

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

It is difficult to define precisely the word tourism and tourist since these terms have different meaning person to person and no universal has yet been adopted. However reliable definition and meaning of tourism in order to access it's direct, indirect and induced economics impact, to assist in the planning and development of new tourist facilities and resources, to determine current visitors and help formulating marketing and promotional strategies to identify change in tourist flow. Various scholars and organizations have defined the words 'tourist', 'Tourism' and the word associated with them, i.e. travelers, visitors, exclusionists, etc. in various ways. According to Smith, 'A tourist is a temporary leisured person who voluntarily visits a place away from home for the purpose of experiencing a change'. World Tourism organization (WTO) has defined 'tourist's any person who travel to a country other them that in which s/he has her/his usual residence but outside her/his usual environment for the period of at least one night not more than one year and where main purpose of visit other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from with the country visited' ([www.en.wikipedia.org](http://www.en.wikipedia.org)).

Homestay is a living arrangement with a host family who offers an extra private guestroom or space for tourist for a nominal charge in comparison with other expensive types of temporary or long term accommodations. Homestay today, offers moderately priced accommodation for extended stay guests, including relocating and migrating individuals, athletes, and young workers with working holiday visa. In a homestay, one can easily have an enjoyable and convenient stay, form new friendships, experience a new culture, improve foreign languages, and gather new interpersonal skills in house sharing environment or living with other hosts in a homestay.

Homestay offers host the opportunity to share their homes, provide accommodation and help others of diverse culture and backgrounds better understand what it is like to live in their country. Homestay hosts and their families will gain many wonderful experiences as well as their guests that they will cherish for the rest of your lives. In fact rural tourism is not totally new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s, 90s, and 2000 is, however different in several ways while on pondering over rurality, it has been argued that the concept is

connected with low population densities and open space, and with small scale settlement, generally of less than use (Pokheral, 1998). A rural tourism product is anything that can offer to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption; it includes physical object, services, personality's places and ideas too. (Banskota and Sharma, 2006). Dr. Surendra Bhakta Pradhananga who is recognized as 'Father of village Tourism' and discover of scientific tourism has defined village tourism as village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated at its own Nepali village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves; their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment, involved by groups of village tourists, assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environment function and strengthened the village and village economy. And he further defined that tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in a participants in the tourism activities. Village tourism in which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior in which the village are not left as creatures but always graded as superior of their own circumstances (Pradhananga, 2002).

Village tourism is relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism sector. Nepal village Resort ltd has been devoting, since 1997, from Sirubari Syangja. Some models tourist villages were proposed to be spread out among the various geographical divisions of the country. Only a few tourist village have coming up including Sirubari Syangja district, Ghale Gaun at Lamjung district which has been practicing as community based village Tourism like Sirubari has taken 13 households as sampled since 20 Baisakh 2058 and also Khasur and Bhujung villages are being practice as model tourist village at Lamjung district. Likewise Thulopersel and KartickDeurali Gaun in Kavre, Ghandruk and Siklesh in Kaski, Parbat, Mustang, Dang, Pyuthan, Illam and Taplejung (Pokheral,1998).

Nevertheless, Nepal Tourism Board has adopted a policy of expanding village Tourism all over the kingdom and plans to develop village Tourism as an industry for poverty alleviation. Anil Aryal (2002) in his project report mentioned that village tourism means any forms of tourism that has a village of rural area as destination. The involvement of local community and the minimization of negative, social, culture and impact should be included. The village tourism stresses the necessity of the linkage of tourism with the community economy. Because of the recent development of a specific product called village tourism. Village tourism is understood as tourism to local villages providing home stay and cultural shows and local people get immediate benefits from tourism (NTB, 2004).

Although homestay is new concept in tourism, it has been practiced in many countries. Homestay has successfully practiced in Malaysia, Thailand, India and many Latin American countries. Though Nepal government introduced homestay concept targeting the Nepal Tourism Year (NTY) 2011 and has been drafted many laws and rules, many of the Nepali villages had already started and practiced homestay as paying guesthouse earlier. Bandipur, Ghale Gaun, Sirubari, Ghandruk, Kapan, Sanu's homestay Lalitpuretc.etera are the examples where homestay is successfully practiced to replace it. Since people of countryside of Nepal are poor village people in the mainstream of tourism business, practice of homestay would give good result (NTB, 2011).

Homestay, a popular facility abroad, has got recognition in Nepal with private players taking it to a higher level. Targeting Nepal Tourism year (NTY) 2011, the government plans to introduce the homestay concept here. The ministry of tourism and civil Aviation (MoTCA) along with Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has been working to prepare by laws and a code of conduct to start the homestay concept. The government has also launched a wide training programmed to boost the scheme. According to Kashi Raj Bhandari, research director of NTB's planning and monitoring wing , an awareness programmed about homestay concept is already on to cater to demands of tourist in the peak season along with NTY 2011 for the rural area of Nepal. "We are trying to develop a common website to provide information about homestay here," said Raj Bhandari adding that the home stay concept is being developed for rural areas and will soon be extended to urban areas too (NTB, 2011).

"It's time to initiate the homestay concept. It is already 2010 but no preparations have begun." Said Nepal Association of Tour and Travel Agents (NATTA) former president Ram Kaji Koney. He added that the government should start special training programs and develop its regulations at the earliest so that standards can be fixed and the concept started without ado. Meanwhile, Bhandari said awareness programs are already on in a number of villages and the job would be complete within six months. "Let us first create the awareness and then awareness and the regulations will be prepared at the earliest targeting NTY 2011 for urban areas" Bhandari said (The KathmanduPost, 15 May 2016 p.6).

Homestay initiative provides economical accommodation to foreign tourists. Under this concept, a person having large accommodation can provide rooms on rent to tourists so that they get a taste of the local culture and food. The number of tourists visiting Nepal has increased manifold over the past few years. In view of NTY 2011, the government is hoping

for a large tourist inflow. Even the rural people have started coming out of their shells and visiting every nook and corner of the country, giving a boost to domestic tourism.

Table 1: Lists of home-stay registered in tourism board till end of 2012.

S.N.	Name of Home-Stay	Address	Type	No of Households
1	Kapan Home-stay	Kathmandu	Community	9
2	Kasha-Bishewor Home-stay	Kavre	Community	7
3	Patle-Khet Home-stay	Kavre	Community	19
4	Newa Home-stay	Kathmandu	Private	-
5	Ichhangu Home-stay	Kathmandu	Community	8
6	TharuSamudaik Home-stay	Meghauri	Community	7
7	Larodro-De Dendro samba Dopta Home-stay	Kathmandu	Private	-
8	Valley view Home-stay	Kathmandu	Private	-
9	Naya Bazaar Home-stay	Kathmandu	Private	-
10	Nagarkot Home-stay	Bhaktapur	Private	-
11	Gyan Mala Kapan Home-stay	Kathmandu	Community	5

Source: Nepal Tourism Board, Kathmandu 2012

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

The achievement of economic progress is called development. But for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Lack of foreign exchange has obstacles in the way of development in individual few countries. Nepal is economically poor country yet she is very rich in nature scene. Mountain and hills provide a lot of attraction, Mt. Everest the highest peak in the world is pride of Nepal. Flora and fauna, wild animals and varieties of birds are found here. Different animals and varieties of birds found here. Different language and cultures which are another attraction for tourists. It is unique apparent that Nepal has large potentials for tourists. Keeping in view the above facts, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has been paying proper attention development of tourism so that foreign exchange can be earned in large amount for meeting increasing requirement. Bandipur Social development committee (BSDC) has done a lot in promoting tourism in Nepal. The district of tourism has been developed as on important tourist analyze the recent arrival in Bandipur village.

Bandipur has a wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there are no macros or micro level study related to the tourism. Bandipur has all the necessary infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. It is a well-accepted fact that Nepal has many tourist attractions like Bandipur. Nepal bears innumerable villages like Bandipur, Sirubari, Ghale Gaun etc., which can be an exceptional tourist attraction. We need not to do anything for boosting these areas with tourism except managing the resources and introducing innovative transfer of technology. Most of the studies on tourism in Nepal are conducted in macro level, thus the recommendations are of generalized in nature. But we also need some specific types of recommendations in order to upgrade the tourism in our country. This is possible through a micro level study of the problem. Hence this research is based on micro level with a case study of Bandipur. This will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the village tourism promotion at macro level. Thus this study is proposed the improvement and problem identified regarding village tourism and its socio-economic impact on local level.

Tourism is one of the most expired sector for economic development of Nepal. Many ideas and practices are introduced to promote tourism and to make it fruitful to village people. In spite of the nice plans and policies, proper practice has never been made in our country. Although it is too earlier to evaluate the effectiveness of home stay in Nepal because home stay is in primitive stage but very few local people are carefully carried out we can achieve our goal. Although Bandipur is one of the famous tourism destination, it has faced many challenges in order to make Bandipur a complete tourism area. There is also an absence of tourism products because of which there is difficulty in branding. Bandipur needs to capitalize on its uniqueness, which at this is not available. Diversifying tourism products is essential to meet the benefits of tourism by all. It is to be done with the help of community and concerned agencies. There is a need for skill based training in the areas like guide, cook, housekeeping, health and sanitations etc.

Bandipur is one of the well-known tourism area, many of village people are out of its benefits. To make the tourism beneficial for all and to develop it proper planning and action based research should be conducted. Therefore, Bandipur is selected as study area. Likewise, homestay is one of the potential concept for Bandipur the study is focused on it. The reasons for selecting the topics and the area are as follows:

- ) Bandipur has a wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there are no macros or micro level study related to the tourism.

- ) Since Bandipur has more potentially in tourism, plans should be carried out to promote tourism.
- ) Benefit sharing should be practiced for substantial growth. It should be practiced in tourism. Practicing home stay is the best option of it.
- ) Diversifying tourism products is essential to meet the benefits of tourism by all. It is to be done with the help of community and concerned agencies.

The following research questions are raised in this study.

- ) What are the socio-economic status of people of Bandipur?
- ) What are the impacts of home-stay tourism in Bandipur?
- ) What are the views and opinions of tourists visiting in Bandipur home-stay?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to explore the overall tourism sector of Bandipur, focusing on home-stay tourism throughout the Bandipur VDC of Tanahun district. The study tries to analyze the socio-economic status of people involved in tourism especially in home-stay tourism. The specific objectives of our study are listed below.

- ) To examine the socio-economic status of the people living in Bandipur.
- ) To analyze the impact of home-stay tourism in Bandipur, and
- ) To assess the views and opinions of the tourists visiting Bandipur.

### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

Although tourism is one of the most potential economic-era that can change the economic conditions of the Nepalese people most of the poor Nepali are not able to take advantage from it. Only some of so called rich and wealthy business men are benefited from tourism. So to bring the poor Nepali into the mainstream of tourism industries the homestay concept will be fruitful. So by enhancing such kind of concept throughout Nepal many unemployed youth will change socio-economics status of village people. Our study will focus to bring the actual picture of homestay practice of Bandipur. It will suggest to minimize the weakness of concept and explore the positive aspects of programme. So, I believe it will help all the components concerned with tourism. The importance of study can be listed as follows:

- ) The study will help government and plan makers to make fact-based plan about the development of Bandipur.

- ) The study will inspire the educated unemployed youth to involve in such kind of tourism programme.
- ) The study will provide feedback to the concerned parties.
- ) The study will be references for the interested researchers of related fields in similar projects.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

In any study there are certain limitations due to the time and resources available. The limitations in our study are as follows:

- ) This present study is focused only on Bandipur, Tanahun.
- ) The interview has been conducted with the local people.
- ) Simple statistical tools are used to analyze the data.
- ) Time and financial constraints are major limitations which compelled to complete the whole study in a couple of weeks.
- ) This study is based on sample survey.

This study become more challenging as sufficient data are not available in central as well as study area. It seemed very difficult to convince tourists, locals and the hotel owners in order to fill out the questionnaires.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the Introduction to the study. Here, we deal with the Background of our study, Background of the Nepalese tourism, Statement of the problem and Objectives, Importance and Limitations of our study. The second chapter deals with the review of the literature related to our study. Chapter three deals with the Selection of the study area, Nature and sources of data and Data analysis techniques. Chapter four includes the results and findings based on our survey and also presents the interpretation of data using various techniques. The summary of the study is included in Chapter five. It also includes suggestions for the improvement of the facilities in the study area under the topic Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Literature Review

“A brand new concept of village tourism where the guests -you, would be taken to the carefully picked up village where you would be given the chances to know the local people, their culture by allowing them to stay on one of the house as a family member. A few guest room and kitchen are developed without disturbing the village environment. Villages continue their daily normal works and guests enjoy participating in the villages activities. As you would be staying as a family member with your host family, you can participate in all activities of their daily chores. The friendly and hearty behaviors of the family members gives you a different experience that you have never enjoyed before. You have the chance to eat the traditional local food prepared in the neat and clean kitchen, which are delicious and are hygienic” (Bage, April 2008). The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoTCA) has approved a short term policy for homestay to boost new tourist destinations in the country. The concept of homestay allows tourists to stay with local people in their homes provided the dwellings have basic amenities needed for tourists (GoN, 2010).

The main objective of homestay is to increase rural people’s participation in the tourism sector. It will also help self-employment opportunities to grow in rural areas. In view of upcoming year-long camping Nepal Tourism Year (NTY) 2011, the government has legalized the homestay concept for Nepal (NTB, 2011). For catering to tourists in the peak season including the addition flow of tourists as a part of NTY 2011, the government agencies are creating awareness and giving training in homestay to the rural population. Under the homestay concept, anyone having a house with at least four rooms can use the vacant rooms for tourist’s homestay. The household should be able to give a taste of the local culture and food, As per the government rules for homestay, any house owner willing to operate homestay at his home should register at the Local Homestay Management Committee. The house owner must be able to provide hygienic and well facilitated rooms and services.

A homestay is a culture exchange in which a person visiting or temporarily staying in another country lives with a family in the host country. There are homestays for short periods (one night or a weekend) and for longer periods. According to Kashi Raj Bhandari, research



director of NTB's planning and monitoring wing, an awareness program about home-stay concept is already on to cater to the demands of tourist in the peak season along with NTY 2011 for the rural areas of Nepal. "We are trying to develop a common website to provide information about home-stay here," said Raj Bhandari adding that the home stay concept is being developed for the rural areas and will soon be extended to urban areas too. Prachanda Man Shrestha, CEO of Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), said the home stay facilities would help promote domestic tourism and expand tourism activities throughout the country (NTB, 2011).

"In fact rural tourism is not totally a new concept the rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s, and 90s is however differ in several ways. It is revealed that over 70% of all Americans now participate in rural recreation. Likewise, many other developed countries also exhibit similar levels of participate. Growth in rural tourism is difficult to quality, because few countries collect statistics in a way which separates purely rural from other forms of tourism. However, most national tourism administrations agree that it is a growth sector" (Pandey, 2008). However, community-based tourism usually seeks to promote initiatives of local communities or individuals. These are important components of pro-poor tourism and have generated the most useful lessons on pro-poor strategies. But maximizing impacts on poverty elimination requires additional elements, such as use of local labour, goods and services, expanding informal sector linkages, ensuring infrastructural development and environmental strategies benefit the poor, and creating a supportive policy framework and planning context that addresses needs of poor producers and residents within tourism (Upadhyay, 2008).

"Bandipur as a unique rural tourism destination contains more than 15 home-stay to provide homely environment to the tourists both foreign and domestic. The home-stay are well-facilitated with sophisticated bed toilets and bathrooms, old buildings excluding their neoclassical facades and shuttered windows. The buildings reflects the medieval culture, art, tradition and the way of life of people. Quality accommodation is also available at the hotels and resorts in Bandipur"(Upadhyay, 2008). The study shows that the home-stay is a popular to protect local culture and support the tourists with accommodations. Tourists also express their desire to stay in homes rather than hotels and resorts to get the feel of rural life style.

Renton de Alwis (1996) Bandipur is a sleepy old Newari Village or (town) located seven kilometers off the main Kathmandu-Pokhara highway on a winding District. The way to Bandipur is fully of surprises and Bandipur itself is a treat. It has been a main link on the ancient trading route between India and Tibet and according to legend was once very

prosperous. The old glory still remains as the main modern highway trace over looked Bandipur and took a more economical route. He further says that the pix account is not because he would like to see a thousand visitors there, but because this place needs to be cared for there may not be many like it left in Nepal. It is a treasure trove needs to be looking after, with much care. Traveler's Nepal (March-April 2004) Bandipur (Pop. 10,000) is a hilltop town situated midway on the Kathmandu-Pokhara at an altitude of 1,000m overlooking the Marshyangdi River valley. In the early 1800s, the ordinary mountain village was transformed into a vibrant commercial center on the Tibet-India trade route after Newar trader from Bhaktapur moved here. Bandipur offers Mountain View, artistic houses and pagoda temples. It has the largest cavern in the country, the Siddha Gupha, which is full of stalactites and stalagmites. Located on a 1,000 rides in Tanahun district some 140km from Kathmandu, Bandipur's hallmark is its beautiful scenery. At the eastern part of the town is the pagoda-roofed Bindanasini temple which houses goddess Durga, Bandipur's guardian deity. The rich wooden carvings and detailed brass worked that the temple are replicas of those found in the many old pagoda structures of the Kathmandu valley. The other important temples and shrines in the vicinity include the Mahalaxmi temple with its exquisite woodwork and the Khadge Devi temple which comes alive once a year during the Dashain-Phulpati festival (Sherchen, 2003).

Lonely Planet Nepal describes Bandipur as a beautiful Newari hilltop town just south of the Kathmandu-Pokhara (Prithivi) highway. Before the construction of the road, Bandipur was a major Newari trading center, and its bazaars still hint of those days. Stone-paved roads between temples and multi-storeyed houses, and along the way there are excellent views of the Annapurnas and Machhapuchhre. It takes about two hours of walk up to Bandipur from Dumre. It takes about 45 minutes to drive. Bandipur is currently being pushed as a tourist destination, but it is severely hampered by lack of a descent road and limited accommodation. The Bandipur mountain resort is a new place with descent facilities or there are a number of basic lodges. Amod Bhattarai (2004) Bandipur, also renowned as a Mini-Heaven; falls in Tanahun district of Gandaki Zone of mid-western Nepal. It lies 3,300 feet above the sea level and is a beautiful mountain peak. Bandipur village covers an area of 4,562 hectares land in average and is 135km from Kathmandu (Bhattarai, 2004).

Previously, Bandipur was the headquarter of district but the transferring of headquarter into Damauli, became a curse for the village. We can find varieties in caste and culture here.

Mostly, Newars, Bhramins, Gurungs, Sunwars, etc. are found in the village. They live in a combined community. There have their own rites and rituals. We can observe different Himalayan peaks from Bandipur like; MachhapuchreHimal, Ganesh Himal, Dhaulagiri Himal, etc. the visitors would find Bandipur very interesting and exciting on their visit. All Bandipur people expect to develop their village as a best and fascinating tourism field to hire more and more tourists and are actively participating from its growth. Its natural beauty and beautiful panorama sin's everyone's heart (Baral, 2016).

UjolSherchan (2003) Bandipur and ancient Newari mountain town is a treasure waiting to be discovered by travelers. Untouched by modernization and laced with an abundance of ancient houses, templates, of great significance and historical architecture, the medieval-era town boasts festivals all year around besides a plethora of cultural offerings. Neighboring Magar, Gurung, Chetri, Bahun, Damai and Sharki villages all contribute to the cultural diversity of the region. The hill top town not only overlooks the incredible expanse of the Marshyangdi river valley but also offers a breath-taking sweep of the Himalayan range from Langtang in the east of Dhaulagiri in the west. From nearly hilltops one can see as far as Manakamana and Gorkha to the east, the great Chitwan plains to the south among others. Once a bustling commercial center along the trade-route linking Tibet with British India, the place is now ready to emerge from the historical view to welcome travelers from near and far. There is resort here plus about 25 hotels and paying guesthouses. While the Siddha Gupha (the largest caves in the country) and PataliDwar (a.k.a. the gate way of heaven) are must-see, this place also offers endless hiking possibilities in the surrounding hill. It is recommended that travelers stay here about three days (or more) to take it all in (Sherchen, 2003).

## **2.2 Tourism in Nepal**

Tourism in Nepal has no proper record before the democracy of 1951. During the Rana regime, Nepal was not open for tourists and hence there was no proper development and proper record to tourism except a few inscriptions that tell us about the historic of some monks from the friendly countries of north and south. Though after the unification of Nepal at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century by Prithivi Narayan Shah few westerners dared to venture into this country as the route demanded then to walk westerners dared to venture into this country as the route demanded then to walk through the malarial jungles of the southern a Terai. However, it was in 1816 that the western world got to hear about the existence of Nepal although the information was limited to Kathmandu valley. Although, Nepal followed an open

door policy after the advent of democracy in 1951, it was the conquest of Mt. Everest on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1953 by the late Mt. Tenjing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary that focused the world's attraction in Nepal, subsequently a tourism, industry began to develop in Nepal. After getting the membership of the UNO in 1955, Nepal gradually becomes known to the outside world. In May 1956, the coronation of King Mahendra was regarded as the first great landmark in development of tourism and this incident attracted many tourists into Nepal. The first group tourist consisted of 12 Americans and 2 Brazilians organized under the pioneer body of sir. Thomas cook and sons arrived at Kathmandu in the autumn in 1956.

The department of tourism was established in 1966 under the Tourism development Act 1964. Even though tourism administration machinery has existed since 1956 and also established tourism development board in 1957 and a tourist information center was established in 1959, Nepal further succeeded to get the membership of different international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), The pacific Area travel Association (PATA) and the American Society of Travel agents (ASTA). At first the national flag carrier Nepal Airlines Corporation (NAC) came into being 1958. A few hotels were built in the late 1960s. Systematic tourism in Nepal started from 1966 with the establishment of a few hotels. The industry was further strengthened and established after the formation of tourism master plan in 1972, which gave emphasis tourism market development sightseeing, trekking, eco-tourism and recreational and adventure tourism. Nepal adopted the planned policies in tourism with the initiation of five-year economic plans since 1956. Due to political instability before 1951, no special policies and plans on tourism could be formulated. The experience of international world taught Nepal to perform the development activities through planning consequently five year plan started Nepal in 1956. Even though Tourism industry in Nepal became fully run up since the Nepal Tourism Master Plan (NTMP) formulated in 1971 at national level. NTMP projected programs came up two phases as the first phase 1972 to 1975 for four years and the second 1976 to 1980 for the five years.

Although there was no specific provision for tourism development during the first five year plan (1956-1961) the plan gave adequate emphasis to build requisite infrastructure like road water, electricity, construction of airport etc. Tourism Development Board and Tourism Information Center was established in 1957 and 1959 respectively. Hotel survey and tourist guide were conducted during this plan period. Having realized the importance of tourism as a major source of foreign exchange earnings, emphasis was given to promote in Nepal and

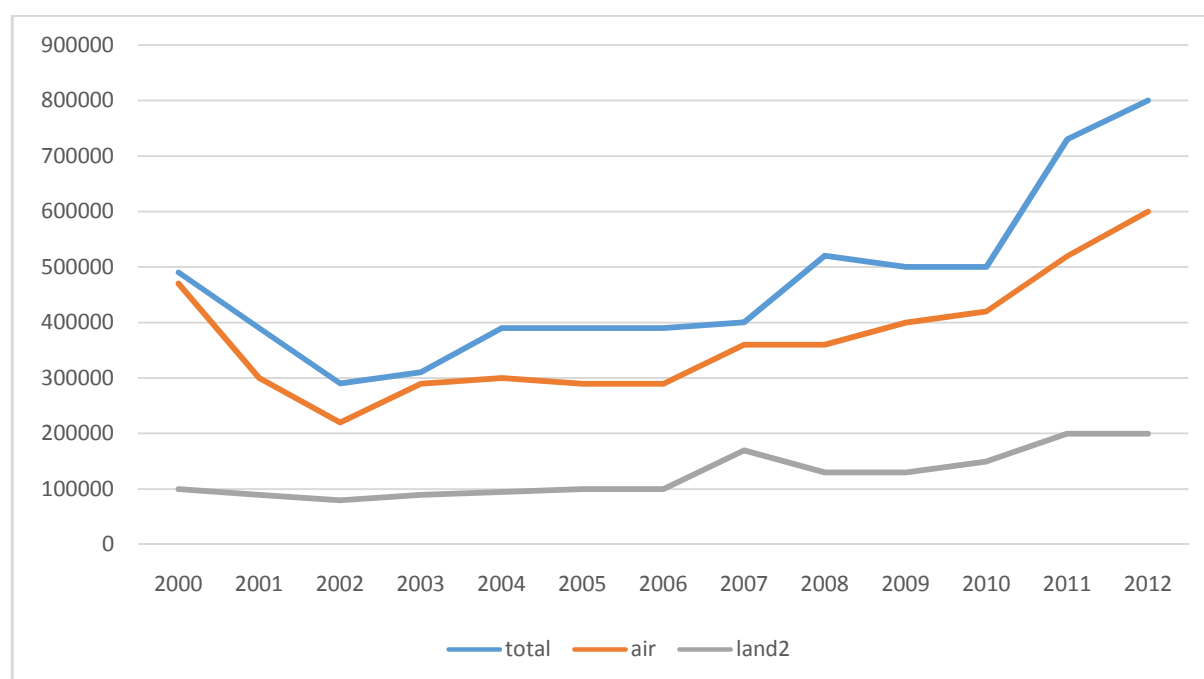
abroad and develop travel agencies, hotels during the Second Three Year Plan (1962-1965). The most important achievement in this plan for tourism was the company Act 1964 to regulate and develop tourism sector. This plan had allocated Rs. 2 million for outlay in tourism sector. The new tourist resorts were explored and constructed in Pokhara, Lumbini, Kakani and Nagarkot. The Tribhuvan International Airport was under construction and the emphasis given to improve it with modern facilities. A total number of 803,092 tourists visited Nepal during 2012 representing an increase of 9.1% over the previous year. Among them most of the tourists were from India, followed by China, Srilanka, USA & UK. Out of the total tourist 54.70% were male and 45.3% were female. The average length of stay was found 12.16 days which is less by 7.3 percent than previous year.

Table 2: Summary of tourism scenario, 2011- 2012.

Indicator	Year(A.D.)		
	2011	2012	% change
Tourists arrival by air	545,221	598,258	9.7
Tourists arrival by air	190,994	204,834	7.2
Total no. of tourists	736,215	803,092	9.1
Male Tourists	352,059	439,270	24.8
Female Tourists	384,156	363,822	-5.3

Source: Nepal Tourism Board, Kathmandu 2012

Chart 1: Number of tourists arriving Nepal in the year 2000-2012



Source: Nepal Tourism Board, Kathmandu 2012

### **2.3 Village Tourism in Nepal**

The history of village Tourism in Nepal is not long. Nepal introduced a program of village tourism aiming at promoting country's tourism industry in 2052 B.S. for the first time. Though the promotion of tourism in the sense started more or less from the beginning of 1960. But the concrete steps to promote and intensify tourism development activities in a more scientific and ordinate way were made when a high level "Nepal Tourism Development Committee" was formed in 1970 on the financial and technical assistance of the government of the federal republic of Germany. The work of the committee culminated in the publication of Nepal Tourism Master Plan in 1972 which has been the basic for all future activities in the field of tourism development in Nepal. The coronation of king Mahendra in May 2, 1956 is regarded as the first great landmark in development of tourism and this incident attracted many tourists into Nepal, Though Nepal has already expanded the diplomatic relation with world's famous organization such as UNESCO, FAO, and WHO etc. After getting the membership of the UNO in 1955, gradually Nepal becomes known to the outside world. The first group tours consisted of 12 Americans and 2 Brazilians organized under the pioneer body of Sir Thomas Cook and his soon arrived at Kathmandu in autumn of 1956. In the context of Nepal the concept of village tourism is a new mountain tourism product. The main point that emerges to develop rural base tourism industry in Nepal as a major weakness in mountain tourism has been the poor quality and management of its supply components. Second the urban areas are extremely becoming polluted and congested and are lacking a peaceful and pleasant environment, third rural community are attracted to the tourism industry and fourth is alternative income resources etc.

Tourism in a village is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism scenario and also to be looked upon as supplementing the whole effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions policy makers and local communities as a potentially uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resources base. The objective of village tourism despite often ambiguous is to attract tourists to natural area and use to revenues for local conservation and economic activities. Eleven model tourist villages were purposed to be spread out among the various geographical divisions of the country. Only a few tourist village have come up including Sirubari Syangja district, Ghale Gaun at Lamjung district, which has been practicing as community based on village tourism like Sirubari with 13 households as sampled since 20

Baisakh 2058 and also Khasur and Bhujung villages are being practice as model tourist village at Lamjung district. Likewise, ThuloPersel and Kerticdeuraligaun in Kavre, Ghandruk and Siklesh in Kaski, Parbat, Mustang, Manang, Dang, Pyuthan, Illam and Taplejung.

Nevertheless, Nepal tourism board has adopted a policy an expanding village tourism all over the kingdom, and plans to develop village tourism as an industry for poverty alleviation. Likewise, Nepal Village Resort Private Limited has been devoting to improve rural base tourism since 1997. Which at first take as sample Sirubari village in Syangja district. This institute takes as sample to introduce village tourism at Solukhumbu, Dahnkuta, Lamjung and Therathum. The next private NGO SNV/NEPAL has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural areas, like Illam and Taplejung.

#### **2.4 Village Tourism in Bandipur**

Though Bandipur village has not been declared by government of Nepal as the model tourist village like Sirubari and Ghale Gaun. It has lots of potentiality and features that can easily attract tourist. History has it that Bandipur was originally Magar settlements who were later displaced to the outlying areas by Newars. After king Prithivi Narayan Shah, the unifier of the nation, took over the valley, Newars migrated to Bandipur and started opening their business. During the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Bandipur was the main hub for goods between India and the valley and it prospered. The settlement was completely abandoned in 2025 B.S. (1970) when the headquarters was shifted to Damauli. Bandipur VDC first came into light during the visit year 1998. Now, Bandipur is not frequented by business tourist, it has seen a handful of domestic and international tourist till end of 1980's. But almost all of them had visited the village for education center (private or government organizations) to record tourist activities, it is impossible to put forward numerical data concerning tourism. Till date, Bandipur does not possess any governmental accommodation facilities to cater for the tourists visiting Bandipur ().

However, the role of Bandipur SamajikBikasSamiti has been always crucial in the path of tourism development in Bandipur. The Samiti established in 2049B.S. by the Bandipur has performed various development activities in their birthplace. Bandipur Mahotsav 2060, milestone in the tourism development in Bandipur, was one of the unforgettable work perform by Samiti, Bandipur Mahotsav 2060 was organized on 15, 16, 17 November 2003 in the initiation of the Bandipur Tourism Committee, Bandipur SamajikSamiti and NTB. The program was declared as one of the most successful Mahotsav in Nepal, welcoming about 21000 – 22000 domestic tourist in three days.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The proposed study is carried out by applying descriptive and exploratory survey design. The study has been done by carrying out a survey which covers all the study area and then the issues covered by the study is described in detail.

#### **3.2 Rationale of the Study Area**

The present study is carried out in Bandipur VDC of Tanahun District. Bandipur is a beautiful mountain village having basic infrastructures to promote as a popular tourist destination in national and international arena. The rationale of the selection of the study area is to promote tourism industry with a new concept of tourism and benefits all the people in this area. Bandipur has all the necessary infrastructure to develop as a tourist destination. Thus to develop and benefit the population of this area is the rationale of the selection of the study area. Bandipur is one of the well-known tourist destination of Nepal and it is one of the pioneer practitioners of home-stay tourism through paying guest house. Besides, the researcher is familiar with the locality, particularly the local people involving in tourism. The familiarity with the locality is expected to help in collecting accurate data and information for the study. The universe of the study comprises all the households providing homestay service of Bandipur VDC. Therefore census method is applied. The study is based on all the members of home-stay host family.

#### **3.3 Primary Sources of Data**

Primary data and information has been collected from the sample respondents by conducting a field survey of the study area. Primary data from the field has been collected by using the following tools and techniques:



### **3.3.1 Interview**

Primary data are collected mainly by interviewing the respondents. The respondents were interviewed by using a semi-structured interview schedule. The interview schedule had contained the items of information about socio-economic background characteristics the items of information about socio-economic background characteristics of homestay host family, impact of the host family's way to life. The items of information relating to the background characteristics of host family contains caste/ethnicity, family size, educational status, major sources of family income etc. And for the objective third, interview with tourists visited in Bandipur in the time of survey is conducted.

### **3.3.2 Observations**

In addition to interviews with the respondents and key informants, data are also collected by observation. The main issues to be observed were socio-economic condition of host family, their educational background, sanitary condition etc.

### **3.4 Secondary Sources of Data**

Secondary data and information are collected from published and unpublished books, magazines, and documents of various such as local NGOs, Bandipur BikasSamitee, Central Library of T.U., Nepal Tourism Board etc.

### **3.5 Method of Data Analysis**

Data are analyzed with the help of computer, manual chart tables, diagram, graphs and statistical tools. Analysis of data are made from the averages and percentage.

### **3.6 General Introduction of Bandipur**

Bandipur is a hilltop settlement in Tanahun District, (Gandaki Zone) of Nepal. Because of its preserved, old time cultural atmosphere, Bandipur has increasingly been coming to the attention of tourism. Bandipur is a picturesque town nestled in the Himalayan foothills of Nepal, a land as famous for its natural beauty as for the hospitality of its people. Bandipur lies midway between Kathmandu and Pokhara, another popular tourist destination. Situated on a hilltop above the highway town of Dumre, Bandipur captivates the visitor with its cultural appeal and pristine scenery. This Newar town has maintained its age-old flavor, and presents sightseers with a heady mix of history, architecture, incredible views, awesome caves and unspoiled landscapes.

Bandipur has been described as a natural view tower; indeed, one can enjoy a spectacular panorama of the entire Annapurna Range plus the peaks of Dhaulagiri, Manaslu and Langtang from here. Apart from the stunning views of the Himalaya and the Marsyangdi Valley, a visit to the town is an opportunity to get a close look at Newar cultural life. Bandipur is an outpost of the refined civilization of the Kathmandu Valley, and it is an ideal retreat to soak in this fabulous heritage along with the natural splendour of the surroundings. With its varied attractions ranging from the artistic to the scenic, Bandipur entices visitors of all interests to come and discover something for oneself.

Bandipur is located at 27.56 N, 84.25 E and an elevation of 1030m on a mountain saddle (Mahabharat range) approximately 700m above the Marsyangdi River Valley, 143 km to the west of Kathmandu and 80 km to the east of Pokhara. Since 1998 it is connected by an 8 km access road from Dumre (Kathmandu-Pokhara highway). The mountain saddle, just 200m long, is barely wide enough to accommodate the main street lined by 2-3 storeyed buildings on either side ([www.bandipur-tourism.com](http://www.bandipur-tourism.com)).

Bandipur was established as a funneling point of trade by Newar traders fanned out from the Kathmandu valley after Prithvi Narayan Shah conquered his would-be capital. The town was once a prosperous trading centre. Its substantial buildings, with their neoclassical facades and shuttered windows, bespeak past glories. Originally a simple Magar Village, it was settled in the early nineteenth century by Newars from Bhaktapur, who took advantage of its malaria free location to develop it into an important stop along the India-Tibet trade route. With them they brought their rich cultural heritage and architecture and which, still today, defines the look and feel of the modern day Bandipur. According to the census of 2068 BS, the population of Bandipur was found 13,368 where 6814 male and 6554 female.

Formerly a Magar village, Bandipur today is settled by a variety of Nepali ethnicities with different beliefs: the Bahuns, the Chettris, the Newars, the Damais, Kamis, Sarkis, Kasais, the Magars and Gurungs. It may well be that the seclusion of Bandipur saved the Newari architecture of its buildings which otherwise would have been replaced by faceless modern types found in many other towns of Nepal. Various Newari and Magar festivals, which until recently have been held for their own purposes several times a year, can also be of interest to tourists. Sorathi and Chutka dances are very popular. Though Newars dominant in the main bazaar of Bandipur but there are inhabitants of other ethnic groups in Bandipur, which are as follows:

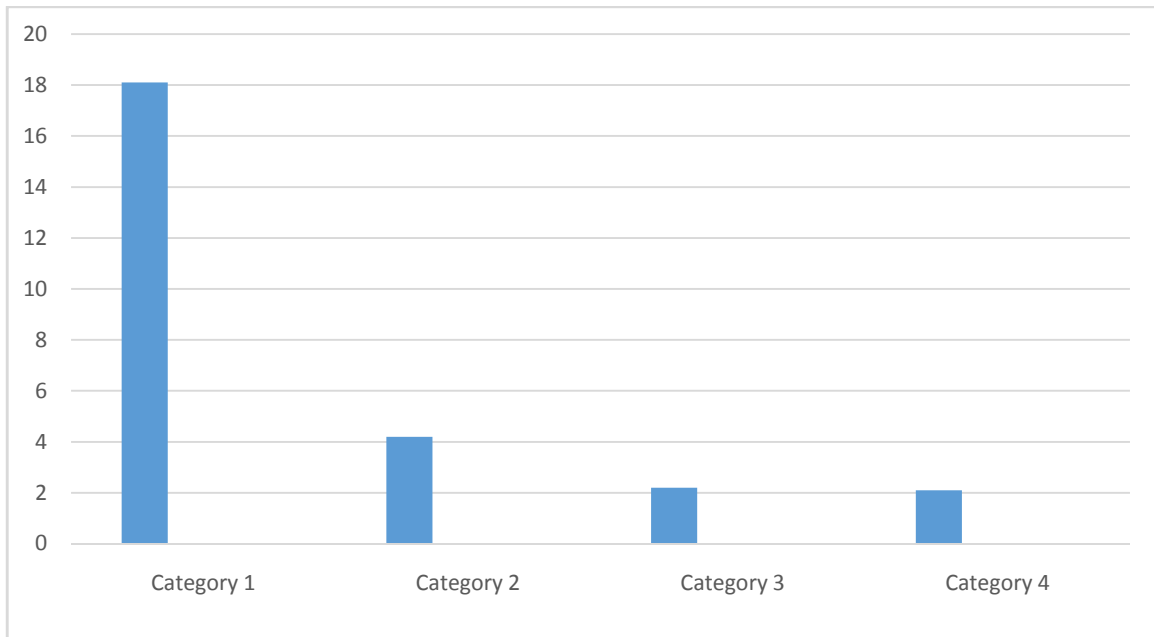
Bandipur is quite ahead in education, health and community development comparing to the other Nepalese village. Notre Dame School established in 1984 under Japanese, French and USA assistance has been producing highly skilled and efficient students in the past decades. The status of education facility in Bandipur VDC is satisfactory in comparison with other VDCs of Tanahun district. There are 19 primary schools followed by 6 lower secondary schools, 5 secondary schools and 3 colleges. The performance of government schools is good where private schools are doing better. The district hospital of Tanahun is located in Bandipur. The hospital is providing satisfactory health services and locales are benefited from it. Other 2 private hospitals also providing health services here. Education and Health service available in this area are as follows:

Table 3: Ethnic groups in Bandipur

Chhetri: 1208	Muslim: 64
Sanyasi: 136	Tharu: 8
Kalwar: 5	Kasai: 23
Rai: 20	Darai: 4
Newar: 1617	Brahman : 171 6
Gharti/ Bhujel: 465	Sonar: 111
Magar: 2738	Gurung: 2841
Sharki: 839	Kumal: 72
Kami: 767	Tamang: 89
Damai/dholi: 297	Thakuri: 151
Other: 97	

(Source: DDC Tanahun, 2013)

Chart 2: Spatial distribution of education and health services.



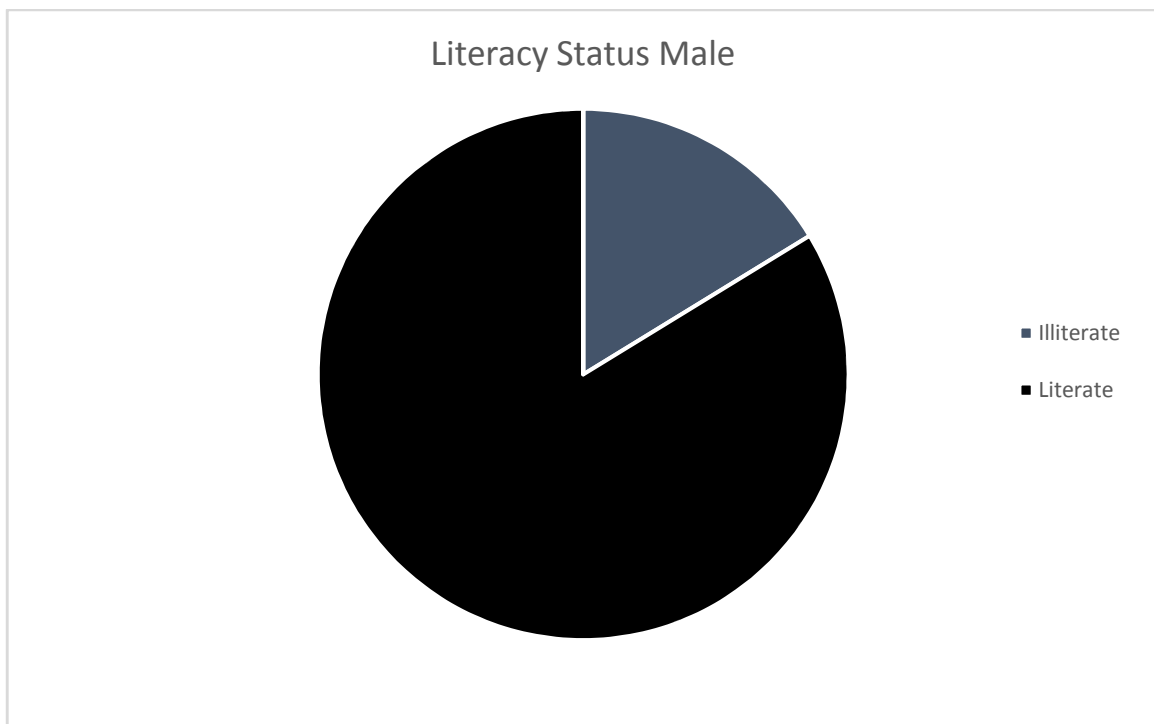
Source: VDC Bandipur, 2013

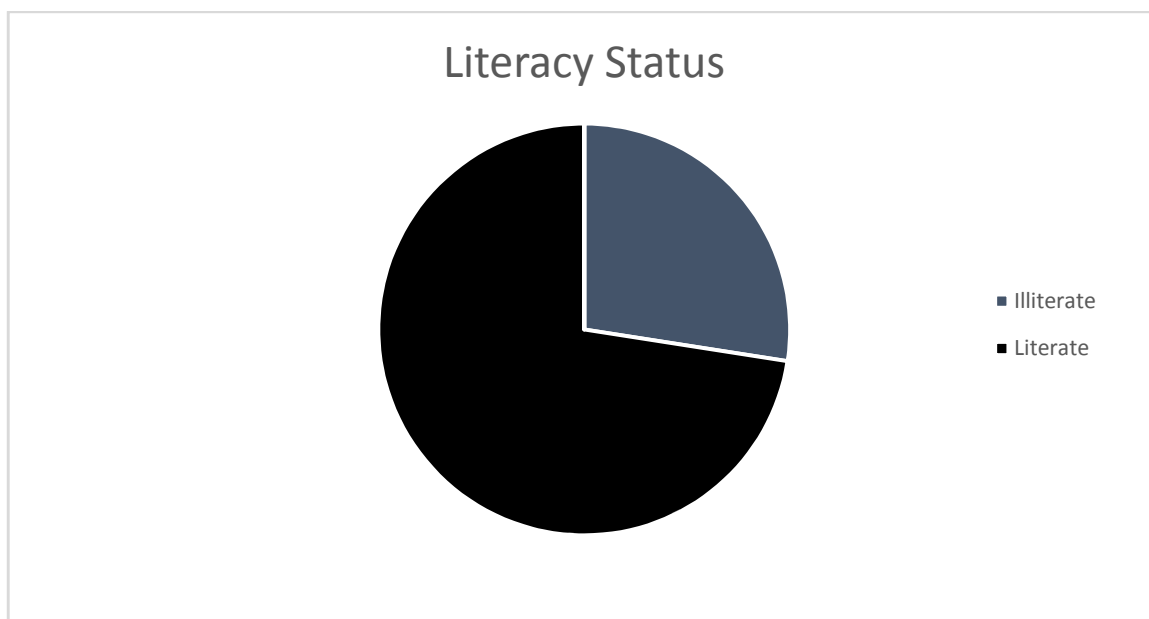
The literacy status of Bandipur is:

Illiterate: Male: 780 Female: 1353

Literate: Male: 4019 Female: 3587

Chart 3: Literacy Status of Male and Female





Source: Field Visit,2012

### **3.7 Prospects of Tourism Development in Bandipur**

Since Bandipur is easily accessible, through a well paved road of half an hour, rich in natural scenic beauty of Himalayas like Mt. Ganesh, Mt. Machhapuchhre and Mt. Dhaulagiri etc. and also forest and hills. Sightseeing to monuments, market area and tribal villages. Colorful festivals like Bisket Jatra, JanaiPurnima, Gajjatra, Dashain, Tiharetc. added beauty of Bandipur. Similarly, quite and peaceful environment and local people's hospitality makes it mini-heaven. Thus we can say that Bandipur remains largely an unexplored area with a maximum potential for promotion of tourism, which have been discussed in detail in following lines.

#### **Natural Assets**

Bandipur, a nature paradise is naturally gifted area having outstanding scenic beauty and others nature gifted assets which are not the result of human efforts. Bandipur is a naturally gifted area having outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Scenic beauty exerts a strong fascination for the tourists. Some natural assets of Bandipur has given below.

#### **(i) Spectacular Himalayan Scenery**

One of the major attractions of Bandipur is that we can observe breathtaking views of the Himalayas ramparts. Local people claim that we can observe Himalayans scene more beautifully than any other places like Nagarkot and Pokhara. Mt. Dhaulagri (8167 m), Mt.

Annapurna (8091m), Mt. Langtang (7245m), Mt. Machhapuchhre (6997m), Mt. Ganesh (7555m), Mt. Jugal, etc. are clearly visualized from Bandipur. Bandipur is the place from where we can observe longest mountain range at a glance.

**(ii) View of Beautiful Mountains/Hills**

Another attraction of Bandipur is the panorama scene of Beautiful Mountains Mahabarat Range is the finest attraction for tourist, which is clearly seen from Bandipur. Similarly, the view of Chhimkeswori (one of the highest hill of Nepal) in the South-East of Bandipur and Mukundeswori hill in the West of Bandipur bazaar has equally contributed in the beauty and attraction of Bandipur.

**(iii) River Basin**

The scenic beauty of river-basins (Marshyangdi River and Chundi River) is extremely pleasurable and breathtaking to watch from the hillocks of Bandipur.

**(iv) Jungles**

Raniban, GrungcheDanda and MulcundesworiDanda of Bandipur are the green jungles, which also attracts tourists.

**(v) Sunrise and Sunset**

In the morning sun-rise from the eastern mountain is the main attraction whereas in the evening sun-set become another attraction in Bandipur. Sun-rise and sun-set can be seen clearly from Tundikhel and Gurungche hill.

**(vi) Pleasant and favorable Climate**

Climate is a basic primary element for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Bandipur has very pleasant and healthier climate through-out the year. Most of the months in a year have bright sun-shine and cloudless blue and azure sky. There is pleasant summer and warm winter to provide satisfaction with fresh and healthy climate.

**(vii) Wild-Life**

Tiger, Bear. Butterflies (about 22 different type), Birds (about 60 including kande-bhyakur) etc. are the prime attraction for tourists in Bandipur.

**(viii) Caves**

Bandipur's hillsides are also well known for their caves, which carry religious significance for the locals. PataliDwar (gate way of hell) cave and Siddha cave has many marvelous time-stone formatted status and idols which provide extra little bit of excitement to all Visitors. Patalidwar five hours walk from Bandipur bazaar has religious importance villagers called it

as a way to go inside the earth i.e. Patal. Siddha cave which is also biggest cave in Asia, is two hours walk from Bandipur or five minute walk from Bimalnagar bazaar near Dumre bazaar in the highway area.

#### **(ix) Rocky Slopes**

Tandrang-Tundrung, Tundekhel and Chunpahara rocky slopes are also the attraction of visitors in Bandipur. All of these are used for rock-climbing activities.

#### **(x) Man Made Assets**

Bandipur is also rich in terms of human products. Main Bazaar is mainly influenced by the Newars who had migrated from the valley during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The houses in main bazaar have built on double-lane and the main street and pavement is paved by the slate stones. An important tribal power place in Bandipur is that of Mukundeswori, a top a high summit at the end of two hour walk from main bazaar. The shrine here is festooned with numerous bells and trients and it is especially revered by Gurung tribes. There are some historical knives and swords apparently placed here by victorious warriors of the past. North-east of Bandipur, on a hilltop, stands a fort said to have been established by Sen dynasty Mukund Sen. The view of fort's trenches are still visible. The view of mountain from this place is fully worth. This two stories can be missed because it looks like an ordinary dwelling. However, it is the most revered shrine in Bandipur. It has a sacred sword which is said to be the gift of divinity-Shiva to king Mukund Sen. The sword left by king to an old women on his way to becoming an ascetic, is revered as a representation of goddess Durga who symbolizes power. The sword is wrapped in cloth and it is said that whoever views it invites instant death. Situated in the heart of the main bazaar, this pagoda style temple displays Newar craftsmanship at its best. The temple is rich in wood carvings on its struts and windows while lintels and torana are done in detailed brasswork. This temple is also built in pagoda, it is dedicated to the goddess of wealth, Laxmi. The structure also displays exquisites' wood work in its struts, door-ways and arches. Besides above there are many other historical monuments in Bandipur to attract tourists. They are Narayan Temple, Mahadev Temple, Tin-dhara (natural water spring). Marty's Memorial Park, Ramkot, etc.

#### **(xi) Colorful Festivals**

There are numerous festivals in Bandipur. Here are some festivals which is very specific than other parts of Nepal.

) Bagh Jatra

- ) Gai Jatra
- ) Khadga Jatra
- ) Bisket Jatra
- ) LakheNach
- ) DokoNach
- ) GhatuNach
- ) RodiNach
- ) ChudkaNach
- ) Ropain Jatra

Beside these, festivals of national character like Krishnatami, FaguPumima, Shivaratri, Dashain, Tihar and etc. are also widely observed by the locals of Bandipur.

#### **(xii) Traditional Ceremonies**

Different type of traditional rites and rituals may be of great interest mainly for the foreign tourist as given below:

- ) Childhood Ceremony: Birth, Naming, Feeding.
- ) Adulthood Ceremony: Bratabandh, Gufa, Bel-Bibah.
- ) Marriage Ceremony.
- ) Old-age Ceremony: Janku, Chaurasi puja.
- ) Death Ceremony (Rituals)

All of these ceremonies are extremely private in nature. So, the locals may not be ready to let foreigners to watch and photograph the entire ceremonies. But it may be interesting for those foreigners, who may be astonished by seeing such type of totally new and culturally shocking experience for them. Time is changing. Therefore, it will be useful for the locals to widen the tourist's activities by allowing them to see and photograph such ceremonies.

#### **(xiii) Tribal Villages**

The Magar and Gurung tribal villages of Bandipur are also may be of great interest for visitors. Their living style, settlement pattern, culture etc. are totally different from others.

#### **(xiv) Caste Group**

Settlement pattern, culture, economic and other activities of different cast group in Bandipur also attract tourist to observe them very closely. The following caste groups are found in Bandipur.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| (a) Cobbler     | Tanning and sewing activities (leather) |
| (b) Black-smith | Making tools and utensils from iron     |



- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| (c) Gold-smith | Making gold and silver items (jewellery)  |
| (d) Newar      | Trade and business, Pottery, Weaving etc.   |
| (e) Minstrels  | Making living by singing and playing Sarangi  |
| (f) Tailors    | Sewing clothes and playing musical instrument i.e. Damaha,<br>Narsing, Tyamca, Jhyali, Sahanai and Muralietc. |
| (g) Bramhans   | The priests worshipping various temples.  |
| (h) Chhetries  | The warriors.   |

**(xv) Specific Economic Activities**

- (a) Silk Farming
- (b) Livestock (Goats) Farming
- (c) Slate Mine

Thus, we can see that Bandipur has a lot of things to attract the tourists.

**3.8 Available Facilities in Bandipur**

Bandipur is endowed with basic amenities which are essential for the development of tourism. It is not too unlucky type of villagers as most of the villagers in Nepal. Although the state of development and available facilities are not so encouraging for the overall development of tourism. Anyway, available infrastructural facilities in Bandipur are listed below:

**Transportation facilities**

Transportation is the key factor for the development of tourism. Transportation facilities make it possible to travel from one place to another. The means of transportation decides the volume of tourist. Situated on a saddle, Bandipur (1000m) is strategically located about 140 km west of Kathmandu and 74 km east of Pokhara. It is 7 km south-up from a popular pick up point at Dumre Bazaar on Prithivi Highway. From Dumre to Bandipur the road is graveled. The various means of transportation like car, taxi, motor-cycle, bus, jeep etc. are available on hire to travel from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Narayanghat, and Dumre only. But travel agencies have provided very comfortable coach for tourist visiting Bandipur. Likewise, the foot-trail from Dumre to Bandipur is another attraction for the tourists. At present, there are three helipad facilities in Bandipur.

**Accommodation facilities**

Accommodation is an important aspect of tourism industry. It is a comprehensive term and includes all the facilities used for the sojourn of a traveler. Such as, hotels, motels, lodges, bungalows, paying guesthouses etc. Different categories of accommodation are available in Bandipur, which may be divided into 3 categories according to the facilities and price charged. They are Resort, Hotels and Paying guest Houses. Bandipur can accommodate about 500 guests per night in all categories of accommodation. The highest accommodation capacity is in the Hotels, followed by paying guest houses and resort. Every lodge has restaurant facility in Bandipur. But these hotels are paying guest houses commonly offer Nepalese and Tibetan dishes. Food like meat, fish, fruits and cold-drinks are easily available in these hotels. Anyway, modern restaurant facilities in Bandipur can be found only in one place Bandipur Mountain Resort which is very popular.

### **Security**

Security is an essential factor for tourists. Nobody wants to go and stay there, where security is lacking. Condition of insecurity created by robbers, thieves, murders and disappearance of tourists would discourage the other travelers to visit such as destination. Anyway, Bandipur is a peaceful and fearless place. Military camp and police post provide security in Bandipur.

### **Water Supply**

It has a several decade old water supply project. The water is supplied from Jhargaon area of the eastern part of the village. It has natural spring sources at Tin-dhara, Parpani and etc.

### **Communication facilities**

There are about a dozen, telephone lines in Bandipur. It has a wireless set also. It has Namaste telecom tower in Dumre Bazaar so local people can carry mobile phone. So, at the present moment, communication facilities seem to be sufficient.

### **Electricity**

All the localities of Bandipur has been electrified. It has not any problem of electrification at present. But the power cut of load shedding electricity is suffering.

### **Health services**

Bandipur has a hospital with trained nurses, and doctors. We can also found medical shops in the market area and every types of medicine are available there. In case, if necessary there is one ambulance to take patient to Dumre, Kathmandu, Pokhara and Narayanghatetc. hospital in emergency case.

### **Drainage System**

It has a traditional drainage system around the main bazaar area only. Since it is situated in the hill, dirt and water will directly flow down from the village naturally. So, there is no problem of cleanliness.

### **Tourist Attractions**

Bandipur draws lots of tourists round the year. It is accessible easily from Kathmandu and Pokhara. This hill-station provides breath-taking view of the Himalaya mountain range. October to January is the best time to visit. Bandipur Bazaar is the market of the town with stone paved street, lined with the traditional houses. It hosts the historic Bandipur library and Bindyabashini temple at its center. Various Newari and Magar festivals are held in the town many times in a year. Cultural shows are arranged several times during tourist seasons and festivals. Sorathi and Chutka dances are very popular. Tundikhel is a field on the north of the town that provides an excellent View of some of the highest mountains in the world, including Dhaulagiri, Machhapuchhre, Langtang, Manaslu and Ganesh. It also provides excellent view of the Marsyangdi valley below, the Manakamana hill and the legendary Gorkha. Other attractions include the Bindyabashini temple and the library in the village centre, Thani Mai, Tindhara (“Three Taps”) washing place at the southeastern outskirts), Raniban (Queen's Forest), the downhill trek to the Siddha Cave and a hike to Ramkot village. On Mukundeswari, the elevation at the western end of the saddle is a little shrine and one has a view of Bandipur itself.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

In this chapter, the collected data is analyzed for fulfillment of the objectives. The analysis is mainly based on questionnaires collection from villagers, tourists (domestic and international), key informants (home-stay host family) and hotel owner.

#### 4.1 Socio-economic Status

##### 4.1.1 Home-stay in Bandipur

It was found that Bandipur has a very high possibility in tourism. Not only because of the scenic features, the great landscape that every house's balcony or a mere sight from the window offered but because of the locales. The locales conducting home-stay program until now were to be highly excited by the program. Until now 22 houses in Bandipur offered home-stay. And upon enquiring with other locales it was found that even more houses were keen on working on the program.

Table 4: Home-stay host family of Bandipur

Home-stay	Name of owner	Main occupation
Namaste home-Stay	Bharat Kayastha	Political worker
Piya home-stay	BuddhiPiya	Business
Jhigu home-stay	Raj Kumar Shrestha	Trading business
Pradhan paying guest	Krishna Kumar Pradhan	Teacher
Bandipur home-stay	Krishna Piya	Business man
Khadgamai home-stay	Ravi Pradhan	Teacher
Sulpe home-stay	BhairavSulpe	Political worker
Teendhara home-stay	Suman Shrestha	Hotel Business
Bhainsekhar home-stay	BamdevBhattarai	Teacher
Bindhavasini home-stay	Suman Kumar Shrestha	Restaurant owner
Peepalchautarihome-stay (community home-stay)	Community	Ex-Indian Army
Thaku home-stay	BirBahadurGurung	Student
Sthanimai home-stay	DilGhatane	Student
Devkota home-stay	Rajesh Devkota	Farmer

Bhattarai home-stay	Shankar Bhattarai	Farmer
Ale home-stay	Kumar Ale	Civil service
Raniban home-stay	JitendraChumi	Tourist guide
Swagat homestay	SantaramAdikari	Tourist guide
Siddha Gufa home-stay	Ram kumarBaniya	
Kafalswara home-stay	Shankar Gurung	
Nepali home-stay	L axman Nepali	Teacher
Bhandari home-stay	DamberBhandari	Trekking guide

Source:Field Visit, 2012

Now days the concept of “Home Stay” has being practiced in the village. Presently there are more than 22 houses offering home stay services to the tourists with an emphasis on interacting and living with the host community but no home-stay has been registered yet. It offers the visitors for an opportunity to experience the Village culture, customs and daily life of the host household and the community. The concept of home stay was introduced to ensure their tourism benefits flow across wider community. It is found that different caste and professionals are running home-stay in Bandipur. Among them, most of teachers were running home-stay as their side business. Not only teacher but also others such as, tourist & trekking guide, framers, business man, student etc. have been running home-stay. It is shown in table below:

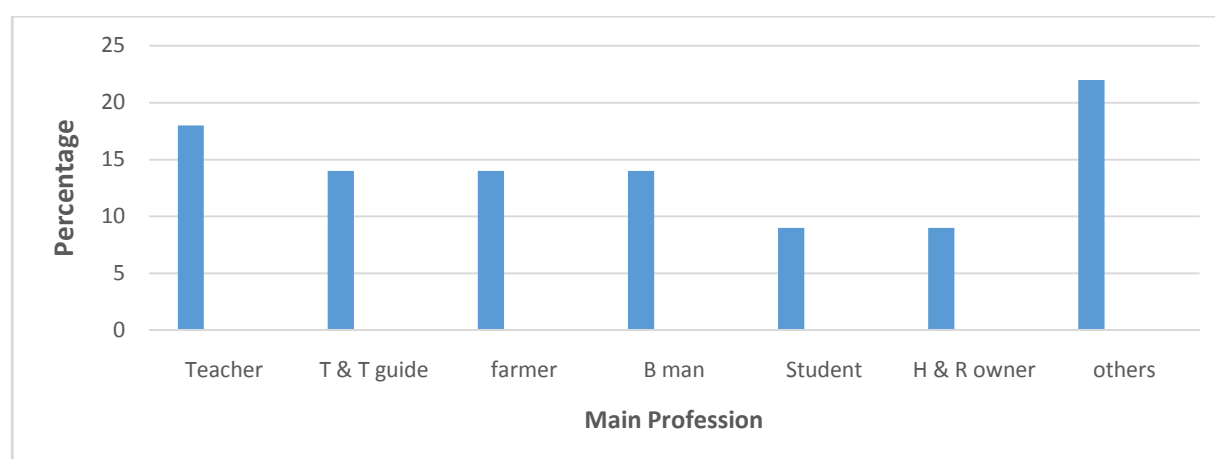
Table 5: Home-stay host family on the basis of profession.

Main Profession of host family	Number	Percentage
Teacher	4	18.18
Tourist & Trekking Guide (T & T Guide)	3	13.64
Farmer	3	13.64
Businessman (B man)	3	13.64
Students	2	9.1
Hotel & Restaurant owner (H & R Owner)	2	9.1
Others	5	22.72
Total	22	100

Source: Field Visit, 2012

It is found that more than 25 households are providing home-stay services in Bandipur but 22 households are ready to register. Home-stay has been run as side business. Among them 18.18% (i.e. 4 out of 22) are engaged in teaching, 3 out of 22 (13.64%) are tourist and trekking guide, 3 out of 22 (13.64%) are farmer, 13.64% (i.e. 3 out of 22) are business man, 9.1% (i.e. 2 out of 22) are student. 9.1% of them are engaged in hotel and restaurants and remaining are retired army and civil workers. The table have shown in the following bar diagram:

Chart3: Home-stay host family on the basis of profession.



Source: Field Visit, 2012

Table 6: Classification of home stay host family on the basis of caste/ethnicity.

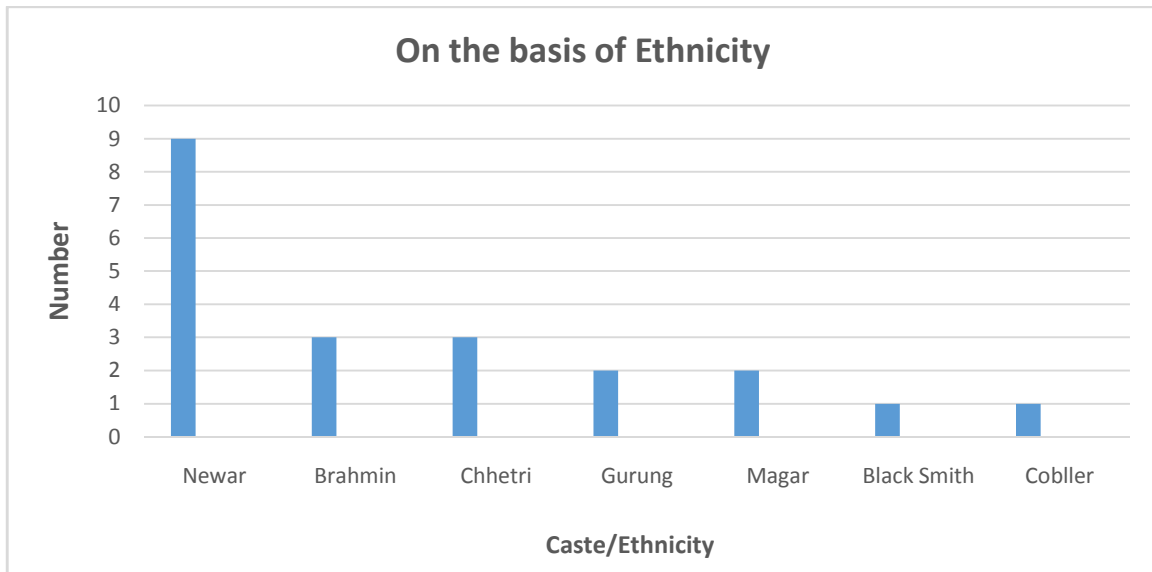
S.N	Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
1	Newar	9	42.86%
2	Brahmin	3	14.29%
3	Chhetri	3	14.29%
4	Gurung	4	9.52%
5	Magar	4	9.52%
6	Black smith	1	4.76%
7	Cobbler	1	4.76%
	Total	21	100%

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

Out of the total respondents, the majority of host families (42.86%) are Newar followed by Brahmin (14.29%) and chhetri (14.29%). Likewise 9.52% are Gurung and another 9.52% are

Magar. And only 4.76% Black smith and remaining 4.76% Cobblers are found as home stay host family.

Chart 5: Host family on the basis of ethnicity.



Source: Field Visit, 2012.

Since Bandipur is known as Newar village most of the Newar here are engaged in business. In the case of home stay also, Newar have involved more than others. But not only Newar but also other castes are involved in this new business era.

### 5.1.2 Family size of Host Family

The family size of the respondents' were found small, medium and large. The family size of host family is shown below:

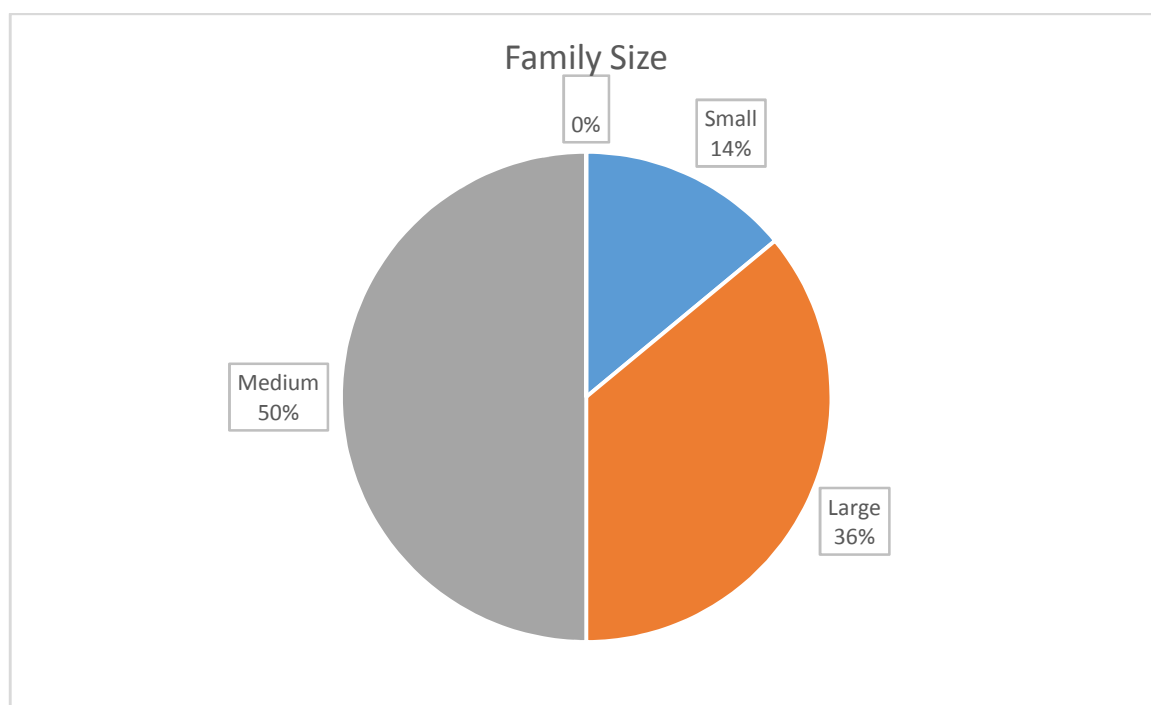
Table 7: Family size.

Family size	Range	No. of family	Percentage
Small	2 to 4	8	36.36
Medium	5 to 7	11	50
Large	7 & above	3	13.64

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

Majority of the respondents were from medium size family (50%) followed by small family (36.36%) and remaining (13.84%) were from large family.

Chart6: Family Size.



Source: Field Visit, 2012

### 5.1.3 Literacy Status

All of the respondents were found literate. Most of the respondents were found SLC passed while some were found highly educated. The academic status of the respondents is mentioned below:

Table 8: Respondents by educational status.

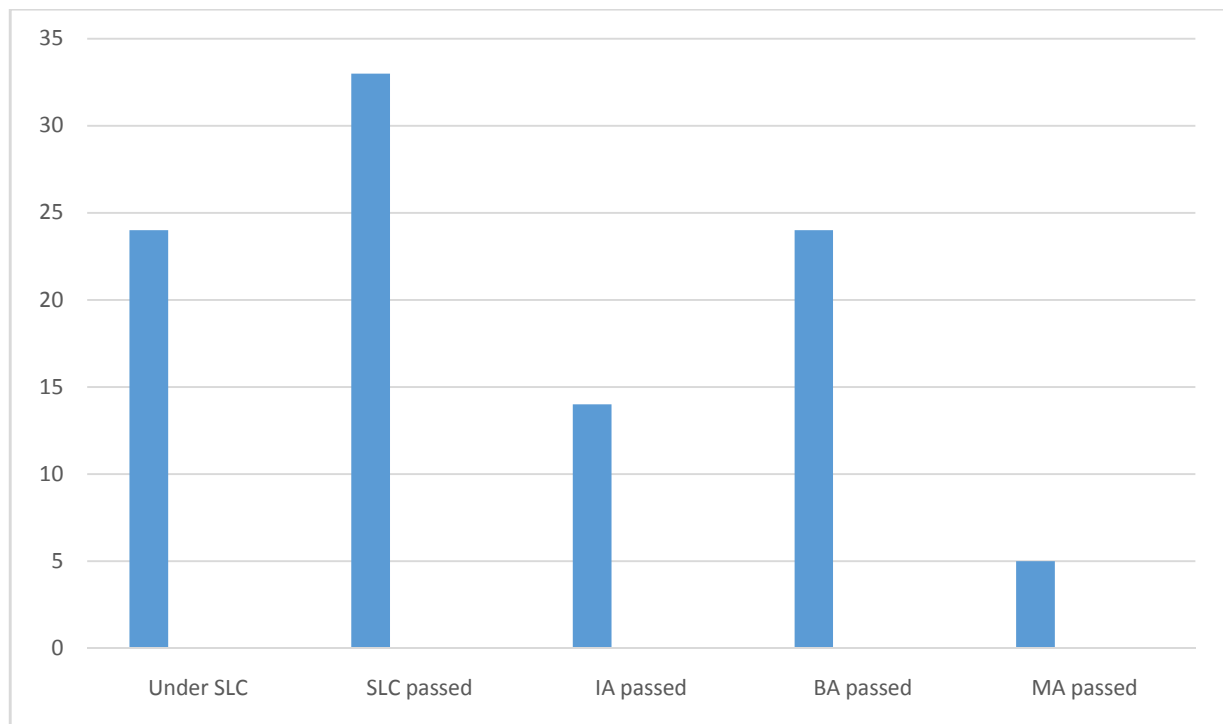
SN	Educational status	Number	Percentage
1	Under SLC	5	23.81%
2	SLC passed	7	33.33%
3	IA passed	3	14.29%
4	BA passed	5	23.81%
5	MA passed	1	4.76%
	Total	21	100%

Source: Field Visit, 2012



From table, we found people highly qualified (MA passed) to simply literate (under SLC) are hosting home-stay. It shows the sharing of benefit to all level people of different academic background classes. We found 33.33% of respondents were SLC passed where 4.76% were MA passed. Likewise 23.81% are found having education of below SLC while 14.29% are IA passed and 23.81 00 of respondents were BA passed. Although table does not represent the whole educational status of Bandipur but we can conclude from the table that the educational status of study area found to be satisfactory.

Chart7: Educational status.



Source: Field Visit, 2012

#### 5.1.4 Respondents by availability of room

It is found that two to five rooms are used for guests by the host family. No further capital investment has made. But only some time has to be given for cleanliness and maintenance for the space. Not only lodging facility is provided but also food service is given by some of host family. It has increased the income. It is reported that visitors, mainly foreign tourists are much impressed by local culture and local food. Local products have got market.

Table 9: Rooms used for paying guests.

Name of host family	No. of Bed-room
Namaste home-stay	4
Piya home-stay	2
Jhigu home-stay	2
Pradhan paying guest	4
Bandipur home-stay	3
Khadgamai home-stay	2
Sulpe home-stay	4
Teendhara home-stay	3
Bhainsekhari home-stay	4
Bindhavasini home-stay	4
Peepalchautari home-stay (community home-stay)	14
Thaku home-stay	2
Sthanimai home-stay	2
Devkota home-stay	3
Bhattarai home-stay	3
Ale home-stay	2
Raniban home-stay	3
Swagat home-stay	2
Siddha gufa home-stay	5
Kafalswara home-stay	2
Nepali home-stay	3
Bhandari home-stay	2

Source: Field Visit, 2012

## 4.2 Home-Stay Tourism Impact on Bandipur

### 4.2.1 Income from home-stay

According to Bandipur tourism Board an average of 200 domestic tourists and 100 tourists from abroad come Bandipur daily. Most of domestic tourists come for educational tour, recreation and picnic purpose. But foreigners come for trekking, recreation and to study local culture. No seasons bound the tourists to come to Bandipur. All of the informants agreed that. In all seasons and days the flow of tourists seems same.

It is found that income from home-stay has significant part in total income of the host family. They are generating minimum Rs.50,000 to maximum Rs.150,000 yearly from home stay. Since it is the first experience of families in home-stay and lots of things has to be maintained for well management that will surely increase the income. Since the amount shown in the table (Rs.50,000-Rs.150,000) is not sufficient income but percentage of income it has covered is meaningful to the host family. Minimum 10% to maximum 42% of total income is found from home-stay. Percentage income from home-stay varies in respect to their other business. Income of host family having other well income generating business or well paid job has less portion of income from paying guest and vice versa. The income from home-stay of host family are shown in the table below:

Table 10: Income from home-stay of host family.

Name of Home-stay host family	Yearly Income from home-stay (Rs)	%income from others	%income from home-stay
Namaste home-stay	70,000	15	85
Piya home-stay	55,000	10	90
Jhigu home-stay	60,000	5	95
Pradhan paying guest	120,000	25	75
Bandipur home-stay	90,000	14	86
Khadgamai home-stay	65,000	18	82
Sulpe home-stay	95,000	15	85
Teendhara home-stay	50,000	13	87
Bhainsekhar home-stay	50,000	0	100
Bindhavasini home-stay	75,000	9	91
Peepalchautari home-stay (community home-stay)	240,000	30	70

Thaku home-stay	70,000	13	87
Sthanimai home-stay	85,000	16	84
Devkota home-stay	110,000	11	89
Bhattarai home-stay	90,000	18	82
Ale home-stay	80,000	23	77
Raniban home-stay	40,000	2	98
Swagat home-stay	75,000	8	92
Siddha gufa home-stay	150,000	28	72
Kafalswara home-stay	60,000	20	80
Nepali home-stay	50,000	11	89
Bhandari home-stay	55,000	4	96

Source: Field Visit, 2012. Interview with key informants.

It is found that income from home-stay has significant part in total income of the host family. They are generating minimum Rs 50,000 to maximum Rs 150,000 yearly from the home stay. The income from home-stay of host family are shown in the table below:

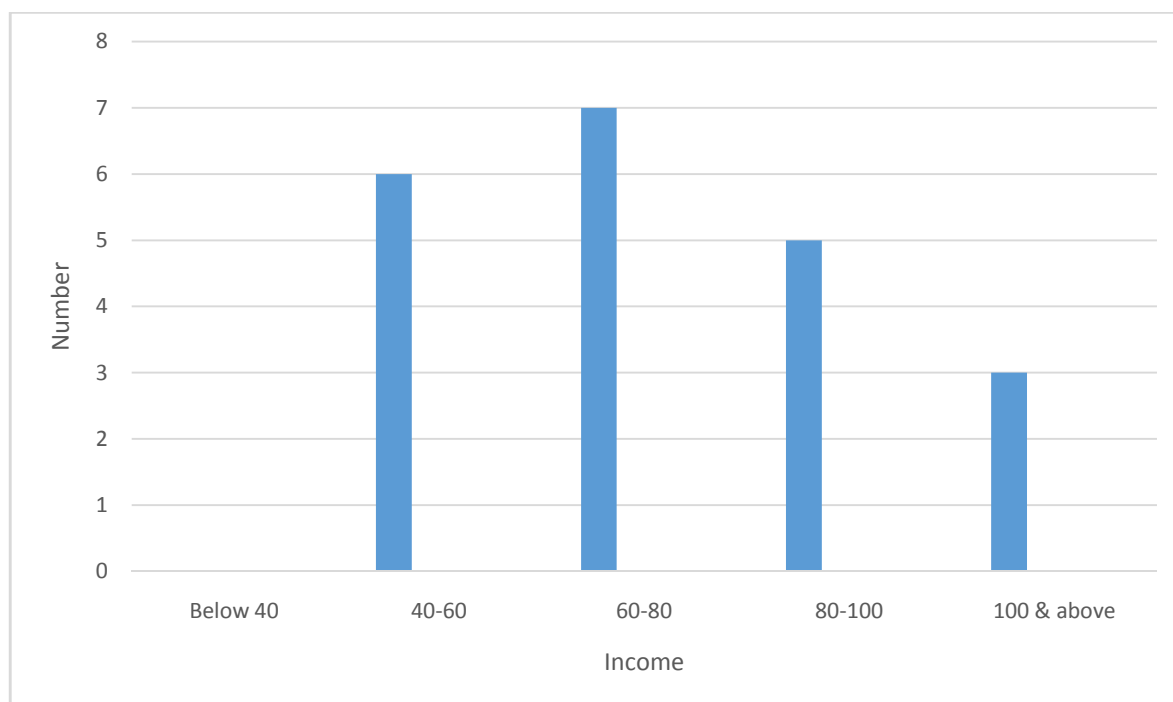
Table 11: Income from home-stay.

SN	Income(in thousands)	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Below 40	0	-
2	40-60	6	28.57%
3	60-80	7	33.33%
4	80-100	5	23.81%
5	100 & above	3	14.29%
	Total	21	100%

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

It is found that, 33.33% of total respondents have annual income of Rs 60,000 to 80,000 from home stay followed by 28.57% have Rs 40,000 to 60,000 and 23.81% have annual income of Rs 80,000 to 100,000. Remaining 14.29% have annual income above 100,000 from home-stay.

Chart 8: Average income from home-stay.



Source: Field Visit, 2012.

#### 4.2.3 Probability of home-stay

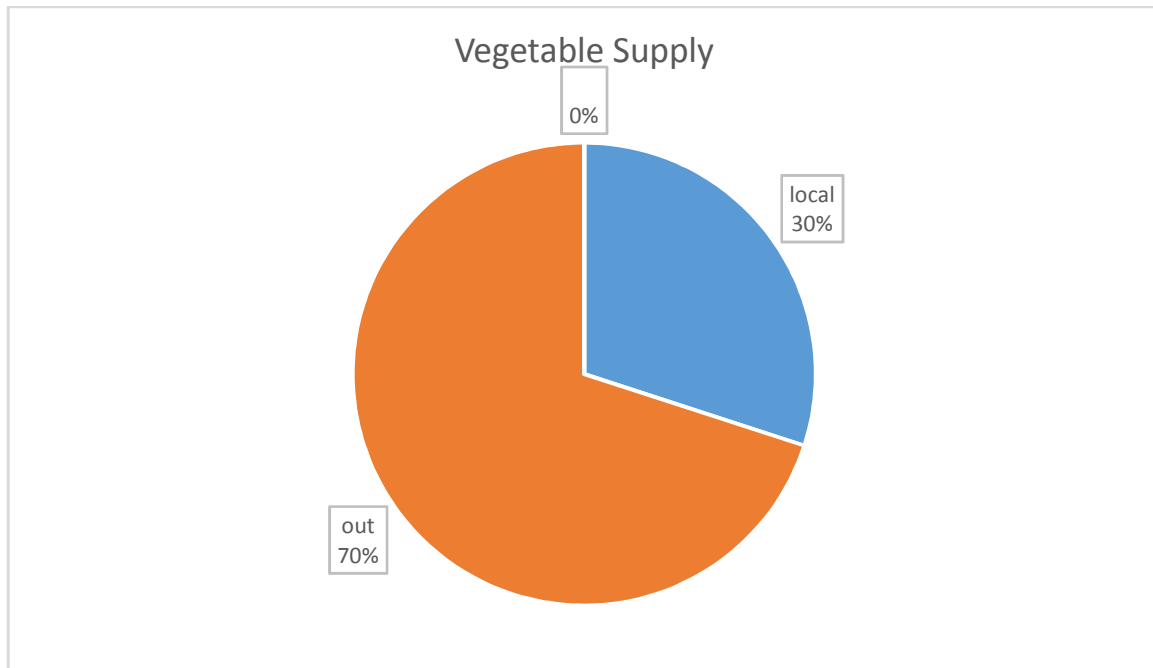
In survey, locales who were not involved in home-stay tourism were also interested to run directly & indirectly in the activities of home-stay tourism. In field visit it is found that 18 out of 20 (i.e. 90%) locales who are not directly involved in home-stay program are interested to start. 14 out of 20 (i.e. 70%) locales were planning for vegetable farming. Only 30% demand of vegetable has been supplied from local market.

Table 12: Supply of vegetables

Vegetable supply	Percentage
Local market	30%
Outside from Bandipur	70%

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

Chart 9: Vegetable supply.



Source: Field Visit, 2012.

#### 4.2.4 Change in tourist arrival rate after practicing home-stay

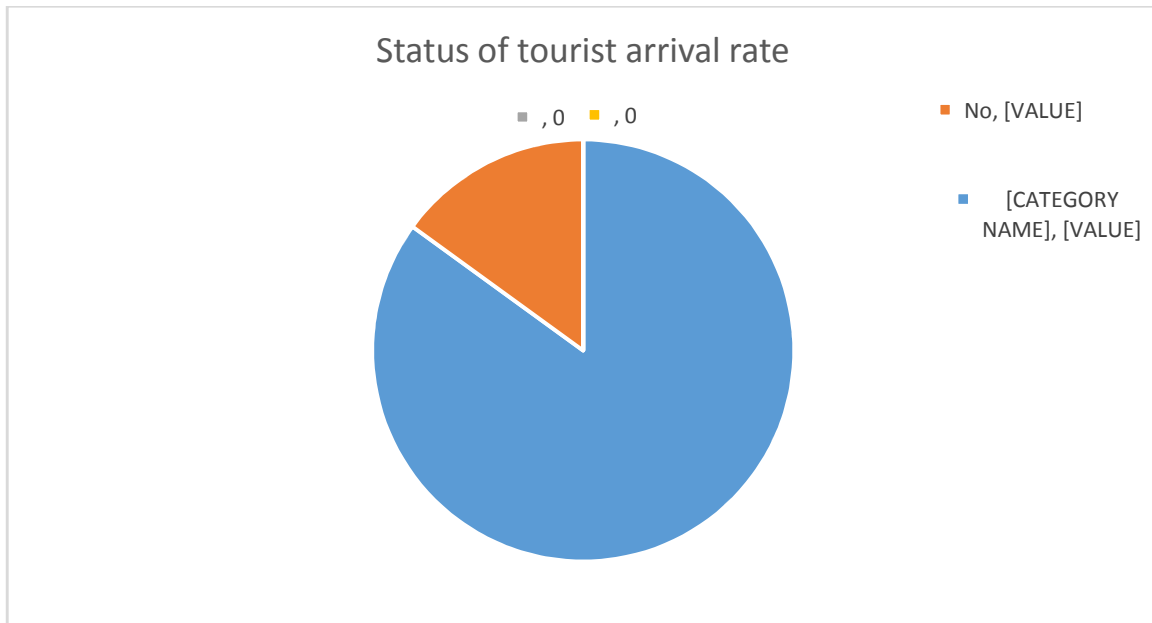
“Has it been helpful to increase the tourist arrival rate after practicing home stay?” The question was asked all the respondents. And, it is found 85% answers were positive. It shows the real picture of tourism scenario of Bandipur. Obviously, it has made changed in economic activities not only those who were directly involved in tourism but also other business man and other people.

Table 13: Responses on tourist arrival rate.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	17	85%
No	3	15%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Visit, 2012

Chart 10: Status of tourist arrival rate.



Source: Field Visit, 2012

Tourism in Bandipur has brought multi-dimensional positive impact on society of Bandipur. Not only economic status of locales of Bandipur has grown up but behavioral changes of locales has also been positive. It has given lots of positive impact not only those who are directly involved in tourism but also locales. Economic changes, behavioral changes, sanitation, knowledge from foreigners are some examples that has brought positive changes through tourism. It has helped in overall growth of people of Bandipur.

### 4.3 Tourist and Their View

This chapter presents the results of the survey of tourists. The result is mainly based on questionnaires collected from 20 tourists who visited Bandipur during field visit.

#### 4.3.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Since the field visit were conducted in the June/July, which generally known as off-season in tourism sector, researcher couldn't meet tourist in large number. 20 tourists were surveyed during the field visit. The distribution pattern of tourist by nationality is shown in below table.

Table 14: Distribution of tourist by nationality.

S.N.	Countries	Number	Percentage
A	Domestic	11	55
B	International	9	
B.1	German	3	15
B.2	U.K.	2	10
B.3	India	2	10
B.4	Japan	2	10
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2012

Though Bandipur attracts tourists from different countries in the past, during the field visit researcher meet tourists basically from four countries. It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consist 55 percent from Nepal i.e. domestic tourist, 45 percent from abroad (15% From German, 10% each from U.K., India and Japan).

#### 4.3.2 Tourists by Age group

The different ages of tourists visit Bandipur, which is presented in below table:

Table 15: Tourist by age group.

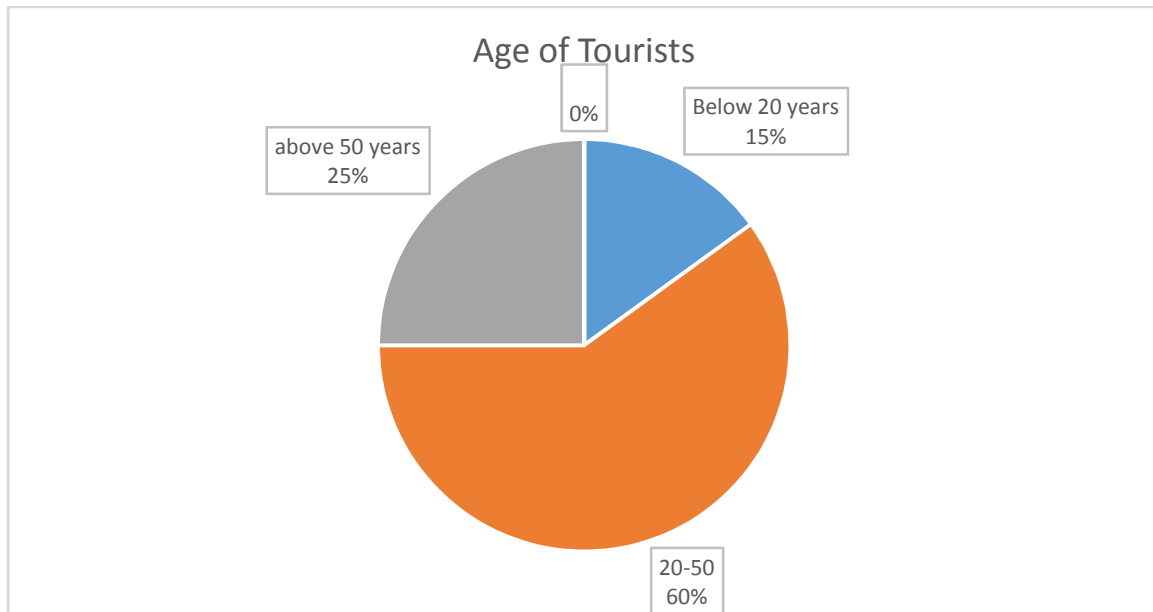
Age Group	Number	Percentage
Below 20 years	3	15
20-50	12	60
Above 50 years	5	25
Total	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2012

Table reveals that 15% of the respondents are below 20 years of age, while 60 percent are within the age group 21 to 50 years. Similarly, 25% of respondents are above 50 years. Different ages of tourist's visit Bandipur is shown in figure below.



Chart 11: Age groups of tourists.



Source: Field Visit, 2012.

#### 4.3.3 Distribution by purpose

The purpose of visit in Bandipur may be classified into pleasure and relax, adventure, pilgrimage, study, business assignment, project assignment, to gain health and village people and culture. The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen from below table.

Table 16: Purpose of visit for tourists.

Purpose of visit	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Pleasure and Relax	8	40
Adventure	1	5
Pilgrimage		
Study	1	5
Business assignment		
Project assignment		
To gain health		
Village people and culture	10	50
Total	20	100

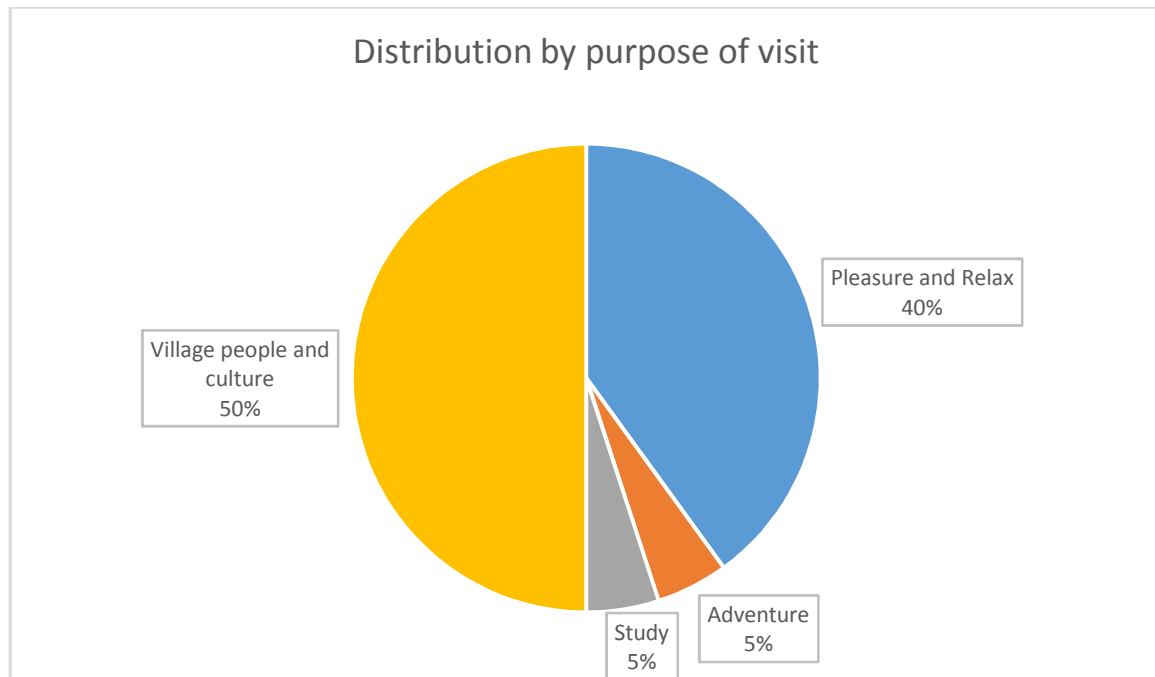
Source: Field Visit, 2012

The above table shows that majority of tourist's i.e. 50%, visit Bandipur for the purpose of village people. Which means to see and enjoy the traditional culture, culture heritage flock

songs, dance like ghatunach, lakhenach, chutkanachetc. of village people. Similarly, 40% visit Bandipur for the purpose of pleasure and relax and five percent each for adventure and study.

Distribution of tourists by purpose of visit is shown in the figure below:

Chart12: Distribution of tourists by purpose of visit



Source: Field Visit, 2012.

#### 4.3.4 Occupational Differences of Tourists

The sample consists of tourist of different occupations. Below table shows the occupational differences of tourists.

Table 47: Length of stay by tourists.

Duration	Number	Percentage (%)
1 Night / 2 Days	12	60
2 Night / 3 Days	4	20
3 Night / 4 Days	4	20
Total	20	100

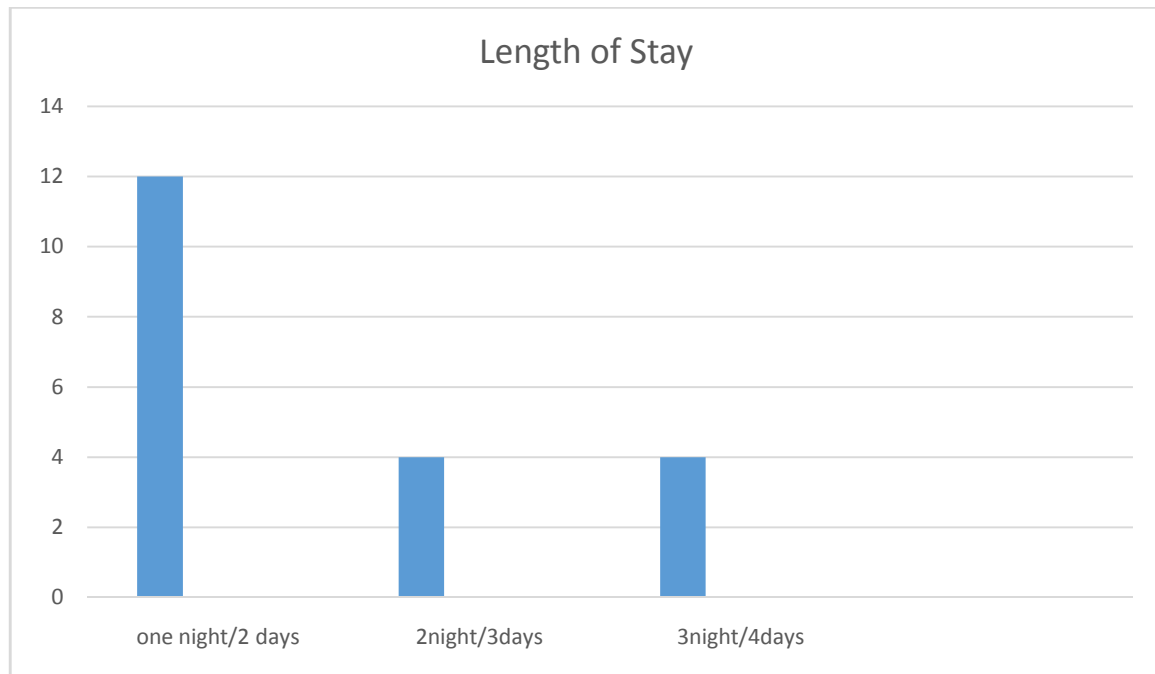
Source: Field Visit, 2012

The above table shows that about 60% of tourists stayed for one-night/two days, while 20% each stayed for 2 night/ 3 days and 3 night/ 4 days. Since there is no who stayed more than

four nightd or more than that it is necessary to encourage the tourist lengthen their stay.

Length of tourists in Bandipur shown in figure below:

Chart 13: Length of stay.



Source: Field Visit, 2012.

#### 4.3.6 Favorable Season to visit Bandipur on Tourist View

Season plays vital role in-flow of tourists in any area. Through field visit was conducted during summer season respondent shows their willingness to visit Bandipur in various seasons as shown in table below.

Table 58: No of tourists in different seasons.

Seasons	Number	Percentage (%)
Summer	3	15
Spring	2	10
Autumn	9	45
Winter	6	30
Total	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2012

The above table shows that the largest number of tourist likes to visit Bandipur in autumn season i.e. 45%, though they are visiting in summer because of various seasons. According to them they can enjoy pleasant weather and panorama scenic beauty of Himalayas during that

season. Similarly, 30 percent shows their interest to visit Bandipur during winter season, 15 percent in summer and only 10 percent in spring.

#### 4.3.7 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists

The expenditure pattern of tourists deeply influence to the tourism sector of any area. It will be beneficial to encourage tourists to spend more during their Short stay rather than to make their stay long. The distribution of experience is shown in below table.

Table 19: Expenditure pattern of tourists (per day/per tourist).

Amount (US\$)	Lodging Expenditure		Food Expenditure	
	Lodging Exp.	Percept (%)	Food Exp.	Percept (%)
Below 20	12	60	10	50
21-25	6	30	7	35
25-30	2	10	3	15
Total	20	100	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

The above table shows that about 60 percent visiting Bandipur spend less than US\$ 20 on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the home stay and small lodges owner, 30 percent spend 21-25 US\$ and only 10 percent spending between 25-30 US\$ per day. Similarly, 50 percent spend less than US\$ 20 on food, 35 percent between 21-25 US\$ and only 15 percent between 25-30 US\$. Also, during field visit it is noticed that only 5-10 US\$ is spend in other activities such as local handicrafts, local products etc. Thus, the table shows that there is a very low economic activity that makes tourist spends more money during their stay. Since it is necessary to make tourist spend more in order to benefit local people, the need of proper tourism planning has become essential to create more activities for more spending by tourists.

#### 4.3.8 Most Appreciated Features of Bandipur

The inflow of tourism of any places highly depends upon the special features possess by that place. Most appreciate features of Bandipur according to the respondents are shown in below table.

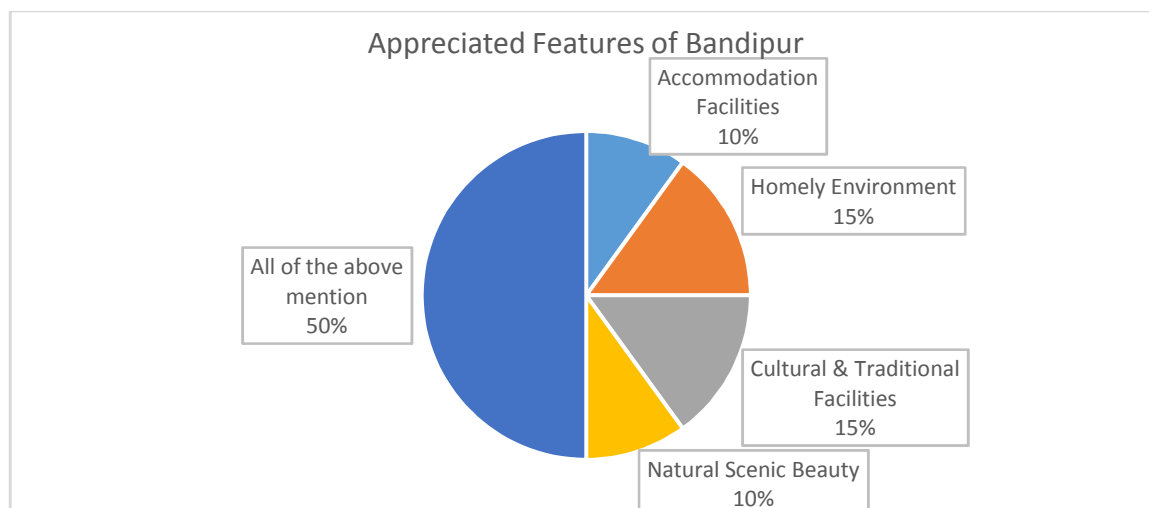
Table 20: Most appreciated facilities of Bandipur.

Features	Number	Percent (%)
Accommodation Facilities	2	10
Homely Environment	3	15
Cultural & Traditional Facilities	3	15
Natural Scenic Beauty	2	10
All of the Above mention	10	20
Total	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

Above table reveals that most of the respondent i.e. 50 percent says that all the listed features in the table attracted them. Similarly, 10 percent like the accommodation facilities available in the village and 10 percent each like the environment provided by the villages and the village and the cultural, scenic traditional facilities like GhatuNach, Bishketjatra, Chutkanach, Phulpati, etc. Finally, 10 percent like natural scenic beauty of Bandipur. The mostly appreciated features of Bandipur is also shown in figure below:

Chart 14: Most appreciated features of Bandipur.



Source: Field Visit, 2012

#### 4.3.9 Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Bandipur on tourist view.

Modern Facilities and services is one of the major components that are necessary to attract the tourists. Bandipur is rich and possess all the major facilities and services to develop it as

village tourism, only it needs proper management and planning. Current existing facilities in Bandipur and Tourists responses about it are shown below in the table.

Table21:Facilities for tourists.

S.N.	Facilities	Excellent	%	Good	%	Don't Know	%	Bad	%
1	Water Supply	4	20	12	60	4	20		
2	Communication	12	60	8	40				
3	Electricity	13	65	7	35				
4	Road	6	30	14	70				
5	Health Service			12	60	8	40		
6	Waste management					20	100		
7	Cleanliness of place	2	10	12	60				
8	Security	4	20	12	60				
9	Drainage system			8	40				
10	Street Lighting			12	60	6		3	15
11	Hotels			17	85	4		3	15
12	Restaurants			15	75	12		5	25
13	Toilets			14	70	5		6	30
14	Services			16	80			4	20
15	Conservation of Natural & Cultural assets			11	55	9	45		
16	Behavior of local people	16	80	4	20				

Source: Field Visit, 2012.

Excellent = When a particular facility is over supply.

Good = When a particular facility is abundant.

Don't know = When a respondents don't have any idea about a particular facility.

Bad = When a particular facility is in short and difficult to use.

Very Bad = When a particular facility is scarce and very difficult to use.

The above table shows that respondents are satisfied with overall situation of the infrastructure available in the study area. Moreover they are satisfied with the behavior of the

local people and also communication available in the village because communication tools like telephone fax, internet, etc. are easily available there. However, when it comes to street lighting (15%), hotels (15%), restaurants (25%), toilets (30%) and service (20%) respondents replied bad and suggest that it should be upgrade for the betterment of the tourism. Moreover, sanitation, toilets and solid waste disposal system should be upgraded and systematized as it may create problems for sustainable village tourism development in future.

#### 4.3.10: Perception towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Bandipur on Tourist View

During the field visit when asked to domestic tourists about the prospect of tourism in Bandipur, more than 90% said yes only 10% reply don't know and more than 80% reply that they will prefer and visit the village again. It implies that it has huge domestic tourism potential. Similarly, 80 percent foreign tourists see excellent prospect while 20 percent says I don't know and more than 60 percent reply they will prefer to visit Bandipur again. Also more than 65% reply that they will refer to visit Bandipur to their acquaintances after their visit. Thus we can see the prospect of attracting foreign tourists too. But it also implies that there are lots of things to be done concerning tourism development in Bandipur. Response of tourists for futurist's pattern of tourism development in Bandipur is shown in below table.

Table 62: Tourist view on futuristic pattern of tourism development in Bandipur.

S.No.	Future Pattern	Preferences					
		Absolutely Desired	%	Desired	%	Not Desired	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	20	100
2	To benefit poor and lower class only	4	20	14	70	2	10
3	To benefit all poor and lower class community	5	20	7	35	8	40
4	To benefit only those professional	5	20	7	35	8	40
5	To benefit only those who can invest	-	-	5	25	15	75

Source: Field Visit, 2012

The above table shows that all the tourists are much concerned about the futuristic way of tourism development pattern in Bandipur. They want a fair distribution of tourism income among the locals. Therefore, 80% of them have chosen to benefit all segment of village having emphasis upon the poor and lower class community. They are against the kind of tourism development, which benefit rich and upper class only.



## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Summary

Nepal has been in a process of inevitable change, which can be achieved not only with political reforms, but with economic progress as well. There is a widespread belief in every citizen that only proper leadership won't do it alone, even if it is the most important aspect. More or equally important is people's participation in every process of the on-going change in today's scenario. And, upon discussing with the locales of Bandipur, we realized that this belief has been equally strong and evident in their perception about change. The locales have high hopes for the possibility of tourism based earnings. They are clear of two requirements, for tourism in Bandipur to flourish: a well-planned and well-led organization for tourism and wide-spread people's participation.

Thus, the practice of home-stay tourism has started in Bandipur, not only for the petty earnings what-so-ever possible. But with a belief from locales that their participation in Bandipur tourism is equally must. The practice of home-stay has not only helped in bringing a new dimension to Bandipur's tourism, by giving a new feel to the tourists. It has actually helped the locales in empowering themselves in the trade. The big, running hotels (like Old Inn, Mountain Resort, Gambesi, Bandipur Guest house) in Bandipur have also felt the growing necessity of the locales' involvement. These service providers have actually applauded the home-stay program. They have eventually accepted the belief that for them to prosper, whole of the community must be equally participative and co-operative. They seem to have realized that the limited market they offer is starting to get insufficient for the growing number of tourists. To give the tourists the feel of rural-culture based tourism the home-stay practice is a must. And this is the belief that seems to have made the big names in Bandipur tourism encourage the home-stay tourism.

Thus, this has enabled the locales not only to share a profit of the tourism trade directly, but also to voice themselves. Their role in the tourism sector has actually created their direct and growingly profound stake in the trade. They have not only grown efficient in stating their rightful needs and demands in the tourism sector. But in every aspect of community practices. This has actually strengthened the locales' participation in every sector. But, ironically, this is only the positive side of the story. The flip side is not equally attractive. Whatever mentioned

above has actually started to appear but in a not-so significant manner. The necessity of well-organized and well led tourism based organization is widely accepted. The locales have voiced themselves in this manner, but it seems that their voice is still getting ignored. The prevailing organizations have not been capable in enabling and continuing the locales involvement, as expected.

During the research for this paper, it was identified, that home-stay program in Bandipur tourism has far more possibility than what is being done. Almost every house is capable of hosting significant number of tourists. Needless to say, the locally active organizations needs to work better in building the necessary infrastructures, required to conduct the home-stay program. Neither has thus been effectively acted upon in the on-going program, nor, it seems, any step is taken to expand the number of houses offering home stay programs.

The giant tourism traders in Bandipur Bazaar, have actually put their word in equally empowering the locales in the trade. But it has not come into practice. The package they deal with have limited scope in the whole of Bandipur. It is almost centered on the bazaar itself, and some catchy, recurrent places. The dwellings of surrounding, culturally rich, ethnic groups have high prospect in developing them as a major tourism attraction. Both for cultural studies and cultural tours. The hill stations all around the bazaar not only provide us with breathtaking views, but with nature-rich experience of unparalleled satisfaction and adventure. Nevertheless, no step seems to have been taken in expanding the prospects of such charming destinations by the giants. This in no way assists in expanding the tourism practices out and away from the currently centralized periphery. Whereas, Bandipur seems to inhabit a number of politically conscious intellectuals, it is yet unclear as to why the profound possibility is not yet achieved as it could have been.

The home-stay program, surely, is drawing and seeking a lot of attention in Bandipur. It offers a new refreshingly enriched experience of rural lifestyle for both internal and foreign tourists, at one hand. And in the other, it draws a new dimension of tourism practice that the whole of Nepal could adopt as a role-model program in this constructive phase of transition. Not only this, the locales could grow equally empowered and position themselves better in every aspect. This is what should be achieved and can be worked towards. This highly fertile place for such an innovative program should never be left unexplored. Building Bandipur through tourism is not only building the place itself, physically, but also transforming the

Bandipur's role and status radically. This will boost Bandipur, Tanahun, and Nepal as a whole. After all, change is highly contagious.

"Tourism Industry" in its direct and service oriented sector has been developed into biggest and single important sectorial industry in the world. Even in Nepal, it is one of the most important industries. Considerably, part of the income from the tourism in Nepal is limited to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Khumbhu and Annapurna region only. But the least and minimally frequented areas are also increasing their incomes from the tourist activities. And Bandipur too, is one among them which is gradually emerging as a new tourist destination in Nepal. Anyway, this study is based in Bandipur. Therefore, we will put forward briefly the findings of the field survey in Bandipur as follows:

**a) Findings from the survey of Key-Informants**

Most of the key-informants give more preference of the scenic beauty of Himalayas, Mountain, and Sun-rise and Sightseeing to Monuments, Market area etc. as a prime attraction of Bandipur. The infrastructure facilities that are in very bad condition or bad perceived by key-informants are water supply, health service, solid waste collection and disposal system, drainage system, street lighting and toilets. However, they agree that other facilities, such as communication, electricity, and cleanliness of place, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets and behavior of local people and good and some event excellent. Most of them are aware of the fact that the future pattern of tourism development in Bandipur should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of caste, creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class.

Forty percent of them say yes when they are asked are the local people are aware of tourism, where as 60% reply that only residents of market area and its surrounding are quite familiar of tourism industry, besides that people are still ignorant about it. But they agreed that it has been expanding it out of the Bazaar area. Similarly, only residents around market area called all the visitors' tourists including domestic and international like Indian, Otherwise, villagers called tourists only to then who have white skin.

**b) Findings from the survey of Local Residents**

The survey of local residents shows that Bandipur does not represent national average of agricultural dependency. Half of the total respondents (50%) were dependent on other than agriculture. There are altogether 144 local people directly involved in tourism industry through hotel industry. Besides this there are 28 local people who are working as the local

guide for tourists. Altogether we can say that the tourism industry in Bandipur has proved employment directly to 172 local people.

Not only direct employment but also local people of Bandipur are engaged in indirect employment in tourism industry. Local residents of Bandipur, like farmers, youngsters, porters and others are getting benefits from tourism in Bandipur. Local Residents have many things to do in tourism for their economic growth. For example local products covers only 30% of market demand of vegetables. It means local have many opportunity in vegetable farming. Though some of products are selling as “Bandipure chino” but there is many more chances in production varieties of products that can be sold to tourist as special gift of Bandipur.

Local residents of Bandipur accept that overall impact of tourism is positive. It is seen that tourism has brought more positive impact than the negative to the people of Bandipur. About the especial products of Bandipur then more than 50(83.33%) reply Bandipur Orange, Slate and Sere culture are potential tourism products. Similarly, 55% reply that they call tourist only with white skin where as 45% reply all the Visitors including domestic and Indian. All of the respondents favored (91.6500 absolutely desired and 8.33913 desired) the future pattern of tourism development to benefit all irrespective of caste, creed and class.

### **c) Findings from the survey of Hotel Owners**

The survey of hotels in Bandipur has shown that the accommodation facilities are of low investment type and privately operated ventures except a resort. 46.42% of the accommodations available in Bandipur are of low cost and easily accessible paying guesthouses. Similarly, 50% of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are medium standard lodges, which are operated giving emphasis to the tourists who are much concerned with village life and tradition. But now few high class and expensive hotels and resorts are newly opened. The accommodation price varies between different classes of hotels. But accommodation charges are very similar among the home-stay offering family. The accommodation charge of single bed is from Rs 400-600 per night while double bed room is Rs 600-800 and dormitory room is Rs 1000 per night. Similarly, accommodation charges of guesthouses are also similar. They charge Rs 250-300 for one night. Within that they will provide both lodging and fooding. It will be cheaper for domestic tourists whereas the resort in Bandipur charges US\$ 18-30 for European and other tourists, IC 750-1200 for

Indians, and NC 1000-1500 for Nepalese for lodging and fooding according to the need of guest. These prices may change in case of off-season and other cases.

It is very cheap food price in Bandipur comparing with other tourist area. In general the charge for Breakfast is Rs 50-75 for domestic and Rs 80-120 for international tourists. Rs 580-150 for lunch and dinner each Nepali and 150-200 for internationals. The breakfast, lunch and dinner rates at the resort are US\$ 5, 8 and 10 respectively. About 30% of the necessities like vegetables, meat, eggs and fruits are brought from local markets but remaining 70% has to be bought from Dumre, pokhara and Narayanghat. They do agree that overall impact of tourism is positive in their village. In reply of almost all impact questions they answered that it has possess positive effect in villagers except in the cases of growth of cleanliness and price rise in services and commodities. Similarly, they are satisfied with the overall infrastructure facilities that are available in Bandipur. But some of them said that negative impact in culture and youth group.

All the hotel owners are aware with the situation of poor villagers thus they put their emphasis upon the rationale of equal and justifiable distribution of revenue generated from tourism in Bandipur among all the villagers. That is why all the respondents (100) replied against the sole benefit of rich and upper classes. Likewise, about 65% are against the benefit only for those who can invest. That is why all of the hotel business owner are positive towards the home-stay concept. Bikrampiya, the principal of Bandipur gives emphasis on benefit sharing on tourism industries. According to him Home-stay which has been practised in Bandipur is one of the good example of it.

#### **(d) Findings from the survey of tourists visiting**

The survey of tourists visiting in Bandipur has shown that the place is frequented both by domestic and international tourists of different sex, age and professional groups. Most of table shows that about 60 percent visiting Bandipur spend less than US\$10 on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the home stay and small lodges owner, 30 percent spend 11-20 US\$ and only 10 percent spending between 21-30 US\$ per day. Similarly, 50 percent spend less than US\$ 10 on food, 35 percent between 11-20 and only 15 percent between 21-30. And also during field visit it is noticed that only 5-10 US\$ is spend in other activities such as local handicrafts, local products etc. The survey shows that majority of tourist's i.e. 50%, visit Bandipur for the purpose of Village people. This means to see and enjoy the traditional culture, culture heritage folk songs, dance like Ghatunach, Lakhenach,

Chutkanachetc. of village people. Similarly, 40% visit Bandipur for the purpose of pleasure and relax and five percent each for adventure and study.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Thus, the study is able to shows that Bandipur has basic infrastructural facilities, which shall be upgraded. It also shows that it has tourism products to attract tourism in future. At present the income generated from tourism is not satisfactory. Neither the distribution of income nor the employments generated from tourism is encouraging. So it is necessary to make active participant of all the local residents in this sector. It will be better in the form of community based village tourism like in Sirubari. If majority of local residents work in this sector being aware of tourism industry and its advantages then they can certainly increase tourist revenue and its equal distribution. It also helps the local people to drive the tourism activities in a sustainable way. The developments of tourism have negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts. Thus, we shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the locals.

### **5.2.1 Impact of tourism development in Bandipur**

As with many other aspects of modern life, tourism has brought its benefit and costs, blessing and curses. Success in attracting tourists and tourism related investments have sometimes led to over-exploitation of tourism resources, which has deteriorated the tourism experience for visitor and the hosts alike. For tourists, the View is often Summarized with statement such as “This used to be a nice place, but now it is mined” because of over-crowding, over-commercialization etc. The decade of the 90, it has been predicted, will be the “decade of Eco-Tourism” and the travel industry is becoming Sensitive to the mounting global concern about the social costs and environmental damages created by too much tourism.

A brief examination of what appear to be the major effects of tourism development include price-rise (in labor, goods, taxes, land etc.), changes in local attitudes and behavior, loss of resources, access, rights, privacy, denigration of local culture, reduction of aesthetic values, pollution in various forms, lack of control over a destination’s future and specific problems such as vandalism, litters, traffic and paid seasonal employment. We will discuss all these type of positive and negative impact of tourism activities in Bandipur as follows:

#### **5.2.1.1 Social-cultural impact**

Tourism has its impact on social-cultural condition of Bandipur. The development of tourism industry in this area has brought a number of changes on the lives of the local people. Local people have benefited from tourism in many ways. The discussion with the local residents

revealed that their land a value has increased tremendously kept doubling every two to three years. Local people got many jobs to do modification occurred in tradition and life style, got wider horizon and so on. The villagers have an opportunity to learn many things from the tourists. The villagers learn quickly the life style of tourists, some language, technology that tourists generally carry with them.

With the increase in the number of tourists visiting Bandipur, investment in infrastructural activities like water, electricity, roads and etc. have also increased through the increase is not direct proportion sector but other sector as well. The local residents feel that there are some harms associated with tourism development. The majority of them believe that villagers especially children and youngsters might learn bad habits from the tourists. Some villagers viewed that the development of tourism may make their village life, customs, values, tradition become unsafe. Traditional patterns being to erode under the influence of the more aggressively utilitarian culture of fashions, technical and material values over spiritual and immaterial culture. Though, some harms are associated with the development of tourism, they are insignificant as compared to benefits if properly handled.

#### **5.2.1.2 Economic Impact**

Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition in many tourist destinations. Tourist has changed the local people's economic status within the short period of time. Earning from tourism occupy an important place in the national income of a country. In some case, the development of tourism of tourism may be the only means of promoting the economic advancement of less developed areas. The under-developed areas of the country can greatly benefit from tourism development. Tourist expenditure at a particular tourist area greatly helps to remove regional imbalances in terms of employment, income and the development. Tourism provides jobs for a large number of skilled and unskilled workers. Construction of new buildings, hotels has been providing jobs to the locals. Impact of tourism upon employment is very important and clear in Bandipur. Among the persons employed in hotels in Bandipur, 100 00 were local people including both male and female.

Farmers of Bandipur have greatly been benefited with the development of tourism industry. They got opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels. Farmers have not worried to go here and there to sell their products. They are thus able to save their time and could be engaged in other productive activities. Not only this, farmers are also getting a reasonable

price for their products from the hotel-owners also. The jobless young people have eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists and helping them. Likewise, the rental value of land and building have increased tremendously and has increased the opportunities to do business locally.

The majority of the locals are of the opinion that the development of tourism would promote cottage industries, infrastructural development in and around the Bandipur, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets of the village and so on. Thus, it seems that will the developments of tourism industry, the various industries are likely to come up and flourish in Bandipur. It is sure that the future development of tourism in Bandipur is likely to raise economic status of the local people. Tourism industry in Bandipur can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry which may bring economic well-being of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the local people with the tourism activities. Here we must note that the most adverse effect of tourism in Bandipur is the spiraling prices of various goods and services. It cannot be checked totally. But the most important task will be increasing the income of locals with the help of tourism activities and checking the vice of inflation.

### **5.2.1.3 Environmental Impact**

It is a well-known fact that tourism spoils natural environment. Natural hazards happen mainly due to the deforestation and pollution. The increasing deforestation in Bandipur is a matter to be worried about. It is due to partly by local people and partly by tourism development. But the major responsible for deforestation are construction of roads, buildings, domestic and commercial use of the fuel-wood, extension of agricultural areas etc. these factors have affected the natural vegetation of this area very badly. In this way, the forested hills are becoming forest less vastly which would sooner or later affect the natural beauty. Deforestation invites landslide and other natural calamities along with extinction of wildlife. The major attraction of Bandipur is natural scenarios. Thus, it is necessary to preserve the existing natural beauties in this area. To achieve it, first of all, existing forests need to preserved and plantation should be done wherever possible. Increasing garbage in Bandipur is creating sanitation problem. There has been lack of efforts to maintain cleanliness. Piles of tins. Cans, plastic items, paper etc. were scattered everywhere in Bandipur. It may not be a serious problem at present but in due course of time it will becomes very serious one.



### 6.3 Recommendations

In fact, Nepal has a few development possibilities with comparative advantages. Rural based tourism or village tourism is one of the important alternative sources for economic prosperity. Therefore, tourism industry shall be developed in such a way that the national development and distribution of income shall be satisfactory in order to avoid the future conflict among the different strata of the Nepalese society. For the purpose, the study of Bandipur has provided us the following recommendations:

- Moreover infrastructure like toilet and sanitation, safe drinking water and accommodation facilities should be developed in those communities. In this case the VDC must take a more active role to make funds available to develop the social infrastructures. VDC should link households unable to invest in upgrading the homes to accommodate visitors to the concessional credit programs made available through different government programs and Nepal Tourism Board.
- Most of the home stay owners have not received any formal training on tourism like training in hospitality, housekeeping, food preparation, services and moreover English language to communicate with the visitors. Thus, such kind of training is necessary to run tourism successfully and smoothly.
- Since paying guesthouses are limited in market area tourism activities are also running within that boundary. So to make equal distribution of the revenue of tourism and to share the benefits within the villagers it is necessary to make greater participation of other members of the society. For example: tourism activities should be extended to the near community like MagarGaon, Gurunggaon and the nearest occupational caste community. They should be encouraged and insist to run paying guesthouses. For that their poor living condition, poor hygiene and sanitation should be improved concessional credit program and awareness programs like trainings seminars.
- Similarly, there is lack of trained guide for international and national tourist who could say the whole history of Bandipur about its natural and cultural products.
- Local natural and cultural tourism products like orange, slate and silk etc. should be promoted within tourism. The products of silk like sweater, globe etc. could be promoted to tourist as the local gift for memory.
- Tourists should be ensured about the security and peacefulness of the place.

➤ Local natural and cultural tourism products should be highly preserved.

Some method of preservation of local natural and cultural assests are shown below:

1. In order to preserve the ancient beauty of main bazaar and other area like Bhainsekhar, way to Raniban, Tudikhel and Teendhara to keep in its natural glory it should be paved by slate as in past. Though it is done in Bindabasini temple area, it is necessary to complete whole market area. Similarly, the construction of modern buildings and bungalows must be strictly restricted in order to the prime attraction of tourists.
2. The jungle area in and around Bandipur must preserved and a collective effort must be visualized not only for the protection but also from the extension through extensive afforestation program. Thus in turn will help to sustain favorable climate, natural habitation for the wildlife and scenic beauty of the area.
3. Revive the charm of festivals, especially youngsters should be made aware of ancient festivals and rituals which can be one of the main attractions for tourists in off seasons.
4. Revive the occupational characteristics. It will enable us to revive our virtually lost tradition of cottage industries. The developed tourism market will absorb the products. Different types of handicrafts items will certainly boost the level of income among the locals.
5. Repair and maintain all the historical monuments. It must be of paramount important to repair and mountain its medieval looking at its best.

Though there is basic infrastructure available in Bandipur, it is not enough for the tourism development. Thus development and maintenance of available infrastructure is necessary for the development of tourism in Bandipur as follows:

1. Upgradation of transport facilities must be one of the top priority for the tourism development in Bandipur. The main road from Dumre to Bandipur should be widened, all bazaar area (unpaved area) should be paved by the slate and the trails should be upgraded including the foot trails from Dumre to Bandipur. Because some tourist may prefer to walk rather than using the modern transport facilities. Similarly, the foot-trail to Siddha-Gufa nearest destination like MukundsenGadi should be upgraded.
2. Similarly, upgradation of accommodation facilities and catering facilities is necessary, but it should be done within losing its glory and originality of village.

3. Water supply should be plenty and reliable, modem communications like e-mail, fax and internet facilities should be made easily accessible and more circuit of the telephone lines should be installed in minimum charge in future.
4. The hospital shall be upgraded to meet the local as well as tourist demand immediately. Medical equipment and trained manpower must be present in the hospital round the year.
5. Drainage, sanitation system and solid waste collection and disposal system should be upgraded and extended to all of the villages and make them aware about it.
6. Similarly, street lights should be installed which will have positive effects to the beautification of the village.
7. Viewpoints should be constructed in order to enjoy the scenic beauty of nature.  
For e.g. view point to watch Himalayas, sun-rise and sun-set etc.

Natural beauty is one of the major attractions of Bandipur. But now the village is facing many problems like pollutions, garbage and littering, deforestations etc. mainly trekking trail are totally destroyed by mules. Thus the government and private sectors should concentrate toward this area. And the most essential things we have to think are to protect and preserve social, cultural, traditional and the natural beauty of Bandipur.

Advertisement and publicity is necessary to promote rural tourism like Bandipur. So international media, journal should be emphasis on their media. Tourism activities are centralized only in Kathmandu, so it must be decentralized in the other part of country like Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon etc. because of the centralized activities and lack of transportation and communication facilities in tourists sports in remote area, foreigners hesitate to stay outside the valley. Bandipur, has suffered with highly seasonal crowds of tourists. To attract them in the off season special greeting system, and some pre-announced concession in loding, fooding etc. So the government and all related stakeholder of tourists activities give emphasis to promote the trekking routes for this area. To promote mountain tourism in Bandipur each and every developmental conservation and preservation programmers should have equal involvement of rich and poor higher and schedule caste (social roundness), to make it sustainable. It is better to share all tourism benefit all the local people in Bandipur, VDC.

Last but not the least advertisement and promotional activities should be gear up in international and national level in following way.

1. Advertisements: It shall be done in national and international level as below:
  - I. Audio (radio) and visual (T.V and Video) by producing documentary as well as advertisement films for this purpose.
  - II. Newspapers and journals
  - III. Hoarding board and signboards.
2. Promotional Activities
  - I. Attending National and international tourism fair, seminar and conferences.
  - II. Sufficient printing materials such as brochures, maps, booklets, stickers, photographs and posters.
  - III. Direct contact and interaction with private and public tourism related institutions.

### **Recommendations to increase length of stay of tourists**

Everything is available in Bandipur to make it one of the best tourist destinations. It is rich in culture, scenic beauty, historical importance, accessibility and accommodation. But there are some points that should be remain in order to extend the stay of tourists.

- I. Upgrading quality of services, hotels, restaurants and friendly behavior of locals with tourists.
  - Creating recreational facilities like adventure sports; Para-gliding, Rock-climbing, Caving, Mountain biking and Eco-trek. Since the studies have shown there is high probability of Para-gliding it could be one of the important factors to lengthen the stay of tourists in future.
  - One of the most recreational and adventure attraction for tourist that could be developed in Bandipur according to locals is to make lake by constructing dam in Fudi river.
  - Developing hiking route from Bandipur like Bandipur to Chitwan and back to Bandipur.
  - Organizing mahotsav continuously.
  - Protecting local ecology and environment

At conclusion, it is recommended to develop Bandipur as a tourism center for the following activities:

#### 1) Hill Resort

- i. Warm winter
- ii. Pleasant summer

iii. Magnificent Autumn and spring

2) Educational Center

i. Education Institutions

ii. Training Institutions

3) Adventure Sport Center

i. Para-gliding

ii. Rock climbing

iii. Caving

iv. Mountain biking

v. Eco-trek.

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## ANNEXES

### 1. Questionnaire for Host Family

Name of respondent:

Ethnicity:

Main Occupation:

No of family member: Male..... Female.....

Head of family:

Educational background:

Other source of income:

Starting date of home stay service:

Rooms available:

Income from homestay:

Income from others:

How much time do you spend for this activity?

.....

How much cost do you charge room per person?

.....

What changes do you have found after running homestay?

1. Economic
2. Other:

Response of society: Positive..... Negative.....

### 2. Tourism Development and Management Committee



No of homestay host family:

What have you found the tourist response?

Are there any changes in tourist rate?

Regulations about infrastructure and others?

What are the role of TDMC?

3. Other Tourism Businessman

Impact on business prior and after home stay concept?

.....

4. Other locals –

i. Are you still interested towards it?

.....

ii. Future planning?

.....

iii. Opinion towards it?

.....

**2. Questionnaire for the Local People:**

Personal profile of the respondents:

Name:

Age group:

Sex:

Occupation:

Organization:

Designation:

Address:

## Questions

1. How much is your annual income (in Rs thousand)?
  - a) 15-20
  - b) 20-30
  - c) 30-40
  - d) 40-50
  - e) Above 50
2. What is your main source of income?
  - a) Agriculture (     )
  - b) Business (     )
  - c) Services (     )
  - d) Tourism sector business (     )
  - e) Others (     )
3. Are you familiar with the concept of home-stay on tourism?
  - a) Familiar (     )
  - b) Not familiar (     )
4. How many number of your family involves in tourism related business?
  - a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) More than 3

If yes. In what sector?

- a) Hotel service.....
  - b) Trekking service.....
  - c) Shops for tourist product.....
  - d) Tourist guide.....
- 
5. How much potential of tourism development do see in Bandipur VDC?
    - a. A lot()
    - b. Enough ()
    - c. Title()
    - d. Don't know()

- e. Others()
6. What do you see a major attraction in Bandipur for tourism development?
    - a. Culture ()
    - b. Nature()
    - c. Hospitable people ()
    - d. Others()
  7. What is the unique cultural feature Bandipur for tourism development?
 

.....

.....

.....
  8. What is the unique factor of Bandipur VDC?
 

.....

.....

.....
  9. Do you think infrastructural condition of Bandipur VDC satisfactory?
    - a. Yes ()
    - b. No()
  10. For the development of tourism Bandipur VDC what changes should be made to infrastructural condition?
    - a. Transport ()
    - b. Accommodation()
    - c. Communication()
    - d. Sanitation()
    - e. Others()
  11. What is the present condition of lodging and fooding for tourism in Bandipur?
    - a. Excellent()
    - b. Satisfactory ()
    - c. Unsatisfactory ()
  12. For the development of tourism in Bandipur which sector should have a major role?
    - a. Government ()
    - b. I/NGOs()

- c. Local people ( )
13. Do you really want tourism development in Bandipur?
- a. Yes ( )
  - b. No ( )
14. What do you think will be the benefits from tourism development in Bandipur village?
- a. Infrastructure development (        )
  - b. Employment opportunity (        )
  - c. Income/earning (        )
  - d. Others (        )
15. Are you benefited from tourist visiting in village?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Don't know
16. What type of goods do you sell to tourist?
- a. Handicrafts(        )
  - b. Historical goods(        )
  - c. Food items (        )
  - d. Others(        )
17. In which month do you have the highest sell?
- .....
- .....
- .....
18. What are the major challenges for the development of tourism in this VDC?
- a. Lack of guide
  - b. Lack of travel office
  - c. Lack of accommodation
  - d. Problem of transportation
  - e. Problem of advertisement
19. What are the negative impacts of the increase in the number of tourists visiting in VDC?
- a. Environmental degradation (        )
  - b. Rapid change in socio-culture values (        )

- c. Increase in inflation(            )
- d. Missue of community property(        )
- e. Others (            )

20. Have you any suggestion for the improvement of tourist in Bandipur?

.....

.....

.....

.....

21. Do you agree that tourism has enforced...

- a. Change in fashion and costume?
- b. Changes in food habit?
- c. Changes in language development?
- d. Changes in skill and occupational development?
- e. Changes in level of income?

22. Is pollution increasing in Bandipur?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, what are the reasons?

- a. Hotels
- b. Populations growth
- c. Waster mismanagement
- d. Tourist
- e. You yourself

**3. Questionnaire for the Tourist:**

General characteristics of the respondents

- Name:
- Age:
- Sex:
- Nationality:
- Occupation:

Purpose of visit:

1. Where do you come from?  
.....
2. Is this your first visit to here?
  - a. Yes (            )
  - b. No (            )
3. Where do you prefer to stay?
  - a. Hotel
  - b. Paying Guest house
  - c. Resort
4. What means of transportation did you take to visit here? State your preference for means of transportation?  
.....
5. What attracted you to visit here?
  - a. Peaceful environment
  - b. Sightseeing
  - c. Eco-tourism trekking
  - d. Study/ research
  - e. Recreation
6. How many days do you plan to stay here?
  - a. .... days
  - b. 1 week
  - c. 2 week
  - d. More than .....
7. What is your daily expenditure while at here?  
.....  
.....
8. What are the problems you have faced?
  - a. Transportation
  - b. Accommodation
  - c. Behavior of local people

- d. Others
9. Are you satisfied with the behavior of local people, your service provider and government bodies?  
.....
10. Which of the following make you more satisfied during visit?
- a. Available service
  - b. Sightseeing
  - c. Peaceful environment
  - d. Others
11. Do you think to come back again?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
12. Why do you choose this place for your journey?
13. Where do you get information's about Bandipur?
14. Are you satisfied to eat local products?
- a. Yes
  - b. No