their water from public sources. However, no one made good use of other drinking water sources. Similarly, 40 percent of respondents had utilized family planning, compared to 33.34 percent who had used temporary family planning.

Within the research region, 73.33 percent of the population relies on the service sector, which includes homestays; 22.22 percent rely on work (wage or agricultural labor); and 4.45 percent rely on other forms of income. In a similar vein, health professionals treated 46.67 percent of the respondents, Bharwa and Guruwa treated 20%, and both faith healers (dhamijhakri) and health professionals treated the remaining 33.3% of respondents. Of the 45 respondents, 8.89% work in service labor, 4.45% in the carpentry and 4.45% in mechanics; the rest 8.88% are employed in agriculture, private services, sales and business, driving, etc. No one works as a servant at this time. Roughly 46.67% of the population lives under a zinc roof, 13.33% under a tail roof,

Between 0.01 and 1 Bigha, 51.11 percent of respondents had little farm land, and 22.22 percent had medium-sized property between 1.01 and 2 Bigha. Comparably, 15.56 percent of households own land between 2.01 and 3 Bigha, while just 4.44 percent own a sizable amount of land above 3 Bigha. In contrast, 6.67 percent of households lack access to land. In a similar vein, 11 families rent their land while 3 family own it. Even though some families own a tiny plot of land, it is insufficient for their animals. Thus, they are engaged in work farming through a rented system.

Thus, the only economic benefit of agriculture is for subsistence. As a result, the community is victimized by the poverty cycle each year. It was discovered that 31.11 percent of respondents took out a loan to get by. 36.78 percent have had issues with the hospitality industry (homestay tourism). Twenty percent of people use pay labor to handle their problems. Merely 11.11 percent of people use other means, such as selling crops, to alleviate their problems. In a similar vein, 2.22 percent of respondents had I/NGOs, 6.67 percent had money from landlessness, and 51.11 percent had managed money from homestay tourism for their issues. 35.56 percent come from savings groups, while 4.44 percent come from bank loans.

Savings organizations are essential in helping people with their financial difficulties and medical care. Of all responses, 55.56 percent run their own festivals, 33.33 percent come from local loan/saving groups, and 11.11 percent come from landless families. Forty-three of the total number of households have a toilet, whereas two do not. 43 households total. There are four homes with low-quality toilets, fifteen with medium-quality toilets, and twenty-two with better toilets. It is discovered that the majority of borrowers—71.11 percent of all households—have official lending sources. 11.1% of households have taken out loans from both the official and informal sectors, while 17.78% of households obtain their loans from the former.

Comparably, 42.22 percent of households earn less than Rs. 1000 per year, and only 4.44 percent earn more than Rs. 100,000. Additionally, 26.67 percent of households spend between Rs. 1000 and 10,000 per year, 40 percent spend between Rs. 10,000 and 20,000, 28.89 percent spend between Rs. 20,000 and 50,000, and only 4.44 percent spend between Rs. 50,000 and 100,000. Nobody spends more than Rs. 100,000 a year. It displays the annual budget deficit, which is augmented by credit purchases, loan borrowing, etc.

5.2 Discussions of Findings

Nepal is a country with many different ethnic groups, languages, religions, and cultures. One of Nepal's castes and ethnic groups is the Tharu. They dwell in the far western section of a partially hilly district, but they have their own unique way of life, rich culture, and diversity that set them apart from the others living there. The fact that homestay tourism has drawn the attention of international and Nepali researchers may be the cause; CBS, 2001 reports that homestay tourism has the potential to grow in all 77 districts. However, the mountain belt—more specifically, the central and western regions—is the primary homestay tourism territory. The region is known as a tourism powerhouse for this reason.

The purpose of the study is to determine the socioeconomic standing of the homestay tourism industry in the Kailali district. The study's universe is the Kailali district, where 45 households manage the home-stay program. Of them, the study's sample consists of 25 households. Some specific problem is identified since it was not possible to study all the aspects due to time constraints and other factors. The research approach of this study is both exploratory and descriptive, and the data gathering procedures include key informants, field observation, interview schedules, and interview schedules.

Though farmers haven't been able to fully utilize it, the Bhada and other gaun have excellent market access. Traditional agricultural methods are still used. They must deny access to services like work, small business ownership, and the hospitality industry. Given that there is a good source of world heritage, the hospitality system is not very successful. Irrigation has an impact on this agricultural system in addition. There are 568 men and 532 women living in Bhada Gaun Ward No. 16 out of a total population of 1100. (NBC, 2011). The research area's average family size, Ward No. 16, is 5.44, while the sampled population's average family size is 5.21.

The community people follow different occupations for their livelihood. Most of the households' livelihoods depend on agriculture. They have been engaged in agriculture as a major source of subsistence. The villagers have been producing different crops (food grains and vegetables) all over the year. Few farmers also harvest fruits like litchi (for a mini-scale commercial purpose) and pears, lemon, and mangoes for domestic and commercial purpose. Some households' members have also gone to abroad for employment and receiving remittances. In terms of vegetables, different types of beans, onion, garlic, potato, tomato, lentil, cabbage, pumpkin, couli-flower, radish, chilly etc. are produced along with food grains: maize, wheat and barley. The notable proportion of individuals who reported having a relatively longer period of (> 6 months) food self-sufficiency (FSS) with mean value 9-12 months. FSS is the measurement of own production by consumption and measured in percentage. FSS and continuity of subsistence farming had negative relationship, it meant one unit change from one category to other (3 month to 6th month or 6 months to up), continuity of subsistence farming likely decreased.

Approximately seventy percent of them rely on homestay as their primary source of income. The life cycle rituals of other Hindu castes are essentially the same. Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Nag Panchami, Ramnavami, and Chaitedashai are some of their major celebrations. Maghi is one of the community's greatest celebrations. Numerous tourists are also drawn to the hamlet by these cultural fairs and festivals. Additionally, roughly 50% of them work in agriculture. They also have additional financial resources at their disposal. Agriculture and animal husbandry labor services.

Many households have livestock like, goats, hen, chicken, buffalos, cows and oxen. The community people seems satisfied with homestay tourism services providing in the village and they are also willing to offer agrotourism activities. In this regard Pasa and Lila (2022) mentioned that development always encourages people to understand where we are and where the destination to reach throughout developmental initiatives. In the same vein, Badal (2017) also asserts that development is a process to understand, where you are and where you want to go by mobilizing available resources with human factors.

No doubt, development aims to maintain quality of life based on livelihood practice using resources available around. For this Pasa and Lila (2020) argued that the development is a process of understanding the real livelihood situation and journey towards improving quality of life by mobilizing available resources creatively and innovatively. Development is the process of social transformation reducing poverty and improving life standard of the people. For this Chaudhary and Pasa

(2015) also argue that rural development seeks to alleviate poverty, mass utilization of resources, commercialization of agriculture, food security, creating opportunities, infrastructural development of rural community, and modernization of the society. Therefore, development could be defined simultaneously as the theoretical and empirical process to re/address the needs of the human beings.

5.3 Conclusion

The study comes to the conclusion that homestay tourism homestay becoming major earning strategy of the community people in Bhada village. It has positively affected the life and livelihoods of the Tharu people involving in homestay services. It has been contributing to ensuring job opportunities and economic progress. This initiative can have positive effects on local communities' economies, cultures, and environments. Different concepts of tourism have emerged in the modern era, such as homestay, ecotourism, ecotourism, cultural tourism, ecotourism, ecotourism, sustainable tourism, health tourism, and sport tourism. All of them promote increased employment and income. Villages in Nepal surround their traditional way of life. Rural dwellers may take advantage of the resources that are easily accessible to them and the local culture as an opportunity to promote tourism if they had proper education, training, and development. A nation's development can be broadly conceived to include village development. To become more capable, the locals need receive proper training, education, and empowerment. Utilizing the capabilities of the local population in the tourism industry would undoubtedly have a significant impact on the economic development and cultural promotion of Nepal.

The study also comes to the conclusion that homestay tourism has been generating some local business and employment opportunities; homestay tourism has helped to sustain the way of life in rural communities. The community members are quite hopeful about the potential benefits of tourism in the study region, even in spite of the low number of foreign visitors and minimal economic gains. The majority of homestay operators make between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 a month. Additionally, homestay contributes to the national and worldwide advancement of the Tharu community's culture, arts, and traditions. The indigenous culture of the Tharu population, their way of life, and the biodiversity of the forest are increasingly enticing travelers to visit the Bhada homestay tourism area.

Lastly, the lives of those in the host community have improved as a result of homestay tourism. Through community involvement, even homestay tourism contributes to the preservation of biodiversity conservation and waste management techniques.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Practice Level Recommendation

For the practice level, the study recommend local government and homestay management committee to implement tourism action plan (Table 5.1) highlighted below:

Table 5.1 *Action Plan for Tourism Development*

Work to do (Projects)	Why	How	Outcomes
Forming agrotourism core committee (ACC)	Promoting both agriculture and tourism sectors for family earning	Collaboration among ward committee members and local intellectuals	Gives framework for agrotourism development and promotion
Organizing hospitality management and culinary art training to the potential individuals	Building capacity/skill of the potential entrepreneurs and committee members	Collaboration among local government, tourism experts and homestay association of Nepal	Capacity of the agrotourism development actors will be enhanced
Organizing food processing and handicraft making trainings	Developing agro based trade related knowledge and skills	Collaboration among Provincial government, role model farmers and women entrepreneurs	Generate employment opportunities and mobilization of local resources
Planting seasonal fruits, medicinal herbs and flowers trees around village trial	Developing the destination as cost free fruit to the trekkers	Collaboration among agriculture ministry, local government, AMC members, women groups and students	Help to produce herbal insecticides/pesticides and maintain greenery and beauty
Preparing the visual documentary of the touristic sites and uploading it in websites and social sites	To publicize the local tourism attraction in national and international tourism market	Collaboration among Nepal Tourism Board, Taragaun Bikash Samiti and the tourism entrepreneurs	This will help to promote agrotourism activities including videography and cinema tourism
Building a network with travel agencies & educational institutions	To promote the agrotourism related activities in local level	Collaboration among private sector, colleges, AMC core members and local investors	The flow of domestic and foreign tourists will be increased
Building a network with video production and music studios	To publicize natural, religious and cultural attractions of the villages	Collaboration among local artists, local intellectuals, video directors and videographers	This will help to promote videography and cinema tourism
Conducting full moon parties with serving locally prepared fish dishes/items and performing Tharu cultural program at Kohili Tal	To provide moonlight therapy and eco therapy to the guests and hosts	Collaboration among the AMC members, local youth, women group and mother groups	Conservation of local culture with creative tourism product
Conducting agrotourism fair nearby Kohili Tal during Magi festival	To attract the number of tourists fond of having fish items and cultural program.	Collaboration among local government, ACC members, role model farmers as well as women and mother Groups	Utilization and mobilization of local resources and number of domestic tourists will be increased
<p>Strategic focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuing technical/financial supports to the ACC members for preserving traditional cultural practices & developing agriculture tools and musical instruments • Developing Kohili Tal as picnic and sunset spots and making old-fashioned wooden shakes • Constructing Eco trail to connect Ghodaghadi Tal and Kohili Tal • Developing temple trail for connecting Behada baba temple, Bhada village and Kohili Tal • Offering boating and fishing facilities in Kohili Tal and cycling facility around the village site • Establishing yoga home at Behada Baba temple premise for offering holistic tourism (Body, mind, spirit treatments) and yoga tourism (Asanas and meditation) to the guests including academicians/professionals and artists. 			

5.4.2 Policy Recommendation

- Province level homestay operational guideline should incorporate the learning, best practices and insights from other provinces and clearly outline the responsible agency for registration, renewal, monitoring and reporting.
- Provincial Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment need to train human resources for promoting agrotourism in the homestay destinations.
- Local government need to develop institutional set up for marketing homestay tourism throughout the country and beyond.
- Federation, Province and local level must provide grants collectively for improving tourism infrastructure (community hall, cultural museum, community Park and parking space) and capacity building of homestay owners.
- Homestay community need to brand their cultural practices and local food items in tourism market so that it can attract both domestic and international tourists.

References

- Acharya, P. (2001). *Impact of tourism in economic and socio-cultural aspects of Lumbini VDC*. (Unpublished master thesis). Tribhuvan University.
- Americana Corporation (1976). *Encyclopedia Americana*, 61(26). Americana Corporation.
- Bhandari, D. R. (1973). *Nepalko yetihasik bibechna*. Krishna Kumari Devi Publication.
- CBS (2011). *Census 2011*. Central Bureau of Statistics: MoF/GoN.
- Chhetri, G., & Rayamajhi, D. (2004). *Paryatan: Bikash ra byabasthapan*. Asia Publication.
- Constitutional Assembly Secretariat [CAS]. (2015). *New constitution of Nepal 2015*. Government of Nepal.
- Creswell, J.W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (3rd ed.). Sage Publication.
- Dashper, K. (2014). Rural tourism: Opportunities and challenges. In K. Dashper (Ed.), *Rural Tourism: An International Perspective* (pp. 1-21). Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Fisher, J.F. (1986). *Tourist and Sherpas: Contribution to Nepalese studies*, 14(1): 37-61. Penguin Publication.
- Gautam, R. (1995). *Yetihasik sugauli sandhika sarilagoobhaya?* Gorkhapatra daily-2052/2/1, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Godfrey, K., & Clarke, J. (2000). *The tourism development handbook: A practical approach to planning and marketing*, 3(2). Oxford Publication.
- Gupta, C. B. & Gupta, V. (2015). *An introduction to statistical methods* (23rd ed.). Vikas Publishing House.
- Gurung, H., (1978). *Tourism trends in Nepal*, 8(1). Industrial Development Corporation.
- K.C., R.B. (1984). *Facts about Nepal*. Department of Information, HMG/N, Atmanirvar Vikas Manch, pp. 9-11.
- KDTPMP, (2014). *Kailali District Tourism Development and Management Plan 2010-14*. I(1), Kailali: Tourism Board, Nepal.
- Khan, A., Bibi, S., Lorenzo, A., Lyu, J. & Babar, Z. U. (2020). Tourism and development in developing economies: A policy implication perspective. *Sustainability*, 12, 1618, 1-19. <https://doi:10.3390/su12041618>
- Kunwar, R.R. (2002). *Anthropology of tourism: A case study of Sauraha*. Adroit Publishers.
- Lowry, L.L. (1994). What is travel and tourism and is there a difference between them: A continuing discussion. *New England Journal of Travel and Tourism*, 6(1): 28-29. Oxford University.
- Miyakawa, E. & Oguchi, T. (2021). Family tourism improves parents' well-being and children's generic skills. *Tourism Management*, 88(2022), 104403, 1-6.
- Modi, S. (2000). *Tourism and society: Cross cultural perspective*. Rawat Publications.

- National Planning Commission [NPC]. (2010). *Three year interim plan (2067/68 - 2069/70)*. Government of Nepal.
- National Planning Commission [NPC]. (2016). *Fourteenth three year plan (2016/17-2018/19)*. Government of Nepal.
- National Planning Commission. (2020). *The fifteenth plan (Fiscal Year 2019/20-2023/24)*. https://npc.gov.np/images/category/15th_plan_English_Version.pdf
- Nepal Tourism Board (2000). *Lumbini: The fountain of world peace*. His Majesty's Government/Nepal.
- NTB, (2013). *Nepal Tourism and Development Review 2013*, 1(1). Nepal Tourism Board/MoT.
- Okada, F.E. (1969). *The Lumbini garden area, Rupandehi district Nepal: A socioeconomic survey*. His Majesty's Government / United Nations.
- Poudel, P.C. (2002). *Ghandruk le pachhutaunaparos*,22(1). Atmanirvar Bikas Manch.
- Pradhan, B. L. (1988). *Nepal ma baudha dharma*. Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan.
- Price M.F., & Harrison D. (1996). *Fragile environments, fragile communities? An introduction people and tourism in fragile environments*. John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Ranjit, S. R. (1976). *Tourist industry (with special reference to foreign exchange earnings and resort development)*. (Unpublished master's thesis). Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Satyal, Y. R. (1988). *Tourism in Nepal: A profile*. Nath Publishing House.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P. & Thornhill, A. (2007). *Research methods for business students* (4th ed.). Financial Times Prentice Hall, Edinburgh Gate, Harlow.
- Shaha, R. (1998). *Heroes and builders of Nepal*. Book Faith India.
- Shaha, R. (1998). *Heroes and builders of Nepal*. Book Faith India.
- Shakya, D. K. (1994). *Nepalma paryatan udhyog*. Bhuvaneshwori Shakya Publications.
- Shakya, S. B., (1975). Tourist industry a source of foreign exchange. *Himalayan Journal of Sociology & Antropology*, V(212). Tribhuvan University.
- Shakya, S. B., (1975). *Tourist industry a source of foreign exchange* (An unpublished master's thesis). Tribhuvan University.
- Sharma, B. C. (1976), *Nepalko yetihasik rooprekha*. Krishna Kumari Devi Publication, India.
- Sharma, P. (2002). *Paryatanbikas le garibighatchha*,22(3): 4-8. Atmanirvar Bikas Manch.
- Sharma, P. (2007). *A handbook of social science research methodology* (3rd ed.). Kriti Prakashan.
- Sherpa, A. T., & Shrestha, H. P. (2011). Mountain tourism and Nepal's mountain tourism policy: An overview. *PYC Nepal Journal of Management*, IV(1). Public Youth Campus.
- Sherpa, K. K. D., & Shrestha, A. T. (2011). Mountain tourism and Nepal's mountain tourism policy: An overview. *PYC Nepal Journal of Management*, IV (1). Public Youth Campus, Nepal.

- Shrestha, H. P. (1978). *A study on factors affecting the tourist influx in Nepal with special reference to accommodation, transportation and publicity*. (Unpublished master thesis). Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Shrestha, H. P. (1978). *A study on factors affecting the tourist influx in Nepal with special reference to accommodation, transportation and publicity* (Unpublished master's thesis). Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Shrestha, H. P. (2000). *Tourism in Nepal: Marketing challenges*. New Delhi: Nirala Publication, India.
- Stastna , M., Vaishar, A., Brychta, J. , Tuzova, K., Zloch, J. & Stodolova, V. (2020). Cultural tourism as a driver of rural development, case study: Southern Moravia. *Sustainability*, 12(9064), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12219064>
- The People's Review (2001). *Political upheavals mar Nepalese tourism*. Kathmandu: NTB, Nepal.
- Voskuijl, O., & Evers, A. (2007). Tensions between the prescriptive and descriptive ethics of psychologists. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 72(3), 279–291. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-006-9170-x>
- Witchayakawin, P., Aziz, Y. A., Shah, A., Mahomed, B. B., Hanim, N. & Abdullah, B. (2020). Factors on development of community-based tourism (CBT) in Phitsanulok Province of Thailand. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(12), 75-85. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.12.12>
- Yanes, A., Zielinski, S., Cano, M. D. & Kim, S. (2019). Community-Based Tourism in Developing Countries: A Framework for Policy Evaluation. *Sustainability*, 11, 2506, 1-23. <https://doi:10.3390/su11092506>

Appendices

Annex A: Household Survey Questionnaire

Name:

Address:

1. What is your main source of income?
a) Business b) Job c) Agriculture d) Tourism
2. Does your children goes to the school?
a) yes b) No
3. What your family does?
a) Business b) Domestic work c) Agriculture d) Tourism
4. What is your expected expenditure on your family?
a) 1,000-5,000 b) 5,000-10,000 c) more than 10,000
5. What is your expected monthly income?
a) 1,000-5,000 b) 5,000-10,000 c) more than 10,000
6. What is your other source of income?
a) Animal husbandry b) Agriculture c) Rental Service d) Others
7. What is your religion?
a) Hindu b) Buddhism c) Christian d) Others
8. Does your religion support the education?
a) Yes b) No
9. What is your main crops?
a) Paddy b) Vegetable c) Maize d) Others
10. Do you have Toilet facility in your home?
a) Yes b) No
11. What is your main occupation?
a) Tourism b) Others
12. Does homestay tourism support your family income?
a) Yes b) No
13. Have you feel any difficulty in homestay tourism?
a) Yes b) No
14. How you get the behavior of Nepalese guide?
a) Good b) Not good c) No comment
15. What is your view to improve the homestay tourism in Nepal?

Please write tick on right answer only.

1. How are you providing the services to the tourists?

- a) By providing the lodging and feeding them in their need.
- b) By providing the lodging only.
- c) By providing the feeding only.
- d) By providing the goods as they need on their visit.
- e) By providing the guideline to the visitors in the local area
- f) By other reasons (please note here)
- g) Not providing any of the services.

2. What is the level of your earning from the above tourism related activities?

- a) Less than two thousand Rupees.
- b) Two thousand to four thousands.
- c) Four thousands to six thousands.
- d) six thousands to eight thousands.
- e) Above than eight thousands.

2. How are you facing problems while servicing to those tourists? (Multiple answer possible)

- a) Communication (Languages) problem.
- b) Service system and training problem.
- c) Foodstuff management problem.
- d) Lodgment problem.
- e) Hygienic and sanitation problem.
- f) cultural adjustment problem
- g) Other problems (please note here)

3. What can be the way of delivering your service to the tourists in more reformed?

- a) Communication (Languages) training.
- b) Service system and need based training.
- c) Lodge and restaurants establishment.
- d) Hygienic and sanitation campaign.
- e) cultural adjustment training.
- f) Other problems (please note here)

4. What of the followings are the affected activities in your community due to the tourism?

- a) Increase in the purchasing power/income of the local people.
- b) Increase in the local cultural activities.
- c) Increase in the level of education and new skills.
- d) Increase in the awareness of hygiene and environment.
- e) Other effects.....

5. Does there any growing effect caused by the tourism/tourists in any of the followings?

- a) Cultural degradations.
- b) Environmental hazards.
- c) Sexual assaults and other ethical problems.
- d) Feelings of the exploitation and lacks of achievement.
- e) Other problems (please note here)

6. What are the adverse effects caused by the tourism in Bhada Village?

- a) Garbage and wastes.
- b) Pollution on the trekking areas.
- c) Deforestations.
- d) Elopements of the animals and birds.
- e) Other problems (please note here)

8. When was your Homestay established?

.....

9. How many family members are involved in a Homestay?

.....

10. Will you please tell me about the impacts of tourists in this area?

.....

11. How much Income do you have from Homestay?

.....

13. What suggestions would you like to give for the development of village tourism in this area?

.....

.....

Appendix B: Survey Questionnaires for Tourists

Name of the respondent:-

Address: - Age: - Gender:-

Please write tick on right answer only.

1. How do you evaluate the present tourism condition of Bhada Village?

a) Excellent; b) Very Good; c) Normal; d) Poor

2. Has there been made adequate preparation for tourism development?

a) Yes; b) No; c) Don't Know; e) Anything else.....

3. What efforts can be done for raising the level of income of villagers in Bhada area?

a) Physical infrastructure development project

b) Awareness to villagers

c) Training and skill development to the villagers

d) Others.....

4. How much money time do you spend here?

a) 1 day

b) 2 day

c) 3 days

d) More than 3 days

5. What do you find the perception of local people towards you?

a) positive

b) Negative

c) Not any

d) Others

6. What role should the government and private sectors should play to address challenges of homestay tourism?

.....

.....

7. What differences do you find in between Bhada village and other villages?

.....

.....

Appendix C: FGD and KII Guideline

1. Availability of natural, cultural and manmade tourism attractions
2. Status of road accessibility
3. Status of hiking and trekking trails
4. Flow of international and domestic tourists
5. Flow of students and researchers for educational and research purpose
6. Preservation of forest resources
7. Preservation of religious and cultural norms and values
8. Transferring traditional knowledge, skill and customs to the youth generation
9. Function of homestay tourism management committee
10. Role of community people to sustain homestay business
11. Role of local government including ward committee for promoting tourism business
12. Role of Provincial government to promote homestay tourism in potential areas
13. Satisfaction level of the visitors
14. Mechanism for collecting feedbacks from the visitors
15. Perceptions on agrotourism activities
16. Preservation of temple sites
17. Conservation and utilization of pond sites
18. Potentiality to develop trekking and cycling trail to connect Ghodaghadi Tal and Kohili Tal

Appendix D: Glimpses of the Field Study



