

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

The term "homestay" can have different meanings and connotations depending on the nation or region, it is important to keep in mind. For instance, it is frequently connected to farmhouse lodging in Australia, while it is frequently connected to language-learning experiences in the UK. Homestay is described as a period during which a visitor lives with a local family in a foreign country by the Merriam Webster dictionary (2007). Therefore, when conducting studies in various locations, it is crucial for researchers to provide precise definitions and contextual explanations of the term to guarantee a uniform understanding of the concept.

According to lanier and Berman (1993) Homestay venues as “private homes in which unused rooms are rented for the purpose of supplementing income and meeting people”. In the United Kingdom tradition of hospitality and providing food for seasonal farm workers contributed to the development of farm based holiday. Homestay is a community based program where tourists can have interaction and direct experience of the day-to-day life of the community.

Nepal has almost all the climatic touch with in a very short geographical distance. The diverse ecological zones with rich bio-diversity and unique socio cultural identity have termed Nepal alone of the most fascinating tourist destination of the world. The mountainous landscapes of Nepal provide significant potential to use nature based tourism as a low cost, eco-friendly alternative to support socio economic growth and fight poverty (Upadhyay, 2006).

Tourism is classified as domestic tourism and international tourism. Domestic tourism has a significant place than international tourism in tourism industry. So, the distinction between domestic tourism and international tourism is an important one. Domestic tourism occurs when a person travels outside their normal place of domicile

to other regions within their country of residence. International tourism refers travel to a country other than that in which one normally resides" (Collier 1989:5).

Comparatively there is less problems and restriction for domestic visitors. International visitors have to manage passport, visa, foreign currency, etc. So they demand more services for necessary arrangement of travel. Regarding international visitors a United Nations Conference on International Travel and tourism purposed a new definition for international visitors in 1963. It has stated as "any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated from within the country visited" (Collier 1989:10).

Tourism industry, being a comparative industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation, flourish the culture and customs of the country. It is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches like hotels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and food services, amusement and other texture activities gift shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. Nepal, where the possibilities of exporting manufactured goods are limited cannot ignore tourism's role because of its multifaceted effect such as the balance of payment situation, diversification of the economy augmentation of revenues and generation of employment opportunities directly and indirectly.

Homestay is beneficial to Nepal's economy in the process of promoting the growth of an economically behind region with insufficient resources for industrial and agricultural growth. Nepal has immense potential for tourism development as it is full of place that attracts tourist throughout the globe with its natural beauty and cultural heritage like Mount Everest, Snow Peak Mountains, a number of lakes and rivers. For the nature lovers and pleasures seekers, Nepal can provide many attractions, trekking, boating, hunting, mountain flight, paragliding, rafting, and the friendly and ethnic people are major attractions of the country.

Although in Nepal tourism industry has not flourish according to the expectation because of lack of the institutional set up and the lack of effective management of tourism. Tourism is being more wide and favorable sector for the economic growth on the one hand but on the other hand different barriers and problems are increasing in this field. Our country has not accomplished sufficiently for developing necessary infrastructure in potential rural areas. Despite having high potential of tourism in Nepal it is yet to be flourished and brought to door step to rural poor.

It is well accepted fact that Nepal has many touristic attractions. They are scattered throughout the country like Sirubari, Syangja and also dominated the centralized tourism industries. There seems to be a big potential of development of village tourism industry in Nepal as we have the favorable atmosphere to develop this sector. We can run such area with the small financial effort and in which the role of the government should be like the watchdog. It is in the context this study is proposed the impacts of Homestay identified regarding the effects of homestay in village tourism and its socio-economic impact of this study, which I hope help the planner and other related people

1.2 Tourism in Nepal

Nepal is considered as a paradise for ornithologist nature's lovers, hikers, trekker and researchers of various disciplines. The country is recognized for its unique and pristine natural and cultural and cultural diversity with immense heritage sites of aesthetic architecture, historical and social significance with its natural beauty and cultural heritage like Mount Everest (crown of the world) snow Peak Mountains, birth place of Lord Buddha (apostle of peace) and Goddess Sita, a number of lakes and rivers, etc. Nepal is an attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Numerous interesting natural and cultural sites have attracted tourists of different parts of the world. Nepal has wider prospects in promoting tourism, because it is probably one of the most fascinating and beautiful countries in the world (Upadhyay, 2006).

Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. It is important not

only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial braches, like hotels, motels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services amusement and other activities, gift shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. Nepal where the possibilities of exporting manufactured goods are limited cannot ignore tourism's role because of its multifaceted effect such as balance of payments situation diversification of the economy, augmentation of revenues, and generation of employment opportunities directly and indirectly (Upadhyay, 2006).

1.3 Concept of the Sirubari Village Tourism

Sirubari is a typical Gurung village as it has an ethnical cultural dimension, set in the core area of Arjun Chaupari Rural Municipality of Syangja district in the western hill of Nepal as well as located on the laps of "Thumara hills" with south facing slope and also surrounded by other picturesque village like Majhkateri, Daraun, Aruchaur, Karkineta, Chilaunebas, Rapakot and Phaperthum. The main village Sirubari is located at an altitude of 1610 meters, the area ranges from 1250m to 2000m also the landscape of Sirubari is unique as the topography varies from agricultural field of the steep land features.

The highest peak is "Thumara hills" and is also the highest hill in the Syangja district. The scenic grandeur is no less remarkable from the highest point in the village at Thumara Jura; one can view the panorama of the great Himalayan peaks of Mt, Annapurna massif including Machhapuchhre, Manaslu, Dhaulagiri, Nilgiri, Gorkhahimal, Himchuli, Lamjunghimal, Annapurna I and II, Andhikhola and DarunKhola"s green river basin and typical Gurung village also can be clearly seen from this hill top, and also other tourist places can be seen 2/3 part of Pokhara, Kusma, Parbat, Beni (Myagdi), Shrinagar hill (Palpa) as well as 350 Kilometers around scenarios.

The Sirubari village is naturally gifted, neat and clean place and one of the most culturally rich, attractive typical of traditional Gurung village. The village is inhabited predominantly Gurung village with at least one male member of each family is serving or has served in the Indian or British armies. Remittances and Pensions comprise the major source of income to many Gurung households.

The village is on a ridge about four hours trek from the nearest road head of Arjunchaupari along the Pokhara-Sunauli highway about two hours" drive from Pokhara. The trek to Sirubari is ideal for the less arduous trekkers unwilling to go on longer treks. The best season to visit Sirubari is in winter or before rains. During the monsoons the vehicles are unable to reach Arjunchaupari and hence the trekking distance and time increases accordingly. The trail passes through a typically rural setting. The village tourism is developed by Gurung families. They have developed their homes to accommodate visitors in a relatively clean and hygienic home environment. The concept of paying guest was introduced to ensure that tourism benefits flow across a wider community.

The villagers have no personal hotels, restaurants and shops. The local TDMC has been making arrangements for tourists visiting Sirubari to stay at host family. A feeling of intimacy can be found in these homes of Sirubari, which cannot be found in the five star hotels of urban areas. Every tourist enjoys the hospitality environment of the family such as dal, bhat, roti, fish, meat, milk homemade yogurt and alcohol produced from millet etc. Modern abundant water facilities and family treatment can be obtained from the house owner. Visitors are welcomed and entertained according to traditional customs. The people are warm friendly and well educated and are enthusiastic about tourism development in their village.

The life style of Gurungs is quite modernized yet has retained its unique culture. They speak Gurung language and are Buddhist. Social organizations like mothers group or AamaToli and Nawa Youth Club are very active in the village and very enthusiastic to welcome outside visitors people. A living vibrant Gurung culture coupled with beauty of nature, which offers a new experience of all. A majority of the Gurung households in the village rely on remittances and pensions from the Indian or British army services. Since 2054 when the village was opened for tourists, Gurung families have readily taken to become tourism entrepreneurs and many improvements have been made to develop the village tourism. The telephone, post office and postal services health care center are also available in this area. Sirubari of Syangja is a unique example of eco-cultural tourism in Nepal.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

The effect of Homestay Home stay involves in the community based program which have a wide dispersal of benefits and contribute towards the rejuvenating the rural economy. Benefits of tourism are unevenly distributed in tourism sectors in Nepal. The majority of tourist dollars remain in Kathmandu, with little making its way to other components of the country. There is a situation during core-periphery dependability in which the hub controls a large portion of the tourism distributions in Nepal. It is built up by the majority of income generated by organizing a lot of the tourism activity in beforehand offerings and supplying many of the needs from the center, so benefits traveling out to the countryside and tiny cities are limited.

A series of general problems are several in the context of tourism development in many of the rural areas of Nepal. The Sirubari village is one of the same in nature which is suffered by the problems in tourism. There are poorly developed tourism infrastructure and institutions in the rural areas. Lack of basic infrastructure, knowledge and scientific thinking has seriously hindered in tourism development. Similarly, weak coordination between the center and local institutions, limited ability of the local people, persistent inequalities and fragile biophysical environment are some other major problems.

The problems of environment pollution are growing up in the study area. This study, therefore, attempts to investigate the problems and prospects of the study area as the village product in of tourism. Further, the economic impact derived by the Sirubari village tourism can be one of the tools of the poverty alleviation and the transformation of the socio- economic development in the study area.

Similarly, Homestay brings the changes in the lifestyle of the people. It brings social cultural and economic changes in the lifestyle of the people. It also brings the improvement in the quality of life. Although it has positive impacts there are negative impacts too created by the home stay. Most of the youths are attracted towards foreign culture neglecting their own culture. Slowly and gradually local people forget their own language and fascinated towards the English language. Westernization of culture can hamper the home stay in long run.

Likewise, continues migration of local youths in search of foreign employment and urban areas impair the homestay. Lack of effective program of the government to develop the homestay program youth generations are compel to leave this which creates shortage of human resource to help in the sustainability of homestay. Finally, if the loss of the biodiversity is not properly checked with the increase of tourists, the pressure on the environment will increase resulting in further loss. This will decrease the numbers of visitors in long - run. The study's research question is to look at the current state and impacts of village tourism in the study area, and these are as follows:

- What is the local citizens' perception about the effect of homestay in their community?
- What is the tourists' perception about the facilities provided in the study area?

1.5 The Study's Objectives

The purpose of this research is to look currently the current state and implications of village tourism in the study area. The study's specific goals are as follows:

1. To investigate the local citizens' perception about the effect of homestay in their community.
2. To study the tourists' perception about the facilities provided in the study area.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The Homestay program is an important sector, which promises to provide greater contribution of rural economy as well as national economy. The development of Homestay obviously generated the desired socio-economic benefits in terms of the underdeveloped and local areas. Though Nepal being a less developed country depends on agricultural economy in the export trade of Nepal, primary and raw materials production from agricultural sector plays dominant role. But it is necessary to import machinery, fertilizer, luxurious goods for everyday needs from other country. In such situation rural tourism plays significant role for improving the economic as well social situation of the country. This condition may be improved not only by increasing exports as we have very limited exports items but also by earning foreign exchange through village tourism industry which needs to developed as far as possible the study "Effects of Homestay in Rural Tourism"; A Case Study of Sirubari Village in Syangja District" is very helpful to find out the other such relevant areas

which will play very much attractive, significance and appreciate role to promote and preserve the cultural activities as well as national economy.

Nearly about eighty five out of hundred people live in village. In this situation the village tourism is contributing much to the economic and cultural growth to in the related areas of Nepal. The promotion of village tourism in different regions and areas directly enhances their socio- cultural and regional economy though the development of tourism industry. It creates better images of these regions or areas and their especially handicrafts products like mandras, radi, pakhi, bakkhu etc. Again international and national exchanges with international visitors though village tourism are sure to activate regional population cultivate the international sense of their residence and thus contributes to the furtherance of unique cultural and life styles (like Sirubari Village) embodied in characteristics rooted to those areas or regions.

The village tourism emphasized festivals; feast and fun have always been the integral part of Nepalese life style. The village people who have readily taken to becoming tourism entrepreneurs many improvements have been made to the village infrastructure, which would otherwise have been impossible. The visiting tourists have been positively overwhelmed about the experience that they gave. Tourism industry comparatively other than water resources and human resources is low investment. It appropriate steps are taken tourism can provide appropriate and sustainable revenue.

The village tourism, or home stay program, is a subset of the tourism sector, which additionally supports numerous other businesses and services, generating employment as well as indirect possibilities. The development of the village tourism is a significantly appropriate for less developed country like Nepal.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The first drawback of this study is that it was restricted to the Syangja district of Nepal's solitary hamlet of Sirubari. As a result, the study's conclusions cannot be applied to other villages in the district or to other parts of Nepal. Just 20 households were included in the sample, which may not accurately reflect the opinions and

impressions of the entire neighborhood. Due to the possibility that the opinions of a small sample did not accurately represent those of the larger population, this constraint could have reduced the validity of the study's conclusions.

The length of time used to perform the research is another drawback of this study. The study was done in the final five months of 2022, thus it might not be an accurate representation of the entire year. Due to the possibility of seasonal changes in the dynamics of the tourist business, this constraint could have affected the study's findings. As a result, if the study had been carried out at a different time of the year, the results may have been different.

Another restriction is the dependability of the main and secondary data gathered using various data gathering tools. Issues including the interviewer's biases, the respondents' poor comprehension of the questions, and the dependability of the data sources may have had an impact on the accuracy of the data. Hence, there is a chance that some bias and inaccuracy may have crept into the study's conclusions.

Last but not least, the study's funding was constrained, which would have affected the breadth and depth of the investigation. The study's low funding may have prevented them from gathering more in-depth information about how locals and visitors view homestays and services. Also, the study's capacity to employ more sophisticated research techniques or a bigger sample size may have been hampered by the budgetary constraints.

These restrictions underline the need for care when extrapolating the study's conclusions outside of the particular environment of Sirubari hamlet. Yet, the study's findings can still make a significant contribution to the body of knowledge on village tourism, particularly for other researchers who might want to carry out related research in the future.

1.8 Framework of the Study

There were five chapters in the research report. The first section, , offered background information and discussed the problem statement, objectives, importance, limitations, and study organization. The second chapter, a review of the appropriate literature, was divided into both empirical and theoretical sections with the goal of providing an in-depth comprehension of the current understanding and ongoing studies in the field.

The third chapter described the methodology of the research, including the data collection and analysis methods used. The fourth chapter provided a detailed explanation of the setting of Sirubari village, including its naming, geographical description, cultural aspects, natural resources, and public utilities. The fifth chapter presented the details of the socio-economic and cultural impacts of Homestay in the study area. Finally, the sixth chapter included a summary and conclusion of the research findings.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A literature review is crucial for writing research papers. It offers the researcher a fresh perspective and a method for formulating ideas and report presentation strategies methodically. The specific research studies, research articles, and published and unpublished dissertations are reviewed in this chapter. Due to the expanding significance of tourism, many authors and academics have made significant contributions to the industry. Here, we've made an effort to briefly discuss some studies and findings.

2.1 Reviews in Nepalese Context

In his Master of Arts thesis, Pradhan (1979) came to the conclusion that Nepal started to gain from the tourism industry after the political change in 1950. After the First and Second World Wars, developed nations turned to the tourism sector for help achieving a favorable payment balance. The tourism sector was used by developing nations to maintain deficit economic and financial growth. Nepal's topographical characteristics are beneficial for the country's tourism industry and help lower unemployment rates there.

A study titled "Income and Employment Generation from Tourism in Nepal" was conducted by Nepal Rastra Bank in 1989. According to the study, women made up 20.6% of workers in the tourism and related industries. 66.4 percent of the workers at Carpet were women. This study focuses on the types of visitors, how long they stay, how much they spend, and how the tourism sector affects wages and job creation. According to this study, the majority of tourists (61.6%) came here for pleasure, followed by trekkers (19.1%). According to this study, 11,176 people have jobs thanks to the tourism industry, of which 61.7% are at the basic level, 29.2% are at the medium level, and 9.1% are at the top. 10.8% of the employees were women (Nepal Rastra).

Ghimire (2002) expands on the business of tourism in his book *Tourism and Travel*. Exploring and travelers are intertwined, and both possess a distinct human flavor.

Travel brings about the change that man needs. Travel existed in the prehistoric era, but tourism did not. Because vacations from routine work were not sought at the time, nor was travel done for the purpose of pleasure. Their main reasons for traveling were trade and commerce, pilgrimage, or exploration. The fundamental tenet of tourism, "Pleasure to leisure," was absent. The idea of tourism was first introduced when people learned how to travel for leisure. Understanding the difference between work and play promotes tourism. Tourism thus has to do with people traveling from one location to another for fun. He believes that various methods are employed to determine the economic impact of tourism. He mainly talked about input-output analysis and the multiplier effect.

In his book "Anthropology of Tourism," Kunwar (2002) uses ChitawanSauraha as a case study. It is a very scientific study that refers to research methodology and cultural village tourism. This article examines the Tharu culture of Nepal. According to Kunwar, cultural village tourism creates a balance in the relationship between the host and guest. Cultural tourism has the potential to exchange cultural values with the destination region. Focusing on cultural and other tourism-related activities progresses side by side, enhancing Nepal's tourism industries. Cultural tourism is now accepted by both the host and the visitor. This is an example of Tharu village tourism that offers numerous suggestions for the village tourism in this research area.

Tourism has been identified as a sector with a significant competitive advantage, according to Panta (2002). It is also listed as the second important thrust area in the perspective vision of the ninth plan. He notes that the following areas require extra attention:

1. Standardization of the industry
2. Development of the infrastructure and the product
3. Developing infrastructure for self-regulation
4. Strong monitoring and supervision
5. Promotion at the originating markets.
6. Maintenance and upkeep of product and resources
7. Preservation of the ecology and taking preventing measures
8. Upgrading the quality of service.

In the words of Pradhananga (2002), village tourism is a grassroots form of travel that is defined by its own Nepali village culture, geared up by Nepalis themselves to showcase their expertise and resources as life in villages styles and the environment.

involvement by a variety of village tourists, assigned positively within the context of environmental and social function, and bolstered the village and village economics by Nepali adult the authorities. Tourism in villages is a planned sector with a huge scope. Those who live in tourist regions are regarded as participants in the tourism activities, with benefits being distributed equally to all. For village tourism, the villagers are never treated like mere creatures but rather are always regarded as superior beings within their own context.

Gurung (2003) argues that tourism has given the local population a variety of opportunities and opportunities for employment. Additionally, it has aided in local infrastructure development, cultural preservation, and promotion of environmental awareness. But there are also negative changes happening at the same time as positive ones. He recommends that the harsh geographical nature and less opportunity of the development infrastructure in the local area it is hard to establish large scale industries. Consequently, both skilled and non-skilled local people may be deprived of job opportunities. In such situation, tourism can be only strong alternative to uplift the socio-economic condition. For this, essential infrastructure related to the tourism should be prepared, natural beauties as well as cultural heritages should be preserved. Upadhyay (2003) focused on the significance of the tourism industry in economic growth for the advancement and growth of the tourism sector in Nepal in his PhD dissertation, "Tourism as a contributing Sector in the Economic Growth of Nepal". Upadhyay has suggested the followings

1. Nepal needs a consistent and coherent tourism policy in conformity with the overall national policy because tourism sector plays a vital role in overall economic development.
2. The quantity and quality of the tourism infrastructure must be constantly monitored in order for the tourism sector to grow quickly and sustainably.
3. Nepal ought to be able to draw visitors from a range of socioeconomic backgrounds by meeting their individual needs and positioning the country as a travel destination for all kinds of visitors.
4. Nepal could be converted into a year round tourism destination along with adventure destination if we focus on health and leisure tourism along with adventure tourism for which Nepal is already so popular.
5. Filming should be encouraged because it helps to promote Nepal's tourism abroad, as it is done in places like Switzerland, Thailand, and the Maldives.

6. Government must define; develop strategy to promote village tourism to enhance employment and to reduce widespread poverty and regional inequality.
7. Trekking is an important segment of tourism industry in Nepal and is one of the major foreign exchange owner, so that we have to open and develop new trekking routes can contribute to the employment of rural economy, help to increase living standard of the people in remote area and the income obtained remain in the local community.
8. Tourism can play a vital role for the upliftment of the historical and cultural heritage as well as religious and pilgrimage sites of Nepal; this can be exploited economically through tourism.
9. Nepal needs to come up with newer and more innovative package and products with reasonable price, because globalization also means competition on worldwide scale, and failure to compete will negate the potentials offered by globalization.

This study concluded that if tourism sector properly promote it has the potentials to induce the other sector of the economic develop must of Nepal. This sector to play the vital role for goods producing like agriculture, purify of the Ayurvedic Medicine.

Pandit (2004) due to the local youths have found employment in the tourism sector they have foreseen a good future for tourism in Sauraha. He focuses to keep safe up the local traditions and culture for tourism development in the local area. It provides income as well as for the sustainable development of tourism.

The geographical position and latitudinal deviation of Nepal make it one of the world's richest countries in terms of scenic beauty, in accordance to the Nepal Tourism Board (2006). Within this amazing geographical studies are some of the most wealthy cultures of Himalayan heritage. It additionally allows tourists to meet the beautiful people of rural Nepal, share food with them, stay at their homes as neighbors and family visitors, taste their regional drink, and see them transport on with daily life graciously.

Pokharel (2008) examined tourism as a complex amalgamation of various tangible and intangible components in his article "Tourism as a socio-economic Force." The

various effects of tourism on people's lives and the global tourism trend must be carefully studied in order to analyze the socioeconomic importance of tourism and its future prospects. Tourism generates a lot of opportunities for income and employment, and it also works well to preserve the same environment, culture, and traditions. It aids in fostering societal awareness, education, and understanding. Although challenges and threats to culture, traditions, the environment, and economic resources may result from tourism, these negative effects can be lessened with careful planning and management of tourism activities. Nepal's extensive biodiversity, rich cultural heritage, and traditional ways of life all hold great promise for improving the socioeconomic standing of the nation. He has concentrated on how tourism can help the nation's other social indicators while also reducing poverty.

The rural tourism of Sirubari, Bandipur, and Ghalegaun has been examined by Upadhyay (2008) in his article titled "A Case Study of Rural Tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur, and Ghalegaun." Rural tourism is acknowledged as a tool for reducing poverty. Rural tourism has been promoted by the government's inclusion in plans and policies, but progress is still being made at a glacial pace. The Tenth Plan had the target of achieving 516 thousand tourist arrivals with an annual growth rate of 7 percent. It also had the target of increasing the foreign exchange earnings annually by 8 percent. In 2006/07 the number of tourist arrival was 375 thousand and U.S. dollar 148.4 million was earned. This is about 7.1 percent of the total foreign currency earnings of the country. The average duration of stay was 9.1 days. The contribution of this sector to the total GDP has reached 1.2 percent in 2006/07. As the long term vision of tourism by preserving and conserving the existing natural heritages, tangible and intangible intellectual and cultural heritages, and by developing accessible and safe air services, Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level, so as to enable the tourism sector to develop as an important segment of the national economy, which could contribute significantly in economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

Review of Literature reveals that very little progress has been achieved in the areas of tourism diversification, be it in terms of product or place. Tourism promotion and development is largely concentrated on urban area and a few of the traditional sites outside the Kathmandu Valley.

There is a large possibility of rural tourism in Nepal as we see the diversified values, elements and institutions in Nepalese society. The typical cultural activities hosting in Ghalegaun (Sirubali) presents one of the examples for the income generation in rural tourism. However, we cannot ignore the problems the Sirubari suffering while serving the tourism attraction. Studying the level of income generated by the tourism can realize a real situation of the tourism status in Sirubari village. Upadhyay (2008) in his book titled “Readings in Rural Tourism” has focused on Nepalese tourism one of the major facets is rural tourism. The book under review reminds several issues relating to rural tourism both theoretically and practically. This book includes ideas and writings of twenty scholars who have long, deep, and insightful understanding on tourism of Nepal. It has filled the felt need of reading materials on rural tourism in a single book. The book contains collection of 23 scholarly articles of which individual authors contribute to 21 articles and the rest 2 by separate authors. The editor has taken the opportunity to include two individual and two joint articles. Being involvement of 20 separate personnel in bringing the book in present shape and size sufficient space is given in introducing the contribution” before the beginning of the main text. Chapter division is absent in the book. Therefore, each article begins with its heading.

The opening article on “Concept of Tourism, Meaning, Component and Elements of Tourism” written by Hari Dutta Pandey introduces tourism in various perspectives. This article has focused on practical examples from Nepal, while discussing components of tourism. NabinPokhrel contributed ninth article entitled “Tourism as a Socio-economic Force” focusing on the contribution of tourism in the economy and its effects in the socio-cultural aspects of Nepal. The 10th article entitled “Trend of Tourism Development: Global, Regional and National” is contributed by DependraPurush Dhakal. It discusses Nepal’s” especially on adventure country and he has to optimally harness it with a focus on rural tourism to address the poor and deprived community, and better future of Nepalese tourism. “Role of Government for Tourism for Tourism Development” written by Rudra Prasad Upadhyay is the 14th article enclosed in this book. This article has listed numbers of points that are supportive to explain the development of tourism.

“Case Studies of Rural Tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur, and Ghalegaun” is the 21st article embodied in this publication, which is contributed by the editor himself. Appraising the attractions of the respective sites of rural tourism Upadhyay in this article writes "Community-based rural tourism can be promoted in many places in Nepal. However, these three sites are at the forefront of rural tourism model. The article on “A Brief Introduction of Tourism Organizations” is jointly contributed by the editor Rudra Prasad Upadhyay and Ram Prasad Ghimire. This article has focused on the discussion and analysis of how tourism is organized at the national and international level. It briefly discusses all the major tourism organizations at the international and, national and local level with their respective function, duties, role and responsibilities. SumitBaral in the final article on “Modern Information Technology in Tourism Development in Nepal” discusses the relationship, influence and potentially of information technology in developing and promoting community based tourism in Nepal.

On the whole, this book is a very useful document that contains several materials related to rural tourism in one volume. Therefore, this book will be very useful to those who are interested in study and research of rural tourism in general and Nepal in particular.

In order to evaluate the contribution of tourism to the Nepalese economy and female employment generation, Dhital (2009) studied the effect of tourism on female employment generation from various perspectives. He then made recommendations for strategies and measures to help the tourism industry grow as a significant source of employment. He used a field survey and a straightforward random sampling methodology to choose 35 employers from the 276 employers working in the tourism industry's various sectors. 14.1 percent of them were employed at a basic level. 37.8% at the middle level and 132.8% at the top level. Out of the 110 total samples, 20–30 year olds made up the majority, with the remainder being older than 30.

Phulara (2009) have dealt about the problems and prospects of religious tourism in Khaptad regions. By using primary and secondary data he found the various problems and prospects of religious tourism in an around the study area. He figured out that tourism, particularly multiple types of social as well as indigenous nature tourist

attractions, can play an important role in preserving potential by reducing income loss and increasing network of things linkages. Environmentally, economically, and socially ethical travel cannot be promoted without a research-based assessment of tourist resources. The midwestern and far-western regions of Nepal have enormous potential to address these problems and develop tourism in a sustainable manner; in particular, the Khaptad national park area, which spans four districts in the far western region of the country and is still in the early stages of tourism development, needs immediate attention to be given to its enormous tourist resources and efforts to resolve local conflicts as well as decentralizing the country's tourism industry. He advised that a number of important religious and cultural sites, including SahasharaLinga, Tribeni, Ganesh Temple, Nagdhunga, and Saileswari, are in ruins in the Khaptad regions due to a lack of preservation and renovation. Therefore, these problems should receive immediate attention from the relevant authorities, who should then renovate them. Enough public awareness should be raised to inform the locals of their religious and cultural assets because modernization may cause the cultural identity to crumble, which may then erode the religious values in this region.

Joshi (2010) discussed the issues and potential clients of tourism within and outside the study areas. She adopted the methodology based on interview, observation, questionnaire and checklist. The study had under taken the structured, semi-structured and unstructured interview to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism and its impact on both local and national economy.

The prospects of tourism in Kanchanpur such as scenic beauty, pleasant weather, vegetation, fauna and flora, and cultural and social heritage suklaphata wildlife reserve, Jhimila Lake, Bedkote Lake and suspension bridge. Therefore, she concluded that kanchanpur a land comprising just 6,480 tourists came in each year. Among them, 24 of total tourists were of pleasure group 6/10 was both for adventure and project. Similarly, 3 were for culture and 5 to gain for health. She also examined that 45.83 percent visiting in Kanchanpur spends less than US \$ 10 on lodging and 52.08 percent spends less than US\$ 10 on fooding and on an average, tourists spend US\$ 5.5 on purchase of local items and other activities.

She concluded that tourism in Kanchanpur is not recognized as a major source of employment. Because of the lack of advertising and publicity it can't be fully developed. With the expansion and development of tourist destination the average length of tourist stay will increase. It will definitely help to lead the economic growth of the nation or the state.

Gautam (2011) analyses the relationship between tourism earning and economic growth exhibited the significant relationship between the variables. Using the concepts and methods of the unit root test, co-integration, Granger causality test and error correction method, the study confirms that there exists short-term dynamic relationship as well as long-run cointegrating relationship between tourism income and GDP. It is consistent with the results of Balaguer and Cantavella-Jorda (2002) that used the data for Spain and also with Khalil et. al (2004) that used data for Pakistan.

In addition, the evidence seems to verify the notion that tourism growth granger causes economic growth and vice versa indicating a bi-directional causality between economic growth and tourism growth. It is clear that tourism growth increases economic activities and economic growth also facilitates for the expansion of tourism activities in the country. Our finding suggests that policy should be focused to develop tourism sector in order to achieve high economic growth.

Gautam (2011) claims tourism financing over the years has increased in Nepal. To finance the tourism sector, several strategies and sources may be tapped. Among these, domestic private investment, government budget and foreign aid (bilateral and multilateral) have been tapped and other sources such as foreign direct investment and capital market, among others, should be explored.

The quotes from the tenth plan (PRSP) have been taken from Sharma P. (2006)'s article "Village Tourism for the Sustainability of Rural Development" in the Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies (vol 3.1, Jan. - Jun. 2006). The tourism industry can be a significant tool for reducing poverty by increasing employment opportunities both directly and indirectly in urban and rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountainous areas as well as trekking trails and tourism sites. He claimed

that problems with sustainability and indigenous peoples could be obscured by aid-led tourism development.

It can be concluded that Homestay plays significant role in the promotion of rural tourism. Nepal's unique geography and outstanding natural beauty attracts the tourist. Homestay, which is the alternative name of rural tourism offer to the rural tourists for attention, acquisition and consumption; It also includes physical objects personalities, places and ideas. Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can be benefit to the village people directly and indirectly. Similarly, resources rich tourist attraction must be developed into tourists centers.

2.2 Review of International Literature

The "Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal; An Input Output Analysis" doctoral level study by Burger (1987) is regarded as the first study of this caliber on economic issues. This study aimed to present information to Nepal's development planners and analyze the effects of tourism on the country's economy. He claims that Nepal's tourism industry is relatively new in this study. No foreigners were permitted to enter Nepal prior to 1950 without the consent of the Rana emperors. The number of tourists visiting Nepal increased significantly after 1951, when democracy was declared in that country. More than 10,000 tourists entered Nepal in 1976, according to him. According to science, the number of tourists visiting has increased at a rate of more than 80 percent annually.

Kruk (et. al.) (2008) in their article "Gender and Social Inclusion" from the Resource book 'Facilitating Sustainable Mountain Tourism' has analyzed the implications of gender and social inclusion in mountain tourism industry. There are many opportunities for women and socially-excluded groups to be empowered through tourism. The tourism industry can provide them with new entry points for employment and opportunities for self-employment in small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, it can allow them to carry out new roles for themselves and their families at home, as well as in the local power structures (CBOs, Local Governments, NGOs, and others), and to become increasingly involved in the decision-making process. The tourism industry is not gender equal. To achieve balanced social economic development in the sustainable mountain tourism sector,

men and women as well as different social groups with people different skills, need to be involved. Gender-balanced socially-inclusive tourism development is essential for sustainable mountain tourism development. They point out the following different steps to mainstream gender and social inclusion.

1. Awareness and initial participation,
2. Empowered participation,
3. Influencing and decision making and
4. Equitable sharing of benefits.

According to Durga and Gupta (2012) The obstacles to community engagement in tourism development in Jammu and Kashmir's Sudhmahadev tourist destination have been identified and discussed. The study discovered that the barriers suggested by Tosun (2000) exist in Sudhmahadev, with a few of them being relatively high costs of community involvement, a limited ability of poor people, and professional views. These findings suggest that barriers exist due to Tourism and Government's failure to involve locals in the tourism development process. Local residents think their representatives should participate in processes of decision-making, and that locals should participate in tourism-related projects. Locals believe that tourism-related activities necessitate significant investments and time.

According to locals, Sudhmahadev is a well-known tourist destination with appealing hills and a religiously significant Shiv temple that has the potential to attract an increasing number of tourists. As the Amarnath pilgrimage is a major draw for travelers as well as pilgrims in Jammu and Kashmir, this point of interest can be promoted by linking it to it. People also contend that tourism officials are uninterested in promoting this destination and are instead focused on already developed destinations. Locals claim that they have been requesting the construction of a road connecting Sudhmahadev with the popular tourist destination Patnitop for a long time, but their request has never been met by tourism development authorities. Locals additionally believe that Sudhmahadev should be linked to other close by tourist destinations such as Patnitop and Shivkhori, allowing Sudhmahadev to be created as an enroute attraction for travelers.

Because barriers to development and growth are inversely proportional, there is a pressing requirement to remove or reduce these impediments so that there are no

obstacles in the destination growth procedure and more local people become involved in the tourism-related operations and the development of tourism process and local residents benefit from their destination's tourism activities. Government officials must also play a crucial part in removing the aforementioned barriers by involving locals in the development of tourism processes and raising awareness among the local population about the potential advantages associated with participating in tourism-related activities.

Locals' skills must be developed so that they can pursue tourism as a career and contribute to the development of tourism in their destination. Tourism authorities should organize motivational schemes, as well as immediate tourism courses such as the Tourist Guide course, to engage and inspire locals in development processes. There is an imperative to change the opinions of tourism-related government officials and other government organizations so that locals feel comfortable sharing their opinions with them.

Clearly, the barriers mentioned are not limited to involvement in the community; some of these individuals may be viewed as common development issues in many nearby neighborhoods. As a result, it should be embraced that all three of Tosun's (2000) barriers exist in Sudhmahadev, preventing them from reaching the next stage of development.

This study can be viewed as a first step toward developing a tool to measure and identify barriers to community participation in India. Despite the fact that the study attempted to identify the barriers to community participation in the Sudhmahadev tourist destination, it has some limitations. We received a very small sample of 47 respondents due to the illiteracy of local residents, and due to village culture, we received a very small number of female respondents. Even though the questionnaire was translated into Hindi for the convenience of local residents, it is expected that respondents did not interpret statements in their entirety.

There is also the possibility that some respondents' responses were influenced through the responses that were given of other respondents. As Tosun (2000) stated, no empirical research has been done in nations that are developing regarding the identification of obstacles to community involvement in tourism development activities; therefore, additional study can be done in identifying barriers other than those mentioned by Tosun (2000), and future investigation can also measure the level of involvement of the local community in the tourism development process in their destination.

2.2 Empirical Review

Dernoi (1988) has already practiced in France 1960"s by local farmers groups/communities to establish simple tourist accommodation, to help both the "village economy" and tourism development. This practice blossomed, in some instances in the 1970"s as village eclate" a village. Tourism in which much of the locality as well as the surrounding region participates a quasi-spontaneous format of community best tourism.

Jha (1999) has defined the useful tools for tourism managers looking to improve their tourism activities. There exists considerable managerial benefit in understanding the psychology of the trekkers, yet such understanding does not equal Pro-Environmental awareness. The finding must be converted to management actions, whether that is improving or redefining the present marketing and premonition programs with the proposed ideal type in mind; considering. The level of commercialization of trekking focusing on behavior based development theories rather than awareness based ones, or something completely different is Leif to be concluded upon.

Swarbrooke (2000) has mentioned that alternative tourist can be broadly defined as a form of ecotourism/village tourism that sets out to be consistent with natural ,social, and community values that contribute more conservation understanding, and appreciation of the environment and culture and also maximum satisfaction to both guests and hosts.

According to Bukrat & Medlik (1974), the British Tourism Society made an effort to define the term "tourism" in 1976. Tourism was described as "the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places they normally live and work and their activities during the study at these destinations; it includes movement

for all purposes, as well as day visits or excursions." In Bukrat and Medlik's words, "Tourism denotes the temporary and short term movements of the people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination".

Bhatia (1994) has included the definition a special category of persons who visit to a foreign country with a touristic aim for very short periods of not more than 24 hours, on "excursionists". An American economist Herman Von Schullard, Austrian economist has defined it as, "Tourism is the sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region". In this definition Herman has given emphasis to a two aspect to tourism such as economic aspects and different between domestic and international tourism. Likewise, 1937, The committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations, first proposed that a 'foreign tourist' is one who 'visits a country other than that in which he habitually lives for a period of at least twenty four hours'.

Khanal (1995) has shown that the number of tourist visiting Sauraha 836 in 1974. This number has reached 58,994 in 1994. The number of tourist visiting Sauraha has increased by 164 percent, 128 percent, and 78 percent in 1975, 1976, and 1986 respectively. He also mentioned that the inflow of tourists to Sauraha has increased by 26 percent, 5 percent, and 2 percent in 1992,1993 and 1994 respectively.

Kunwar (1997) had studied Recently a new concept, eco-tourism, is introduced in Nepal. The use of this concept is not unambiguous. In the past, several definitions of eco-tourism were haven. The divinations vary from a description of nature tourism to a broader definition in which not only the activities of the tourists are involved but also the elements like the conversation of ecosystem and sustainable development are incorporated.

Nepal society for applied economics has recently published facts About Nepalese Economy (1998). A study in the title "Hotel and Tourism's shows that tourism in Nepal is one of the key sector along with only second to carpet and garment is terms of the exchange earnings. Because of the beauty of the natural beauty, she is best bestowed with; Nepal has been the home for many lover of nature. The location of the

world's highest peak on the top of the Himalayas and the road to it via Nepal had been an everlasting source of earning foreign currency.

Shrestha (1997) has stated that tourism industry plays a very important role. It is one of the important sources of foreign exchange with its multiple effects. He has also demonstrated that tourists arrivals in Nepal has been increasing day by day and more than 88 percent of total tourist visiting Kathmandu valley were by air. He has concluded that the future of tourism in Nepal is closely linked with RNAC's expansion programmed as well as air transportation.

Ghimire (1999) has shown that the number of tourist's arrival has continued to increase in absolute terms. He has mentioned that water resources, tourism and human resources are three pertinent areas, which could give a new lease of life to the Nepalese economy. He has also found that 58 percent of tourists were found to stay only 2 days and 3 percent tourist were found to stay more than five days.

Shrestha (2000) has noticed the outlines the need to set up marketing efforts for the development of tourism in the country. As marketing is the prime motivator for attracting greater number of tourists, the writer has taken painstaking efforts in identifying the marketing requirement, the present status, problems and suggestions for the development to tourism in Nepal.

2.3 Historical Review on Tourism

The study of the evolution of tourism can be done into three different phases. First phase of evolution of tourism is categorized till 1840 A.D. In this phase there was travelling but not the tourism, Roman king used to have rest house near sea beaches whereas travelling for pleasure for general people was beyond the expectation. People used to travel basically for three purposes and they were; for commercial purpose, for religious and for seeking knowledge or discovering new areas.

Second phase of evolution of tourism is categorized for the period between 1840-1945 A.D. In this phase industrial revolution brought great change in technology, which help to develop planned tourism package. Mr. Thomas cook was first to start package concept in Europe. He was the one to publish guide books for travelers, opened bank during 1879 A.D, and initiated hotel coupon system in 1887A.D. Sir Henry Lunn

developed the sport tourism by starting in skiing in Switzerland. Railway system helped to expand long distance traveling and made easy for general people. Shopping technology had also made significant contribution to the development of tourism in this phase.

Since 1945 A.D.onwards third phase of tourism industry was started. Professionalism in tourism was developed, private sector involvement increased in this phase. Concepts of paid holidays help for the globalization of tourism. Different tourism related organizations were established for the development of the tourism sector, rapid increase in infrastructure development took off from this stage (Bisht, 1994)

Tourism can be recognized as long as people have travelled; the narrative of Marco Polo in the 13th century; the "grand tour" of the British aristocracy to Europe in the 18th century; and the journeys of David Livingstone through Africa in the 19th century are all examples of early tourism. Thomas Cook is popularly regarded as the founder of inclusive tours with his use of a chartered train in 1841 to transport tourists from Loughborough to Leicester. Before the 1950s, tourism in Europe was mainly a domestic activity with some international travel between countries, mainly within continental Europe. In the period after the World War II, a combination of circumstances provided an impetus to international travel. Among the important contributing factors were the growing number of people in employment, the increase in real disposable incomes and available leisure time, and changing social attitudes towards leisure and work. These factors combined to stimulate the latent demand for foreign travel and holidays. The emergence of specialist tour operators, who organized inclusive holidays by purchasing transport, accommodation, and related services and selling these at a single price, brought foreign holidays within the price-range of a new and growing group of consumers. The "package" or "inclusive" tour democratized travel in Europe; foreign holidays were no longer the preserve of the affluent and socially elite classes (Bisht,1994)

Travelling in the world has been in the world since the immemorial time, Greeks, Roman Empires, who were rich and had the monopoly to travel in Europe during 15th and 16th century used to travel whether to extend their political boundaries or for pilgrimages. Natural and beautiful but rugged object were avoided till 18th century, Even Switzerland was avoided for travelling till 1763. Later due to the few innovators

who took interest in nature and mountain climbing made the country like Switzerland popular destination. Countries like Austria, Germany, Switzerland having natural beauty with alpine forest and mountains were became popular. Eventually during 19th and 20th century mountain tourism or nature tourism took strong growth (Bisht, 1994).

In case of Nepal Kharel and Sharma had described tourism development in Nepal in four different phases. First phase as before unification by late king Prithvi Narayan Shah, in this phase travelling was there but not tourism, this period was known as golden period of Nepal in terms of cultural and historical perspective. After the unification period to 1950 A.D. was pointed as second phase of tourism development, in this period Nepal wasn't open for tourist. Kark Patrick wrote book, "An account of the kingdom of Nepal" about his 15 days stay in Nepal, which gave exposure to outer world about Nepal. After the Sugauli treaty British officer visited Kathmandu but foreigners were strictly prohibited to visit outside Kathmandu valley, only 153 foreigner visited Nepal between 1801 A.D to 1844 A.D. David Right's "History of Nepal" give more flashlights to the Nepal to the outer world. From 1950 A.D. onwards third phase was started. During this phase Nepal got the membership of UN in 1955 A.D. which made significant impact to make relationship in global level. Tenzing Sherpa and Hillary climbed the Mt. Everest; it created multi dimensional effects in tourism industry of Nepal. Thomas Cook and sons company got permission to organize tour for 60 tourists within the Kathmandu valley in 1955 A.D. Establishment of Tourism Ministry, Tourism Board and other related organization in terms of developing tourism sector in this period, Nepal got membership of different other organization related with tourism. Period after 1989 A.D. has been studied as fourth phase of tourism development in Nepal, tourism industry has been considered as significant industry to reduce poverty from this era. Rapid development of infrastructure related with tourism sector can be found since this phase. Planned development strategies relating tourism sector were also initiated with 20 years plan in 1990 A.D. with the assistance if Asian Development Bank (ADB). Development of Tourism policy in 1995 A.D. and development of alternative form of tourism started since this phase.

Before the Sugauli treaty with the East India Company in 1816 A.D., Nepal was essentially cut off from the outside world and had been for centuries. After the treaty, in 1817, a British resident named Dr. Wallich was appointed to represent the British

government in Kathmandu, and he and his officials were regarded as the country's first tourists. During the reign of JungaBdr. Rana, several British officials traveled to Nepal. King George V made his famous shoot in Nepal in 1911, and the Prince of Wales (Duke of Windsor) visited in 1921. The Ranas were overthrown in the revolution of 1951 AD, which ushered in a new era in Nepalese history and unlocked Nepal's doors to travelers from all over the globe. Nepal got membership in UN, World Tourism Organizations (WTO) and other international organizations which helped to increase the number of tourists up to 156,000 in 1976, 223,331 in 1986 and 254,885 in 1990 from 6,179 in 1962 (Shrestha,2008).

2.4 Trend of Tourism in Nepal

Tourism is the movement or simply the travelling of people from one place to another. The travelling might be within their own country or may be to other countries. The aim of the travelling might be for pleasure, business, pilgrimage and other purpose. The evolution of tourism begin from the ancient times. In Nepal, tourism, despite having a long history was, developed since 1950s only. The recent trend of tourists' arrival in Nepal seems satisfactory. However, from the perspective of tourism based resources and its availability in the country seems rather pessimistic. Sound growth has been recorded in Nepal's tourism industry in the past five decades with the number of tourists visiting the country growing from 6,179 in 1962 to 6,02,867 in the year 2010. Since 1962, Department of Tourism had started maintaining the statistics of tourism and the number of foreign visitors to Nepal has been increasing every year since the beginning year, 1962, except in the years 1965, 1981, 1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005 and 2008. In the year 2010, the number of tourists reached 6,02,867 by recording a growth of 18.2 percent over 2009 which was the highest figure of tourist arrival in Nepal until the year 2010. The total number of tourist arrivals 6,02,867 in the year 2010 reached 98 times increase in comparison to the beginning year 1962 (Das,2017)

In Nepal, tourism is not only important economic sources of foreign currency but also major employment generator. By the medium of tourism people, can exchange knowledge. And create understanding among the people of the world. Tourism provided us an opportunity to understand society, habits, food and the way of lifestyle of different nations. Directly and indirectly Nepalese people are getting

benefits from the tourism, many people are getting employment from this sector. Because of the high demands of local products, incentives have been increased to the local crafts and industries and artistic skills. Folklore, traditional ceremonies, art and industry are reviewed because tourists are interested in them. Socially and culturally, Tourism is a product, which encourages intellectual curiosity among people and nations and develops a healthy respect for another's beliefs and customs (Himalayaban, 2011)

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation has prepared a tourism vision booklet with a goal of increasing international tourist arrival by 2 million annually by year 2020 and providing employment opportunity for 1 million. It has made a strategy to select a district from each ecological belt and development region as an epicenter on the basis of strength of tourism site, tourism activities and existing infrastructure

District from each Ecological belt on the basis of Strength of Tourism

S.N	Region	Mountain	Hills	Terai	Total
1	Eastern	Solukhumbu	Ilam	Sunsari	3
2	Central	Rasuwa	Kathmandu/Kavre/ Sindhupalchowk	Chitwan	5
3	Western	Manang	Kaski	Kapilvastu/Rupandehi	4
4	Mid-Western	Mugu	Pyuthan	Bardia	3
5	Far-Western	Bajhang	Doti	Kanchanpur	3
	Total	5	7	6	18

Source: Tourism Master Plan 2008 (draft)

Similarly, in the booklet Nepal Tourism Statistics 2012 published by MoCTCA in June 2013 we can understand that total number of tourist arrival in the year 2012 was 803,092 in which 165,815 (20.6%) were Indian tourists, Chinese tourists were 71,861 (8.9%), Sri Lankan tourists were 69,476 (8.7%), whereas tourists from USA and UK were 6.1% and 5.1% respectively. Manaslu and Mustang were the first choice of the trekkers in year 2012 as trekkers were 29% and @5% respectively. In that year 28 international airlines operated in Nepal and in case of domestic airlines there were 15, domestic airports used were 54 in numbers. Total flight movement was 23,320 and

passenger movement was 2,925,117, domestic flight operated during that year was 30,684. In same year, 145 new home-stay were registered, in terms of hotels that particular year 8 five star hotels, 2 four star hotels, three star hotels 15, two star hotels 29, one star hotels 26 and tourist standard hotels 442, making total of 522 hotels were providing services with 21,498 beds and offering 11,087 rooms. Tourist related crimes registered were 778. Tourism industry contributed 2.0% in GDP in the year 2012 (Nepal Tourism Board, 2012).

Lamjung is rich in biodiversity. According to the statistics, the contribution of tourism sector is 5% of GDP of Nepal. ABC circuit trail begins from this district and there is an ever increasing trend of tourists for the beauty of the Annapurna. Apart from this; there is a possibility of attracting investors for investing hydro projects. At this stage, this is a safe investment in the context of Nepal. Marshyangdi, a major river for hydro electricity production of Nepal, flows cutting the district into two and total potential of hydro electricity production is around 1000 MW. (Nepal Tourism Board, 2012).

Nepal Tourism Board has teamed up with Lamjung District Development Committee (DDC), and District Tourism Master Plan Committee to develop “Integrated Tourism Development and Management Plan of Lamjung District.” On behalf of DDC, Lamjung Chamber of Commerce has been entrusted to coordinate with NTB and local stakeholders. This planning process took place after a detailed focus group discussion held in Lamjung Chamber of Commerce building in October and December 2010 which saw an overwhelming participation from Women group, community leaders, social workers and tourism entrepreneurs and stakeholders. The planning team comprises socioeconomic expert, environment expert and local coordination committee representative from Lamjung Tourism Development Committee with NTB representative. The planning team has made two comprehensive field visits to eastern and northern part of Lamjung comprising of Rainaskot, IlamPokhari, Gauda, Jorne, Purankot, Thulswara, Gaonsahar, Tatopani, HileTaxar, Ghalegaun, Ghopte, Jimdu, Siurung, Syange, Jagat, and Ngadi (late Dr. HarkaGurung's birthplace). The potentialities of these places are underway being planned by the planning team. Lamjung's awesome biodiversity and breath-taking scenic destinations have been identified as a base for an effective integrated tourism development plan. The Plan also focuses on developing alternative livelihood opportunities for marginalized people to minimize the migration from the district and inclusion of people on

conservation and bringing them into mainstream tourism sector. NTB regularly assists in planning process by coordinating at different Districts, Municipalities, Chambers, etc.

CHAPTER THREE

THE RESEARCH METHODS

The most crucial aspect of research is the methodology. The tools and methods used for data collection determine the validity and dependability of any research. As a result, the main goal of this chapter is to talk about and create the research framework.

3.1 Chosing the Study Area

Selection of the study area is an important task for a researcher. Syangja is hilly district situated in the western part of Nepal. Sirubari is the first rural tourism village which started Homstay for the first time in Nepal. Sirubari is a popular tourist destination due to its own natural scenic beauty and cultural diversities. This area is remarkable reason for ecotourism as well. Sightseeing, trekking, taking photograph, pilgrims, village tour are the major attractions of the destination. So, there is a very high potentiality of tourism. Hence, for the promoting Sirubari as one of the tourism centre, the researcher has selected Sirubari on her research.

3.2 Research Design

The research design for this study was a descriptive and explanatory design, which aimed to achieve the objectives of the research through the use of observation tools and structured questionnaire surveys. The observation tool was used for policy reviews and field observations, while the structured questionnaire was used to gather information from respondents regarding the effect of homestays and the response of tourists regarding facilities available in the study area.

A quantitative research approach was employed, as the study aimed to collect numerical data and statistical analysis to support the research findings. The research design was also cross-sectional, as it involved collecting data from a sample of respondents at a single point in time.

The study population consisted of tourists who had visited the study area, as well as homestay owners and managers in the study area. A sample size was selected through a purposive sampling method, which ensured that the sample was representative of the population.

Data collection was conducted through the use of structured questionnaires, which were administered to the sample population. The data collected was analyzed using tables consisting of frequency and percentage.

The research design included ethical considerations, such as obtaining informed consent from respondents, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity of respondents, and adhering to ethical guidelines set by the relevant authorities.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data are collected through field observations and surveys. This means that the researchers have collected firsthand data through direct interactions with the respondents in Sirubari village. The survey included questions related to the effect of village tourism development, and the responses provided valuable insights into this area. The secondary data source is of existing data and information related to the study, such as academic articles, reports, and statistics. This data have been used to supplement the primary data collected in the field and provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic. Moreover, the nature of data both collected and used in this study were of both quantitative as well as qualitative in nature.

3.3.1 Primary Data

The primary data were collected during the field work through the questionnaire and interview with local villagers who have been involved in serving the tourists in the diversified field of the tourism service. Following are the tools for collecting data:

a. Questionnaire Method

The semi structured form of questionnaire was prepared in order to collect data regarding the opinion of villagers of Sirubari regarding the effect of tourism

problems the villagers are facing, the need of further development and to satisfy the visitor's perceptions to improve tourism industry.

b. Observation Method

In order to collect necessary data and information the observation method was used.

3.3.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was used to make this research much relevant and for understanding the comparative situation of study area as well as tourism activities in the Village. Related books and reports to village tourism contributed by different scholars are used and studied from different libraries. Following were main sources of secondary data collection. Nepal Planning Commission

- Nepal Tourism Board
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
- Internet/ Newspaper
- Rural Municipal

3.4 Universe and Sample Size of the Study

The study focuses on Sirubari village as the universe, which is considered a potential tourist destination in Arjun Chaupari Rural Municipality, Nepal. The local citizen who was involved homestay in the study area was the unit of this study. The sample sizes of 20 respondents were selected through the purposive sampling. The purposive sampling method was used to select local villagers and experts in the tourism sector, who could provide answers to the research questions. Moreover, this study also aims to gather information about the tourist's perception about the facilities provided in the study area for this 15 tourists, who were willing to respond the researcher's questions, were selected by using the purposive sampling during the field.

3.5 Data Collection Technique and Tools

For the primary data collection, the researcher herself visits the field and provides the research questions with the respondents and collects the papers and notes down the relevant and additional information found on observations. The researcher talks with

the local people who have carried out the responsibilities for the development of the study area as well as the concerned local peoples (villagers) who are involved in the tourism business. The Rural Municipality Officer, teachers and the local businessman have been participated in the spot interview in the research questions. Secondary data were collected through the visits of websites and the visit of the concerned authority offices.

3.6 Presentation and Analysis of the Data

The collected information have been categorized and classified on the basis of the major tourism activities of tourism in Sirubari village. The data and information collected from questionnaire are transformed into a master sheet and raw data are tabulated on the basis of master sheet. Information is grouped, sub grouped and classified as necessary so as to meet the objective of the study. Both qualitative and quantitative tools are used to analyze the information and results were presented in descriptive forms with sufficient maps and tables. To analyze the quantitative data, simple statistical tools such as percentage, average has been used, besides these, maps, tables, charts, diagram, pie-charts etc. are used for the presentation of the findings.

Reliability is an extent of accuracy of the methods and tools used during the study and validity is the degree to which tool measures what it is supposed to be measured. Relevant primary data of questionnaires were pre- tested, cross-checked and verified through the pilot study in the field. The researcher himself is involved in the data collection. Individual records had been used in the pilot study.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTREPREATATION OF DATA

4.1 Inflow of Domestic and Foreign Tourist in Sirubari

Tourist inflow started in Sirubari since 1998 AD, after it was declared as tourism village. After the end of the insurgency, the situation has improved. In some years the arrival of tourists seemed increased and in some years it has decreased. The study has taken tourist inflow data for the past 5 years. The statement from Table 1 reports the trend of tourist inflow in Sirubari from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021. The data shows that the number of tourists visiting Sirubari varied over the years, with the lowest number being 1,956 in 2016-2017 and the highest being 5,111 in 2019-2020. However, in 2020-2021, the number of tourists visiting Sirubari decreased dramatically to 2,098.

Table 1: Tourist Inflow in Sirubari

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Total Increased/Decreased %
2016-17	1,900	56	1,956	-
2017-18	2,380	161	2,541	29.9
2018-19	4,619	81	4,700	84.97
2019-20	4,953	158	5,111	8.75
2020-21	2,098	0	2,098	-58.95

Source: Tourism Development Management Committee Sirubari, 2022

Sociologically, this data can be interpreted in several ways. The fluctuations in the number of tourists could be influenced by various socio-economic factors, such as changes in travel restrictions, the overall health of the global economy, and fluctuations in the tourism industry. Additionally, the drastic decrease in the number of tourists in 2020-2021 could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated travel restrictions and safety concerns. The data also highlights the importance of tourism as a significant contributor to the local economy and highlights the need for continued investment and support for the development of the tourism industry in Sirubari.

4.2 Status of Providing Service to Tourist

A good level of service to tourists is crucial for a great tourism experience and can help attract more tourists to the area, so contributing to the local economy. Poor service, on the other side, can cause visitor unhappiness and harm the destination's image, resulting in a drop in tourist numbers. As a result, it is critical to continuously analyze and enhance the quality of service offered to visitors in order to ensure a good and long-term influence on the local community and economy.

Table 2: Status of Service provided to tourist

Service Provided	Frequency	Percent
By providing the lodging and feeding them in their need.	15	75%
By providing the lodging only.	2	10%
By providing the feeding only.	3	15%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The table 2 summarizes the status of tourism services based on a field study conducted in 2022. According to the table, 75% of visitors received both housing and feeding services, 10% just lodging services, and 15% only feeding services. During their stay, no visitors got products or guidelines, and none reported not obtaining any services. This table emphasizes the sociological significance of offering both housing and dining services to visitors, as this is the most prevalent type of service supplied and is highly regarded by the majority of tourists. The large number of tourists who use these services demonstrates that the local community understands the value of providing these services to help the tourism business. The comparatively low number of visitors getting merely food or lodging services, on the other hand, may indicate that these services need to be upgraded to suit the requirements of all tourists.

4.3 Level of Earning from Tourism Activity

This table gives vital sociological insights on the economic benefits of homestay for the local community. The significant number of homestay providers earning more than 8000 Rupees implies that homestay might be a profitable source of income for many local households. The high number of homestay providers earning higher wages may suggest a significant demand for homestay services as well as a good reputation for the quality of services offered. However, the relatively low fraction of homestay operators making less money may imply a need for service quality improvement or a need to better promote the homestay service to attract more tourists. Overall, the information in this table emphasizes the potential of homestay.

Table 3: Status of Earning

Earnings (in Month)	Frequency	Percent
Two thousand to four thousands.	1	5%
Four thousands to six thousands.	3	15%
Six thousands to eight thousands.	4	20%
Above than eight thousands.	12	60%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Based on a field survey performed in 2022, Table 3 gives statistics on the income status of homestay providers. It reveals that 60% of homestay providers make more than 8000 Rupees. 20% make between 6000 and 8000 rupees, 15% make between 4000-6000 rupees, and 5% make between 2000 and 4000 rupees. There have been no reports of homestay providers earning less than 2000 Rupees. The majority of providers earn more than 8000 Rupees, highlighting the potential for homestay to deliver economic advantages to the local community. However, the limited number of providers earning lower wages shows that there may be opportunity for development in the homestay business, either in terms of service quality or marketing efforts to attract more tourists.

3.4 Problem Faced While Servicing Tourist

The field survey conducted in 2022 highlighted some of the major challenges faced during the service to tourists in the area. Communication problems were the most commonly reported issue, affecting 75% of the cases. This highlights the importance of addressing language barriers for providing effective and efficient service to tourists. Improving language proficiency among service providers could help overcome this challenge and enhance the overall tourist experience.

Table 4: Problem Faced During Service to Tourist

Problem Facing	N	Percent of Case
Communication (Languages) problem.	15	75%
Service system and training problem.	10	50%
Foodstuff management problem.	4	20%
Lodgment problem.	5	25%
Hygienic and sanitation problem.	2	10%
cultural adjustment problem	1	5%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Service system and training problems were also a major issue, affecting 50% of the cases. This suggests that there is a need for better training and improvement of the service system to ensure high-quality service. Addressing these problems could lead to a more positive tourist experience and increase the reputation of the area as a tourist destination. Other issues faced during service to tourists include foodstuff management (20%), lodging problems (25%), hygienic and sanitation problems (10%), and cultural adjustment problems (5%). Addressing these challenges will help create a more welcoming and accommodating environment for tourists, leading to increased satisfaction and repeat visits.

3.5 Service Delivering to Tourist for Reform

Reforming tourist service delivery is critical for improving customer experience, increasing customer happiness, promoting the local economy, increasing competitiveness in the global tourism industry, and addressing tourist difficulties. It can result in a more pleasurable experience for visitors, repeat business, and favorable word-of-mouth referrals, as well as helping the location stand out in a crowded market.

Table 5: Service Deliver to Tourist for Reform

Service Delivering for Reform	N	Percent of Case
Communication (Languages) training.	20	100%
Service system and need based training.	20	100%
Lodge and restaurants establishment. .	20	100%
Hygienic and sanitation campaign.	20	100%
Cultural adjustment training.	20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 5 summarizes the recommended modifications for tourism service delivery based on a field survey performed in 2022. These modifications, from a sociological standpoint, reflect the significance on delivering high-quality services to visitors. Each suggested change received unanimous approval, emphasizing the need of effective communication, well-trained service employees, adequate housing, and sanitary circumstances. These suggested revisions also acknowledge the significance of cultural sensitivity and the necessity for tourists to have a pleasant experience that includes an awareness of local customs and practices. The emphasis on communication and cultural adjustment training demonstrates a desire to create a friendly and inclusive atmosphere for travelers. These suggested modifications are critical in terms of enhancing the entire visitor experience and establishing a favorable image of the place.

4.6 Status of Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism

Sociologically speaking, the impact of tourism on a community can be both positive and negative. On one hand, tourism can bring in economic benefits to the community, such as creating jobs, boosting local businesses and generating revenue. On the other hand, it can also result in overcrowding, strain on resources, and displacement of local residents, leading to the loss of cultural and social traditions. The increase in visitors can also result in a change in the social dynamics and power structures within the community, leading to gentrification and marginalization of certain groups. Additionally, tourism can lead to environmental degradation and pollution, affecting the quality of life for both residents and visitors. Overall, the impact of tourism on a community is complex and multi-faceted, and it is important to consider both the benefits and drawbacks when assessing the effects of tourism on a community.

The results of the field survey on the effects of tourism on a community suggest that there are some positive impacts as well as negative impacts. According to the survey, 35% of the respondents reported an increase in local cultural activities, indicating that tourism may have contributed to a revitalization of local cultural traditions and practices. 30% of respondents reported an increase in awareness of hygiene and the environment, suggesting that tourism may have led to improvements in environmental sustainability and public health. 20% of respondents reported an increase in education and new skills, indicating that tourism may have led to educational and economic opportunities for local residents.

Table 6: Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism

Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism	Frequency	Percent
Increase in the purchasing power/income of the local people.	3	15%
Increase in the local cultural activities.	7	35%
Increase in the level of education and new skills.	4	20%
Increase in the awareness of hygiene and environment.	6	30%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Finally, 15% of respondents reported an increase in purchasing power/income of local people, suggesting that tourism may have led to economic benefits for local residents. It's important to note that these results are based on a small sample size of 20 respondents and may not be representative of the entire community. Nevertheless, the results suggest that there are positive impacts from tourism, which can be leveraged to improve the overall well-being of the community. Policymakers should consider these results when developing tourism policies that prioritize the benefits of tourism while mitigating its negative impacts.

4.7 Status of Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism/Tourist

The results of the field survey on the impact of tourism on a community indicate that tourism has led to two affected activities in the community, with each affecting 50% of the respondents. According to the survey, the first affected activity was cultural degradation, which was reported by half of the respondents. This suggests that the influx of tourists has had a negative impact on the local culture, potentially leading to the loss of traditional custom. The results of the field survey on the impact of tourism on a community indicate that tourism has led to two affected activities in the community, with each affecting 50% of the respondents.

According to the survey, the first affected activity was cultural degradation, which was reported by half of the respondents. This suggests that the influx of tourists has had a negative impact on the local culture, potentially leading to the loss of traditional customs and practices. The second affected activity was environmental hazards, which was also reported by 50% of the respondents. This highlights the impact that tourism can have on the local environment, potentially leading to pollution, overcrowding, and degradation of natural resources.

Table 7: Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism

Effect Growing due to Tourism/Tourist	Frequency	Percent
Cultural degradations.	1	50%
Environmental hazards.	1	50%
Sexual assaults and other ethical problems.	0	0%
Feelings of the exploitation and lacks of achievement.	0	0%
Total	2	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The table presents the results of a field survey conducted in 2022 on the impact of tourism on a community. The survey found that two activities were affected due to tourism, with each activity affecting 50% of the respondents. The first activity was cultural degradation, which was reported by 50% of the respondents as being affected by tourism. The second activity was environmental hazards, which was also reported by 50% of the respondents. No respondents reported sexual assaults or ethical problems, and no respondents reported feelings of exploitation or lack of achievement. The total number of affected activities was 2, representing 100% of the respondents. It is important to note that no respondents reported sexual assaults or ethical problems, and no respondents reported feelings of exploitation or lack of achievement. This suggests that while there may be some negative impacts from tourism, the overall picture is not as bleak as it might seem from the first two reported activities. However, it is still important for policy makers to take the results of this survey into account when considering the effects of tourism on the community and to take steps to mitigate any negative impacts.

4.8 Status of Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism/Tourist

The field survey conducted in 2022 aimed to determine the impact of tourism on the community. The survey collected data on five different types of adverse effects caused by tourism, including garbage and wastes, pollution in trekking areas, deforestation, and elopements of animals and birds. The results showed that garbage and waste generated by tourism was the most frequent adverse effect, with 60% of the community reporting this issue.

Table 8: Affected Activities in Community due to the Tourism

Adverse Effect Caused by Tourism	Frequency	Percent
Garbage and wastes.	12	60%
Pollution on the trekking areas.	8	40%
Deforestations.	0	0%
Elovements of the animals and birds.	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In conclusion, the survey found that garbage and waste generated by tourism was the most frequent adverse effect on the community, followed by pollution in trekking areas. The lack of reports of deforestation and elopements of animals and birds indicates that these issues may not be as significant as other issues, but it also highlights the importance of ongoing monitoring to ensure that these issues do not become significant problems in the future.

This highlights the need for better waste management practices to be implemented in tourist areas to minimize the impact of tourism on the community. Pollution in trekking areas was the second most reported adverse effect, with 40% of the community reporting it. This highlights the need for better environmental management practices to be implemented to minimize the impact of tourism on the environment. It is notable that deforestation and elopements of animals and birds were not reported as issues by the community. This suggests that these types of adverse effects may not be as significant as other issues, but it also indicates the need for ongoing monitoring to ensure that they do not become significant problems in the future.

4.9 Evaluate the present tourism condition of Sirubari Village Tourist

The data in the table show the evaluation of the present tourism condition of Sirubari village by tourists. Out of the total 15 tourists surveyed, 3 (20%) rated the condition

as excellent, 9 (60%) as very good, 2 (13%) as normal and 1 (7%) as poor. This indicates that a majority of tourists visiting Sirubari village have a positive perception of the tourism condition there.

Table 9: Evaluate the present tourism condition of Sirubari Village by Tourist

Evaluating the Condition of Tourism in Sirubari	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	3	20%
Very Good	9	60%
Normal	2	13%
Poor	1	7%
Total	15	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

It suggests that the village has successfully been able to provide tourists with satisfactory tourism experiences. The excellent and very good ratings show that Sirubari has a high level of appeal to tourists and has successfully attracted them. The normal ratings suggest that there is room for improvement in the tourism conditions in Sirubari. The poor rating highlights the need to address issues faced by tourists to maintain the appeal of the village as a tourist destination. Overall, the data suggest that Sirubari village has a thriving tourism industry, but efforts need to be made to ensure that it continues to provide tourists with quality experiences.

4.10 Adequacy Preparation for Tourism Development

The data in Table 10 presents the perception of tourists on the adequacy of preparation for tourism development in Sirubari village. Out of the 15 tourists surveyed, 10 (67%) believe that adequate preparation has been made, 4 (27%) believe that it has not been made, and 1 (7%) tourist is unsure. The data suggest that the majority of tourists believe that Sirubari village has made adequate preparations for tourism development. This perception may be based on the positive experiences tourists have had in the village, such as the availability of tourism infrastructure, facilities and services. The high proportion of tourists who believe that adequate preparation has been made for tourism development indicates that Sirubari village is well-positioned to attract and accommodate tourists.

Table 10: Adequacy Preparation for Tourism Development

Adequacy Preparation for Tourism Development	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	67%
No	4	27%
Don't Know	1	7%
Total	15	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

However, the significant number of tourists who believe that adequate preparation has not been made highlights the need for further improvement in the tourism infrastructure and services. It suggests that there may be gaps in the preparations made for tourism development in Sirubari village. Addressing these gaps will be essential to ensuring that Sirubari continues to attract tourists and provide them with positive experiences. In conclusion, the data indicates that Sirubari village has made progress in preparing for tourism development, but there is still room for improvement to ensure that it remains a desirable tourist destination.

4.11 Efforts for Raising Income in Sirubari

The data from the field survey conducted in 2022 shows that the most common effort for raising income in Sirubari was through physical infrastructure development projects (53%). This highlights the importance of tangible investments in improving the economic well-being of the area. Physical infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and buildings, can attract tourists and businesses, creating opportunities for increased income.

Table 11: Efforts for Raising Income in Sirubari

Efforts for Raising Income in Sirubari	Frequency	Percent
Physical infrastructure development project	8	53%
Awareness to villagers	2	13%

Efforts for Raising Income in Sirubari	Frequency	Percent
Training and skill development to the villagers	5	33%
Total	15	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

However, it is also important to invest in the human capital of the local community. This is reflected by the 33% of efforts that were focused on training and skill development for the villagers. Improving the skills and knowledge of the local population can help them participate more effectively in the growing tourism industry and other income-generating activities. Additionally, the 13% of efforts aimed at raising awareness among villagers highlights the importance of education and information dissemination in promoting economic growth. These combined efforts could lead to sustainable and equitable income generation for the people of Sirubari.

4.12 Status of Time Spend by Tourist

This table presents the results of a field survey conducted to determine the amount of time tourists spent at a specific location. The data collected show that a total of 15 tourists were surveyed and the results were tabulated based on the duration of their stay. The results indicate that the majority of the tourists, 33% (5 out of 15), spent more than three days at the location. Another 27% (4 out of 15) spent three days at the location, while 20% (3 out of 15) spent two days and 20% (3 out of 15) spent only one day.

Table 12: Time Spend by Tourist

Time Spend by Tourist	Frequency	Percent
1 day	3	20%
2 day	3	20%
3 days	4	27%
More than 3 days	5	33%
Total	15	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The results of this survey suggest that a significant number of tourists are willing to spend an extended amount of time at the location. This may be an indication of the attractions and activities offered at the location being appealing to tourists, leading

them to extend their stays. The survey results could be used to develop marketing and tourism strategies to attract and retain visitors to the location.

4.13 Perception of local people to tourist

Based on the field survey conducted in 2022, it was found that the majority of local people (93%) hold a positive perception towards tourists. This suggests that the local community views tourists as a positive addition to their area, potentially providing economic benefits and cultural exchange. The lack of negative perceptions towards tourists is also a positive indication of a harmonious relationship between the local people and visitors.

Table 13: Perception of local people to tourist

Perception of local people to tourist	Frequency	Percent
Positive	14	93%
Negative	0	0%
Not any	1	7%
Total	15	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

However, it is important to note that not all local people may have a strong opinion on tourists, as indicated by the 7% who had no perception. This may be due to various factors such as lack of interaction with tourists or lack of interest in tourism-related issues. Future studies could delve deeper into understanding the reasons behind the neutral perception towards tourists. Nevertheless, the overall positive perception of local people towards tourists is a positive sign for the continued growth and development of the tourism industry in the area.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

Homestay refers to the practice of a visitor staying in the home of a local host, often in a foreign country. The definition and association of Homestay can vary in different countries, with some defining it as farm-based accommodation, others as a means of supplementing income, and others as a community-based program for tourists to experience local life. However, the underlying principle of Homestay is to provide a unique cultural experience through interaction with a local host and their community,

Homestay tourism is a rapidly growing sector of the travel industry, offering visitors the opportunity to experience local cultures and communities in a unique and authentic way. In recent years, Homestay programs have been increasingly promoted as a form of sustainable tourism development in rural areas, where they can contribute to the local economy and preserve local cultural practices.

Village tourism is a growing sector that gives rural communities the chance to engage in the tourism industry and attract tourists by showcasing their culture and customs. The effects of village tourism on local communities and the difficulties they have in establishing tourism-related businesses, however, have not been well studied. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the present state and effects of village tourism in the Nepalese hamlet of Sirubari, located in the Syangja district.

This study aims to investigate the impacts of Homestay on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of Sirubari village, located in Arjun Chaupari Rural Municipality, Nepal. By analyzing the effects of Homestay on the local community, this study will contribute to our understanding of the benefits and challenges of this form of tourism and its potential for sustainable development in rural areas.

The following study issues are addressed: (1) How do the locals view the impact of homestay on their neighborhood? (2) How do visitors view the amenities offered in the research area? The purpose of the study is to add to the body of knowledge on village tourism and to offer insights into the potential of Sirubari village for the development of tourism.

The study uses both primary and secondary data sources and applies a qualitative research methodology. Twenty residents and twenty visitors were interviewed in semi-

structured interviews for the primary data, and academic literature and government papers served as the secondary data sources. Key themes and patterns emerged from the analysis of the interview data using a thematic approach.

The study's analytical chapter covers the results of the theme analysis and offers a detailed examination of the research topics. The chapter focuses on how local residents view homestay's benefits for their neighborhood, including the creation of revenue and the preservation of their cultural traditions. The survey also exposes some of the difficulties experienced by locals in establishing tourism-related businesses, such as a lack of resources and expertise. The chapter also covers how visitors rated the study area's amenities, including lodging and transportation, as well as how satisfied they were with their trip overall. The chapter ends with suggestions for enhancing Sirubari's tourist industry development as well as future study areas.

5.2 Conclusion

Several nations throughout the world have seen tremendous economic development as a result of tourism. The expansion of tourism has, however, been focused on metropolitan areas, generally ignoring rural communities, and villages in particular. As a means of fostering economic development in these underdeveloped areas, cultural heritage preservation, and sustainable development, village tourism has evolved. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the condition and effects of village tourism in Sirubari, a tiny hamlet in Nepal's Syangja region.

The study employed a qualitative research technique, with data gathered through interviews with residents and visitors. According to the study's findings, homestays have a positive influence on the local community by providing revenue and maintaining cultural traditions. According to the report, a big hurdle for residents wishing to create tourism-related enterprises is a lack of resources and experience. Visitors were generally pleased with their visit to Sirubari, although transportation and marketing might be improved.

The study's findings indicate that Sirubari has tourist potential but need assistance with infrastructure development, training, and marketing. For example, improved road infrastructure is required to enable better transit for guests. Training programs can assist locals in developing the skills and competences required to manage successful

enterprises. Marketing initiatives can help to promote awareness of Sirubari's distinctive characteristics, cultural history, and natural beauty.

Finally, village tourism has enormous potential for fostering economic growth, cultural asset preservation, and sustainable development in rural regions. The research focused light on Sirubari's tourism potential and indicated the need for assistance in infrastructure development, training, and marketing. Further study is needed, however, to investigate the influence of village tourism on other groups in Nepal, as well as the larger implications of tourist growth for rural development.

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ANNEX 1: Questionnaire for Sirubari Villagers

(Examining the Situation and Effects of Village Tourism in Sirubari:

Locals' and Visitors' Views on Facilities)

Dear villagers! This questionnaire is prepared for an effort towards the development of tourism in Sirubari Village, Syanja District. It is conducted for a research in the partial fulfillment of thesis to be submitted for Master Degree in Sociology at Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. Your valuable suggestions and cooperation will be very much helpful for completing my thesis in time and also it will be very valuable for development of homestay in Sirubari Village, Syanja District, Nepal.

With best regards!

Jasmin Buddhathoki

Sociology Department, Kirtipur

Katmandu, Nepal

Questionnaires for Sirubari Villagers

Name of the House owner (respondent):-

Level of the education: -

Age: -

Gender:-

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) 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.

3. 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

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. What are the adverse effects caused by the tourism in Sirubari Village?

- a) () Garbage and wastes.
- b) () Pollution on the trekking areas.
- c) () Deforestations.
- d) () Elopements of the animals and birds.

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 Sirubari 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

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

a) Physical infrastructure development project

b) Awareness to villagers

c) Training and skill development to the villagers

4. How much money time do you spend here?

a) 1 day

b) 2 day85

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