

## CHAPTER: ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

The word 'Tourism' can be defined as "Travelling the people to pleasure, satisfaction with natural beauty, cultural diversity, adventure activities, to visit pilgrimage place for sacred and heaven after death. Tourism can also be mentioned as "the business of attraction, accommodation, entertainment and operating tours for the tourists". Tourism is a leisure business to quench thirst and lust of human desires. Tourism might be either international or domestic and urban or rural.

Tourism can be recognized as long as people have travelled. Travelling is one of the pre-historic activities of human being. Primitive men moved around the world to achieve foods and climatic pleasure. In ancient time, travelling was most important to search suitable environment and safe life.

According to Satyal (2000) tourism creates economic resources as well as promotes international understanding. Tourism is a medium through which we exchange knowledge with each other and we can create mutual understanding in the people of the whole world. Chandra (2006) argues that tourism teaches respect for different beliefs, religions, traditions and customs at the same time. It inspires religious and cultural harmony and tries to create peaceful relationship among the nations of the world.

Gorkha is known as the place of Gorakhnath Baba and it is located in central Nepal Himalaya with 1210 Mtr height above the sea level. It is 140km far from Kathmandu and 24km north of Abu Khaireni within Kathmandu and Pokhara Highway. It is famous for Gorkha Durbar (palace), Kalika Temple, Tallo Durbar (palace museum), and Fort (kot) with superb view of valley and Himalayas including Dhaulagiri and Manaslu. Gorkha is district headquarter with village town known as Gorkha Bazaar. This place is famous because of modern Nepal founder also first Shah Dynasty King Prithvinarayan Shah's reign was here in mid-18th century. This is old place according to history when King Ram Shah's reign was in beginning of 17th century. Now a day, they are also going to be familiar among the tourists as main destination in Gorkha.

Barpak village is located at Sulikot rural Municipality in Gorkha. It is situated upon the hill top about 1900 meter high from sea level at north of Gorkha approximately 46 km away from Gorkha Bazaar. Barpak is famous as village of late VC Capt. Gage Ghale who won highest honors Victoria Cross medal in Second World War in Burma. He was also decorated with Nepal Tara by late King of Nepal. There is local myth that there was Ghale King who ruled Barpak and surroundings Gorkha

An earthquake of magnitude M7.8 struck Gorkha district in Nepal on 25 April at 11:56 local time. The epicenter of earthquake was in Barpak of Gorkha. Thus, Barpak is the most devastated place. Death toll reached 72 people in Barpak alone. Almost all of the (nearly 1200) houses are collapsed and around 6,000 people displaced from their homes as the result of earthquake. People are staying in tents.

Gorkha Barpak Homestay in tent after the tragic Nepal earthquake of 25th April 2015. Previously, there were 22 Homes available for homestay in Barpak which was able to accommodate 88 visitors in a single time.

The 22 homestays that were flattened by 2016 devastating earthquake at its epicenter, Barpak village in Gorkha district, have been rebuilt. Pur Bahadur Ghale, treasurer of the Barpak Homestay Management Committee, said that 12 of them had even resumed operations. "The rest are getting ready to reopen soon." He added that the homestays reopened their doors after undergoing necessary reconstruction. "twelve homestays have already started receiving guests." Homestay is a popular form of 'better quality lower cost' accommodation where visitors stay in the house of a local. The only way to know and get in touch with the real Nepal is staying in a nepali village as homestay guest.

**Rural tourism** is defined the tourism activities in rural destinations. It is the merging concept of tourism development. The most essential factor of this type of tourism is the tourist accommodation services in rural area with lovely hospitality and services, local foods, rural culture, clean lodging and additional local facilities. Nepal is less urban developed country; most of the areas are beautiful in rural area and diversified ethnic group, culture and climatic region. Therefore, most of the villages of Nepal are appropriate to rural tourism. We can earn foreign income in our village only by simple amendment of essential infrastructures.

People want to experience and enjoy more than a sightseeing time-table; they want the opportunity to deeply experience another region's and country's people, their culture and the local environment. Eco-friendly rural tourism in Nepal is a rare jewel that offers unique, diverse and enriching experiences to the visitors. With more than 80% of the population living in the rural village are as of Nepal, travelers can stay at home-stay in villages, getting an opportunity to know, learn and experience the rich social values, religions and traditional culture of the local people. At the same time, visitors can also have a look at some of the most stunning landscapes on earth in some of the hilly and mountainous rural areas (Nepal Rural Tourism, 2015)

**Tourist:** One who spends more than 24 hours and less than one year outside of his/her own home and country for travel with no intention of earning money? Tourists can be both domestic and foreign as well. Common activities of rural tourism are: Mountaineers, Trekkers, Holiday Makers, Pilgrimage, Cultural tourists, Educational tourists, Wildlife & bird watching Tourist, Sports, Business, Mission, Meeting, Congress, Convention, Seminar, Visiting Family and friends, Health activities, Meditation. Most of these activities are possible in rural tourism.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Gorkha district lies in between Pokhara and Kathmandu. Both are tourism district of Nepal. Most of the parts of district is covered by rural area having natural beauties. Gorkha is rich in different recreational points like Bhauda Himal, Vimsen thapa's home, Sulikot, Takukot, Aarughat, Gorkha Darbar, Kalika Temple, Manakamana Temple, South Kali Temple, Narada Pokhari as well as Rani Ban and Sita caves, Gumbas of high Pilgrimage value and different ethnic culture are main wealth of Gorkha District. Trekking routes of Eco-tourism & Agro-tourism, Established Home stay for night holding of the tourists, Historical *kots* for research as well as Wheat, Millet, Corn, Soybean, Potato, are the souvenir of tourist attraction.

District Development Committee, Gorkha has started following effort to promote tourist flow and tourism activities in Gorkha. District Profile of Gorkha determined some tourism destinations in Gorkha i.e. Manakamana Temple, Gorkha Darbar, Barpak eco-tourism peak and lake, Sulikot peak, the natural tower and Kakika and Gorakhnath Temple (Historical Prithivi narayan saha state). Some policy has formed in annual and five-year district development plan about tourism promotion i.e. finding

the participatory tourism destination and product, publicity of tourism destination, involvement of private sector in tourism development and participatory planning by local body.

Although, many efforts to tourism promotion, close proximity to Pokhara, the important tourist attraction of Nepal and availability of a number of tourism products, Gorkha district has not been able to attract considerable number of tourists and gain income by tourism.

Out of the number of homestays, Barpak Rural Tourism Homestay is a well manage homestay in Gorkha district. Ethnically, this homestay dominates by Ghale and Gurung community. Now a day, Barpak is being capable to attract domestic as well as international tourist also.

Although, Barpak has a destination of rural tourism, their major product of tourist attractions and socio-cultural as well as economic impact are unknown till now. To increase investment and development the tourism activities in rural area, we should identified the means of tourist attraction and socio-economic impact.

Unless, the deep study of any community, we cannot forecast future consequence of any industry as tourism industry. Success of rural tourism in Barpak might be governed the other village tourism of Gorkha district. Therefore, it is most essential to study the socio-economic impact of rural tourism in the Barpak Gorkha.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- ) To identify potential tourism products in Barpak, Gorkha.
- ) To find out socio-economic impacts of rural tourism, homestay in Barpak.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Tourism is now an important source of foreign exchange for many developing countries. The development of tourism in and around protected rural beautiful areas are seen as one of the best ways of delivering economic benefits to remote areas by providing local employment, stimulating local markets, and improving transportation and communication infrastructure (Mackinnon et al., 1992; Ross and Wall, 1999).

Most of the Nepalese tourism activity was focused on major trekking and mountains until the concept of village tourism was introduced. The rural tourism programme was introduced to spread the economic benefits of the tourism industry over a wide area was also a way of creating jobs within the local area in the fields like agriculture and handicraft.

Nepal is the most beautiful country. Mount Everest, the highest peak of the world, Lumbini, the lord Buddha birth place, most of the beautiful lake Fewa, Rara, Foxundo, Begnas, Rupa etc. many caves, diversified ethnic culture and temple having high pilgrimage value like Muktinath, Pashupatinath, etc. are the valuable tourism destination lie in Nepal. Therefore, Nepal could have an importance destination of world's tourist. If we identified the value of rural area and development them, we can attract domestic and foreign tourists only for few days in rural destination, that can support and promote our rural economy, employment as well.

Although the more possibilities of tourism, we could not gain appropriate benefit by tourism industry. If we identified the possible tourism destination and improvement their infrastructure, that will be the major source of income of rural community. Homestay and hospitality, unique local and organic food and cultural activities are the major part of rural tourism, which have not studied yet.

Therefore, this study is focused to identify the value and important if this type of research. Without properly planned, development and visitor management, the success of tourism sector is expected to be transient. Without formulating achievable plan and lacking of their proper implementation, it is obvious that tourism sector cannot contribute to the development of the country. Nevertheless, in some cases, negative impacts may have result from the presence of tourists and their behavior patterns. Therefore, the knowledge gained from this research may help to formulate tourism plans in rural area like Gorkha and Barpak as well as Nepal too.

#### **1.4 Organization of the Study**

The study has been divided in to six different chapters and some preliminaries containing recommendation sheet, table of content, abbreviation words, list of tables and figure maps, photography etc. the first chapter is the introduction, which contains introduction of subject matter of the study, rational of the study, Statement of problem, Objectives of the study, Significance of the study. In the second chapter

theoretical over view, focuses on the related literature for the study and Conceptual frame work of the study. In the third chapter research methodology has been discussed with subchapter like research design, nature and sources of data, sampling, Data collection tools and techniques, Processing and analysis and limitation of the study. The fourth chapter deals about the introduction of the study area like; introduction of Gorkha, Tourism destinations of Gorkha, introduction of Sulikot rural municipality and introduction of Barpak village. Chapter five describes the socio economic impact of rural tourism in barpak due to homestay. Chapter six includes summary, conclusion and recommendation. The Bibilography, and annexes are at the end of dissertation.

## **CHAPTER: TWO**

### **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

There are many theory published in the world. The main theorise are world system theory, modernization theory and push pull theory. Push pull theory is more effective in this research. The researcher believes that the theoretical review will be helpful to know about previous finding and their conclusion.

#### **2.1 World System Theory**

The world system approach drawing from the Marxian tradition, argues that within the global economy there exists a division of labour, which divides global regions into a core region of states and a peripheral region of states. The central the core and the periphery. These are geographically different regions that specialize in capital intensive and labor intensive production. The terms, core and periphery refer to two kinds of participants in intentional commerce. First, nations that export manufactured goods from the core and second, nations that export agricultural and extractive goods from the periphery. While both groups of nations need each other to exist, peripheral regions are in a more dependent position since they depend on core nations for help.

According to the Frank, 1972 and Britton, 1996, the presence of the core-periphery has implications for the tourism industry. The control, management and organization of the global tourist industry rest with the core nations. The demand for tourist dollars in the periphery nations creates alliances between the tourist organizations in the core and a group of elites in the developing nations who wield social, political and economic power. Consequently, the provision of infrastructure, the orientations of administrative services and the passing of licensing, labor and marketing regulations all proceed in accordance with the mandates from the tourist organizations in the core nations. The organization of productive forces in the periphery in favor of capital accumulation by the core set of nations, restricts the growth of entrepreneurial activities in the periphery. Complete control over tourist activity by the core in the periphery is achieved by setting up hierarchies of tourism organizations. Despite the fact that the core controls the development of the tourism industry in the periphery, coordination between the core and periphery in terms of the management of tourism is likely to increase the flow of tourists argues the world system theory. Thus, as the

core periphery relationship intensifies, the flow of tourists to developing nations is likely to increase. (www.international tourism in developing nation/world system theory)

## **2.2 Push-Pull Theory**

According to the push-pull theory, some people move because they are pushed out of their own location, other move because they are pulled or attracted to another place. Ravenstein (1889) concluded that pull factors were important than push factors. Oppressive laws, high taxes, bad climate and uncomfortable surroundings do induce people to migrate, but the volume of migration which "arises from the inherent desire inmost men to better themselves in material aspects" is far greater. Thus factors that might push a person to migrate might be labeled as stress or strain. But, it is rare for people to migrate solely due to stress factors.

Most motivational studies in tourism highlight the fact that the average tourist is seeking an escape from reality. For the recreation-seeking tourist, the people and landscapes that the tourist encounters are not part a of tourist's "real world". Like other recreational settings, they are "finite provinces of meaning" separate from reality (Cohen 1997:95).According to the functionalist view then, recreation tourism is caused by the "pull" factors from the tourist's own society. Thus pull factors are important in determining the destination for a tourist. Traditionally, Europe draws the most crowds, but in the recent years, Middle-East, Africa and the Pacific Rim have been drawing the tourists, due to several unique attractions, that are cultural, physical and social. (<http://www.international tourism in developing nation/push-pull theory>)

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

There are many published and unpublished literature written by researcher and wise man about tourism, ecotourism, village/rural tourism, tourist, etc. have deep studied and some parts are given below.

## **2.3 Origin/History of Tourism**

In Sanskrit literature, there are three terms for tourism, derived from the root "atan", which means going /leaving home for some other places. The three terms are, PARYATAN– Going out for pleasure and knowledge. DESATAN– Going out of the country prominently for economic gain. TIRTHATAN– Going out to places of religious merits. (Lama, Rai &Parsai)



According to Shreatha S. and Denile(<http://nomercydaniel.blogspot.com/> 2011/12/*history-of-world-tourism-development.html*): Before in ancient age people used to travel only for food, hunting etc. purpose. They did not know anything about tourism. When the civilization was started the travelling was also started together. At that time, there was only lone mode of travelling and that was walking. Later, people became more civilized and they started to travel by riding in donkey, horse, yak, bull, etc. after more civilization on they got a new mode of transportation where animals were used as a mode of transportation. In 1480 B.C., probably the first journey ever made for purposes of peace and tourism was made by Queen Hatshepsut to the land of Punt (believed to be on the east coast of Africa). Description of this tour has been recorded on the walls of the temple of Deir el-Bahri at Luxor. 1600 to 1200 B.C., on the Greek peninsula of the Mycenaean's, who flourished two lane road 13.5 feet wide, ran from the coast of Crete to the capital at Knossos. In Greece, roads were usually one lane, although some were as much as 11.5 feet wide. Bridges and culverts kept them passable. After that, at that time mainly three groups used to travel. They were military, government officials and caravans.

Invention of money by the Sumerians (Babylonians) which helped a lot to flourish tourism. It made easy to travel by paying. In this era there were no concept of tourism but people used to travel various places using animals as a vehicle because the roads. Well-constructed for the monument of animals and the introduction of money was also happened in same era, which motivated people to travel. At that time, there was affluent population with time and money to travel. There were widely accepted currencies and widely used languages, the legal system were strong so many people traveled in this era.

At 13th century, Marco polo's historic travel took place. The transportation and safety declined less acceptance of currencies and less knowledge of common languages. In this era some traveled by crusaders to holy land.

According to Kursabaev61 (April 15, 2014): The rebirth in travel emerged slowly during the 14th–16th centuries. The Merchants began to venture farther from their villages as the church and the kings and queen brought larger geographical areas under their control. Trade routes slowly began to reopen as commercial activities grew and the merchants ventured into new territories. Increased interest in travel for commerce and pleasure.

Trend of luxurious travel started by wealthy English. Developed as a status symbol and spread throughout Europe. Goal was to experience the “civilized world” and study the arts and sciences. These travels often lasted for several years. Growth in travel for business reasons. The Mobility Era (1800-1944), growing economic prosperity, increase in systems, modes, and speeds of travel (roads, railroads, steamships), Thomas Cook developed tour packages for mass travel, Invention of automobile and airplane expanded freedom to travel. In 1841, Thomas Cook organized the first tour for a group of 570 to attend a temperance rally in Leicester, England. The trip was complete with a picnic lunch and brass band. The immediate success of the first venture and the demand for more assistance in making travel arrangements led Cook into the full-time business provided travel services. In 1945 to present, paid vacations introduced in the early 1900 has made leisure travel possible for working and middle classes. Millions of people introduced to international travel during World War II. Postwar prosperity made mass ownerships of automobiles possible. Advent of jet travel shortened travel time. Time, money, safety and interest in travel led to unparalleled growth of tourism.

International history of tourism was not studied about rural tourism. So it is necessity to study the tourism destination and their socio-economic impact in rural area like Barpak Gorkha.

#### **2.4 History of Tourism in Nepal**

History of tourism in Nepal by (Lama, Rai & Prasai): Ancient history is mainly based on cultural purpose. Manjushree (Tibet) is regarded as first to come Nepal who cut Chobhar hill and let all water go outside making Kathmandu valley livable. Ashoka (India) visited Lumbini, and erected Ashoka pillar. Famous Chinese traveler, Huien Tsang, visited Lumbini in 643AD. Regular visits by Buddhism follower such as Santarakshit, Padma Sambhav, Kamalsheel, Atisha Dipankar, Milarepa.

**Lichchhavi Dynasty** (400-750AD): Marriage relationship between daughter of Amshuverma, Bhrikuti and Tibet king Srong Sten Gampo. Bilateral linkage established between Tibet and Nepal. Araniko visited Tibet and flourished Nepali art there.

**Malla Dynasty** (750-1480AD): In reign of Malla king, westerners began coming Nepal with aim to spread and publicize Christianity. Establish good trade link

between Tibet and India. During Lichhavi and Malla period there had been enormous progress of art and culture. Architecture, paintings and sculpture were tremendously developed. Many temples, monuments, sculpture & inscription, festivals stills exists of that time which are center of tourist attraction. Chinese, Tibetan and Indians used to visit Nepal especially with religious and commercial motives.

**Tourism after unification of Nepal (1767–1950 AD):** Prithvi Narayan Shah unified scattered principalities into bigger Nepal. Captain Kirk Patric, a military official came to collect facts about Nepal. He wrote a book “An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal” helped to introduce Nepal to outsiders. Treaty of Sugauli in 1816 was signed between Nepal and British East India Company. Beginning of regular visit of British nationals in Kathmandu. Rana Prime Minister Junga Bdr. Rana visited Britain which brought Kingdom of Nepal into limelight in Europe. King George V & Prince of wales visited Nepal for hunting Tiber.

Regular visit of Rana Prime Minister to Britain and British officials to Nepal. Earliest published record foreign visitors to Nepal found in Percival London’s book ‘Nepal’ where 153 Europeans mostly British are listed to have visited Kathmandu in a period from 1881 to 1925 AD.

**Tourism After 1950:** 104 years autocracy of Rana Regime was ended in 1950. Development in Nepal slowly started taking place. Road network was established connecting some place of Nepal with Indian Border. Only finger count foreigners were given permission to enter Nepal. Mainly for trading, climbing and pilgrimage purpose before 1950. 1950: Maurice Herzog became the first person to summit Annapurna I. 1952 AD: Nepal Government employed Swiss Geologist Tony Hagen for mapping geography of Nepal travelled 14000km.

Group of wealthy tourist, sponsored student start travelling from England to Nepal overland via Eastern Europe, Turkey, Kasmir, Manali and to Nepal for research and climbing purpose. In 1953AD, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa climbed Mt. Everest and became first to do so. 1950’s is considered most important period in Nepal’s Tourism development. World famous 14 over 8000m peaks 7 of 8 in Nepal were conquered. Annapurna I Everest, Chooyu, Makalu, Kanchenjunga, Manaslu, Lhotse, Dhaulagiri. The role of mountain tourism is very significant. In fact, tourism in Nepal began with mountain tourism.

In 1955AD, First tourist visa was issued to Russian citizen Boris Lisanevich, a legendary Hotelier & pioneer in Nepalese tourism. He was invited by King Mahendra to allow Thomas Cook Company to Send Tourist to Nepal. Boris established first hotel “Royal Hotel”. In 1955AD, First private airline “Himalaya Airways” began its operations. In 1956AD, National Tourism Council set up five years tourism development plan under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. In 1958AD, Former Royal Nepal Airlines Cooperation (RNAC) now RNAC came in operation. Nepal began direct links to Indian Cities and this land locked country became more accessible to outside world. Nepal became member of International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) now World Tourism Organization (WTO)

In 1964AD, Jimmy Robert established first Travel agency “Mountain Travel Nepal” to organize trekking and climbing. Established “Tiger Tops” in Chitwan National Park began promoting and conserving wildlife. Initiated orientation to Nepalese Government about potentiality of Tourism in Nepal. Became a role model in teaching and implementing management in Tourism in Nepal. Considered as “Father of Nepalese Tourism.

**Hippie Culture** (1960's & 1970's): Hippies are group of young people who followed liberal anti-war philosophy. Prime destination for Hippie as buying & selling of Hashish was legal till 1979. Played vital role in advertising & promoting Nepal as tourism attraction. Good representative of Nepal as they keep on telling cultural and natural beauties of Nepal on way back their home.

Until 1965, all 8000+ mountains were conquered. Established Nepal as best destination for expedition and climbing. In 1972, Government of Nepal with UNDP/ILO to produce skilled workforce required by hospitality and tourism industry established NATHM. More than 20,000 professionals have trained from NATHM in different sector such as hotel management, tour and trekking guide etc. In 1973, Chitwan National Park (CNP) was established to preserve and conserve wildlife. In 1979, TAAN was established to regulate, develop, and promote the trekking sector of Nepal. In 1998, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) was established to promote tourism sector. In 1992, Necon Air and Asian Airlines came into existence. In 1998, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) was established to promote tourism sector. Nepal celebrated “Visit Nepal 1998” to strengthen Nepal tourism.

**Dark Period (1999-2005):** In 1999, Hijack of Indian Airlines fleet from TIA. 2001, “Royal Massacre” Black day in Nepalese history. In 2005: King Gyanendra Coup and suspended constitution. Moist rebelled and were active in different part of Nepal. Travelers' were not able to travel freely and felt unsecure. Results: message to outer world, Nepal is unsafe for travelling. 50% travel agencies were shut down - Tourism only concentrated in city area. Decrease in length of stay. 2006: The comprehensive Peace agreement between Government and Moist was signed. Message to outside world Nepal now is safe for travelling. Tourism slowly start picking up in 2011, and then Nepal Tourism Year was celebrated. Global economic crisis brought downfall in American and European visitors whereas converted into hot tourism destination for Chinese Travelers’.

Nepal is being popular for Adventure, Mountaineering, Trekking, Rafting, Golf, Kayaking, Sports, Ultra-light aircraft, Paragliding, Jungle Safari, Bungee Jumping, Cannoning, Mountain biking, Special interest tours. Other Spiritual, Pilgrimage, Sports, Spa & wellness, Health & meditation, MICE, Agro tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Community Tourism, Village Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Entertainment & Leisure Tourism. Sometime contemplate & sunbath tourist also can observed in Nepal. Sex tourism is prohibited in Nepal till now.

## **2.5 Modern Trend of Tourism**

The broadest accepted technical definition of tourism was proposed by the international union of official travel organizations (IUOTO) in 1963, which is also approved by the World Tourism organization in 1968. It is stated that international tourists are “Temporary visitors staying at least twenty-four hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings a) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport) and B) Business (family mission, meeting)”(Cohen, 1984)

Tourism, linguistically, comes from the word "tour" and includes the meanings of journey and travel. Tourism has become one of the most rapidly developed economic sector and international economic activity (Subedi D.P. 2013).

Tourism is a leisure business to quench thirst and lust of human desires. It takes place in such an intersection or interplay where three demand driven interests converge into trade off. The demand driven (elements) are the tourist, the entrepreneur and the

government; each of them has a stake that satisfies their interest as transactions take place (Tourism master plan Myagdi 2013:1)

Any activities that a tourist conducts during his/her travel and makes financial transactions at the destination between the host and guest is tourism (Sherpa, M.N. 2008, Training handout).

In 1994, the United Nations identified three forms of tourism in its Recommendation on Tourism Statistics:

- ) Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country traveling only within this country.
- ) Inbound tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country.
- ) Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country.

The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably. In this context, travel has a similar definition to tourism, but implies a more purposeful journey. The terms tourism and tourist are sometimes used pejoratively, to imply a shallow interest in the cultures or locations visited. By contrast, traveler is often used as a sign of distinction. The sociology of tourism has studied the cultural values underpinning these distinctions and their implications for class relations.

## **2.6 Types of Tourism**

**Rural Tourism & Urban Tourism: Rural Tourism** defines the tourism activities in rural destinations. It is the merging concept of tourism development. The most essential factor for this form of tourism is accommodation services with additional local facilities. Cultural and natural resources are to be exploited according to the principle of sustainable development (Rural Tourism in Nepal, Regmi, 2016).

**Urban Tourism:** is a term describing multiple tourist activities in which city is main destination and place of interest. This form of tourism is relatively old and very complex. Cities were always purpose of many journeys and trips although it becomes more and more popular phenomenon since 50's. As a subject of research urban tourism did not exist before 80's and till 90's was much underestimated. Tourism within cities is strongly connected with their growth and technology development as well (roads, transportation, and railway).

**International & Domestic:** An international tourist crosses the boundaries of many countries, uses different currencies, faces different languages and meets different types of people. Usually international tourism involves longer distances although crossing small countries or travelling in the neighborhood of international borders may involve short distances.

**Domestic Tourism:** It is concerned with travelling within the country. It does not need a passport and visa or conversion of one currency into another. Domestic tourism has greater scope in countries of large dimensions such as India as compared to smaller countries. From a geographical viewpoint, domestic tourism may range from local excursion, regional trips to national level travels.

**Eco-tourism & Agro-tourism:** **Ecotourism** defined as traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with specific objectives such as studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery with its flora and fauna, as well as any existing cultural manifestations found in these areas. (*Lascurain, 1987*).

**Agro-tourism:** defined most broadly, involves any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. Agro-tourism has different definitions in different parts of the world, and sometimes refers specifically to farm stays, as in Italy. Elsewhere, agro-tourism includes a wide variety of activities, including buying produce direct from a farm stand, navigating a corn maze, slopping hogs, picking fruit, feeding animals, or staying at a bed and breakfast on a farm.

**Recreational, Adventurous, Sex and Pilgrimage tourism:**

**Recreation** is an activity of leisure, leisure being discretionary time. The "need to do something for recreation" is an essential element of human biology and psychology.[2] Recreational activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement or pleasure and are considered to be "fun". This type of tourism include, Etymology, Prerequisites to leisure, Play, recreation and work, Recreational activities, Organized recreation, Health and recreation, Recreation as a career.

**Adventure travel** is a type of **niche** tourism, involving exploration of travel in an "unusual, exotic, remote, or wilderness destination." ([www.tru.ca](http://www.tru.ca)). Travelers are highly engaged in involvement with activities that include perceived risk, and potentially requiring specialized skills and physical exertion. Adventure tourism has grown in recent decades, as tourists seek out-of-the-ordinary types of vacations, but

measurement of market size and growth is hampered by the lack of a clear operational definition. A physical activity, a cultural exchange and connection with nature.

**Sex tourism:** is travel to engage in sexual activity, particularly with prostitutes. The World Tourism Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, defines sex tourism as "trips organized from within the tourism sector, or from outside this sector but using its structures and networks, with the primary purpose of effecting a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination".

A **pilgrimage** is a journey or search of moral or spiritual significance. Typically, it is a journey to a shrine or other location of importance to a person's beliefs and faith, although sometimes it can be a metaphorical journey into someone's own beliefs. Many religions attach spiritual importance to particular places, the place of birth or death of founders or saints, or to the place of their "calling" or spiritual awakening, or of their connection (visual or verbal) with the divine, to locations where miracles were performed or witnessed, or locations where a god is said to live or be "housed", or any site that is seen to have special spiritual powers. Such sites may be commemorated with shrines or temples that devotees are encouraged to visit for their own spiritual benefit: to be healed or have questions answered or to achieve some other spiritual benefit. A person who makes such a journey is called a pilgrim. As a common human experience, pilgrimage has been proposed.

According to Subedi D. (Master's Thesis 2013), there are differences in the desires, purpose, economic status, nature etc. of individuals, there are different types of tourists. The travel entrepreneurs, taking into account different types of tourists, are also ready to provide necessary services to the tourists accordingly. Thus, there are different types of tourists and tourism, which can be classified on various basis. However, for the convenience of the study, categorization of tourists and tourism can be done as:

- ) Holiday/Pleasure tourism,
- ) Adventure Tourism,
- ) Health Tourism
- ) Pilgrimage or Religious Tourism
- ) Business/Professional Tourism
- ) Friends and Family visiting tourism .



## **2.7 Tourism Destination in Nepal**

Tourists have different purpose to tour, so their tourism destination is also differ according to their purpose. Because of diversified natural, physical, cultural and ecologic condition of Nepal, it is suitable destination for most of the tourist. These destinations are: Religious sites (Pashupatinath, Lumbini, Muktinath, Kalika and Malika, swargadwari, Manakamana, Damodarkunda etc.), Heritage sites (Chitwan national park, Lumbini, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur etc.), Adventure sites (Bunji jumping, Rafting, Canoeing, Kayaking, Rock climbing, Paragliding, Hot air ballooning, Mountaineering, Skydiving, Zip flying, Jungle safari, Ultra-light Aircraft, Mountain biking, Bird watching, Horse riding, Fishing and so on)

## **2.8 Major Rural Tourism Destination & Trek**

Rural tourism is specially manage in rural area where vehicle facilities are not so much. Most of the rural tour destinations are accessible by trekking route. Here, some rural tour destinations have mentions as tour and trek. These are as follow:

### **2.8.1 Sirubari Village Tour and Trek**

The Sirubari village is an identical unspoiled Gurung settlement situated at 1700 meters above sea level. The climate is ideal at any season of the year. During the September to June, season with warm days and nights. Sirubari village is a short drive and walk from Pokhara, the major tourists' center for the Annapurna. The trail to the village is steep but well made. You will be welcomed into the community and invited to stay in the home of one of the villagers. The accommodation is simple but comfortable with good bedding as well as clean toilet facilities. The food is delicious and you will be eating your meals as one of the family members. (*Web brochure of Rajbala Trek and Expedition Ltd.*)

### **2.8.2 Dhola Nalang Village Tour and Trek**

High up in the Himalayas in the Annapurna and Manaslu Mountain range in the Midwestern Nepal there are some villages called Dhola, which is situated at an altitude of 1210 m. above the sea level. It is about 100 km Northwest of Kathmandu. Trekking trail in the area is newly introduced and recommended as a non-tourist site for researchers, students, photographers, anthropologies and nature lover. Trekking to this village will offer you accommodation in the local family home which means sleeping the small house and eating a really Nepali traditional food. Not going more

than 1500 m. height the trek is home for different types of animals, birds and butterflies and so on. The area is unique with its natural flora and fauna, where large part of the forest is covered with Nepal's national flower Rhododendrons, steam and waterfalls.

### **2.8.3 Ghalegaun and Ghana Pokhara Village Tour and Trek**

Khudi in Lamjung District is a major gateway to the Annapurna, a famous trekking destination. The beautiful villages of Ghalegaun and Ghanpokhara lie to the north west of Khudi at the top of the nearby hills. They are situated at an altitude of 2016 metres and 2050 metres respectively. Ghalegaun and Ghanpokhara are mainly Gurung settlements nestled amidst mountains, rivers, streams, waterfalls and green forests. The view from the villages stretches from Buddha Himal, Himalchuli and Manaslu to the northeast Mt. Lamjung and Annapurna II to the north and Mt. Machhapucchre and Annapurna South to the North West.

### **2.8.4 Balthali Village Tours & Treks**

Standing on a plateau, just beyond Panauti above 40 Km away from Kathmandu, is a small sleepy settlement of Balthali Village, which rests at the junction of Roshi and Ladku Khola rivers. High above the southern ridge of this exceptional hamlet stands Balthali Village resort an outstanding place of isolation and relaxation amidst a surround of typical Nepali countryside with terraced rice fields and ochre thatched farmhouses. With snowy peaks of Dorjee Lhakpa, Lang tang and whole range of mountain rests clear and bright on the northern horizon.

### **2.8.5 Chepang Village Tour and Trek ( 05 Days )**

This is newly developed Trekking trail. This area is about 80 km from Kathmandu. Chitwan Chepang Hills Trail is unique because of one of the most ethnic cultures of Nepal- Chepang Culture. Chepangs believe to be influenced by Tamangs, speak their own distinct language, leading a nomadic life and their primary lifestyle, hunting, foraging for wild roots and fishing and traditional farming near jungles. A Praja Pande (faith healer) might be an interesting figure for cultural tourists to be introduced too. They inhabit the remote and sparse contours of Makawanpur, Chitwan, Gorkha and Dhading districts.

### **2.8.6 Gorkha Pokhara Tour and Trek**

This trek is to be specially done during the month of late September and early October due to harvesting time. This area looks beautiful as the rice plants adorn it. This route has the attraction of lower altitudes and avoids the extreme elevation gains/losses common to other treks in Nepal.

### **2.8.7 Gorkha Village Tour and Trek**

Gorkha – the untouched and attractive town of Nepal. Almost 300 year ago, Nepal had divided into 50 tiny states, and Gorkha was one of them. King Prithivi Narayan Shah, the founder of 'Shah Dynasty', which runs Nepal today, unified Nepal into one kingdom. His Gorkha palace resides on top of a hill at an altitude of 3281 feet (about 1000-meter). The King would watch-over his people as far as his eyes could see from the tallest palace in the very center of Nepal. Gorkha is also the home of Gorkhas - the legendary brave warriors who fought with knives against guns.

### **2.8.8 Tamang Heritage Tour and Trek**

The Tamang Heritage trek is one of the newly opened treks. This trek combines an enchanting journey wherein you can enjoy the magnificent mountain views with the insight into the unique Tamang culture, alpine terrain, green meadows and rhododendron forest. Trekking through Tamang village gives you a wonderful opportunity to close observe the community's lifestyle, culture and craft such as bamboo baskets and mats.

### **2.8.9 Ganga-Jamuna Trek (07 days)**

This is a purely camping and moderate trek. You pass different villages where you can interact with the different ethnic groups of Nepal such as Newar, Gurung, Brahmin, Chhetri and few others. The trail offers you a peek observation of the culture and unchanged tradition of these people. The majestic mountain peaks you can enjoy are Lang tang range, Ganesh Himal, Shringi Himal, Manaslu range, Lamjung Himal, Himalchuli, Annapurna range and many other unnamed mountains and peaks. While trekking you find this trail is enriched with beautiful flora and fauna. You pass rhododendron, pine forests with other natural vegetation. These forests are home of various species of birds and wild animals.

### **2.8.10 Helambu Tour and Trek**

Helambu lies to the north of Kathmandu where dominantly Sherpa and Tamang races have their homes. The trekkers come in contact with temperate forest; snowy peaks which make you feel as if you are in paradise. With a diverse range of brilliant green valleys, misty rhododendron forest and distant horizons of snowy peaks, Helambu is the ideal short trek. There are simple tea houses along this route, yet the area remains relatively unspoiled by tourism. You will experience the **Yolmo culture** of high mountain villages and watch enthralled as the farmers work in the fields using handmade tools and teams of water-buffalo.

### **2.8.11. Sailung Tour and Trek**

This is definitely camping trek into non tourist area. The main attractions of this trek are the magnificent views of majestic mountains such as Everest, Gauri Shankar, Dorje Lakpa, Lang tang range, Ganesh Himal, Manaslu and many other unnamed mountains and peaks. In addition to this, you encounter with several different ethnic people and have peek observation about social life style of local people. Most of the villages are resided by Tamang community. The main occupation of the locals is agriculture.

### **2.8.12. Panchase Tour and Trek**

Panchase Trek is one of the short camping trips around Pokhara valley. You can enjoy closer mountain views of Annapurna Himal, Annapurna South, Dhaulagiri Himal, Fishtail, Himchuli and many others. The opportunity to observe mid-hill cultural and total wildness experience is another notable feature of the trek. You can make interaction with different ethnical groups and experience untouched biodiversity. This trek offers natural heritage site, and unique photographic destination.

### **2.8.13 Sikles Tour and Trek**

This is a trek in tandem with nature at its natural best. The hike takes you of-the-beaten-track through dense forest onto cultivated land into remote villages where you find people follow ancient practices that go back a thousand years. Sickles Trekking in Nepal, Nepal sickles trekking, sickles camping trekking. This attractive trek passes through terraced fields, remote villages, rhododendron forest and high alpine meadows beneath the giants Annapurna II (7937m) and IV (7525m). A final high point reveals majestic views of the classic fishtail peak of Machapuchare.

## **2.9. Impact of Tourism**

A form of tourism that demonstrates the living of a rural society, its art, culture and heritage it holds, benefiting the local community economically and socially as well as enabling communication between the tourists and the local residents for a more lasting and prolonging experience is termed as rural tourism. Tourism, in the modern era, is explained as a tool that leaves a huge impact on the hosting community and the nation as a whole. It is a matter of fact that any form of tourism, from its root, is supposed to leave a dramatic positive impact. However, the adverse impact of it is unseen and neglected at its initial stage. Hence, it cannot be ignored that tourism would not leave any bad impacts on the community or society as a whole. (Ruoss & Alfare 2013.)

### **2.9.1 Socio-Economic Impact**

Socio-cultural impacts of tourism can be widely seen as positive and negative. In every country there is a tradition of examining the socio-cultural impacts of tourism relating to the contact that takes place between the host and visiting populations. The author tries to illustrate both positive and negative impacts of tourism in the host country or region. Developments in infrastructure and leisure amenities that result from tourism activities benefit the local community. The positive side of sociocultural impact encompasses the host and guest interaction and exchange of their traditions and beliefs. It means that those visiting the destination not only experience a new culture and traditions but also leaves and shares their own culture. It helps in exchange of cultural behaviors between both parties. In addition, tourism encourages people to preserve and protect the cultural heritages, ancient and historical places, customs, handicrafts, and festivals. In this sense, tourism is directly helping to preserve the resources of high importance that has both local and national values. (Cooper et al. 2008, 188.)

Tourism has a variety of economic impacts. Tourists contribute to sales, profits, jobs, tax revenues, and income in an area. The most direct effects occur within the primary tourism sectors; lodging, restaurants, transportation, amusements, and retail trade. Through secondary effects, tourism affects most sectors of the economy. An economic impact analysis of tourism activity normally focuses on changes in sales,

income, and employment in a region resulting from tourism activity. (Gyan Publishing House 2005, 80-81.)(Thesis, Regmi, 2016)

### **2.9.2 Socio-Cultural Impacts**

Socio-cultural impacts of tourism can be widely seen as positive and negative. In every country there is a tradition of examining the socio-cultural impacts of tourism relating to the contact that takes place between the host and visiting populations. In this chapter, the author tries to illustrate both positive and negative impacts of tourism in the host country or region. Developments in infrastructure and leisure amenities that result from tourism activities benefit the local community. The positive side of socio-cultural impact encompasses the host and guest interaction and exchange of their traditions and beliefs. It means that those visiting the destination not only experience a new culture and traditions but also leaves and shares their own culture. It helps in exchange of cultural behaviors between both parties. In addition, tourism encourages people to preserve and protect the cultural heritages, ancient and historical places, customs, handicrafts, and festivals. In this sense, tourism is directly helping to preserve the resources of high importance that has both local and national values. (Cooper et al. 2008: 188.)

However, there are certain things that cannot be ignored which follow a negative trend in terms of social and cultural impacts. For instance, behavioral and demonstration factors are something that might sometimes create a big misunderstanding among the host and the tourists. It means that in certain destinations, the norms and values, which are already being accepted, or in use could be a matter of surprise for the visitors and vice versa. In such a situation, there is a risk that people do not react in a positive way because of the difference in thoughts, culture and beliefs. This creates a high level of constraint between the host community and the visitors. Hence, it is the most important element that the visitors should always be aware of the place when they are going to visit and the customs and values that they might have to adjust too. (Cooper et al. 2008, 188-189.)

### **2.9.3 Economic Impacts**

Tourism has a variety of economic impacts. Tourists contribute to sales, profits, jobs, tax revenues, and income in an area. The most direct effects occur within the primary tourism sectors; lodging, restaurants, transportation, amusements, and retail trade.

Through secondary effects, tourism affects most sectors of the economy. An economic impact analysis of tourism activity normally focuses on changes in sales, income, and employment in a region resulting from tourism activity. (Gyan Publishing House 2005, 80-81.)(Thesis, Regmi. 2016)

Tourism is also recognized as one of the largest service-based industries. Economic benefits are the main driving force for tourism development. For the development strategy in tourism industry; income, foreign exchange and employment generation are major motivations. International tourist expenditure is taken as invisible export from the host country and domestic tourism is seen as an export from the host region to the other local regions. Tourism activities are broadly taken as import substitution when tourists prefer to travel within the country rather than travelling abroad. The data of movement of people from one place to another is collected and monitored by central banks, which is also helpful when searching for data of income and expenditure in tourism sector. It is always easier to measure international tourism activity instead of domestic tourism activity where there is involvement of currency exchange and immigration. (Cooper et al. 2008, 129.)

International tourism activities increase the flow of foreign exchange. During past decades many countries in service sectors have experienced the economic growth than in any other sector. General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) stated that in developing countries service sectors contribute 40% of the GDP, while in developed countries it contributed up to 65% of the GDP. Tourism is a major element of service economy because of this it has been appreciated for its sustained and rapid growth (Cooper et al. 2008, 130). One practical approach to determine the economic importance of tourism activities to an economy is to create Tourism Satellite Account (TSAs). It has different roles in terms of economic impact models to determine the economic benefits that are associated with tourism activity. (Cooper et al. 2008, 135.)

#### **2.9.4 Negative Impacts**

Any form of tourism can bring negative impacts, including damage to the physical environment and changed lifestyles. Traditional cultural activities can often become just a show put on for tourists. Perhaps due to the relatively small number of tourists, Nepal's villages do not appear to have suffered any such effects so far. In fact, tourism encourages communities to maintain the countryside and helps reduce deforestation.

## **2.10 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

This study primarily focuses on Socio-Economic impact of Barpak due to rural tourism homestay . The terms socio economic status means social stratification gives by the particular society. This status has been changing slowly in the context of living standard of Village. The conceptual framework of this study is as follow:

*Fig.1. Conceptual Framework showing interaction between Socio-Cultural and Economical Aspect.*

This is an ethnographical study of the people of Barpak Gorkha. Mainly based on the concepts from overviewed literature and the analysis of the present condition of the research area regarding people of layar. some of the changing socio-economic status can be identified and included variables of people of Barpak changing status. The functional unity of the people of Barpak links to the structural functionalism theory



**Social and cultural Aspects:** Social and cultural aspect contains tradition, custom values, family size, education, language, lifestyle, health and sanitation awareness. The people of layer live normally around the age of 70. There are family structures of the people of Barpak are joint & all most people of Barpak Gorkha are busy either in homestay or in job or agriculture

**Economic Aspect:** Economic aspects contain per capita income subsistence cultivation traditional skill, occupation and expenditure of annual income. They have moderate quantity of land for farmers. The availability of homestay had made strong economic status. Agriculture and business are the side occupations of the study area. The running homestay of Barpak had given lots opportunity of job as per the qualification. Not only this, due to presence of market named Baluwa Bazaar, they had got opportunity of professional farming as well as for doing business there. The most of the people of Barpak Gorkha have engaged either on homestay or in other job. Rest of the people who can contribute physical labour have chances to perform professional farming of vegetables, fruit and so on. Mainly, well managed homestay are runing for rural, urban and foreign tourist. they had generated money to people and ultimately it is strengthening the economic status of people of Barpak Gorkha.

## **CHAPTER: THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Rationale of Selection of Study Area**

Gorkha district is the smallest district of Nepal. It is located between best tourism district Kaski and Kathmandu are connected by the road. Although, the more possibility to development tourism activities in Gorkha, it is in shadow till now. Different tourism promoting organizations like Sulikot Area Development Committee, Barpak and Gorkha Bazaar Tourism Development Committee etc. have active and operated many activities to develop tourism destination and prepared tourism master plans in the past time.

Barpak Rural Tourism Homestay is the first community homestay of Gorkha started their own effort of the rural people. Ethnic Ghale and Gurung community, near the Larpak tourism destination, Narada Pokhari, Baudha mountainous, Annapurna-Dhaulagiri mountainous view point and Natural ecological trekking root "Gorkha-Barpak" is the major features of Barpak Rural Tourism Homestay. Ghale and Gurung ethnic culture, Organic local food, clean bed and Natural rural environment are the next attraction of the tourists. Among the other homestay of Gorkha District, Barpak homestay is a famous for internal and foreign tourists.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

When the Purpose of research is to find attractive tourism destination and their socio-economic impact in rural area, direct field observation, group discussion and interview, geographical study, key informant survey and case study, seasonal calendar may be the helpful tools for finding precise problem and their solution. The goal of the study is to learn 'what is the center of attraction for the tourist?' and their impact in society to develop economic activities without negative expectations.

In this research work detailed information is collected which describes the existing phenomena. Homestay manager were interviewed, several secondary data were studied and analyzed in order to know positive and negative impact in social life of the community. Therefore, to complete this research observatory, descriptive and exploratory research design has been used.

### **3.3 Source of Data**

Most of the study is based on secondary data provided by population census 2011, Tourism master plan of Gorkha and information downloaded by internet. Observatory data like Ethnic culture, Landscape, Flora and fauna, Trekking routes, Sanitation of the community and other physical facilities are found after field visit observation of Barpak. Different tools like interview, mass discussion and case study with open-ended questionnaire are used to find for qualitative data like positive and negative impact of tourism, interest of tourist, objective of tourist, hospitality, local food and cultural activities. Close-ended questionnaire are used to find quantities data like yearly follow of tourist and monetary yearly income in homestay.

### **3.4 Universe**

Now only 12 household are full function homestay in Barpak, Gorkha. Barpak has total nearly 900 Households and nearly 6000 population. There are small numbers of Kami in the village serving the community from generation after generation. In this research only focus on the homestay. So according to nature of objective, all homestay household are used to take data, 100% full homestay (12) households are sampled. Field observation, personal interview, mass discussion and interviewer survey has used to take all homestay household.

### **3.5 Technique of Data Collection**

#### **3.5.1 Primary Data Collection**

**a.** Observation: Field observation was used to finding tourism destination and their characteristic, environmental sanitation and physical facilities, social behavior & method of hospitality, recreational and cultural activities of local people toward visitors.

**b.** Survey: Survey with 12 HHs, mainly homestay, Farmers, Transportation professionals, Tourist guide, Local traders, Porters, labors and school teacher were carried out for finding out their socio-economic impact of tourism.

**C.** Interview: Semi-structured interview based on questionnaire (given in Annex1) was used to collect information about tourism destination and socio-economic impact of tourism in Barpak. Questionnaire was designed in such a way that information required for fulfilling the objectives of the study is best served.

**d. Case Study :** For this purpose minimum two homestay managed household and other occupational professional from different settlements were taken as the Key informants of this research in order to collect views regarding the socio-economic change.

### **3.5.2 Secondary Data Collection**

Existing literature about tourism in Gorkha and other place were collected from the following sources:

- a) Internet and websites
- b) Online paper and journals
- c) Profile and master plan of government offices, especially DDCs and VDCs.
- d) Library for books and Newspapers
- e) NGOs and tourism training center's handouts

### **3.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

The research of this thesis is based on both quantitative and qualities research method. The survey has been conducted in Barpak, which belongs to the ward no 1 and 2 of Sulikot Rural Municipality of the Gorkha district (former Barpak VDC). 12 household's individuals providing them a close ended and open ended semi-structured questionnaire. The questionnaires are made to expose the status of tourism activates and socio-economic benefit with homestay management in Barpak village.

### **3.7 Limitation of the Study**

There are some limitations of this study and the major ones are;

- I. Lack of updated and adequate material of rural tourism on the internet and they defeated of changed after a few period of time.
- II. The touristic study of small territory in Barpak that the author of the study came across may not represent the similar scenario of overall rural area.
- III. Research area is a rural area of Ghale and Gurung community, slightly language problems faced with old age participant.
- IV. The new structuring of Nepal in Local level has created a difficulty to define the study area and data analysis also.
- V. Barpak is an area of seasonal tourism destination, data taking in peak season and other season may differ.

## **CHAPTER: FOUR**

### **INTRODUCTION OF STUDY AREA**

#### **4.1 Introduction of Gorkha**

Gorkha is a 25 kilometer road off the main highway connecting Pokhara and Kathmandu. It is historical place of Nepal. Some 300 years ago, Nepal was divided into Fifty states, and Gorkha was one of them. King Prithivi Narayan Shah, the founder of 'Shah Dynasty' which runs Nepal today, unified Nepal into one kingdom.

Gorkha palace resides on top of a hill at an altitude of 3281 feet (about 1000 meter) The King would watch-over his people as far as his eyes could see from the tallest palace in the very center of Nepal. Gorkha is also the home of Gurkhas - the legendary brave warriors who fought with knives against guns.

#### **4.1.1 Position & Geography**

Gorkha District is the district having natural pretty, climatic and geographic diversity, located in the Western Development Region of Nepal, bordering to Tanahu and Dhading district. In the East, China and Dhading district in the South, Chitawan and Tanahu districts in the West Lamjung District in the North, China. Gorkha Bazaar is the district headquarters (Figure 1: Administrative Map) of Gorkha.

#### **4.2 Introduction of Sulikot Rural Municipality**

According to new structure of Local Level of Nepal, Gorkha district has divided in to 11 Local structures such as Gorkha and Palungtar are two Municipalities and Chum Nubri, Sulikot, Dharche, Ajirkot, Sirechok, Aarughat, Bhimsen, Sahid Iakhan & Gandaki are Nine Rural Municipalities. Out of these, Sulikot Rural Municipality is one of the structure formed by the merge of previous 8 VDC i.e Soupani, Pachkhuwadeurali, Takukot, Pandrung, Taku majhlakuribot, Sauwara and Barpak. It is most important Rural Municipality of Gorkha with regarded to tourism prospective. Aabukhaireni is main entry point of Gorkha. Barpak is the 34 Km far from the 12 kilo bazaar. 12 kilo is middle point between Gorkha bazaar and Aabukhaireni. From 12 kilo to Barpak rout is dust rood. So it is difficulties travelling to Barpak. Now it converted a ward (Ward No-8) of Sulikot Rural Municipality in newly formed Local Level. It belongs to North part of the Gorkha District.

### **4.3. Introduction of Barpak**

Barpak is known as the village of late VC Capt. Gaje Ghale who won the highest honour Victoria Cross Medal in Second World war in Burma. He was also decorated with Nepal Tara by Late King of Nepal.

There is a saying that there was Ghale King who ruled Barpak and surroundings. It used to be a trail for salt traded between Tibetans and Newars of Kathmandu in the early days of Baisey, Chaubesey Rajya( Twenty Two, Twenty Four States) in the early 1400 B.S. During the unification campaign led by Shah dynasty of Nepal by king Drabya Shah and Prithibi Narayan Shah they called Ghale King for a peace talk and was believed to be tricked and wiped out in Nimel on the sandy bank of Daraudi River.

Ghales were given enough wine in metal dish but Shah's knights were served wine on tapari (hand-made plate with leaves). As Ghales got drunk with binge drinking fight broke out. Shah knights had already hidden swords under sand long before the party started and slaughtered everyone with their hidden weapons. This mass murder wiped out Ghale clan but a few survived who were still unborn, therefore even today; Dangey clan of Ghale tribe never drink water at Nibel believing it was flooded with Ghale clan blood once. Those survived, now lives in many parts of Nepal. They had scattered around to survive. As years goes on, Ghales who lives in Gurungs community, says Gurung Ghale. But in Barpak, they say Ghales are Ghale. Everywhere else in Nepal, ghale is a subcaste of Gurung caste. Only in Barpak, ghale believes of being Ghale caste only, not Gurung. Marriage relationships are arranged within the same village.

#### **4.3.1 Position, Area, Boarder & Political Division**

Barpak village is the village having naturally beauty with cool climate, located in the North of the Gorkha District. Larpak and Gumda in the East, Ghyalchok and Simjung is the West, Sirdhibas is the North & Saurpani is the South of Barpak.

Geologically it is located in 28<sup>0</sup> 11' to 28<sup>0</sup> 22' North latitude and 84<sup>0</sup> 43' to 84<sup>0</sup> 49' East longitude. Barpak village is located Northeast part of the Sulikot Rural Municipality and Sulikot Rural Municipality is located Northeast part in the Gorkha District. It has covered an area of 89 sq.km and altitude varies from 1000 m to 2000 m. Geographically north face, medium slope, summer warm & winter cool climate,

adequate rainfall in rainy season and clean weather in autumn are major characteristics of Barpak village.

According to new political division, Barpak village belong to the Sulikot Rural Municipality ward No-1 and 2, of Gorkha District, Gandaki zone and Western Development Region in Nepal. According to constitutional division, it belongs to state No. 4 in recently structured of new Nepal. Palkhu bazaar is the administrative centre of Sulikot Rural Municipality and Kinangche (Hangta area) is the ward (1 and 2) administrative centre of Barpak village.

#### **4.3.2 Land utilization & Cropping Pattern**

Most of Barpakies own a piece of land where they grow wheat, millet, soyabean, corn, barley and also rice which is planted only in the lower part of village called loong and Goje. Most family own a herds of sheep and animal and they cash in well at the time of Dashain and other festivals.

No any land has irrigation facilities around the Barpak village. It's depending on the rainwater. Some land has with tape overflow irrigation, other agriculture land depend on rainwater. Mostly summer & rainy season cereal crops with double cropping pattern could be produced in Barpak. Little bit vegetable crops and oil crops have grown as a cash crop in Barpak village. Now a day, some commercial vegetable farms, and poultry farms are established in Barpak village.

#### **4.3.3 Forest & Biodiversity**

There are 533.19 ha total land covered by dense forest. Out of the total area 78.5 ha is covered by Shachena tatha Sonam Pakha forest, 7.0 ha. is Aausi Pakha which is bushes area, 368.75 ha is Ragar forest and 78.94 ha covered by Barang Mahila Samudahik forest. Above all are forest area. Utis and Salla wood are most popular plant covered a large area. Other forest species are Kharsu and Chiraito, etc. found in Barpak forest.

Barpak forest is more important for biodiversity as habitat for species such as the tiger, bear, Jackal, wildcat, and leopard as well as many species of birds. Nevertheless, many of these forests are at threat from clearance for firewood and overgrazing, only local communities are realizing their value.

#### 4.3.4 Population, Ethnicity and Occupation

The majority of Barpakies live on traditional agriculture to feed their family whereas some men join the British Gurkhas, Singapore Police and Indian Army, Nepal army or go to other countries and serve there to earn their living and handful of pension to support themselves when they grow old. Few Barpakies have taken jobs in local school as teachers and there are some traders supplying groceries, hardware and clothing to the community.

According to village profile of 2068, we can found 5323 population within 893 families of houses. Among the total, female population is 2567 and male is 275 in Barpak. Now a day's total population is 9000 within 1200 families. The total female population is 4900 and male is 4100 in Barpak.

*Table 1: Ward wise population of Previous Barpak VDC.*

Ward No.	Name of settlem	No of Families	No of Male	No of Female	Total Popn
1	Pokhari dada, Pita Dada.	96	302	291	593
2	Rangrung khola, Mandre, Fusinan, Dargau, Thaimidada	87	281	267	548
3	Tumsika, Goje	104	317	296	623
4	Sorta, Khoraka, Khembot	57	172	179	351
5	Manidada, Gairigau, Gumbu, Tasar.	106	294	215	509
6	Khola Gau, Manidada	61	216	161	377
7	Damai gau, Lakuribot, Manidada, Gandangta	124	391	371	762
8	Kot dada, Thaliwar, Lamatol, Chhedan koth	164	509	506	1015
9	Mauche, Milanchok Basthi, Sankar Basthi, Sankar khola	94	274	281	556
<b>Total</b>		<b>893</b>	<b>2756</b>	<b>2567</b>	<b>5323</b>

*Source: Village profile 2068*



Population growth rate of Barpak last 10 year calculated with the formula of "Exponential Population Growth Rate" which is little bit high. In Barpak, the population is categorized are only three caste. Out of the total population Gurung is highest in number, second is Ghale, and Kami are the main castes respectively. No other castes are in Barpak. Caste wise population, their sex wise division and percentage is given in table below.

*Table 2: Caste-wise Population of Barpak village*

S.No.	Barpak	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Ghale	1425	1502	2927	
2	Gurung	1600	1624	3224	
3	Kami	122	121	243	
<b>All caste Total</b>					

*Source: Village profile 2068*

By Caste and Ethnicity analysis, Ghale and Gurungs are 173 in number. Ghale and Gurungs speak by Ghale language and kami is used Nepali.

In Barpak, most of the population 760 (62.06%) have involved in agriculture. Secondly, 332 (27.62%) population are jobholder, 92 person (7.65%) work as labour, 25 (2.08%) are businessperson and 2 (0.17%) are micro-entrepreneur. Educated, only 0.5% people are unemployed in Barpak Village. These unemployed educated people might be a good source of tourist guide, they can help tourism promotion in Barpak if we support them, train for knowledge and invest for well manage.

#### **4.3.5 Religion, language and culture**

The Ghale language is spoken in Barpak and surrounding which has different accent e.g. Khorla, Uiya, Jagat, Philim, Nyak and also quite different from the one spoken around Lamjung, Pokhara etc. This language is spoken by almost 25 thousand people around Barpak Uiya Pukri to Gumda area. Barpak is believed to be very old settlement historically in the sense that people still practice Bona religion. They seemed to have adapted Buddhism and Hinduism over the centuries and now there is small minority of Christianity. It has one monastery and one temple and one church. But in practice Barpakis go to Dhami Dorong (cemetery) on Baishak Purnima (on

Buddha's Birthday) to worship and get blessing from their ancestors. They gather especially brothers of same clan believed to be extended family from same forefather this day to remember their ancestors and get blessing from them offering food and wine following ritual puja from kul Jhakri (chosen Shaman). Barpakies celebrate maghey sangranti, push pandra dashain tihar chaitey dashain besides Biashak Purnima.

In fact they celebrate Dashain more gracefully than anywhere else when most of the families gather at their homes in this festival. The head of the village would keep Jamara and start Dashain on Ghatashthapana. Every body especially children have to put on new cloth in Dashain and every home most sacrifice a sheep or goat to celebrate Dashain. Dashain ends with putting away fulpati and Chelo competition but it is still unclear as how long Barpakies have been celebrating Dashain.

#### **4.3.6 Education Status**

There are 6 schools operating at the moment including one high school. Barpakies are hopeful that they will soon get funding for a college from the central government. Barpak village is the all-literate declared village. There are 3 Government primary schools, 1 of the English Boarding school and one higher secondary school in the village. There was the population passed in SLC-343, IA passed- 96, BA passed-12, in number. Literacy stature has shown more than 97 percentage in Barpak village. Ethnically school enrolled students were 55.6% Ghale, 5% Gurung and 39.4% Dalit (kami) caste. Total students counted 505 and total teacher counted 27 in these 5 schools. (*Village profile of Barpak 2067*)

#### **4.3.7 Health Facilities**

There are a health post having own RCC building in Barpak village. All the emergency and first aid services are provided in the health post. There are 6 peoples are working including HA. In the Barpak now. Community Clinic also led to give easy service to public. Fully vaccinated VDC declaration was also performed in Barpak village. There are 8 types medicine distributed to public as free of cost in the health post. There is a state funded health post providing family planning advices and basic medical treatment facilities and few complimentary medicines supplies. At the time of birth complication and serious accidents, medical surgical help is 2 days walk in reality which poor people even cannot afford that and they are forced to die without

proper medical treatment; instead, they depend on readily available traditional lama Jhakri to cure their illness. If shows any considerable problem, they have referred to Gorkha District Hospital or Pokhara Gandaki Regional Hospital or Chitwan and Kathmandu. Few people have used witch-doctor till now. Only 20 people have got suffered by long term disease in Barpak previous 10 year. These disease are Tuberculosis, Cancer, Sugar, Asthma, etc. Although, no can found HIV patent in Barpak now.

#### **4.3.8 Communication**

Middle level communication has access to Barpak. One additional post office has served to transit letters and newspaper. There is one FM station is running well. One home one Television and almost people has used the Computer and every youngest person has mobiles using for communication. Out of the all expenditure, more prices has expended to communication sector now. There are accessible to hear different wave lengths of FM from Gorkha. So, FM radio user being increased.

#### **4.3.9 Road Network & Markets**

Life is tough in Barpak where things are all carried by people themselves with Doko and Namlo. They spend a whole day to collect a Doko full of fire wood which will only last few days. This has raised further deforestation and landslide problems in Barpak and surroundings.

Barpak is once again going to change its face forever once the gravelled road reaches to Barpak in year (2072) allowing vehicles to reach Barpak during Winter and warm season apart from monsoon. It might take few more years to get paved road and proper bridges which is so significant to operate the gravelled road. It is believed that Barpak would be a business hub of the region when road connects Barpak with other cities creating more opportunities for Barpak and local economy. There is definitely a light at the end of tunnel visible for Barpakies at the moment.

Barpak has connected 2 motor-able dust roads with neighbor village and markets. Those Two motor are used for the traveling people from Barpak to Gorkha bazaar and Barpak to Kathmandu. It is far from Barpak to Gorkha 57 Km and Barpak to Kathamandu 145 Km.

There is no internal big market within the Barpak village. A small market used by villager is Barpak Bazaar. Baluwa and Gorkha Bazaar are the main market for Barpak

to purchase foods, clothes and construction materials. There are about 15 km distance to Baluwa and 57 km distance to Gorkha Bazaar from Barpak.

#### **4.3.10 Drinking Water & Sanitation**

Barpak is a village having more drinking water facilities. Based on the quality of resource, out of the total household 418, 72.5% households were used well- managed tap, 22.5% households were used unmanaged pipe water, 4.8% households were used natural source like spring, well and stone tap and only one house used poor quality water in stream.

According to next measuring criteria water fetch time, 80% houses has got water near the home, 22% houses fetched water within 10 minute and 3% houses took time more than 10 minute.

Barpak is also open defecation free declared village. There were 100% household with toilet. Based on the toilet quality, 91% household has constructed well-managed toilet with CGI pan and 9% household has pit toilet. That needs to be reconstruct as soon as possible.

#### **4.3.11 Source of Light**

Barpak is a well-electrified village with micro-hydro power station which was made by Bir bahadur Ghale at Barpak in Gorkha District. That electricity served to light and other domestic purpose like generating mill, heat and light for poultry farm, cooking and other home uses. There are 4 household, used solar systems for alternative source of light. All most households are used to that electricity which managed community. There are some kerosene users also at the source of light.

#### **4.3.12 Security and Banking facilities**

There is one police station in Barpak village. That police station is middle of the village so easy to maintain well secure condition in Barpak. Armed police station and *Military Barek* of Gorkha head quarter. Takukot police also provided the security to the Barpak tourism destination. Barpak has got support to security by that force.

Banking facilities is not providing in Barpak. There is not any Bank in Barpak. So it is difficulties to save the money and debit the money from the Barpak. There is one Bhuda Bodhisiya sahakari sasth in Barpak. It is main support in Barpaki for debit and credit money.

#### **4.3.13 Possibility and efforts of Tourism Development**

Barpak has its unique historic significance despite its isolation from mainstream politics and bustling cities. Its natural beauty has melted many hearts and drawn many people from around the world. It has been visited by German Chancellor Dr Roman Herzog in early 97. Science Teacher Mr. Mickey Gordon is one of the admirers of Barpak; who has been visiting Barpak year after year for over 23 years and has helped rebuild the village school. Barpak has attracted state television which telecast a documentary about Barpak. The unique sloppy shape of the village with clustered stone tile-roofed houses believe to be the reason behind main attractions to the people wishing to visit Barpak once they have seen pictures of Barpak. Barpak is one of the stopover village routes of trekking around Manaslu.

People can go to Narad Pokhari from Barpak which believe to be one of the pilgrimages of Hindus. It is believed that if you worship after taking bath here at Shrawan Shrangti, your wish would come true. But there is a myth that you must go there once you said you want to go; nevertheless journey is believed to be very harsh through the challenging mountain path. Locals are happy to assist and accompany or guide to Narad Pokhari if you arranged with them in the village.

There are so many possibilities of developing eco-tourism in Barpak as it has so much to offer to the guests. Its rich culture, warm and friendly people breathtaking scenes of Himalayas, overlooking valleys of Darauti River and treks to Dharkey Danda, Narad Pokhari or just a chill out tour around the village and many interesting festivals.

#### **4.3.14 Barpak Homestay**

Barpak Rural Tourism Homestay is also an effort of tourism development. At the time of registration, 12 household involved in homestay management. Now additional 21 households also involved if large number of tourist came at a time. Homestay established in Barpak ward No-1, & 2. There are 4 household and 32 population in ward no 1, 8 household (HH) and 42 population in ward No. 2.in Barpak. These all 12 household and 74 populations are directly or indirectly benefited now.

Now, 12 household and 74 populations is directly involved in this research. Tourism destinations of Barpak and study of Socio-economic impact of those people are the main objectives of this research. Finding of the study is described in next chapter.

## CHAPTER: FIVE

### DATA ANALYSIS & PRESENTATION

#### 5.1 Population Analysis of Study Area

Privies Barpak ward no 4 and 5 are the new constructed ward no.1 and ward no 1,2,3,6,7,8, and 9 are the ward no.2 of Sulikot Rural Municipality. Now Barpak ward No 1, and 2, are the study area of this research. The settlement of people of Barpak is in compact. They have built their houses nearly to the neighbor. Land space for making new building is being difficult day by day. Total 893 Families and 5323 populations are living in Barpk (village profile 2068) But there is not all household are homestay only the 12 houses are homestay in Barpak. There are 4 settlements, 12 households and 74 populations. Female population is more than male population. Homestay Population data has given in table below.

*Table 3: Ward-wise Population of Study area.*

Ward	Settlement Name	Set	HH	Male	Female	Total
1	Sorta and Manidada	2	4	14	18	32
2	Kotdada and Sankar basti	2	8	20	22	42
	Total	4	12	34	40	74

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

According to above table and figure, ward No. 1 has 4 households and 32 population, ward No. 2 has 8 household 42 population.

#### 5.2 Caste Wise Family Size

Within the sampling households, there is 74 populations in 12 household. So average household size is 6.16 in study area of Barpak. Four households of Gurung's have large family size 7.25 in average similarly 8 households of Ghale have 5.6 average family size

*Table 4: Caste-wise Household, Population and Family size*

S.No	Castes	Family size	Households	Population
1	Ghale	5.6	8	45
2	Gurung	7.25	4	29
	Total	6.16	12	74

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

It shows that, Gurung community family size is little bit high than the Ghale family size. Both families are combine family than other castes. Ghale and Gurung's has long life expectancy due to good health, trouble-free life and more family care because of their pension. self-sustainable income and selfish attitude.

### 5.3 Educational Status

Former Barpak VDC has not full literate in the community. There are 4 educational categories found in our respondents. Two Ghale are passed the +2 Level, 4 (Ghale 2 and 2 Gurung) female are pass the SLC, One Gurung member is Test Pass and 5 Gurung and Ghale member are literate

*Table 5: Educational Status of Study Area*

S. No.	Educational Status	Literacy of Respondents
1.	Literate	5
2	SLC Test	1
3	SLC Pass	4
4	+2 Pass	2
	Total	12

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

Generally, more than 50% respondents found above SLC level. Researcher do not found graduated people in that community now. Although there is no higher education due to lahure (military) culture, they go to join in army and leave to study. More than 50% people above SLC shows this community is more conscious than other. Education status is given in figure below.

### 5.4 Caste-wise Population

There are most of the Ghale and Gurung communities in Barpak Village. Out of the 12 households, 8 Ghale and 4 Gurung. Homestay households are most of the Ghale and Gurung. So 66.67% households has 60.81% population in Ghale and 33.33% households has 39.18% population in Gurung.

*Table 6: Cast-wise Households, Population and Their Percentage*

S.No.	Caste	No of HH	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1.	Ghale	8	66.67	45	60.81
2.	Gurung	4	33.33	29	39.18
	Total	12		74	

Ghale and Gurung has long life expectancy than other cast due to pension and care by their family.

### **5.5 Cast-wise Activities in Tourism**

Ghale works as the farmers and homestay manager. Gurung work as the farmers and tourist guide as well as dalits work as the porter, labour and tourist guide also. Ghale play active role in agriculture farm, shopkeeper, transport manager and tourist guide for Barpak pilgrimage place. Thus, they produced required food crops, conducting, sales in grocer's shop and help to tourist to describe their products and tourist destination. Caste wise households and their activities are given in table below:

*Table 7: Cast-wise Activities in Tourism*

S.No	Caste	HH	Activities in Tourism
1.	Ghale	5	Homestay management
2.	Gurung	3	Agriculture Supplier
3.	Dalit (kami)	1	Porter and labour
4.	Ghale	1	Tourist Guide
5	Gurung	2	Transporter , Grocer's shop and Agro-product supplier.

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

Ghale community is reach in culture as compare to other ethnic communities. They use their local foods and sensitive in sanitation, so they start homestay and success for well manage them to keep tourist. Some households of Gurung produce agriculture product according to their demands. Dalit households poor in economy, so they work as porter and labour. Ghale are clever than other caste. They know religious and historical value of pilgrimage and heritage destination. Therefore, they work as tourist guide, shopkeeper and agriculture production. Barpak is almost self-sustainable in their local products and all they contribute to tourism with their common effort.



## 5.6 Religion-wise Households and Relation with Caste

There are diversified religions in Barpak village. Most of the Ghale and Gurung communities follow the Buddhism and Hinduism. Small amount of the Gurung community follow Cristian. Out of 12 household 1 Gurung household follow Cristian. In a percentage, Buddhist, Hindu and Cristian are 58.33%, 33.33% and 8.33% respectively.

*Table 8: Religion wise Households and their Caste*

.No	Caste	Religion			Caste Total	Percentage
		Hinduism	Buddhism	Cristian		
1	Ghale,	2	4	0	6	50
2.	Gurung,	2	3	1	6	50
Religion Total		4	7	1	12	100
Percentage		33.33	58.33	8.33	100	

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

Ghale & Gurung in Buddhism and Hinduism, as well as Gurung in Cristian. But now a days Cristinity is increasing at the rural area of village in Gorkha.

## 5.7. Mother Tongue

In Barpak community, only 90% people speak Ghale language and understand both Ghale and Nepali language. Within the 8 Ghale's households, 7 households speak Ghale and 1 households speak Nepali language. All other caste of Gurung's within 4 household , 3 household speak Ghale and 1 househols speak Nepali language. There researcher found, mother tongue (Ghale Language) of 90% population use Ghale and remaining 10% use Nepali.

*Table 9: Households with Mother Tongue*

S.No.	Caste	Ghale Language	Nepali Language
1	Ghale Caste	7	1
2	Gurung Caste	3	1
	Total	10	2

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

However, those all caste understand both Nepali and Ghale language due to mixed ethnicity and their common socialization process, then, we conclude that, Ghale language is going to declining now. Because 2 (1 Ghale and 1 Gurung) households left Gurung language to speak with their child. The mixed community of Ghale and other caste might be helped to learn Nepali language for Ghale people and exchange cultural transmission to each other. Increasing attraction of English language in young generation will help to talk with foreign tourists, but their ethnic language (Ghale tongue) will declining gradually in future. That condition has arisen in Barpak also.

### 5.8 Major Occupations

In former Barpak VDC, there are communities having agricultural base major occupation. Most of the people of Barpak are farmers. Major occupation of agriculture, 6 households have agriculture with other source like mill, service and pension, 1 households have teaching profession for major income, 1 household grocer's shop, 1 have Clothes shop and 1 household have labour work for normal life-spend.

*Table 10: Major Occupation*

S.No	Major Occupation	No of HH	Percentage
1	Farmers	6	50
2	Agri+Penson	2	16.7
3	Teacher	1	8.33
4	Grocer's shop	1	8.33
5	Army Nepal and foreign	1	8.33
6	Daily wages	1	8.33
	Total HH	12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

Above data shows that, agriculture have being major occupation due to tourism activities. Agriculture activities are decreasing in other rural area but in Barpak going to increase. Other occupations have also show for tourist supporting occupation.

## 5.9. Major Sources of Income

Most of the household are the service holder in study area. Major source of income of 4 household have salary of service, 2 household have agriculture, 1 have remittance, 3 have pension, and 1 have business and remaining 1 have daily wages.

*Table 11: Major Source of Income*

S.No	Major Income	Households	Percentage
1	Agriculture	2	16.7
2	Service	4	33.33
3	pension	3	25
4	Remittance	1	8.33
5	Labour	1	8.33
6	Business	1	8.33
	Total HH	12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

Mostly, agriculture and service holder's workers are more in number and working in tourism promotion. Although the farmers are more in number, only occupational farmers show major source of income by agriculture. Except service, agriculture sector is being developed and professionalized because of tourism, which governed major source of income of that community.

## 5.10 Types of Household

In Barpak village, there are common types household of the villagers. Out of the 12 household, 11 are stone wall with zinc sheet roof. Only one house is having thatched roof. In percentage, approximately, 8.3% houses are with thatched roof and 91.7% are zinc roof.

*Table 12: Roof type of houses*

S.No	Roof type	No of houses	Percentage
1	Zinc	11	91.7
2	Thatched	1	8.3
	Total	12	

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

House type shows the living standard of people in their village. Thatched roof indicate to poor people & Zinc sheet roof indicate comparatively rich people in the village. But after the earthquake all most houses are zinc roof.

### 5.11 Capacity of Homestay

There are 12 household are runing well managed for homestay purpose. Other more than 10 households are preparing and it will soon to keep tourists in their homes as a homestay. Researchers taken hold homestay of 12 households, the capacity of homestay are different. One households can adjust maximum seven tourists and minimum 3 households can adjust minimum 6 tourists in their homestay. No of homestay and their bed numbers are given in table below.

*Table 13: Capacity of Homestay*

S.No	Capacity of Homestay	No of HH	Total beds
1	Seven bed	1	7
2	Six bed	1	6
3	Five bed	2	10
4	four bed	4	16
5	Three bed	1	3
6	Two bed	3	6
	Total	12	48

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

Capacity of homestay differs from type and size of houses, room number, workers with in the family and necessary resources. In the above regards who are capable in resources and their house condition is differ than the poor households.

### 5.12 Monthly Tourist & Means of Transportation

Although, Barpak is an important tourism destination of Gorkha, tourist flow in Barpak is low. According to additional survey data within 14 household, average tourist per month in homestay found about 100 in peak season from October to May. According to survey data from two transportation businesspersons (Bus holder), average tourist arrived in Barpak is 80 per months in peak season. Those different two

data show that 20 tourists use alternative mechanism of transportation rather than Bus/Jeep, i.e. trekking root.

*Table 14: Monthly Tourist and Means of Transportation*

S.No	Monthly Tourist	HH	Monthly Tourist	Percentage
1	Homestay survey	12	100	100.00
2	Bus/Jeep survey	2	80	80
3	Trekking root user		20	20

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

Mostly, tourist comes from Larpak on trekking root. There are no jeep/Bus-transportation facilities. Some tourists do not like to take Bus/jeep in the dust road; they like to walk in trekking root. Due to two different data from the respondents, no of tourists and their flow is not same. Therefore, to analyze this data monthly tourist and means of transportation are mentioned together.

### **5.13 Attraction of Homestay**

According to group discussion, there are different types of facilities in homestay than hotel. Local and organic food, natural and clean drinking water, clean bed and separate bed room, local drinks, Ghale's culture and Himalayan panorama are the major attractions of homestay. Local milk and curd, finger millet bread, millet wine, roasted maize, boiled potato and local organic coffee are the major local foods of homestay. Nettle curry, Fern (Neuro), *Halhale*, *Gundruk* (Fomented Radish or mustard leaves), *Kholesag* (winter-cress), Maize, Millet and Buckwheat flour porridge (Dhindo), sweet dish of Finger millet wet flour cooked with ghee (*Koto ko Puwa*), *Jhilinga*, *Chatpate*, Roosted maize and skim milk (*Mohi Makai*), *Dal Bhat* and vegetables are the major local food of Barpak village.

### **5.14 Culture of Hospitality**

When tourists arrive in Barpak, welcome has done by White *Tika* and colourful garland for tourists. Then seat provide to rest and snack as well as coffee provide as soon as possible. Own family and homely environment, clean room and bed, almost all organic local foods, rejoice with Ghale culture and small souvenir for tourist at return time are the activities of hospitality in Barpak. They also recall for tourist

after returned, they reached or not in their home. Sometime *Sorathi Dance* Campfire and *Bharpak* visit are additional activities to rejoice of tourists. At research time, I felt more luxurious lodging and fooding facilities than lakeside hotel of Pokhara in a low cost. Local foods, they provided us, very tasty, healthy and cheap food in rate at the time of field observation.

### 5.15 Gender wise Culture, Agriculture and Overseas Activities

Although the Ghale community rich in their culture in Nepal, Barpak village is not actively practice culture. Due to outgoing of young generation influence cultural development. Barpak is a village having no any mix caste and culture. Therefore, only the Ghale, culture. Women decorated with *Ghale dress*, *Panche baja*, *Ratyauli* song, *Sorathi* are the major cultural activities of Barpak Homestay. Out of the 12 houses of our respondents, 36 person within the 8 houses are involved in cultural activities. Gender wise involvement of households in culture, agriculture and overseas workers are given in table below:

*Table 15: Gender wise Culture, Agriculture and Overseas Activities*

S.No	Activities	HH	Male	Female
1	Culture	8	12	24
2	Agriculture	32	46	58
3	Overseas worker	18	24	4

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

According to gender perspective, there are 12 male and 24 female is involved in cultural programme. Data shows that, out of 28 overseas worker of 18 households, 24 are male and 4 are female. So involvement of female in culture, agriculture and tourism activities higher than male. Some young generation of male population shows out of their village now, slowly they will returned to their home, when tourism activities will grow up.

### 5.16 Average Stay and Cash Flow by Tourists

Larpak and Narad pokhari are the famous tourism destination of Gorkha. Then is popular because of rural area, there is no hotel and lodging facilities for tourists. Barpak homestay is a base of Larpak and Narad pokhari tourism destination. Most of

the visitors (tourists) reach in Barpak for night holding. Those may be domestic or international. They are researcher, students, pilgrimage, recreational as well, who visit Larpak and Narad pokhari. Some domestic tourists reach there for local food and cultural activities too.

Day of stay differ from their objectives. In average, they spent 2-night holds by the tourists. First day, tourists reach in Barpak and one night hold. Next day, they go to visit Larpak and return to Barpak for night hold. Then third day that return to their home. Average cash flow by tourist is given in table below.

*Table 16: Average Cash Flow by Tourist*

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Tourist Survey in Barpak</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>Tourist per Month</b>	<b>Income per Months NRs.</b>	<b>Expenditure per Tourist per Trip</b>
1	Homestay	12	100	70,000	700
2	Bus/Jeep transport( Barpak to Gorkha Bazaar)	2	80	25600	320

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

Above data shows, that homestay data, the number of tourists per months in Barpak is 100 and average income from per month is NRs. 70,000 and expenditure per tourist is NRs 700.

Data variation shows, some tourist use trekking root to return time or do not want to use crowd Bus,jeep.

We also studied their menu of homestay; they take price Rs. 700 per person including one bed per night for lodging; 1 non- vage dinner, 2 tea or coffee per person , breakfast also included . If we need to lunch we will pay vage food Rs 150 only. Rs 700 is only per person per night.

### **5.17 Uses of tourism Income**

To know the socio-economic condition of the community, expenditure of their money earned by tourism is also an essential tool. Barpak is almost sustainable community on agricultural production. According to survey data, 8 household expend their money

to daily expenditure goods. Similarly, 1 household expend for labour purchase, 2 household for health and education and only 1 household for purchase cereal crops.

*Table 17: Use of the Tourism Income*

S.No	Uses of Income	Where goes money?	No of HH	Percentage
1	Daily expenditure	Within community	8	66.7
2	Labour purchase	Within community	1	8.3
3	Health and Education	Outgoing community	2	16.7
4	Cereal purchases	Outgoing community	1	8.3
		Total HH	12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

Analysis of above table, their all earned money remains in their community without the expenditure of health, education and cereal. It helps them to increase their prosperity and living standard in future days.

### **5.18 Change in Economic Condition after Tourism**

In Barpak, After earthquake, 12 households have started homestay and other tourism activities to accommodate Barpak visitor tourist. After that, other households also started different activities like agriculture farms, grocer shop, porter and labour work. Then, there are some change occurs in economic condition of the villagers. We asked multiple choice following question for 12 respondents. Their answer was as follow.

*Table 18: Change in Economic Condition after Tourism*

S.No.	Change in Economic condition	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	No changed in economy	0	0
2	Normal changed in economy	4	33.3
3	Measurable in economy	6	50
4	Best in Life status	2	16.7
	Total	12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*



From the above table, there are no any respondents having no change their economy. There are 4 respondents having normal change in economy. That means, 33.3 percentage households have increased economic condition slowly. Similarly 6 respondents means 50% people have measurable changed in their economy and 2 respondents means 16.7 people have being best of their life status.

Among them, two bus transporters and homestay managers earned more profit and made their best life status. Agricultural producer and grocer shop gain measurable profit in their business. Other lazy homestay manager, tourist guide, labour and porter gain low profit and normal change in their economy. Tourism business is going to increasing way, so all the respondents express happiness in tourism business.

### 5.19 Local Materials Sell for Tourist

Barpak homestay is a self-managed first homestay with Ghale and Gurung community of Gorkha District. Local foods, sanitary environment and attractive Himalayan Panorama view are the characteristic of Barpak homestay. They provide most of the local foods and homely environment for tourist. Among the 12 respondents, following result is found, which has given below.

*Table 19: Local materials used for Tourist*

S.No.	Used of the Local materials	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	One-fourth part	1	8.3
2	Almost half	2	16.7
3	Three forth part	4	33.3
4	All local materials	5	41.7
	Total	12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

According to above data, there are the local foods and materials are used by the tourist in Barpak. Most of the domestic tourists go there for organic local food, beverage and homily environment. Above data says that 33.3 percentage respondents use  $\frac{3}{4}$  parts of local food and materials for tourist. Some rich households used all local materials for tourist shell. Among the 12 participants, 5 households (41.7 percentages) used all

local materials for tourist. We found, only 25% households serve to tourist by imported food and beverage.

## 5.20 Change in Agriculture Production

Most of the hilly area of Nepal is going to decline agriculture production. Youth's manpower goes to over-seas as worker. Remaining child and old cannot work in agriculture farm. Wild animals like monkey, rabbit, jackal, deer and leopards hamper the agro-products that cannot protect by old and child. But in Barpak, nominal youths go to overseas for work. Two person who permanently returned from the overseas works are started to goat farm and vegetable farm in Barpak. Out of the 12 respondent, 9 households increase their agricultural production, 2 households take same production as previous years and 1 households decrease their agricultural production.

*Table 20: Change in Agricultural Production*

S.No	Agricultural production	No of HH	Percentage
1	Increase in production	9	75
2	No change in production	2	16.7
3	Decreased in production	1	8.3
4	No production	0	0
	Total	12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

To increase agriculture production, work force of households, labour availabilities, marketing facilities, input availabilities, transportation facilities and land holding capacity are the major causes. Tourism activity increase marketing facilities and promote agricultural production. There are high demands of vegetables, meats and milk in homestay, so, most of the household are involve in agriculture. They produce vegetables, goats, poultry and other require materials. In above data only 1 respondents (8.3%) decrease agriculture production, other 75 percentage are increasing their production. There are two occupational agriculture farms to produce meat, poultry and vegetable.

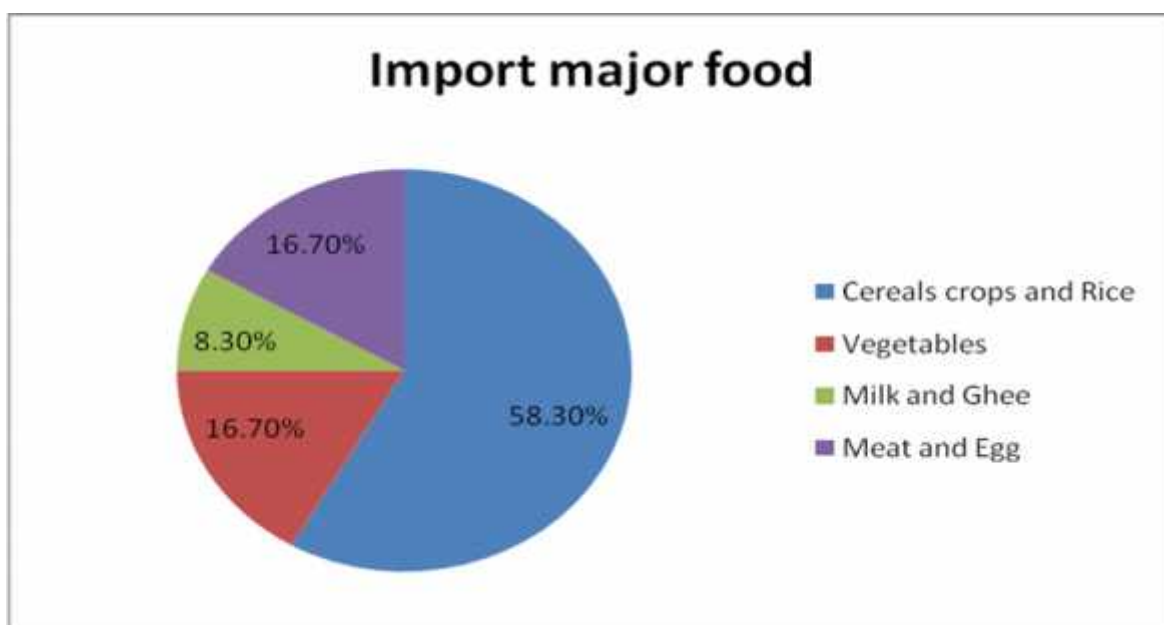
### 5.21 Major Food Imports

Barpak in a mountainous region. Climatic condition is not favorable for cereal crops. Although the agriculture production is increase, no self-sustained in cereal crops. Out of the 12 respondents, 7 purchase cereal food grain, 2 vegetables, 1 milk and ghee and 2 meat and egg. Cereals should be import from Gorkha bazaar and Chitwan, other food materials available in their village. Tourism activities increase local market for vegetable, milk and meat for local producer and consumer also.

Table 21: Imports of Major food materials.

S.No	Imported major food crops	Households
1	Cereals crops and Rice	7
2	Vegetables	2
3	Milk and Ghee	1
4	Meat and Egg	2

Source: Field Survey, 2018



### 5.22 Imports of Unnecessary and Junk Food

In spite of important food, there are some unnecessary and junk foods also import in Barpak. Half of the respondents are aware to harmful of junk food, remaining half are use them. Generally child and older people habitual to take junk and unnecessary food. These materials drain money and with harmful to health. Its use should be

reduced in the community. Following table shows the use of junk and unnecessary food use in Barpak community.

*Table 22: Use of unnecessary foods*

S.No	Use of Junk and unnecessary food	Households
1	Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprit	5
2	Wine and Cigarette	1
3	Noodles	2
5	No used any unnecessary food	4
	Total	12

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

### **5.23 Objectives of Tourist arrived in Barpak**

Barpak is the village having diversified destination of tourist attraction. Tourists go there to fulfill different objectives. I was discussed with respondents to know the major objectives of tourist. Although the many objectives mainly 7 objectives are major to reach the tourist in Barpak. These are given in table below:

*Table 23: Objectives of Tourist to come in Barpak*

S.No	Tourism Product or Destination	Households	Percentage
1	Local and organic food	1	8.33
2	Ethnic culture	1	8.33
3	Recreational points	4	33.33
4	Pilgrimage	1	8.33
5	Research	1	8.33
6	Leisure celebrate	2	16.66
7	Educational tour	2	16.66

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

### **5.24 Destination or Product of Tourism in Barpak**

Narad Pokhari and Larmak are the tourism place of Barpak. Baudha Himal is the very near from the Barpak so it is the main object many tourist has come to Barpak. But Barpak is a nearest and beautiful place from Narad Pokhari for night accommodation. Narada Pokhari is famous for pilgrimage tourist at *Janaipurnima*. Following table

shows the tourist's destination and product of Barpak and percentage of tourists to visit those destinations:

*Table 24: Destination or Production of Tourism*

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Destination or Product</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Himalayan View	4	33.33
2	Special food & drinks	1	8.33
3	Visit the Earthquake area and village	2	16.7
4	Biodiversity & Landscape	1	8.33
5	Ethnic Culture	2	16.7
6	Historical place	2	16.7
Total		12	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2018.*

After the mass discussion, researcher concluded that, diversified biological zone and forest, many lekali species of orchids, panorama Himalayan view; eco-tourism Larpak trekking root, Larpak Lake, organic special local food and Ghale cultures are the major product of Barpak tourism. In spite of above, researcher, bird and animal watcher, leisure recreational, prayer, meditational collector and other business tourists reached in Barpak every year.

### **5.25 Personal Change by Tourism**

Barpak village is an ethnically Ghale dominated village. Almost more than 50% population is Ghale in Barpak. Ghale is unsuspecting and undeveloped caste than other caste in Barpak. They learn many things with tourist after tourism activities. Their positive and negative change in different attitude given in table below:

Table 25: Product of Tourism

S.No.	Personal Change	Mode of Learning	Households
1.	Change in speaking	Positive	2
2.	Learning new knowledge	Positive	2
3.	Improve in discipline	Positive	1
4.	Household and environment sanitation	Positive	2
5.	Change in fooding system	Positive	1
6.	Improve in Civilization	Positive	1
7.	Openness in Ladies	Positive	1
8.	Hospitality	Positive	1
9.	Increase Plastic wastes	Negative	1

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

They learn to speaking, they improve their discipline; they clean their household and surroundings. Now a day their food system also changed and they are more enlightened than previous condition. Frankness is now increasing in Girls and women. They learned hospitality for tourist and can attraction for domestic and foreign tourist.

Tourism also develops some negative attitudes in child. Smoking cigarettes and drinking alcoholic drinks use by some under 15 children. Although the high alertness in sanitation, plastic waste increase in Larpak eco-trek and increase their work load.

### 5.26 Developmental Change

Although, the historical importance of Narada Pokhari, only pilgrimage devotees had visited Narada Pokhari in *Purnima in Sawan* and other important festivities. this pilgrimages reached in Barpak for night accommodation, and then tourism activities were found there. While accommodation activities since ancient, managerial tourism activities have started in Barpak since 2067 and then legalization completed in March 2011. There, after establishing homestay, different social, cultural and infrastructural developments have increased in their communities. According to discussion, with 12

respondent, researcher found following social, cultural and developmental change, which mentioned in table below:

*Table 26: Social, Cultural and Developmental Change*

S.No	Social, Cultural & Developmental Change	Households	Percentage
1	Infrastructure development	2	16.66
2	Social unity	1	8.33
3	Self-employment increasing	2	16.66
4	Improvement in sanitation	1	8.33
5	Art and cultural development	1	8.33
6	Increase in local production	1	8.33
7	Protection of archeological goods	1	8.33
8	Change in consciences and educational status	1	8.33
9	Openness in women and girl	1	8.33
10	New food item used	1	8.33
	Total	12	

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

Analysis of above table, researcher found in Barpak, increasing social unity in community, self-employment and educational consciousness. Similarly improve in personal and environmental sanitation, infrastructural development (motor road, community building, drinking water facilities, electrification etc.) and increase in agricultural production (vegetables, meat, egg etc.). Art and cultural (Ghale culture, Sorati and Casset dance, etc.) development and conservation of archeological goods are the major change of Barpak now. Increasing income and co-ordination by tourism activate the people for extra work, sanitation, and conservation of declining culture.

### 5.27 Necessity of tourism

To promote tourism industry, some basic needs are essential to manage. According to thought of respondents, Attractive natural seen, temples and Gumbas are major product similarly good transportation facilities and cultural museum are the infrastructure of tourism. Ethnic culture like Sorathi dance, Ratauli song, Panchebaja are the supporting activities. Advertisement of destination, sanitary management, peculiar food item and pleasant hospitality attract the tourist from long distance for a long time. Government policy is a major component for rural tourism. Tourist got long remembrance, if he provided a souvenir at leaving time, which can give identification of the destination.

### 5.28 Who benefited by tourism?

Rural tourism is the most important activities to benefit among the villagers. Advantage of tourism distribute throughout the village. Some people get direct benefit and some get indirect. This is the business based on the principle of structural functionalism. The money flow by tourism is given below

	Homestay owners
	Bus/Jeep Transporters
Tourist Paid Money to	Grocer Shop
	Tourist Guide or Porter.

Above figure shows that, money achieved from tourist is not only for homestay manager but also spread to all sector. Rural tourism can be base for the development activities all over the community and nation. Tourism provides benefit directly for small sector and indirectly for around all. Researcher take two thought from 32 respondents are given in table below:

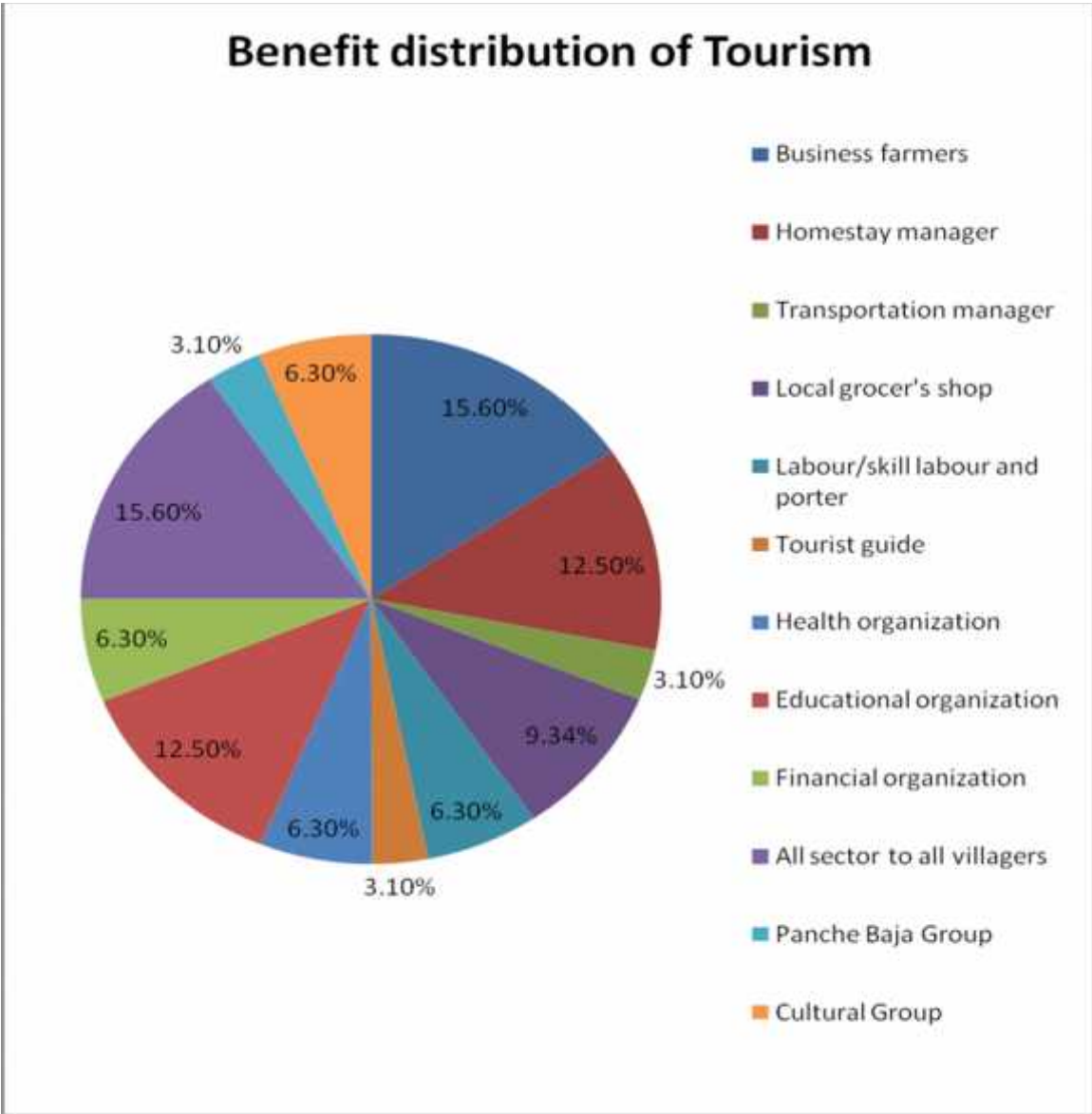


*Table 27: Who benefited by tourism?*

S. No	Spread of Tourism benefit	No of Households
1.	Business farmers	5
2.	Homestay manager	4
3.	Transportation manager	1
4.	Local grocer's shop	3
5.	Labour/skill labour and porter	2
6.	Tourist guide	1
7.	Health organization	2
8.	Educational organization	4
9.	Financial organization	2
10.	All sector to all villagers	5
11.	Panche Baja Group	1
12.	Cultural Group	2
	Total of pair answer	32

*Source: Field Survey, 2018*

According to respondent, benefit of tourism spread to different sector like homestay, agricultural producer, tourist guide and porter, transporter and other villager. Tourism gives money for homestay manager, Bus/Jeep transporter, tourist guide, grocer shops etc. then that money goes to agriculture producer, school, hospitals, shop, micro-entrepreneur and other as such. Ultimately, tourism incomes of foreign tourists help to prosperity of individual, community, district, region and nation. So it is a dolor producing industry of rural area. According to respondents thought, cash flow mechanism and their percentage is given in figure below:



Above figure shows that, distribution of tourism income not only for homestay but also for different sector. According to respondents, maximum 12.5% benefit get by homestay manager, then 15.6% by business farmers and other different all sector and so on. Educational organization, cultural group, tourist guide and Panchebaja get lower benefit than other. Health organization and financial organization get lowest benefit only 3.10%.

## Case study-1

### **Respondent: Nir Kumari Ghale (Name changed)**

Nir Kumari Ghale (Name Changed) was a small farmer before she started homestay. Her livelihood was normal. Agricultural production was just for survive. Sometime, crop damaged by hailstone, monkey, jackal and porcupine, then she stroked major problem of food deficit and imported required food materials from the market like Baluwa and Chanauta. A proverb is "Problem borne to Solution". Then, she seeks alternative and start to keep guest come to Larpark tourism destination.

Formally, she started homestay since 2067 BS. Initial phase, that was not profitable and just support to daily expenditure. Later then, guests had gone in increasing and sideways income increased. Now a day, her monthly income is more than Rs. 12,000.00 and expenditure of health and education of my 3 child is covered with them. Cost per person per night is NRs 700.00 include of her menu is as following. Dinnar meat meal, Breakfast, Bed and Tea / coffee. If we want to take lunch we will pay another money NRs 150 for vegetarian meal. Normally hot water, tea and coffee provided free of cost. Menu rate is equal to there for domestic and foreign tourist. She has 7 bed, 3 long size for foreign tourist and 4 short for domestic tourist. Although, she has 7 bed, normally she used 6 bed only.

Now a days, her daily expenditure is covered by homestay income and monthly saving rupees is more than 6000. Her living stander is increased now. She said, No any negative impact till now.

## Case study-2

### **Respondent: Resham Gurung (Name Changed)**

Resham Gurung is a youth of under 35 living in Barpak. He spent 5 years valuable time in Dubai. Yearly, he earned 1.5 Lakh rupees in Dubai. His parent work in agriculture field in Barpak. His earnings 1.5 Lakh remittance was just enough for yearly expenditure. Sometime if he late to send his salary to his home, there might create a serious money problem. Then his mother Maya Gurung started to keep guest as a homestay since 2067 BS, then she got support to monthly expenditure and remittance become to save.

When, Resham Gurung returns to Nepal in 2068, he decided to work in Nepal. He well manages his homestay and then tourist flow is increased. He managed 6 beds for tourist now. Foreign tourists come in his homestay than others. Whenever tourists increase in his homestay, they demand local meat. After that, he started to keep poultry and goat farm by rejecting overseas job. Now, he is able to earn more than Rs. 108000.00 rupees yearly from homestay, in the same way 15 adult goats, 10 sheep's and 20 broilers give him more than Rs. 320000.00 per years. Now he earned more than overseas job, so that he is very happy.

Now a day, he also start Corn and millet mill that support to goat and poultry form to their feed. He said, "These all income sector are promoted by tourism accommodation job (homestay). Now, I provided to job (labour work) to my villagers too. Social unity support to developmental work".

According to him, there is no negative impact of tourism in Barpak till now, if problem is seen, community will manage itself them. He said, "Tourism is important income source of income in rural area and people like Barpak".

## CHAPTER: SIX

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Summary

Hilly area of Nepal is more feasible to rural tourism. There are many destinations or products of tourism. Gorkha is the best tourism destination lies in between the top tourism destination Nard Pokhari, Larpak, Gumda and Baudha Himal are important destination belong in Barpak. Because of Barpak and ethnic Ghale Gurung community, homestays are developed in Barpak. Among them, Barpak Homestay is an important homestay in Gorkha.

Rural tourism is beneficial not only to the local people but also to the tourists, government and the landscape. Rural tourism is obviously a small scale industry. Therefore, it cannot create jobs like the government itself, but it can help in the job retention. Especially, it helps to increase the flow of retailing, transportation, hospitality, medical care, farming and animal husbandry as well. It creates jobs for the local people in tourism related places like hotels, catering, retailing, transportation, communication and heritage interpretation. It definitely gives opportunity to the youths of the place to get involved in tourism related various activities. It helps to boom new businesses. Handicraft business and local food business come in demand, when the flows of tourists increase. It helps in the preservation of rural culture, archaeological goods and heritage, because when people understand that their culture and heritage are the sources of their prosperity. They also help to inspire to preserve their culture, archaeological goods and heritage. Tourism brings money and that money could be used on the maintenance of the place. Due to tourism environment of the particular place is also improved in our daily life, when we are expecting visitors, we clean the houses as much as we can; in the same way, local people try to keep their village clean for the tourists.

Famous tourism destination in Gorkha are categorized in different groups i.e. pilgrimage site, heritage site and natural tourism resource. Among them, Bhimsen temple, Sita cave, Mankamana Temple, Gorkhnath temple Gorkha Kalika Temple, Takukot Mai Temple, Akala temple are the major pilgrimage sites of Gorkha.

Different kots like Suli kot, Ligli kot, Bung kot, etc are the important heritage, cultural and historical sites of Gorkha. Cultural tourism is related to ethnic culture and homestay. There are more than 2 places having homestays in Gorkha district. Out of them, Barpak is a major place of this type of homestay.

Natural tourism destinations are Aapipal, Takukot, Aarughat, Sulikot peak and lake, Borlang, Sita cave, Bhachyak, Kerabari, and Jaubari are the destinations having natural beauty. Such kinds of natural beauty can attract tourists for trekking, environmental sight, eco-tourism as well. Gorkha District has few other possibilities of agro-tourism too.

Tourism activity can influence by different elements. Such as weather, climate and environment; scenery (attraction); historical and cultural resources, accessibility (transportation facility); recreational activities (both natural and manmade); accommodation- homestays, guest house, lodge, resorts, hotels, motels, camp site; hospitality, Actors, such as guides, security, other service providers; market managing agencies and forward and backward market linkages.

Infrastructure is essential to promote tourism activities. Tourism based infrastructure are: campsite construction, home-stay establishment and management, porter, porter shelter construction and management, drinking water supply and sanitary management, irrigation and drainage construction, Multiple Use Visitor Centers (MUVC), tourism information centre, Trekking Trail & bridge improvement, establishment of communication and security station, construction of view tower, tourism museum, etc. In the same way, Peculiar food and souvenir also attract the tourists in any tourism areas.

Homestay is the most important basic need of rural tourism. In rural area, there are not more facilities of luxurious hotel and lodge. Homestay is one of the single mechanism of tourists' accommodation. They provide minimum requirement for tourists, lovely environment, sweet hospitality and cultural entertainment.

Possible activities we can conduct in Gorkha District are Rock climbing, Rafting, Canoeing, Kayaking, Hot air ballooning, Bungee jumping, Paragliding, Ultra-light air craft, Mountain biking, Bird watching, Pony treks, fishing and Cave meditate on. If we catch and manage these possibilities, we can create more job to youth and make prosperous Gorkha District

In this study, the researcher found positive impact of tourism in Barpak village. The people of Barpak are able to increase yearly income, household and community show neat and clean, strong unity among people, improvement in ethnic cultural, civilization level is increased. People show good and lovely hospitality, positive change in food preparation technic and eating habit, gradually decrease hesitation and increase frankness in women, increase agriculture production like vegetable, fruit, meat, and milk, well maintain physical infrastructure and finally there is seen better improvement in their living standard.

Although, there are positive changes, the researcher has seen some negative changes in this regard, such as smoking cigarettes and drinking alcoholic items using by youths, foreign influence in disco dance, songs etc. which decline our own traditional culture. Plastic waste is also increasing both side of trekking root far from the community.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

It is concluded that the homestay are increasing the home job opportunity has created and helpful economic status of the villagers of Barpak Gorkha. They have improving their life styles. Structures of the surrounding are changed radically. They are achieving skill from the job and developing confidence for doing work. They are getting trained of practical work. They have utilized the modern facilities due to increasing income. It has reduced poverty in the village. Everyone can survive on his own stand in Barpak Gorkha. These all are positive conclusions taken from the study.

But rural tourisem shows negative impact on social development. They are pointed as follows.

- ) Higher education have been supposed to be unnecessary burden.
- ) Thinking level could not be raised for multiple dimension of development.  
Money mind has been developed.
- ) Health care, sanitation and other activities are not in priorities.
- ) Females are comparatively dominant and lesser chances on employment opportunities.
- ) Westernization culture is slightly increasing on the study area.
- ) Alcoholic habits have been seen on youth.
- ) The family members have spent more money for unnecessary goods

) The children are being careless due to home job.

) The family relations are being weak.

### **6.3 Recommendation**

This research is the outcome of personal investment and study for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for master's degree in sociology. Therefore, the study was conducted in a short period which might not be wide enough for detail recommendation. However, being based on major finding of this study various recommendations are made. The recommendations are given about balanced of socio-economic development for the people of Barpak Gorkha.

Barpak is hill and remote area of Gorkha bazaar. There is not sufficient restaurants and bar in Barpak. After earthquake barpak is recognized the entire world people So many foreigners will interest to visit in Barpak. The following things will be done to better for tourist and there public.

1. The number of homestay household will increase
2. At list one Bank will stabiles in Barpak bazaar.
3. One big market will manage in Barapk bazaar.
4. Irrigation system will manage at land in Barapk
5. It will batter to connect the electricity with national grid and
6. It will increase the local product



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## Annex-1

### Questionnaire

#### Closed ended Question:

a) Name: Mobile No:

b) Number of Family:                      Male:                      Female:

c) Education:                      House type:

d) Caste: Religion:                      Mother                      Tongue:

e) Major Occupation:                      Source of Income:

f) Capacity of Homestay:                      Average tourist/months:

g) Monthly Income in Homestay:                      Yearly Income:

h) Used of Income:                      Saving Rs:

i) No of Member to cultural activities:                      Boy                      Girl:

j) No of Member to Overseas worker:                      Boys:                      Girl:

k) No of Member to Tourist Guide:                      Boys:                      Girl:

l) No of Member to Agriculture:                      Male:                      Female:

#### **1. What is the change in your economic condition after tourism activities or homestay establishment?**

- a. No changed
- b. Normal
- c. Measurable
- d. Best in Life status

#### **2. How much local materials are used to tourists for food, drinks and other necessity things?**

- a. One forth parts
- b. About half
- c. Three forth parts
- d. All local

**3. What types of changes is seen in agricultural production (Vegetable, Milk, Egg, and Meat) after the establishment of tourism/homestay?**

- a. Increased
- b. No changed
- c. Decreased
- d. No production

**4. What types of major food crops you imports in your home?**

- a. Cereals
- b. Vegetables
- c. Milk & ghee
- d. Meat & eggs

**5. What types of junk food you imports in your home?**

- a. Coca-Cola, Fanta
- b. Wine & Cigarette
- c. Noodles
- d. Mineral water

**6. What are objectives of tourist to come your village or homestay?**

- a. Local foods
- b. Ethnic culture
- c. Recreational point
- d. Other any

**7. in your though, what products/destination can attract domestic and foreign tourist in Barpak?**

- a. Himalayan View
- b. Larpak rout
- c. Local special food
- d. Ghale Culture

**8. Which requirement you fulfilled with your tourism income?**

- a. Import food
- b. Health/Education
- c. Income generation
- d. Relax

**9. New knowledge Gain any:**

**10. New Change got any:**

**11. Your suggestion if any:**

**12. Who benefited by tourism? Say cash flow mechanism !**

**Open ended Questions for case study**

1. How many tourist inter in your home in a months?
2. What are objectives of tourist coming in Barpak?
3. What is the favorable season for tourist coming in Barpak?
4. Which foods mostly ordered by tourist?
5. What you learned by the tourist?
6. How many price you charge per tourist per day?
7. How expended your money earned by tourism?
8. What ethnic group involved to homestay management

**Open ended question for Mass discussion**

**1. What is the history of tourism in Barpak?**

- a. How got you attraction to the tourism?
- b. When you start tourism?
- c. Which organizations help you? How amount you got?
- d. How many members was in initiation?

- e. What are the development from starting to till now?
- 2. What are the objectives of tourist to come in Barpak?**
- 3. What are the tourist favorite food of Barpak, mostly order by tourist?**
- 4. Which is good seasons/months to come more tourist in Barpak?**
- 5. How many foreign and domestic tourist came in Barpak? From which country?**

## **Annex-2**

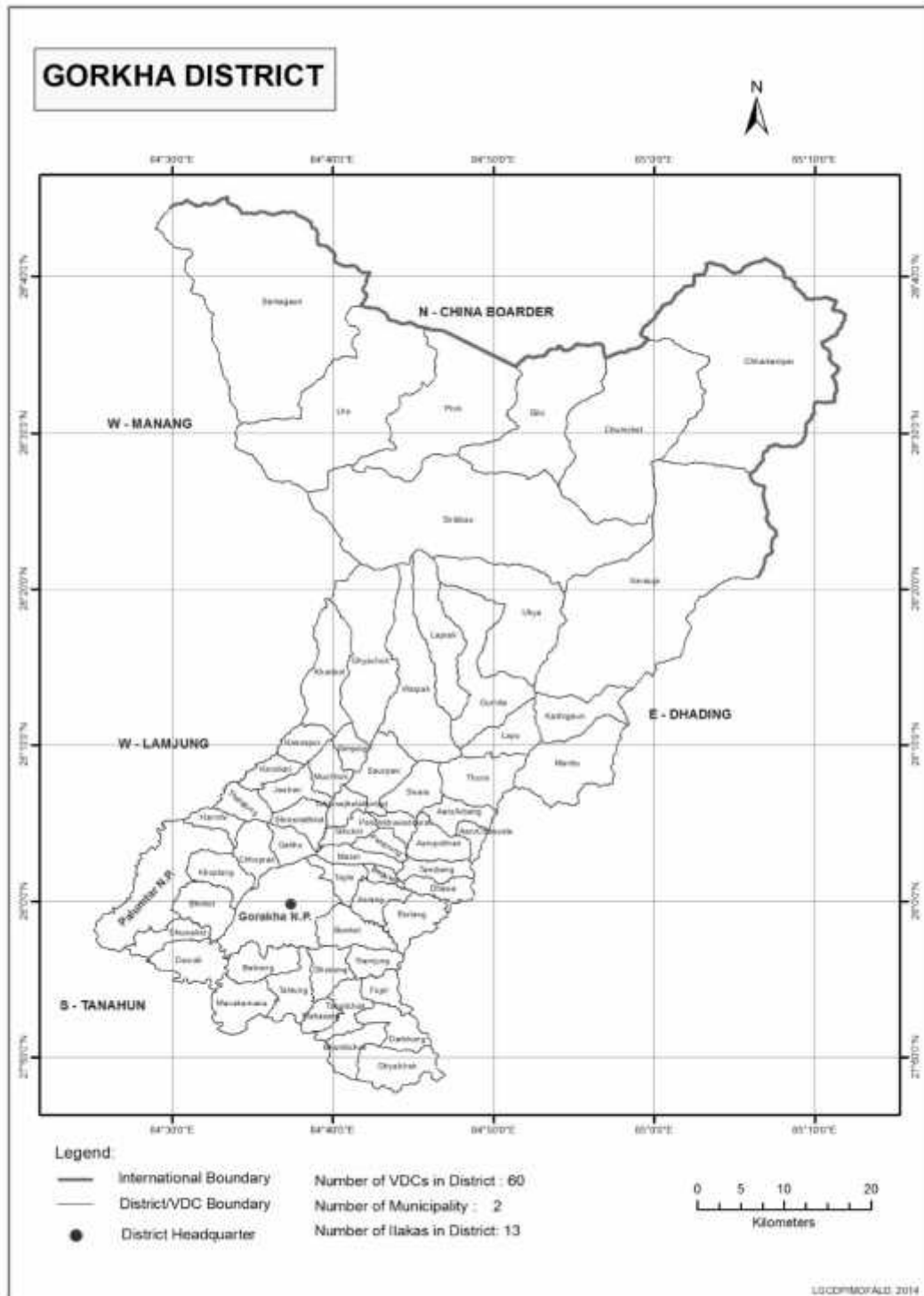
### **Name of the key informants**

*In this section, not all informants are included because they are listed in the subject matter.*

1. Pur Bahadur Ghale
2. Manoj Ghale
3. Ghamrani Ghale
4. Dol Bahadur Ghale
5. Ram Bahadur Gurung
6. Sankar B.K
7. Sunita Gurung
8. Amrita Gurung
9. Nar Bahadur Ghale
10. Chhabi Ghale

### Annex-3

### Map of Gorkha District





#### Annex-4

#### Some Photos Taken with Respondents at the Time of Research



When tourist reach in Barpak, welcome by Pur Bahadur Ghale of Homestay Management Committee.



Special food (Khaja) items of Barpak homestay

(Soybean fry, Con & Rice fry)



Room and Bed management in Homestay



Photo while taking interview with Son of VC. Gaj Bhadur Ghale and President of Homestay Management Committee.



BaudhaHimalayan panorama view from Barpak



Photo of Barpak Village (Study Area)

Disaster home from the earthquake dated 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015 (2072-01-12) in Barpak

