

Chapter: - One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a land locked county in the lap of Himalayas and home place of natural beauty with traces of artefacts' where the majority of its people are engaged in agricultural activities. It has the total area of 1, 47,181sq. Km. It is located in between the latitude $26^{\circ} 22'$ N to $30^{\circ} 27'$ north and longitude $80^{\circ} 4'$ east to $88^{\circ} 12'$ east and elevation ranges from 70m to 8848 meters. the average length being 885 km east to west and average breadth of about 193 km north to south. It is surrounded by two big countries of the world, India in the east, south, west and China in the north, the northern range is covered with snow over the year where the highest peak of the world the Mount Everest stands.

In the geographic diversity and varied climatic conditions people of more than 60 caste/ethnic groups are accommodated in the country. The country is also famous as a tourism center. People from different continent visit this Himalayan kingdom to enjoy its natural beauty as well as rich culture heritage. Over the history Nepal has been an independent sovereign state. The literacy rate of the country is less than 50% implying that the major of the people are ignorant of the causes of diseases and their preventive measure.

It is developing country. Topographically, it is divided in to three regions namely: high mountains in the north, hills in the middle and plain (Terai) in the south. The mountain comprise about 68% and the Terai region is the southernmost belt having a width ranging from 30 km and its attitude varies from 60 to 310 m above the mean sea level

Tourism had been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organizations and yet there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. The origin of tourism can be traced to the earliest period of human habitation on the globe. Of course, there exists difference between modern travelling and travelling during the early period. Nevertheless it is the habit of travelling which has initiates the growth of the survival and existence of early men. With the advent of civilization and chance in

the human outlook, the meaning of tourism has been shifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvellous adventures. Tourism is a difficult phenomenon to describe because there is no single definition that is universally accepted.

One of the earliest definitions so tourism was given famous economist Herman V. Schullard in his book “The year Book of National Economy and statistics” in 1910. He defines’ “Tourism as the sum total of operation mainly of one economic nature which directly related to the entry stay and movement of foreigner inside and outside a certain country, city or region.

The oxford dictionary defined tourist is a person travelling of visiting place interest. This definition is not enough as a tourist he must be non residential, not earning and she/he must generate economic activities in destination place.

Another definition of tourism given by the Swiss Professor Walter Henniker and Kurt Krapf, in 1942 is more technical. According to them “Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers; provided the stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity.” (Bhatia 1994:38). The tourism society in Britain had also attempted to clarify the concept and in 1976 defined tourism as: “Tourism is the temporary short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations it includes movement for all purposes as well as day visits or excursions” (Bhatia, 1994-34). The most widely used and popular definition and tourism is on prepared by the United Nation conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. This definition was recommended by international Union and Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) in 1908.

Again in 1993, The United Nation’s statistical commission adopted Rome definition of tourism in revised from prepared by World Tourism Organization (WTO) as a follow up to the Ottawa International Conference On travel and tourism statistic. Jointly organized by WTO and the government of Canada in June 1991, in this definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of a traveller. A traveller is defined as “Any person on a trip between two or more countries or two usual localities within his/her country of usual residence” (WTO frame work for the collection and publication of tourism statistics).

Tourist who are temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings.

- Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport)
- Business, family meeting.
- Excursionists, same day visitors, who are temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited, including cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodate in a train (WTO, recommendation on tourism statistics).

In Nepal, GON/Ministry of Tourism and civil aviation has adopted the definition recommended by the United Nations, Guidelines for Tourism Statistics. According to these recommendations, the non-general term visitor is divided into two special categories: excursionists and tourists.

In fact, the tourism industry is said to be highly intensive and three categories of employment being generated by tourism direct, indirect and investment related employment. Many countries that have seen their natural resources depleted and their cities polluted with heavy industry see tourism as a clean way to economic prosperity.

Nepal is made up of rural settlements and our great culture and natural beauty all rest in these rural areas. The community based village tourism and ecotourism can give Nepal a strategic advantage against its competitors. Diversification of our tourism products and activities has to take a paradigm shift from its conventional destination to the new and changing definitions of tourism. The prospects of rich biodiversity in Nepal need more promotion for special interest tourists who have selected to call themselves “responsible tourists” and “eco-tourist”.

The focus on tourism has significantly contributed not only to support the livelihood of the rural settlement of Nepal but also is playing a vital role in generating awareness amongst the people of these regions in sustainable use of the natural and cultural resources. The awareness towards the importance of conservation and preservation of natural, cultural, historical and other important heritage is more

amongst the people. Where there is presence of tourism. The growing value of tourism has started to contribute positively in many socio economic issues of Nepal. Tourism has been providing employment opportunities in the local areas and contributing greater market accessibility to the local products. It has also increased the market for agricultural products live stock and milk products, which has helped directly to the poor of Nepal.

The history of village tourism in Nepal is not long. Nepal has introduced a program of village tourism aiming at promoting country's tourism industry in 2052 B.S. for the first time. Though, the promotion of tourism sense started more or less from the beginning of 1960. But concrete steps to promote and intensity and ordinate way were made when a high level "Nepal tourism development committee" was formed in 1970 on the financial and technical assistance of the culminated in the publication of the Nepal. Tourism master plan in 1972, when has been the basis of all future activities will in the field of tourism development in Nepal.

Village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated as its own Nepal village life style and environment, involved by groups of rural tourists, assigned by Nepali adults authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthened the rural and rural economy, Village tourism is planned industry, Its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distributive pattern those who live in tourism regions are considered as participants in tourism activities (Pradhananga, 2002).

'Athiti Deo Vhawa' (Guest is god) is the belief of typical Nepali society which have been carrying out the concept of home stay tourism in Nepal. The people of Nepal welcomes their guests as a god and treat them with warm hospitable manner according to their own life style but the identical manner and belief has turned in to the tourism business when the government of Nepal introduced the home stay program as village tourism in 1997 for the first time. It becomes more popular when the government of Nepal, officially introduce the home stay tourism program with the 'Home-stay Regulation 2067' in 17th August 2010 (Devkota 2008). The home stay regulation emphasized to encourage the micro-economic sector in the rural areas; preserve the ecological sustainability; generate self-employment and economic growth in the rural communities. Similarly, it addressed to build up the quality life of

indigenous people of the village area and make capable to access the benefit through the tourism industry, to increase the use of natural and human resources of the rural areas for rural development; to expose the rural culture and nature to the outside world; to protect environmental degradation; to decentralize the national income and centralize the local resources in the national economy; and to promote and improve local agricultural and other industries (Devkota 2008.)

Village tourism is a relatively new concepts as well as integral part of the whole tourism scenario and also to be looked upon as supplementing the whole effort. The objectives of village tourism despite often ambiguous are to attract tourist to natural and cultural areas and to collect revenues for local tradition vulture conservation and economic development activities.

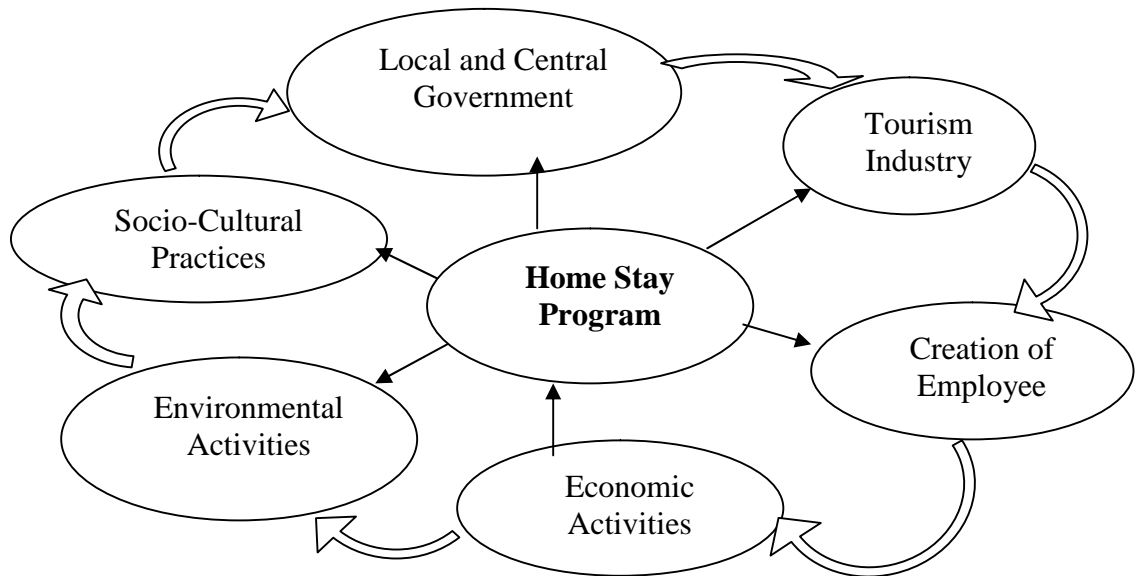
In the context of Nepal, the concept of village tourism is a new rather than mountain and other activities of tourism products. It is the main point that emerges to develop rural base tourism industry in Nepal. Some weakness of tourism products has brought the poor quality and management of its supply components. Second the urban areas are extremely polluted and are lacking peaceful and pleasant environment. Third, the rural areas are attracted to richness of cultural and natural resources. There for village tourism is alternative income resources which make beneficial sources of people. In the context of village tourism in Nepal agencies have done several works such as discussion and seminar program. Many scholars have participated in the seminar and program. Some scholars were proposed as village tourism and done important work in village areas of Kaski with helping by ACAP. Sirubari, Ghandruk, Ghlegaun etc. of the country. Some books have been published and reports were submitted about village tourism.

This research has explored the status of home stay programme in Lwang Ghalel. It has analyzed the socio-cultural practice, economic activities, environmental activities, management of resources and the roles of stakeholders.

The graph below shows how this research has incorporated the social dimension to describe home stay and its impact on tourism industry and society.

Figure No: 1

(Correlation of the Home Stay Program)



According to Figure No: 1, this thesis explores the planning and distribution of local resources. How community people or home stay operator involve during planning i.e. planning for the home stay operation, planning for the local resources and management of resources, planning of marketing and equally distribution of income, resource and more. Similarly, social cultural practices are studied in depth. The interaction between both parties somehow brings something new in community and how such new activities and practices makes a difference in community and how this interaction affects the sustainable development is another part of analysis.

There is no doubt that home stay operator's make income by offering their own services to their guest. Income is one part which will make better life standard but sometimes such income brings inflation and other negative impacts together in economy. Here, it may be hard to analyze all the dimensions of economic impacts but major impacts are taken in consideration during analysis. During the implementation of a home stay program some environmental issues may arise i.e. waste management, deforestation etc. How concerned communities have been addressing such issues is an important part of the thesis. Another important part of the thesis is local government policies, national policies and tourism industries practices for home stay operation and their effort for sustainable tourism development.

Though, nearly 48 years the five years plan, HMG of Nepal keep an eye on the village base tourism in the village areas by making special policy and strategy at the national level. The concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village tourism so that the villagers could direct benefits from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated:

- * Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the local people directly as well as indirectly. Rich cultural and natural resources attract tourist and will be developed into tourist centres.
- * Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encourage in the sector, so that more revenue can be generated.
- * Temples, monasteries, building and national park, sites of historical, religious and cultural significance will be preserved well developed and utilized as tourist sports.
- * The tourism areas of cultural, natural, historical and religious heritage will be preserved by local VDC and municipalities.
- * HMG, The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had declared Sirubari village of Syangja as a first model tourist village in 1998.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Tourism plays a vital role in the process of national development. It is not only important sources of foreign currency but also a major employment generating industry, however for a country like Nepal tourism industry has major role in economic. Tourism is the major source of earning valuable foreign currency; it has generated about 170 million annually and attracting just fewer than half a million foreign visitors in 2000 in Nepal. Tourism has become an attractive means of earning currency which strengthens the Nepalese economy.

Tourism is one of the most important sources of earning foreign currency. Most of the underdeveloped countries are suffering from adverse balance of payment situation. So far developing country like Nepal is concerned tourism industry provides the employment opportunities to the citizens directly or indirectly.

The richness of natural beauty is also another aspect that promotes village tourism as means of attractions.

Following statements make clear as a research problem.

-) Present tourism situation of Lwang Ghalel
-) Explore the potentialities of Lwang Ghalel.
-) Analyze the existing problems for the promotion village tourism in this area.

The blend of cultural heritage and natural beauty are significant tools to promote village tourism, which is a growing phenomenon in Nepal. Such issues have been explored out, discussed and highlighted.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objectives of the study are to find out the various socio-economic impacts of Home Stay program and its contribution in the improvement in livelihood of rural society. The specific objectives are:

- (a) To find out status of rural tourism in Lwang Ghalel.
- (b) To assess the impacts of rural tourism in Lwang Ghalel.
- (c) To evaluate the role of home-stay program in the improvement of livelihood status in Lwang Ghalel VDC of Kaski District.

1.4 Study Area

Lwang Ghalel is a Gurung village situated in front of the Macchapuchre Himal, at the top of the Mardi and the Indhi streams of Kaski in the Annapurna Conservation Area was selected as a study site for this research work. It is a naturally beautiful village located along with the southeast facing slopes. This village is about 16-18 km northwest from the Pokhara city, the capital city of tourism in Nepal. The village is directly connected by the road and the Madri River flows from the village which is the major drinking water source for the entire Pokhara city.

This village is one of the best destinations for the home stay tourism program for many domestic tourists of Nepal as well as for international tourist. Most of the people are from the indigenous group with the different culture and practice in this village and the home stay tourism program has been operating there by some women

who are also involved in the Women's Group called "Aama Samuha". The Women's group welcomes their guest with the "Panche Baja" (Five traditional Nepali Musical instruments) and singing a song in to the village.

Lwang Ghalel has a pure pleasing environment. Anyone can go to Lwang and spend some peace and quality time with the home stay families. Visitors can see the view of Pokhara valley from the Lwang village, they can visit Organic Tea garden of Lwang along with the Tea factory, Madri River, can see a panoramic view of many White Mountains including Fishtail Mountain and Annapurna Mountain, Local temples, Buddhist stupa, and the monastery, beautiful green jungle, organic agricultural and wildlife as well. Annapurna conservation Area Projects (ACAP) branch office is also located in the Lwang village. So, guest can enjoy the local Gurung culture and their hospitable environment.

ACAP has been working this conservation since decade before and it has help to restore a green forest once again in Lwang Ghalel village and the overall greenery of the Lwang Ghalel attracting tourists. The people have learn how much important to save the forest and how can it attract the tourist in to their village. After the home stay program started in the village and seeing a flow of tourist, they have realized and being more conscious about keeping their environment green, clean and healthy.

Home stay operators have learned to keep their households clean to welcome the guest. The Women's groups, who are also home stay operators, are spreading awareness to keep their surrounding clean. They became to know that the tourist love clean environment. Usually the group organize the village cleaning campaign and from every household at least one member should participate in the cleaning campaign. They clean the public area, temples, water resources areas and the surrounding paths to keep their village clean. Lwang Ghalel village is going to fully Agro forestry settlement. 55% of total household have their own Agro Forestry in the village. They have planted plenty of trees in their lands and even in their croplands which is very positive step to protect the environment. They have been using their own private forest to make furniture for the home stay and fulfilling other demands such as woods, timber for establishment of the home stay in their home. Through this Agro Forestry, they have been cultivating some cash crops like, ginger, tea, coffee, herbs plants and oranges.

This helps to improve their economic conditions as well as they are also contributing in carbon reductions by planting trees. (Thapaliya et al. 2012, 106,107,108,109.)

In general, the major occupation of the Lawang Ghalel village is agriculture and most of the youth has been outside of the country for work. Most of the youth of the Lwang village have been working in British army in United Kingdom or in India and some unskilled youths are in Arabic countries. The major income source of the village is the remittance from the foreign employment. However the home stay programme has become a noticeable source of income for the villagers in Lwang Ghalel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study was focused on Lwang Ghalel home stay program launched by local woman. It was points out the positive and negative aspects of the home-stay program at Lwang Ghalel settlement area. Furthermore, this study is a new study as there was no other study made regarding the home stay program at Lwang Ghalel

- (a) Through comprising vast potentialities of village tourism and natural beauties is yet un-highlighted and has been hidden paradise.
- (b) Domestic tourism like other tourism attempt to provide a fair distribution of benefits and costs.
- (c) It stimulates profitable domestic industries hotels, other lodging and food relates facilities such as restaurant and Home Stay.
- (d) These studies make people know what Lwang Ghalel really is and how can it be a major destination for tourist.

The studies help in the promotion of rural tourism. The study is important to contribute in various aspects by providing a clear-cut picture of the status of rural tourism, its problem and possible solutions.

The findings and recommendations of the study are useful to formulate plan and policy of tourism. This study will be useful to provide a clear-cut research framework to analyze the tourism related issues for future researcher.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Every study has its own limitation due to the time and resources availability so this study is limited as follows:

- (a) The study covers only the selected area of Lwang Ghalel.
- (b) Estimation of number of tourist arrivals in Lwang Ghalel is based on the information of Lwang Ghalel home stay development committee.
- (c) The interview is conducted with the home-stay owners, Visitors and local people.

1.7 Organization of the study

This study is divided in to five different chapters which are as follows:

Chapter - (1): Introduction

This chapter includes background, statement of the problem, study area, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter- (2): Review of literature

This second chapter consists of the conceptual frame work about tourism industry and also review of its related available previous literature.

Chapter- (3): Research Methodology

This chapter shows the methods of collecting data and description of research site and process of data analysis.

Chapter- (4): Presentation and Analysis of the data

The chapter presents the overall findings of the study and presented in different figures, tables and graphs.

Chapter-(5): Problems of Promotion of Home Stay Programme village tourism in Lwang Ghalel

This chapter presents the problems of the promotion of village tourism in the study area Lwang Ghalel.

Chapter- (6): Findings conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study, recommendations and major findings.

Chapter: - Two

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research must be based on past knowledge. This previous studied cannot be ignored because they provide the foundation to the present study. Mainly studies have been made directly or indirectly regarding tourism in Nepal. Almost all studied have stressed the need of it in the sense that it has greater potentialities and prospects to develop in Nepal. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available articles, bulletins, reports, survey and book on the relevant studies have been reviewed.

Having analysed the various literatures relating to the spirit and the objectives of the study, the various books and other publications including some unpublished reports and information were sought and also found effective in conceptualizing the various aspects of tourism.

Gynendra Ratna Tuladhar (1993) in his Ph. D. Thesis aimed to study the development of international tourism in Nepal, his main findings were, tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. Visitors continuously seek to see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. In this case Nepal fascinating, exciting, mystic and exotic venue for the mountain lovers, it is a red dreamland. Practically tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky in the only limit. Turning visions into missions is the prime key to success in tourism which is never ending and ever changing.

Economic of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the studies done by development research and communication group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continuous increase in the volume of tourist flow had direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal's economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was not until the 1950's that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourism

arrival and tourism expenditure. The total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purpose, almost 85-96 percent of the tourists visiting Nepal were found travelling by air. Of them 51 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.5 percent via Dacca both Indian and non-Indian tourist seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season.

"Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006)", written by Manoj Kumar Agarawal and Rudra Prasad Upadhaya, is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find our role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the country. Besides, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure (Agrawal and Upadhyay, 2006; 312-322).

Village tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions, policy makers and local communities as a potential-uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resources base. The objective of village tourism despite: often ambiguous is to attract tourists to natural areas and use to revenues for local conservation and economic development activities.

The concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village tourism, so that the village people will get direct benefit from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated.

- a. Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the village people directly as well as indirectly.
- b. Resources rich village for tourist attraction will be developed into tourist centers.
- c. One village in each of the 14 zones is developed as a model village during this plan period.

Since the beginning of the 9th plan, it is to promote village tourism of the rural (Village) areas by private sectors as well as government sector had encouraged. In order to develop tourism industries and achieve the targets, the ninth plan has aimed to achieve the objectives like as to establish the backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy so as to develop it as an important sector for the overall economic development. The second objectives was to established Nepal as a premium destination, the third one was to enhance employment spurt/unity, income generation and foreign enhance earnings from the tourism sector and spread these benefits down to the village levels.

Sharma P. (2006) in his article "Village Tourism for the sustainability of Rural Development" in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural studies (Vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP2002) The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aid-led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has adopted a policy of expanding village tourism all over the country, for poverty alleviation. Likewise Nepal village resort private limited had taken as sample. Sirubari village tourism, Syangja, Dhankuta, Lamjung and Tehratuum. The next private NGO SNU/Nepal has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural areas like Ilam, Taplejung, Chitawn and Kaski tourism.

Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encouraged in the sector so that more revenue can be generated investment of the public and private sector will

be gradually increased to create basic infrastructures solely on the basis of per-planning and zoning of few feasible tourist spots. Temple's monasteries, building national sites of historical religious and cultural significance will be preserved, well develop and utilized as tourist spots. They will be registered as national heritage, participation of general and local people for this conservation.

Rural tourism product is anything that can offer to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption;' it includes physical objects, service, personalities, places and ideas too. Nepal's unique geographical setting and outstanding natural beauty has created an exceptional tourist attraction. The potentialities to attract tourists into new areas are associated with the long haul market. There are many significant differences in the demographic, attitudinal and behavioural characteristic of potential travellers. So, it is essential that every rural region of the country should understand the potential benefits, costs and limitations of tourism if they want this sector to be sustainable and successful. A tourism inventory assessment can be a tool to receive the feedback from tourists. (Nirola, 2003:112)

Banskota. K 1974 "Rural tourism in Nepal thesis submitted to the institute of humanities and social science, T.U. Kathmandu, Nepal. This study's main aim was to estimate the income and employment generated by trekking tourism in rural areas. The study argues that significant employment and income in generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural infrastructure.

Environmental Resources limited (1989) "Natural Resources Management for sustainable Development". Environment Resources Ltd., London, A study of feasible policies institutions and investment activities in Nepal with special emphasis on the hills. Only the section the concerns tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructure development on the hill resources base of Nepal tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be till two chief sources impacting the hill resources base. Natural resources tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuel wood, environmental pollution and conflict with resource need of the local people, the demand for firewood created by natural resources tourism in about 0.14 percent of the total annual demands of the hills, but this demand in concentrated in specific pockets. In

monetary terms it is worth US\$20.4 million in the future. Tourism has benefited local people economically and hence also created incentives, better resources management has occur. To manage the impacts of tourism the study suggests management and monitoring of natural areas; regulatory mechanism, user charges and pricing, local incentives and diversification currently management and monitoring activities are underfunded. Except in the case of kerosene use, regulating mechanisms are not being used as tools to manage to environment. Incentives for local people have been provided in the parks in terms of energy management, infrastructure and conservation education. Project planning and implementation has not been effective enough the Annapurna conservation area project has heard respectively more success than other in this regard. The government may due to the greater autonomy grant this to the nature conservation in managing this project.

According to Government of Nepal 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation', 'home stay working procedure 2067' B.S. says that "Home Stay is the such place which provide food, lodge and other services to tourist by house owner or communities that run by personally or commonly base.

2.1 Development of the Home Stay Programme

As earlier mentioned in the first chapter that the belief of Nepalese society is 'Guest is God,' people used to welcome their guest or travellers for night stay couple of decade before. The host used to serve them as a god with the warm hospitality without any charges in Nepalese rural communities and it still exists in those villages. However after introducing the Mountains of Nepal in 1950s to the outer world, international tourists started to visit in Nepal and tourist are attracted by those beautiful Mountains through the many historic and beautiful untouched villages of Nepal. Gradually the tourism industry took a step forward but the major issue remains dissatisfactory that the tourism income is not distributed equally in all part of the Nepal. Industry centralized within the central region of the Nepal.

Therefore to address those issues and for the poverty alleviation from the rural area, government introduced the village tourism for the first time in 1997. Sirubari (Syangja District, west Nepal) and Ghalegaon (Lamjung District, north central Nepal) were the first two villages to implement the concept of community home stay which

was a first effort to develop village tourism by the government of Nepal.(Thapa 2010).

During the decade long Maoist insurgency period (1996-2006) tourism industry sharply dropped in Nepal. However after the Comprehensive Peace Accord between the government and the Maoist in 2006, tourism industry of Nepal began to grow again. Government started to formulate the new tourism policy. It implemented the new Tourism Policy in 2008 and has also formulated the 'Tourism vision2020' Policy to development the sustainable tourism. Toward achieving the goal finally the government has conceptualized the working procedure of home stay programmes in 2010 which addresses the area of sustainable tourism development in Nepal as well as eco- tourism. (HMG/NPC/MOPE 2003)

The government's program 'Nepal Tourism Year 2011' is another major reason to boost up home stay tourism in Nepal. The government's target was to bring One million tourists during the 'Nepal Tourism Year 2011' and according to the official figures, there were 669 hotels including all types of hotels with a total capacity of 26,063 beds in Nepal at that time. If During 'Nepal tourism Year 2011' one million tourist had visited Nepal as expected then it would have meant that there are 822 beds shortage in a daily base. This was the reason why the home stay programme has once again stepped into the spotlight. And even though Nepal Tourism Year was not fully successful it did give motivation to many enterprises, one of them being the development of home stays in various parts of the country including newly developed tourist destinations. The aim was not only to increase the accommodation capacity but the major aim was to make involve the local's participations in tourism activities and improve their income. (Royal Mountain Travel Nepal, December 18, 2011.)

2.2 Patterns of Home stay

Home stay is a type of accommodation where visitors or guests pay directly or indirectly to stay in private homes, where interaction takes place to a greater or lesser degree with a host and/or family who usually live upon the premises and with whom public space is shared to a greater or lesser degree. (Lynch 2003, quoted in Sweeney 2008, 20.)

This is one of the major mechanisms of village tourism which tries to bring all tourism activities together in a particular location. In community based tourism, home stay functions as a part of tourism and it creates an opportunity of interaction and to exchange their cultures between the host family and the tourist. These activities raise awareness based on cultural exchange and respect of the host's culture whereby tourist can get proper hospitality with excellent services (Amran 2003, quoted in Ibrahim, Rasid & Razzaq 2011, 19).

Home stay tourism is an evolving branch of the accommodation sector as well as a comprehensive tourism product in tourism industry around the world and especially in developing countries. The use of the term home stay might be different in different countries. It is connected with the culture of the area. For example, in Australia home stay is particularly related with the farmhouse accommodation whereas in the United Kingdom it is often associated with learning the English language. It has a wide range of accommodations which include host families, private houses, farmhouse stay, small hotels and bed & breakfast, boarding houses, guest houses whose terms are sometimes used similar to the home stay but the only objective description does not carry the significant meaning of the home stay. The associations of the home stay such as private homes, host families who becomes public by sharing their culture to the guest, interaction between the host family and the guest are the significant aspects of the home stay which may be enough to distinguish home stay tourism from other forms of accommodation, such as those hotels resorts etc. where the hosts are the professional staffs (Lynch 2003, 1.)

"Home stay venues as private home in which unused rooms are rented for the purposes of supplementing income and meeting people" (Lanier & Berman 1993, 12 quoted in Bhuiyan, Siwar, Ismail & Islam 2011, 540-546). Different countries have different patterns of home stay programmes and they describe it with different words, such as second home tourism in Denmark, or paying guest. Similarly, most of the western countries seem practicing home stay studies programmes to foreign students who visit abroad to continue their study in the universities. In a host family students live in their home like a family member and finish their study period. Students experience a family environment even though they are far from their own family (Bhuiyan, Siwar, Ismail & Islam 2011, 540-546.)

So, we can say: Traveller, foreign or domestic students during their study period or tourist visit another place for specific purpose and they can be hosted in local family where they can get the traditional, natural and cultural hospitality with warm acknowledgement. Normally the students who have limited resources i.e. money can enjoy the home stay at lower prices and can access their need. Rivers define home stay as a term that refers to "visitors renting accommodation from a local family in order to learn local culture, lifestyle, or language. Here, visitors have specific purpose of learning local cultural believes traditions, research, and community.

Likewise, there are also community home stays where real tourists or guests can stay with the host family for a certain period and explore the knowledge on local values culture and local life style. These kinds of home stay programmes provide pure cultural practice and an opportunity to explore environmental recreation for the visitors of the particular place. Home stay facilities are available in the city areas but most of the community home stays are in the countryside. This thesis focuses on the Community Home stays Tourism Program (rural/countryside home stay) in Nepal which have been appearing as a complete sustainable development tourism product in Nepal. The following subchapter will describe about the home stay programme in Nepal, its working procedure and how it is operating in the particular area.

2.3 Home Stay and Working Procedure in Nepal

According to 'home stay working procedure 2067' Nepal's government has defined home stay as an accommodation where host provides foods, accommodation and other related services to their guest and operates it individually or in community groups. The procedure further classified home stay in two patterns; one urban home stay as a private home stay, and village community home stay programme. Urban home stay programmes are normally operated by individual hosts and they can accommodate only four guests per day so that there will be not much negative business impact on the regular hotel business of the nation. Regarding the village community home stay programme, it can be operated by different individual in the group where member should be at least 5 host families to operate home stay in particular community. (MCTCA, 2010)

After regulating Home stay Tourism Procedure 2010, the government and the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) have been promoting it to the whole nation. The Home stay Management Committee (HMC) has been established to manage, monitor and guide the Home stay stakeholders. On the community level the Nepal Tourism Board mobilized the village development communities (VDCs), district development committees (DDCs) and local stakeholders such as Women's Group, community level Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Forest Groups to manage home stay facilities and home stay training to ensure the quality of home stay arrangements in rural areas. (MCTCA 2010) The guidelines of the government direct that the host family should offer the local cultural experience to their guest and serve the local products of foods whatever the host family themselves eat. Home stay operating houses have to ensure a hygienic, clean, safe, peaceful and secure environment with adequate bathroom and toilet facilities. Beside the accommodations facility the community are suggested to welcome the tourist with the full traditional arrangement, entertain the visitors through the local cultural performance, make participation in traditional functions and conserve and develop the other tourism product for the tourist such as community forest for jungle safari, sightseeing, ethnic museum, visit local handicraft center etc. (MCTCA 2010)

In the code of conduct, the guests are also requested to dress in an appropriate environment manner and to participate actively in any community cultural functions or other rituals programs. They are not allowed to give pressure to owner for food, beverage and facilities that are not available. Guests have to eat whatever host Family offered the food in a respectful manner. They are also asked to beware of doing any unusual behaviour (such as sexual activities), which is offensive to the local socio-cultural values. Similarly they are asked to enter and leave homes only within the prescribed routine of the host family and any forms of psychotropic drug use is totally forbidden at home or outside home. (MCTCA 2010)

For the registration process, both the community home stay as well as individual home stay can be registered at the department of Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation, Government of Nepal or Ministry related to any tourism offices on the local level. Regarding to the community home stay, an agreement paper signed by at least five home stay members, operating on a community basis, National identity cards, the legal paper of property and the recommendations letter from the local authorities

should be enclosed with the application. Whereas for the individual home stay property ownership certificate, national identity certificate along with the recommendation letter from the local authorities should be enclosed with the application. If all the requirements are not fulfilled, more time will be given to the related group or person for the improvement and a field visit will be done from the authorized office. (MCTCA 2010)

For the community home stay programme 'home stay committee board' is mandatory for the proper management of the home stay in the community. The role of the home stay committee board is very important. They are assigned to manage the community tourism program and first hospitality activities during guests arrival; equal distribution of homes (host) to the visitors, maintain well a record of the guest and very important is to keep transparent economic account, manage the standard of every homes, conserve the local heritage site and the cultures, organize the cultural program for the tourist, take care about safety and health of the tourist and many more. (MCTCA 2010)

In Nepal commonly accepted home stays are ethically and traditionally made where the host families reside in traditionally built houses and involves in home stay tourism. The Nepalese home stay gives a family atmosphere to the visitors and visitors can get an opportunity to observe or participate in the local social culture environment with having delicious Nepalese cuisine which is totally based on local skill and products. Next chapter describes the core products of the home stay programme.

2.4 The Products for Home Stay Programmes

'Home stay' the word is itself a product but in the home stay programme there are more products to be found. Such products are the practices of community and assets of nation. Nepal is a country very rich in nature and the culture which is accepted by whole world. Nepal has a huge potential in wide range of tourism products. Gifted by the beautiful natural and artificial diverse heritages are found across the country. Varieties of cast and ethnic group bring different color in social cultural and traditions. Their festivals feasts and celebrations are unique from each other. Hinduism and Buddhism are followed by the majority where both Mongolian

and Aryan cultures are deep-rooted. (Sedai 2006, 116). Even though there are the people with different value and culture but there is a perfect social harmony and tolerance between their cast and ethnic groups. Above mentioned facts are the treasures to be enjoyed for tourists taking part in the Home stay Tourism Programme in Nepal.

As like social structure and the culture is the product to be experienced by guests in a community home stay, likewise are all the religious places of Nepal for example the temple of Lord Shiva, Pashupatinath which has great religious impacts on Hindu follower over the south Asian countries, The Birth Place of Lord Buddha, Lumbini which is sacred place for the whole world who believe in Buddhism, many others thousands of holy places, pilgrimage sites temples, old monastery of the mountains are the major attractions which can be visited during home stay programme. Biodiversity of Nepal and remoteness, geography or the setting of landscape, fresh, organic and pollution free village lives can be explored through the Home stay Tourism Programme. Herbal collection site, hot spring site, spiritual site such as meditation sites, monasteries of the Devis places and many natural sightseeing sites, short trekking, hiking and camping can be included in home stay programmes on top of other activities.

Although home stay program is newly adopted tourism program in Nepal but it has shown the preliminary positive impact on rural village development, rural women development, local economy, environment, and the entire community. It also helps to conserve the typical daily lifestyle of the villagers, culture and the identity. An increasing number of Nepalese communities home stay program, offers local cultural practices and unique traditions to its guest in simple village houses.

Chapter: Three

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The present study is carried out on the basis of exploratory that attempts to investigate the potentiality of selected tourism destination to attract tourists, the impact of it on the local environment and the living standard of local people. On the other hand it tries to describe the existing status of recent development problems and prospects of Lwan Ghalel VDC. The information which is collected through different sources is analysed with suitable statistical tools. To get the reliable primary information required for the study three types of questionnaires for home stay owners, tourist and local people were prepared for field survey.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

Various types of sources of database is used accomplishing the research work. For academic analysis of the case, the primary information has got the priority, while some secondary information was also sought. In this regards, the major sources remained as of:

3.2.1 The Primary Data

Primary data is acquired, generated, presented or analysed first hand by the researcher for his use. Being basically focused on the need and essence of such data, the primary data is collected through questionnaire, interview and direct observation by field visit in the study area.

3.2.2. The Secondary Data

Secondary data and information are collected from department of Tourism, DDC office Kaski, Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) Lwang post and Pokhara, VDC office Lwang Ghalel, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and other concerned authorities and web site. The dissertations, reports and magazines, newspapers and journal articles, booklets, brochures and much of others were reviewed thoroughly for the valuable secondary information.

3.3 Universe/Population of the Study

The universe of the study was the whole population of the Home stay of the study area Lwan Ghalel VDC of Kaski district. From this population, in this study 20 tourist, 10 home stay owners and 25 local people were sampled with random sampling.

3.4 Sampling Design, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The method employed for the pres sampling procedure techniques and sample size has been taken from three wards of nine wards in Lwang Ghalel VDC's where people are involving on home stay program. Sampling procedure is selected systematically, scientifically and methodologically. Collected data were manipulated and articulated with proper technique. Qualitative and quantitative methods have been used and study was focused on key informants' interview and FGDs were carried out with checklist with highly extroverts, informative and reliable people were chosen.

For the convenience of the researcher and the effectiveness of the information, the specific locations were selected as the research target sites/areas. In this study 20 tourist, 10 home stay owners and 25 local people and stratified random sampling method was used. While selecting the sample, it was essential to bear in mind the representation of the individuals from various social backgrounds in order to ascertain the validity of the findings. Thus, it was decided that the three type's questionnaire were followed in every group discussion.

3.5 Data Collection Methods and Tools

The study was based on the quantitative & qualitative data collection & analysis. Primary & secondary source of data were utilized in the research. Primary data were mainly through the use of questionnaire, interview and observation. The secondary data was collected through various published materials, books, reports & article published by government, INGOs & different experts & consultants of the related field. The primary data were collected from the following methods;

The questionnaire was designed to collect the necessary data which were suitable for the study concerned. Here, the structured questionnaire had been used.

Specially, for the quantitative information, the interview method was used. The interviews were conducted with household owner, tourist, and local people.

Observation method was adopted as a supplementary technique by staying with them, to provide more accurate information about the respondents to gather data which were not disclosed by the respondents.

The secondary data for the present study has been obtained through government or non government records, published and non-published reports, records, news, bruiser, web site etc.

3.6 Reliability and Validity of the Data

Questionnaire was developed according to the objective of the study which was in Nepali and English language and then pre-tested among persons of there who were other than the actual respondents. Based on the result of the pre-testing, necessary corrections, alterations and additions were made. Finally questions were asked in the separate groups during the focus group discussion.

3.7 Data Processing Methods

The study has based on Primary & secondary data, which were collect through the field survey from the respondents, key informants & case study of the selected area. The collected data from the field survey has tabulated & processed forward by using Database and Microsoft office program. Frequency tables & cross tables have used to analyze and describe the basic characteristics of the respondents. Simple & statistical such as frequency counts, mean value, ratio analyze have used as a necessary tools to explain & interpret the data & overall findings.

3.8 Methods of Analysis

Data and information gathered and adopted from various sources is tabulated, presented and manipulated accordingly, both the manual and the computerized tools are applies. For the computerized tools of data analysis statistical packages is used. Figures, graphs and tables are included as per the requirement.

Chapter: Four

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

4.1 Arrival of Tourist in Nepal

Even the door was opened for foreign in 1950. Statistics on tourism industry and tourists became available only after 1955. Since the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal was opened to outside world, the flow of tourist to Nepal increased year by year. The first record of tourist visiting in the country was found in 1995. At that time the number of tourist record was 1140. The following data reveals the total annual tourist arrivals since 1955 to 2011.

Table No: 4.1. (Tourist Arrivals in Nepal)
(1955-2011)

Year	Total Number	Percent Change	Remark
1955	1140	-	
1962	6179	442.02	
1966	12567	103.38	
1970	45970	265.799	
1975	93520	103.43	
1980	165425	76.88	
1985	180989	9.40	
1990	254885	40.82	
1995	363395	42.57	
2000	463646	27.58	
2005	375398	-19.03	
2010	602867	37.73	
2011	735932	18.081	

Source: – Nepal Tourism Statistics 2011.

The above mentioned table shows that the annual tourist arrival was 1140 in 1955 and 6179 in 1962. The growth rate of tourist inflow enormously increased up in

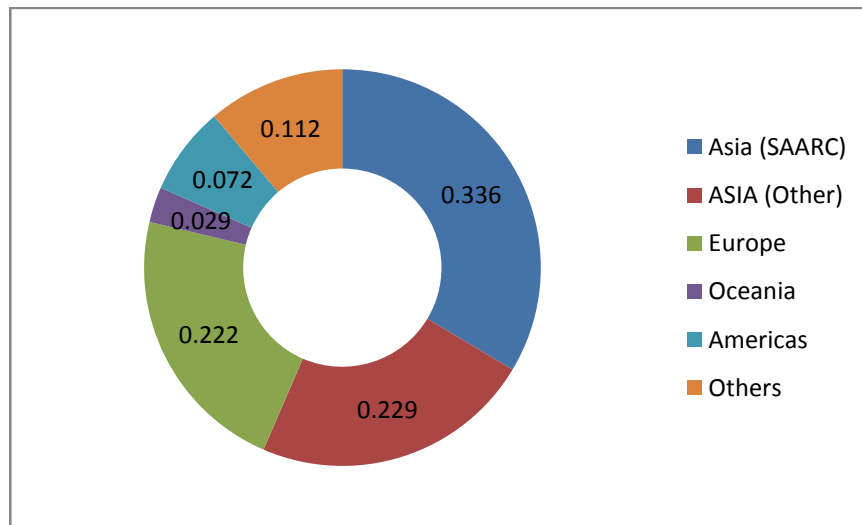
1975s and then was found gradually decreasing. In 2000 the growth rate reached up to 27.58 percent and consequently become negative in 2005. But the growth rate reached 60.59 Percentage in 2010. On October 2008 Government of Nepal had declared the year 2011 as the tourism year with the ambitious mission, In that year 2011 government was interested to welcome about 10,00,000 tourists in Nepal but end of 2011 number of visited tourist were 7,35,932 and 18.081% more than 2010.

Table 4.2
Country and Nationality Wise Travel Trend
(A comparison between 2010 and 2011)

Country and Nationality	Year		% change	% Share
	2010	2011		
Asia (SAARC)	187272	247387	32.10%	33.60%
ASIA (Other)	127229	168839	32.70%	22.90%
Europe	148217	163290	10.20%	22.20%
Oceania	18767	21173	12.80%	2.90%
Americas	45747	53079	16.00%	7.20%
Others	75635	82164	8.60%	11.20%
Total	602867	735932	18.081%	100.00%

Source: Tourism Statistics 2011. (Above data contains arrivals by air route only)

Chart No:- 1



The above mentioned table shows the tourist arrivals record on the basis of country of continent Asian (SAARC) countries tourist visited 33.6%, Asia (Other) country's tourist visited 22.2%, European tourist visited 22.20% which increased to 10.2 %, Americas tourist visited 7.2% increased 16%, Others country's tourist visited 11.20% and increased to 8.6% in Nepal and minimum number of tourists were from Oceania (21173/2.9%) although they are increasing in 2011 then 2010 in to 12.8%. likewise Chinese (75,631/10.3%) tourists visited Nepal in large number than other country and increased 63.1% then 2010, Sri-Lankan tourists (69241/9.4%) were visited Nepal. 21.0% tourists were from the India but in commercial the Indian tourists are not so beneficial for tourism sector that is why, Chinese and Sri-Lankan tourists are mention according to ascending order.

In 2011, 735932 tourist visited Nepal but unfortunately the set target of Government to welcome about 10,00,000 tourist was not succeed due to lack of sufficient advertisement. The programme was not well management and prepared, draught of conflict to the visitors and top leader of political parties were sign on the commitment not to strike, although some party repeated such types activities etc., were the main obstacles to obtain the set target of tourist and visitors.

4.2 Tourism in Lwang Ghalel

4.2.1. Gurung Home stay

We can find the well management of home stay in Lwang Ghalel which is run by native Gurung community. Home stay in Lwang Ghalel was started from two hoses with two rooms and six beds in 2010 (2067 B.S.) Now there are twenty five rooms and forty six beds in the houses. They are planning to extend the number up to twenty houses and one hundred twenty beds. They are collecting money to build a Gurung museum in Lwang village and planning to start next year. In the home stay, tourist can get knowledge about Gurung culture, traditional, language, dress, ornaments and their food items. Tourist can enjoy the different delicious foods like: Khauni, Kurauni, dhido, Sinki, Gundruk, lapsi's pickle Local Cock and homemade wine.

When huge number of tourist goes to Lwanghalel first HDC's members get to gather in the Chairman's house and welcome with panchey baja to visitors and after having tea and short time break, Chairman share to the visitor to other houses where home stay program is run on the basic of turn by turn policy. Home stay owners pick up visitor to their home and welcome the then in the evening they organize singing and dancing programme in center place house, tourist or visitors can take extra entertainment by dancing and singing songs.

Comparatively home stay of Lwang Ghalel is one of the cheaper than other home stays in the country launched in different districts. Cause of the surrounding scenic beauty of Lwang Ghalel and the hospitality of home stay, many tourists visits for home stay. In the beginning six months, about thirty tourists stay in home stay from different places of the country and world.

4.2.2 Major Attractions of Lwang Ghalel

4.2.2.1 Organic Tea Garden

There is a beautiful Organic Tea Garden in Lwang Ghalel VDC ward no two and three. It was started in 2053 BS. by 'Annapurna Tea Product Co-operate' by the help of ACAP's. In the starting time thirty two members had invested Rs150000/-. Now it is expended in one thousand and three hundreds ropani land area. They produce early

four thousand kg pure organic tea and sold in Germany NRs. fifteen hundred to two thousands per kg. They have one tea purifying factory also. So, tea is a one income source of Lwang village people. Tea garden is around half an hour high of the village. Its gives a symbol of Ilam and many films and video shooting group, international and domestic tourist, student and social group goes to visit this area.

4.2.2.2 Waterfall of Lwang Ghalel

The waterfall of Tagaji khola is one of the most beautiful sight seen of the Lwang Ghalel. It's also the main source of drinking water in Pokhara valley. Many people goes to observe this waterfall and their drinking water source to the Pokhara city. Local people of Lwang Ghalel are planning to built cannoning place to this waterfall for tourist attraction and develop economy of local people.

4.2.2.3 Culture & Custom

This is such area where many kind of the people stay as a permanent habitat in concern of the cast Gurung, Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Kami, Damai, Sarki people also stay there, the village is very rich in nature and the culture also not less then this to get enjoy of hot hospitality and to see traditional type of the dispersed & agglomerated stone paved or roofed architect found in this VDC. They celebrate Ghalel loshar festival, Chaite Dashin festival Lwang, Maggeshakranti Mardibang festival, Dashin, Tihar, Mageshakranti, Chaite Dashain, Janai Purnima, and many other.

They have their own specific culture, ritual, norms & value. Gurung people have Thote parba, loshar festival & many other that is very amazing then Damai play the panche baja (five musical instrument which are traditional but really unique in the world) they play such music fin on special occasions. Every caste celebrates each other festival as a common festival its preventative how all caste are stay and saving socio culture and festivals. The exhibition organized by local youth club and the mother group annually to promote tourism and save their culture.

4.2.2.4 Flora & Fauna

Annapurna region is very rich in natures & its bio-diversity is also unique in the world. This area is also best place to see great number of flora & fauna. Tourist can do

the trek from tropical zone to alpine zone of this village. On the way of Mardi Himal tourist can see much type of the livestock, flora & fauna as climate wise. Firstly ethnic village then they will enter in the forest area seeing many orchids, birds, wild animals and butterfly. In the dense forest there are more than two hundred species of trees more than hundreds species of the wildflower bloomed in the monsoon especially, seven types of the rhododendron bloomed in the spring season. If tourist goes along the dense of rhododendron forest its gives varieties of colors to welcome them.

FAUNA: In the context of fauna upper side of this village is very rich in the wild animals. Tourist can see many types of monkeys, yellow throated marten, jungle cat, leopard, many types of the deer, common ghoral, mainland serow, thar, hanuman langur (Big types of monkey) & many other animals. To see such types of animal tourist must go to the jungle side and wild animals goes very far when they get the smell of the human. So, that isolated & solicited area is better to see them.

In the fauna, birds are also major attraction. Six kinds of pheasant, much type of eagle, vulgar, snow pigeon & many other types of birds can be seen. Danfe, national birds of the Nepal welcomes to the visitors with dance of his nine color's body.

4.2.2.5 Birth Place of Martyr Hari Parshad Gurung

Hari Parshad Gurung was born in Lwang Ghalel VDC ward no two and he married with two lady same day. He was a leader side of Nepali congress and had fought for democracy in 2018 Bs. He was live overwhelming in the ditch by panchayeti government at Bharatpur in Chitwan District. Now his statues are in Pokhara at Tundikhel, Bagar and another at Lwangdi of Lwang Ghalel VDC-1. Till now Villagers of Lwang are conserves his birth house on the help of his family members.

4.2.2.6 ACAP Area

The Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) is the largest undertaking of NTNC and also the first Conservation Area and largest protected area in Nepal and it was launched in 1986. It covers an area of 7,629 sq. Km. and is home to over 100,000 residents of different cultural and linguistic groups. ACAP is rich in biodiversity and is

a treasure house for 1,226 species of flowering plants, 102 mammals, 474 birds, 39 reptiles and 22 amphibians.

There are several features that make the Annapurna region a unique place in the world. It contains world's deepest river gorge - Kali Gandaki Gorge, which is 3 miles long and 1.5 miles wide, a valley with fossils from the Tethys Sea dating 60 million years ago. The region contains world's largest rhododendron forest in Ghorepani. Tilicho Lake, located in Manang – north of Annapurna massif, is the world's highest altitude fresh water lake.

4.3 Length of Stay of Tourist in Lwang Ghalel

The length of stay is a crucial factor in tourist development. In order to develop tourism industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourist inflow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. It depends upon time, money and desire of tourist. The study direct interview with tourists and related body shows that if the valid data of ACAP Lwang Ghalel post entrance record is to be increase from two days to three or four days and the length of stay of tourist in Lwang Ghalel will be increase.

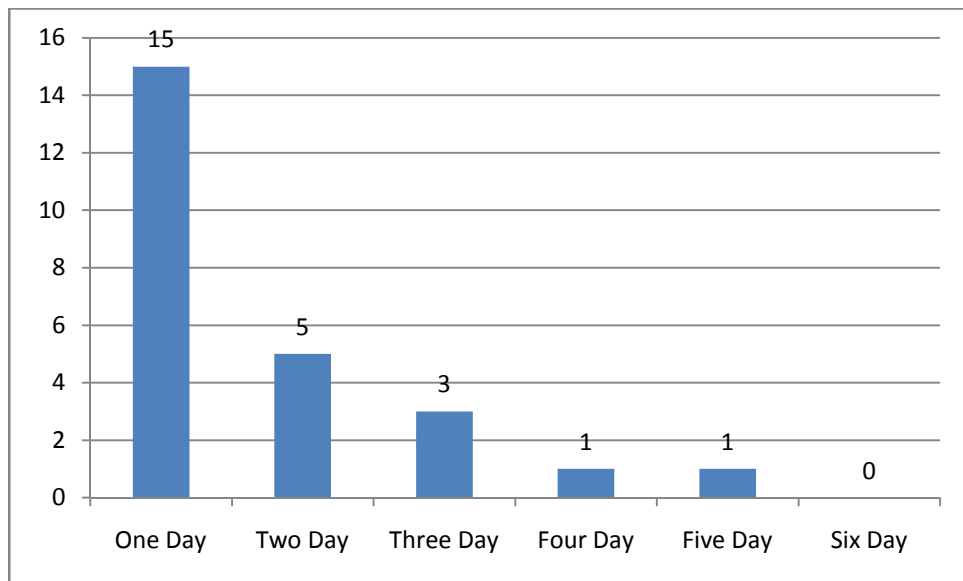
The duration of stay by tourists visiting of Lwang Ghalel can see from given table.

Table No: 4.3
(Length of stay of Tourists at Lwang Ghalel)

S.N.	Time Period	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1.	1 Day	15	60	Two days means three nights and two days.
2.	2 Days	5	20	
3.	3 Days	3	12	
4.	4 Days	1	4	
5.	5 Days	1	4	
6.	6 Days	-	-	
Total		25	100	

Source: Field Survey 2012.

Chart No:- 2



Above table 4.3 shows that sixty percent of tourist visited Lwang Ghalel for one days, twenty percent visited for two days, fourteen percent visited for three days, four percent visited for four days and four percent visited for five day.

4.4 Accommodation Facilities and Capacity of Lwang Ghalel

The history of tourism in Lwang Ghalel is short. The first tourist Home stay in two houses with four bed rooms was in the 2010 (2066/2067 B.S). in the Lwang Ghalel The existence of home stay in Lwang Ghalel is recent phenomenon. Now, there are altogether twelve Home stay. There is no exact distance between one home stay to another home stay. Among these Home stays one of cemented and others are typically and made by stone. The available facilities and services are not different from one home stay to another.

The facilities and rate of lodging and food in home stay are same. Home stay owners take six hundred rupees for domestic visitors in these six hundred rupees visitors can get dinner, lunch and two times breakfast. Case of international tourist they take six hundred and fifty rupees per person and get same as domestic tourist facilities. Some of the home stays are registered and some are in process. These home stay pay royalty to the government. This is the main source of income generation of the national.

From the beginning 2010 (2067/10/6 B.S.) the number of home stay are increasing up to 2012. The rate of increase of home stay in found highly. The accommodation capacity of home stay is also responsible factor for earning foreign currencies. Accommodation capacities of home stays are given below.

Table No: 4.4

(Accommodation Facilities and Capacity of Lwang Ghalel)

S.N.	Name of Home stay	Number of Rooms	Number of Beds
1.	Machhapuchhre Home Stay	2	3
2.	Priya Home Stay	2	3
3.	Chhetryanaya Home Stay	3	4
4.	Namaste lwang Home Stay	2	4
5.	Him Kumari Home Stay	2	4
6.	Kamal Home Stay	1	3
7.	Friendship Home Stay	2	5
8.	Ghale Home Stay	2	4
9.	Maita Home Stay	1	3
10	Sitaz Home Stay	3	5
Total		20	46

Source: Field Survey 2012.

The above table 4.4 reveals that ten home stay were assigned with twenty rooms and forty six beds.

4.5 Flow of Tourist in Lwang Ghalel (2010-2011)

Table No: 4.5

(Flow of Tourist in Lwang Ghalel)

Year	Domestic Tourist	% Growth Rate	International Tourist	% Growth Rate	Grand Total	% Growth Rate In Total
2010	51		12		63	
2011	131	256.86	25	208.3	156	247.62

Source: Field Survey 2012. (Note:-Before 2010 there were not any home stay and number of tourist's has been counted which were stayed in Home stay only).

The above table 4.5 clearly shows that the visitor's arrivals in the years 2010 are sixty three and the years 2011 are one hundred fifty six. Where international tourist in 2010 are twelve and domestic tourist are fifty one and in year 2011 international tourist are twenty five and domestic tourist are one hundred thirty one.

4.6 Arrival of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

Table No: 4.6

(Arrival of Tourists by Purpose of Visit)

(Purpose) Year	Cultural Study	Study of ACAP Area and tea garden	Pleasure	Others	Total
2010	10	12	30	11	63
2011	20	60	50	26	156

Source: Field survey 2012. (Note:-Before 2010 there were not any home stay).

The purpose of visit may differ for each tourist because the desire of tourist may or may not be the same. As recorded in the table no.4.6 thirty tourist visit for cultural studies, seventy two to study ACAP area and Tea Garden, eighty for pleasure and thirty seven tourist for others.

4.7 Probability of Visiting Lwang Ghalel Again

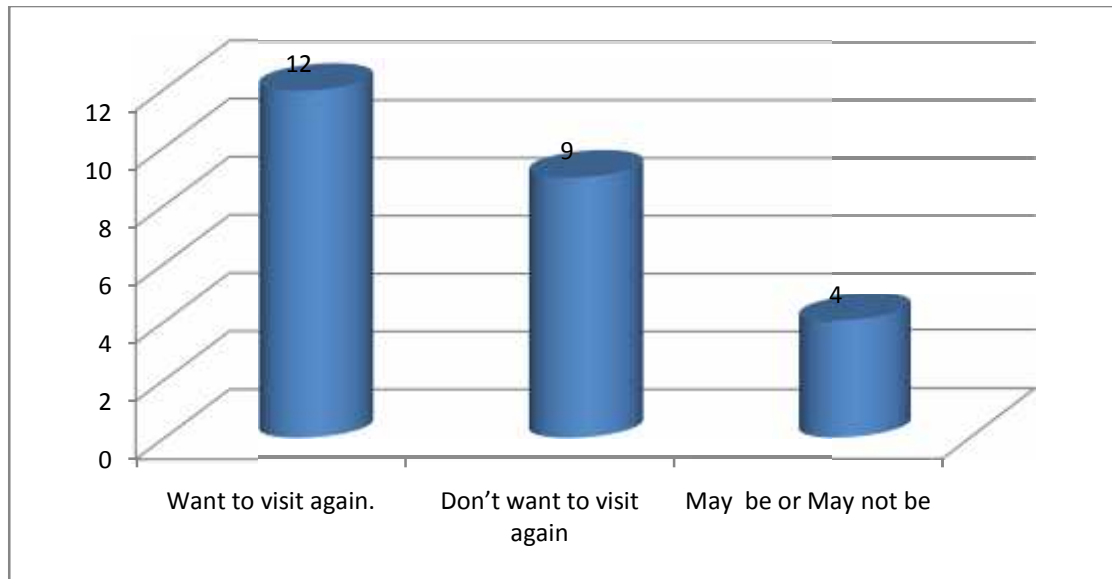
Table No: 4.7

(Showing the Probability of Visiting Lwang Ghalel again)

Probability	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Want to visit again.	12	48
Don't want to visit again	9	36
May be or May not be	4	16
Total	25	100

Source: Field survey 2012.

Chart No:-3



The above mentioned table no 4.7 reveals that forty eight percent to the respondents answered that they will visit Lwang Ghalel again because of its natural beauty and thirty six percent of the tourists don't want to visit again. But sixteen percent of the tourists answered that they were not sure about their future plan of visiting Lwang Ghalel again.

Thus the tourist willingness to visit Lwang Ghalel again is different like age old Gurung culture, unique natural beauty, hospitality, geed and peace environment and researchable atmosphere. If the tourists will arrive, the economy of the Lwang Ghalel will increase gradually and people's living standard will rise.

4.8 Distribution of tourist by Major Continents in Lwang Ghalel

Tourist come Nepal from different continents like Europe, Asia, South America, for this section twenty five tourist from different continents were interviewed. The number and percentage of tourists visited at Lwang Ghalel from different continents while the study time. Which are given below:

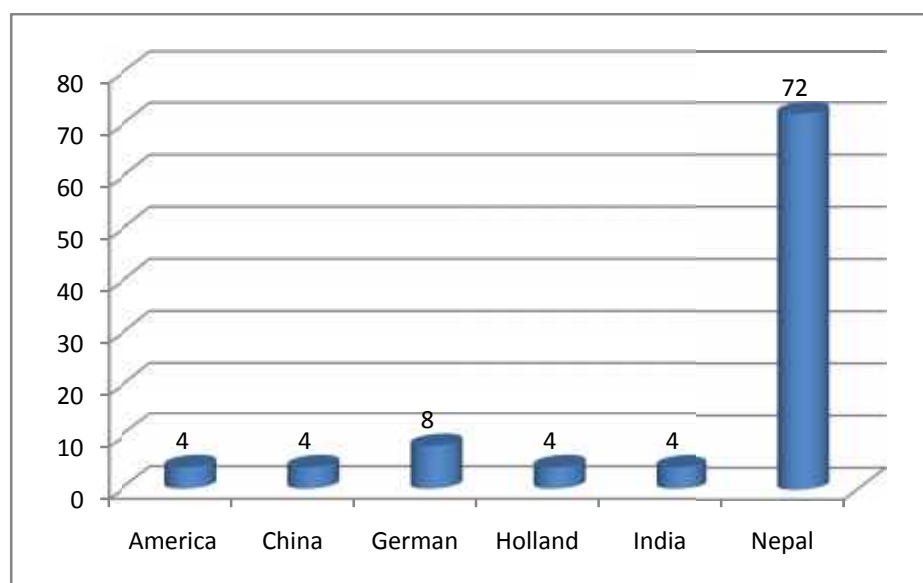
Table No: 4.8

(Distribution of Tourist by Major Continents in Lwang Ghalel)

Probability	No of Respondents	Percentage
America	1	4
China	1	4
German	2	8
Holland	1	4
India	1	4
Nepal	18	72
Slovenia	1	4
Total	25	100

Source: Field survey 2012.

Chart No: 4



According to interviewed of the total numbers of twenty five respondents in Lwang Ghalel. The large number of tourist visited Lwang Ghalel was from Nepal which is seventy two percent, followed by German tourist visited eight percent and four percent tourists visited from America, China, Holland, India and Slovenia.

4.9 Tourist Arrivals by Age Group and Sex Composition at Lwang Ghalel

It clear that the tourist arrived at Lwang Ghalel was not of equal sex and age groups. In this part, tourist visits Lwang Ghalel are classified into five different age's group, the study of age and sex composition is given in the table.

Table No: 4.9

(Age and Sex Composition of Tourists in Lwang Ghalel)

Age Group	No. of respondents	Percentage	Male	Female
16 – 30	11	44	8	3
31 – 45	8	32	7	1
46 – 60	6	24	3	3
61 +	-	-	-	-
Total	25	100	18	7

Source: Field Survey 2012.

This table no. 5.9 reveals that forty four percent of those visited at Lwang Ghalel were sixteen years to thirty years of age groups. Among the total number of respondents eighteen were male and seven were female.

4.10 Expenditure Patterns of Tourists of Lwang Ghalel

The expenditure pattern of tourist varies from one to another and depends upon available facilities and disposable income. The expenditure pattern depends upon the tourist and his/her visiting purpose. The expenditure pattern of tourist is directly related to the length of stay of tourist in Lwang Ghalel. Total expenditure pattern are classified into seven groups, which are presented in table.

Table No: 4.10

(Tourist Expenditure Pattern during Their Visit)

S.N.	Amount of Expenditure by a Tourist (Per day in Rs.)	Respondents Number	Percentage
1.	500-1000	12	48
2.	1100-1500	8	32
3.	1600-2000	3	12
4.	2100-2500	2	8
Total		25	100

Source: Field Survey 2012.

The above table no.4.10 shows that forty eight percent of tourists spend less than Nepalese rupees one thousand per day. Twenty two percent spend between Nepalese rupees eleven hundreds to fifteen hundreds. Twelve percent spend between sixteen hundreds to two thousands Nepalese rupees and eight percent spend between twenty one hundred to twenty five hundreds Nepalese rupees.

4.11 Sources of Market of Home Stay

The tourism of Lwang Ghalel will play a vital role after fully advertise and being popular in the nation and worldwide although it has played role in the expansion of market of Khoramukh, Hemja and Pokhara are the local market, which supply goods & commodities to the home stay program runner.

Table No: 4.12

(Sources of Market for Home Stay)

Market	Good Purchased in Percent
Khoramukh	25
Hemja	30
Pokhara	45
Total	100

Source: Field Survey 2012.

The above table no. 4.12 reveals forty percent foods are purchased for Home Stay from Pokhara, thirty percent from Hemja and twenty five percent from Khoramukh.

4.12 Income of Home Stay in Lwang Ghalel.

Tourism in Lwang Ghalel has slowly changing the economic status as well as the living standard of local people. Before starting home stay program in Lwang Ghalel the home stay owners were limited in household works & farming and their house's extra rooms also were useless. After start the home stay program their house's useless rooms are proper used, village is developing as tourism village, theirs locales found is increasing by tourist's donation and they are able to increasing per year income by tourism.

The income pattern of Home stay in Lwang Ghalel is not so makeable because it's running in first phase although it is presented in table respectively. The total income of the Home stay owners is presented below in the table.

Table No: 4.13

(Income of Home Stay of Lwang Ghalel)

Annual Income of Home Stay Owner (In Thousands)	Total Number Home stay	Percentage
Below 20	1	10
20-30	4	40
30-40	3	30
40-50	1	10
50 +	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey 2012.

The above table no.4.13 shows annual income of 10 % home stay owners is below twenty thousand Nepalese rupees, 40% percent home stay owners achieve between twenty to thirty thousand Nepalese rupees. Whereas, 30% earn between thirty thousands to forty thousand Nepalese rupees, 10% percent home stay owners earn forty thousands to fifty thousand Nepalese rupees and 10% Home stay owner earn more than fifty thousand Nepalese rupees annually.

4.13 Creation of Employment by the Tourism in Lwang Ghalel.

Tourism has provided directly or indirectly employment opportunities to the local people on home stay although there is not any hire employee in home stay, since it is in starting phase. All of home stays owner are managing themselves till the time of field visit.

4.14 Home Stay Management Committee of Lwang Ghalel

Him Kumari Gurung	Chairman
Sita Ghale	Vice Chairman
Chij Kumarii Gurung	Secretary
Sita Gurung	Member
Maita Kumari Gurung	Member
Ashari Gurung	Member
Thom Bahadur Chantal	Member
Laxmi Gurung	Member
Pari Gurung	Member
Bisham Gurung	Member

According to 'home stay working procedure 2067' Nepal's government has defined that; home stay management committee should be organizing to run this programme. So, there is also one HMC committee in Lwang Ghalel. Chairman of this

ten members committee is from Lwang village and Vice-chair man is from Ghalel village. Likewise among this ten member committee there are eight members from women and two young men from both villages for back support of women and encourage to young people in tourism. This committee prepare policy or plan and take suggestion from villagers, youth group, tourists and concern offices; then implement all subject of this village tourism. Beside this, Social Mobilize Rajendra Gurung age of 49 and this HDC is making plan to village tourism as:

1. Development of trekking road from Melboat – Astam – Dhital - Hemjakot to Khoramukh one night stay in Lwang village. Next morning tea garden visit then ‘Mashaiku Koe’ (Gurung language: ‘Raja basin dhunga) top of the village and return to same village for lunch then after two hours rest for to go to Ghalel home stay then forest camp- Low camp and High camp. 5 day trekking root plan coordination with travel agency of Pokhara and NTB branch of Pokhara. According to HMC if they get successfully implemented this new root this will be extra adventure trekking road.
2. They are collecting money to build Gurung museum within three years and its worth will be about 32 lakhs in Lwang village.
3. They are going to develop canoeing programme in the waterfall of Tagadi.
4. They have expansion plan of tea garden, cardamom, organic product and amriso cultivation to grow tourism and socioeconomic of villagers.
5. They are planning for horse riding programme from Lawng to forest camp (2000m from sea level) 4 hours from Ghalel, Mountain bike race from Pokhara to Lwang and planning to develop trout fishpond in Khorakomukh LVDC-1.

CHAPTER: - 5

PROMOTION PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE TOURISM IN LWANG GHALEL:

5.1 Introduction

Regarding the market feasibility of the home stay programme in Nepal, there is not any problems to develop the tourism. It just need a determined mind, skills, knowledge, and hardworking hands. As we know that Nepal is located between the two giant Asian countries India and China and this geographic situation might be the biggest advantage to development of the tourism in Nepal along with domestic tourist. There is no doubt about natural beauty and the cultural richness of Nepal; it just needs creative skills, experiences and the knowledge to transfer those assets into the tourism products but still there are many challenges to operate home stays in Nepalese villages.

Likewise, sound tourism development plan needs specific schemes of management, appropriate plan, accurate policy and strategic approach. Also, more sensitivity should be paid to organize and promote village area is very effective idea which enhance the economic condition of the nation. For the reduction of rural poverty, village tourism is an effective tool in developing countries likes Nepal. The concept of village tourism must be a multipurpose one to success.

The Lwang Ghalel VDC in Kaski is facing some common problems to promote village tourism. In formations for this study are taken through several sources such as observation, questionnaire and interview with statuses of people such as local people, home stay owners, members of Lwang Ghalel Home stay Development Committee. Major problems associated with the tourism in the study area are given below:

5.2 Infrastructural Problems

Infrastructural facilities are the most important aspects of tourism development. Without infrastructural facilities, development of tourism couldn't be expected. The main problem related to infrastructural facilities in the area is transportation, communication and others. These are basic infrastructural components in the tourism industry. The study shows that such facilities are couldn't be developed in appropriate

manner. That is infrastructural components couldn't developed in adequately to meet the interest of visitors. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of village tourism in the study area are given below:

5.2.1 Transportation

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industry. It enables people to visit destination. It is well known that transportation facilities are not well condition in the study area. The condition of road from Hemjha to Khoramukh is not so good. Half length of road is good condition and more then is gravel only. Some of road is must use the way of Mardi river and there is not Bridge so it is very difficult in rainy season. Other hand foot road which is used by people before motor road that is long distance road and out of order due to lack maintenance and covered by bush. So that is one problem of road transportation in promotion of home stay tourism in Lwang Ghalel

5.2.2 Education

Education is also one of the major part of human development and tourism industry. Village tourism is developing in the village area generally in far from centre there isn't job opportunities and private school for their children. So, most of educated people have been migrated in Pokhara for a job and theirs children's good education. Some of home stay owners are not able to write and speak English, they need support of others like: their children, tourist guide or mediator they can cheat them. So, the education and migration of educated people is one of the problems in Lwang Ghalel home stay program.

5.2.3 Communication

Communication is also one of the major aspects in tourism industry. Village tourism is developed in the village area generally in far from centre. So the many tourism centre of Nepal consists in village area and facing the problem of communication, Lwang Ghalel is one place of facing the problems of communication.

In Lwang Ghalel only GSM service of telecom are provided through government and private sector. So the local people and tourists are not able to connect email and internet service easily. The email internet service of GSM is not reliable yet.

5.2.4 Health Service Center

Although there are government and private hospitals in Pokhara but in the village area there is only Primary health service. In Lwang Ghalel there is one primary health post and is not well equipped in the time of emergency and even of the general health services. It is causing a great deal of inconveniences to local people as well as tourist visiting area. Therefore insufficient facilities of health service should be considered as a problem for the promotion of village tourism.

5.2.5 Electricity

Lack of electricity is crucial problem not only in the tourism area but also in whole country. In current situation load-shedding is main problem in every sector of country. Likewise Lwang Ghalel VDC is also facing same problem. Today the use of electricity is necessary in various works. So, tourists need sufficient electricity facilities. Some selected local people and home stays owners are using solar power as an alternative source for their use and promotion of home stay in the study area.

5.2.6 Awareness

Tourism is a boundless industry of its products and components. Cultural heritage are backbone to promote the tourism industry. If cultural and natural heritage go to the vulnerable stage, tourists flow decreases gradually. Therefore to develop village tourism concerned agencies should make all people aware form such weakness.

It seems that Lwang Ghalel's special focus has been on Gurung culture for the promotion of indigenous Gurung people. Now a days, causes of modernization and westernization, many of Gurung people changes their life style from their own typical Gurung culture to modern western culture. They are changing their own fashion Kachhad and Vangro. Today's, food and drink, dress, ornaments and unique life style of Gurung people are going to lost day by day the name of modernization and fashionable. So, to the promote village tourism there is a need to preserve socio culture, language and dress through awareness. The traditional cultures of indigenous Gurung people shall be enhance to promote village tourism in Lwang Ghalel VDC.

5.2.7 Political Instability

Political instability is a crucial problem not only in tourism but also all sectors in Nepal. Today tourism industry is suffering hard due to political instability. After second term election of Constitutional Assembly Nepal has gone in transitional phase. Government is tailed to provide peace and security to the people as well as tourist. Arms group victimize the tourist. They are collecting the money from tourist by forcedly. So the tourists are victimized. In this period the culture of 'Bandh' strike has raise rapidly. Many political parties are announced the 'Nepal Bandh' if their political mission are not fulfil. So due to the Bandha no one can reach to destination easily and in limited time. Many tourists cancelled their air ticket from their country to Nepal due to 'Bandh' strike.

Government should provide the peace and security to the grass level of people not only in capital city. The above mentioned points remain as major problems in country. Such problems have created difficulty in developing village as a tourist destination. So, the concerned agencies organizations government and local people must pay attention on this issue.

5.2.8 Security

Another factor need for the promotion of rural tourism in security. Security is an essential factor for tourists. It plays a vital role in tourist flow. Nobody wants to go and stay such type of place where security is in critical condition. Unsecured environment is creation of robber; pickpocket, threat fully money collection, kidnapping, rape and also wild animals.

There was not found any security personnel and rescue post while field visit. There is one police station Dhumpus which is more than nine Km far from the study area. So it is not possible to reach in time and rescue in case of emergency.

5.2.9 ACAP's Rules

When foreigner tourists enter in the ACAP's area they have to pay one thousand rupees per person to ACAP's Lwang Ghalel post. After paid tax most of tourists do not want to stay in this area they goes to Kakar, Siding and the side of Mardi Himnal and

Ghandruk from same road. So this rule of ACAP's become a problem to developed Lwang Ghalel home stay programme. Although ACAP helping to this VDC and HMC many different ways likewise: Landslide control, drinking water, awareness for youth, education, health, road and cleanness extra.

5.2.10 Generation Gap

Most of the home stays are operated by the women's' groups and the old generation whereas young generation are migrating to the city area as well as foreign countries for better education and for higher wage. So it has created a vacuum of the young generation to take up responsibility of the tourism management in their villages.

CHAPTER-SIX

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Summary

Nepal is a country filled with villages. Nepal and villages are synonymous. There are more than 3500 villages in Nepal where more than 85% of the people reside. Among them Lwang Ghalel is one of the Nepal's ones destinations.

Nepal is known as important tourist destination in the world with its natural wealth and cultural religions and archaeological heritages. Since long tourism has provided to be an important and major source of foreign exchange earnings to Nepal. It has been creation significant employment opportunities and many other direct or indirectly benefits have been generated for the country. Thus, tourism has played a significant role in Nepalese economy. Despite enormous tourism potentials these have not been exploited property due to limited air access. Lack of infrastructure, market strategy and strong policy the number of visitors are not sufficient which is expiating.

Lwang Ghalel village presents the excellence of all the attraction of village tourism. It is one of the gate ways to Mardi, Machhapuchhre Himalayans and Ghandruk area. Natural beauty, geographical and environmental viability, rich cultural heritage has been major source of attracting an increasing number of tourists from all over the world.

The study area has several aspects of tourism products. The study has regarded potential for the promotion of village tourism because the area is rich in natural and cultural heritage. This is a land of people. The Gurung people with their unique culture play significant role in tourism cultural products of the Gurung community are better understanding of tourist attractions.

According to the LHMC personnel more than 0.03 % of the tourists visited Lwang Ghalel village among the tourists who come to Pokhara. The average length of stay of tourists was only 1 day before 2 years but now it has been increasing. According to home stay owners now days the average stay of tourists in Lwang ghalel village is 1.5 days.

Thus tourism development has very important contribution in the economic development of Lwang Ghalel As mentioned above tourism has contributed to the foreign exchange earnings employment generation and regional and rural development.

6.2 Findings

Major findings of the survey are mentioned as follows:-

- J The number of tourists has been gradually increasing. However there is fluctuation in the annual incensement.
- J In visit Nepal year 1998 (463684) and 2011 (735932) tourists arrived in Nepal.
- J The arrivals of tourists in 2010 (63) and 2011 (156) are fluctuating in Lwang Ghalel
- J Lwang Ghalel area is one of the popular Home stay destinations in Kaski.
- J The majority of tourists arriving Lwang Ghalel by purpose of visit are the following: cultural study 35%, ACAP's area and tea garden visit 23%, pleasure 27% and 15% for others in 2010.
- J The majority of foreigners visiting Lwang Ghalel are age group 16-30 years of age 44%, followed 32% percent on 31-45 and 46-60 years group are 24 percent.
- J The 60 percent of total tourists were found to stay for 1 day, 20 percent were found to spend 2 days, and during survey period.12 percent 3 days and 4 and 5 days were 4 percent respectively.
- J The majority of tourists (48%) spend Nepalese rupees 500-1000, 38 % spend rupees 1000-1500, 12 % spend rupees 1600-2000 and 8% spend 2100-2500 Nepalese rupees..
- J There are 12 Home Stay with 26 rooms and 52 beds.
- J The Local Khoramukh Bazar is the nearest market and therefore it seems to benefit from home stay.
- J The Home stay area of Lwang Ghalel village is awareness of the cleanness inside and outside of houses.
- J Home stay owner are unknown about benefit of advertising.

6.3 Recommendation

On the basis of conclusion suitable recommendations have been made in order to provide solution to the various problems of tourism. Types of products service for development and location of such development.

Lwang Ghalel is the potential tourism area of Kaski district. So it is the best option to develop as model tourism village. Its natural setting had added much beauty on it. It has diverse product to sell to the tourists. However, that has not yet been explored. Major recommendations for the promotion of village tourism within Lwang Ghalel are mentioned as follows:

1. Lwang Ghalel should be developed externally and advertisement should be made to attract the tourists.
2. Tourism planning should also maintain the spatial perspective lacking of spatial perspective is the indication of failure of tourism planning.
3. To promote the tourism and sustain it for the long future there should be maintained harmonies tourist oriented activities like environment sanitation security etc.
4. Government should try to increase the tourism infrastructures and other facilities road, communication and health facilities should be improved.
5. The number of the bed rooms and number of homes in 'Lwang Ghalel Home stay' should be increased.
6. Trained manpower and other facilities like foreign currency exchange extension of visa etc. are very poor in Nepal. So, these facilities should be improved.
7. The home stay regulate training should be provide by government in changing situation.
8. Natural beauty is the major attraction of Lwang Ghalel VDC. But now the village is facing many problems like road, health facilities lack of youth and littering etc. Thus, the government and private sector should concentrate toward this area. And the most essential thing we have to think is to protect and preserve social cultural traditional and natural beauty of Lwang Ghalel VDC.
9. To promote village tourism in Lwang Ghalel VDC each and every developmental, conservation and preservation programmes should have equal

involvement of rich and poor people higher and schedule caste (social marginalized) to make it sustainable.

10. To make tourism development, sustainable Lwang Ghalel village should be designed as the heritage zone should remain inviolate and if possible sacrosanct. The Gurung cultural heritage like their custom.

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Annexe I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Date:-

For Home stay Owner

Time:-

A. Personal Information

Name: -

Address:-

Age/Sex: -

Nationality:-

Hotel's Name:-

B. Questionnaire

1. When was your hotel established?

Ans:-.....

2. How many local people are employed in your hotel?

Ans :- Total:Local:

3. What is the name of country that the tourist visits most?

1) Nepal 2) Indian 3)South Asia 4)Europe 5)Others

4. How long do they stay in your hotel?

i) 1 day ii) 2 days iii)3-5 days iv) More than 5 days

5. What are the peak seasons of the tourist?

i) Summer ii) Winter iii)Autumn iv) Others

6. In which of the following are the tourist in has great impact?

i) Social/Culture ii) Economic iii)Environmental iv)All of these

7. What types of tourist are benefit able for you?

i) Nepali ii) South Asian iii)Western Countries iv) Others

8. Do you see the possibilities of domestic tourism in this area?

i) Yes ii) No iii) Don't Know

9. If you have seen, what sorts of attempt you have done to promote and enhance domes tourism?

Ans:-.....

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

Ans:-.....

11. How much income do you have from hotel?

a) Daily:-.....b) Monthly.....c) Yearly:-.....

12. In average how much amount spent in your hotels by a tourist?

Ans:-.....

Thanks for your answers and help.

Annexe II

QUESTIONNAIRE

For Tourist

Date:-

Time:-

A. Personal Information

Name: -

Address:-

Age/Sex: -

Nationality:-

Hotel's Name:-

B. Questionnaire

1. What is your purpose to visit.....?
i) Sightseeing ii) Re-creation iii) Cultural & Village tourism iv) Others
2. Is it your first visit to Lwang Ghalel or How many times have visit here?
Ans:-.....
3. If you have visited earlier what differences did you find?
Ans:-.....
4. What do you find the perception of the local people towards you?
i) Positive ii) Negative iii) Not any iv) Others
5. How much money do you spend here?
Ans:- NRs.....
6. How many days do you stay here?
Ans:-.....
7. What make you more satisfied in this place?
Ans:-.....
8. In your opinion what are the attraction in Lwang Ghalel that they are not available in other part of Nepal?
Ans:-.....
9. Do you think that local people are benefiting from tourist?
Ans:-.....
10. What is the possibility of tourism in Lwang Ghalel in future?
Ans.....
11. In your opinion, what should be done to attract more tourissts here?
(i) Very good (ii) Good (iii) Satisfactory (iv) Need to improve
12. Do you think tourist support in the local economy?
i) Enough ii) Satisfactory iii) Slightly
13. Would like to give some suggestions and comments the development of tourism in this area?
Ans:-.....
14. Will you visit this place again?

Ans:-..... 'Thanks for your answers and help'.

Annexe III

QUESTIONNAIRE

Date:-

For local People

Time:-

A. Personal Information

Name:-

Address:-

Age/Sex:-

Nationality:-

Hotel's Name:-

B. Questionnaire

1. From how many years ago have you living this place?

Ans:-.....

2. Is this place high potentiality for tourism sector?

i)Yes:-.....ii) No:-.....

3. What types of benefits from tourism activities to local people?

i) Employment ii) Market of local product iii) Others

4. What types of goods of products are selling to hotel & lodge? i)Greenery

Vegetables ii) Milk iii) Foods item iv) Others

5. Any infrastructure development in built by tourism activities?

i) School ii) Drink water iii) Road/Bridge iv) Others

6. Any Impact on local culture is you feeling?

Ans:-

7. Have you any opinion to promote village tourism in this place?

Ans:-.....

Thanks for your answers and help.

