

A Study On Homestay Tourism In Nepal :
A case study of Bhada Homestay in Urma VDC, Kailali

A Thesis Submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University,
In Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of the
Master of Arts (M. A.)
in
Rural Development

BY

RADHESHYAM CHAUDHARY
Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
T U Registration No: 6-1-55-268-2004

Exam Roll No: 281550

March, 2018

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **A Study on Homestay Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Bhada Homestay in Urma VDC, Kailali** has been prepared by **Radheshyam Chaudhary** under my guidance. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

Date: 05 March 2018

(21 Falgun, 2074)

Mr. Ramesh Neupane
(Supervisor)

APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis work entitled **A Study on Homestay Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Bhada Homestay in Urma VDC, Kailali** submitted by **Radheshyam Chaudhary** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (MA) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

Prof. Dr. Pushpa Kamal Subedi
(Head)

Suman Kharel
External

Ramesh Neupane
Internal Examiner

Date: 14 March, 2018
(30 Falgun, 2074)

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **A Study on Homestay Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Bhada Gaun Homestay in Urma VDC, Kailali** has submitted to the Central Department of Rural Department, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Radheshyam Chaudhary

TU Reg. No: 6-1-55-268-2004

Date: 05 March, 2018

(21 Falgun, 2074)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the study period, many visible and invisible hands helped to materialize my desired objective. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University for allowing me to submit this thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master in rural development, entitled **A Study on Homestay Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Bhada Homestay in Urma VDC, Kailali.**

I am grateful and indebted to my respected supervisor sir Mr. Ramesh Neupane, Assistant Professor, Central Department of Rural Development, for providing me an opportunity to conduct this study under his supervision. I never forget his kind guidance, inspiration and supervision during the preparation of this thesis. I must humbly express my deepest respect to the Head of Central Department of Rural Development for helping me to accomplish this study

.I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Librarians of TU, NTB, DDC of Kailali, Urma VDC. Besides, I would like to thank all those tourists, local residents, home stay regulators, shopkeepers, local leaders, cultural key informants who took the trouble to response my question. This work would not have been possible without the co-operation shown by respondents of Urma VDC, Kailali.

I am thankful from bottom of my heart and also owe deep gratitude to my parents and best friends, who are always supporting and encouraging me in all of my positive steps.

Radheshyam Chaudhary

TU Reg. No.: 6-1-55-268-2004

Date: 06 March, 2018

(22 Falgun, 2074)

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled 'A Study on Homestay Tourism in Nepal; A case study of Bhada Homestay in Urma VDC, Kailali.' The main purpose of this study is to solve the problems while starting the homestay tourism and to search the appropriate way of solving the burning problems as well as to recognize the necessities of the information about the aspects of the social, economic environmental of the people and their cultures. This study has been prepared for the fulfillment of Master Degree in Rural Development from the Central Department of RD, TU, Kirtipur. It is totally based on the field survey in which researcher has dug out that tourism is one of the greatest industries in Kailali. It is because of its natural environment mixing with cultural richness.

Methodology is a set of methods and techniques to discover a new facts and information about a particular subject matter. So, it can be called an instrument to find out reliable and effective conclusion. It has adopted the following procedure to conduct this study. This study is based on both qualitative and quantitative information. A descriptive and exploratory research design has applied to the problems and of homestay tourism in Urma VDC. My study covers primary as well as secondary sources of data were used. To accomplish the intended objectives, the primary data were obtained through the use of interview, questionnaire and observation method, and secondary data were collected from tourism concern agencies and organizations like Nepal, Tourism board, District Development Committee of Kailali, Village Development Committee of Urma, CBS, Internet, Various journals and articles etc. The study depends of both primary and secondary data. The primary has been collected from the fieldwork conducted during household survey key informants, interview and observation.

This research has been conducted on the basis of field survey applying exploratory cum descriptive in which 25 respondents, 15 tourists 19 homestay houses and 5 key informants were taken as sample. It is selected by using accidental sampling method. Major research methods used in this study were Observation Check list and HHs survey.

Bhada homestay have started its own rules and regulations under homestay. Homestay have been conducted in 19 houses by observing of two bed in a room 95 percent, cattle 100 percent, separate kitchenroom 89 percent, bathroom 100 percent, toilet 100 percent, chair 16 percent, table 63 percent, sudhariyako chulo 100 percent available in each and every house.

There was impact of socio-economic condition in Urma VDC. Before and after starting homestay there have been studied of the situation. 19 Conducted studied within 100 percent agriculture with 5 percent business have been done after starting homestay 100 percent agriculture with 16 percent business, 21 percent service and 11 percent hotel have been run.

Before, most of the people have less than 5000 monthly income but now, only 32 percent people have 5000 to 10000 monthly income appeared in Urma VDC. Before, nobody have more than 15000 monthly income, but now 21 percent people have more than 15000 monthly income.

Awareness about cultural conservation and hospitality, Increase in business and increase in resident's income are most beneficial areas of cultural tourism in Urma. With the most cultures for tourists like, Maghi, Hardahuwa, Guriya, Astimki (Astami), etc. and major attractive areas like Millennium Trek Ganesh community forest (flora/fauna), Jokhar lake, Sahdewa Mahdewa lake, Joginiya lake, Koilihwa Koilhi lake Behada baba mandir and others. Urma demands vision–full plan for adequately managed tourism and bring more positive benefit.

Finally it is recommended that Urma has wide tourism potentially. In view of the promotion of cultural tourism, this study examines the potentiality of cultural tourism in Urma. This study conducted to determine the prospects and problems of homestay tourism there. The sustainable and vision-full exploitation of these destinations offer a wide range of comparative advantages for which suitable and effective plan is needed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
DECLARATION	i
RECOMMENDATION LETTER	ii
APPROVAL LETTER	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS/ACCRONYSM	xiv
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1-7
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objective of the Study	5
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Limitation of the Study	6
1.6 Organization of the Study	7
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	8-25
2.1 Theoretical literature Review	8
2.1.1 Tourism: Concepts and Definition	8
2.1.2 Types of Tourism	10
2.1.3 Major future of Tourism Activities in Nepal	15
2.1.4 Principle of Homestay	16

2.1.5 Homestay Guideline	17
2.1.6 Policy of Homestay	17
2.1.2 Components of Tourism	18
2.2 Empirical Review of Tourism	20
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	26-28
3.1 Research Design	26
3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site	26
3.3 Nature and Source of Data	26
3.1.1 Primary Source of Data	26
3.1.2 Secondary Source of Data	27
3.4 Universe, Sample and Sample Procedure	27
3.5 Data Collection Technique and Tools	27
3.5.1 Household Survey	27
3.5.2 Key Informants Interview	27
3.5.3 Observation	28
3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation	28
CHAPTER IV: SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA	29-64
4.1 General Introduction of the Study Area	29
4.1.1 Physical Setting: Location	30
4.1.2 Topography	31
4.1.3 Climate	31
4.1.4 Natural Vegetation	31
4.1.5 Landscape and Land Use Pattern	31
4.1.6 Socio-Economic Condition	32
4.1.7 Ethnic/Caste Composition	33
4.1.8 Population by Mother Tongue	33
4.1.9 Religious Population of Urma VDC of Bhada Gaun	33
4.2 Data Analysis and Interpretation	34
4.2.1 Profile of the respondents	34

4.2.1.1	Family Types	35
4.2.1.2	Literacy Status of the Respondents	36
4.2.1.3	Economic Condition of the Respondents	36
4.2.1.3.1	Major Source of Income	36
4.2.2	The Tourist Survey	37
4.2.2.1	Age Composition of Tourist	37
4.2.2.2	Purpose of Tourist Visit	38
4.2.2.3	Means of Transportation Used By tourist	39
4.2.2.4	Evaluation of Price by Tourist	39
4.2.3	Survey of Homestay Regulators	42
4.2.4	Survey of Key Informants	43
4.3	Compliance of Homestay regulatoion	44
4.3.1	Position of Bed	44
4.3.2	Decoration of Room	45
4.3.3	Condition of Toilet	46
4.3.4	Facility on Bathroom	46
4.3.5	Position of Kitchenroom	47
4.3.6	Use Types of Chulo (Oven)	47
4.3.7	Types of Water	48
4.3.8	Position of Cattle	48
4.4	Tourism related Infrastructure in study area	49
4.4.1	Attraction	49
4.4.1.1	Festivals/ Culture Attraction	49
4.4.1.2	Dresses and Jewelry	51
4.4.1.3	Cultural Tharu Dance	52
4.4.2	Accessibility	52
4.4.2.1	Bicycle/ Motor Bike	52
4.4.2.2	Bus Transport	52
4.4.2.3	Air Transport	52
4.4.3	Accommodation	53
4.4.4	Homestay Products	53

4.4.4.1	Food Products	53
4.4.4.2	Handicraft Products	53
4.4.3	Amenities	53
4.5	Impact of Tourism in the Study Area	54
4.5.1	Impact of Occupation After and Before Homestay	54
4.5.2	Impact of Housing Condition After and Before Homestay	55
4.5.4	Impact in Employ After and Before Homestay	56
4.5.5	Impact in Monthly Income After and Before Homestay	57
4.5.6	Economic Impact	58
4.5.7	Social Impact	58
4.5.8	Cultural and Environmental Impact	58
4.7	Prospects and Problems of Homestay Tourism	59
4.7.1	Prospects of Tourism	59
4.7.1.1	Cultural Attraction	60
4.7.1.2	Dress and Jewelry	60
4.7.1.3	Cultural Tharu Dance	60
4.7.1.4	Scenic Attraction	61
4.7.1.5	Pleasant Climate	61
4.7.1.6	Religious Sites	61
4.7.2	Problems of Tourism in the study area	61
5.7.1	Drinking Water	62
5.7.2	Culture	62
5.7.3	Communication	62
5.7.4	Sanitation	62
5.7.5	Social Problems	63
5.7.6	Information Centre and Publicity	63
5.7.7	Electricity	63
5.7.8	Trained Manpower	63
5.7.9	Transportation	63

CHAPTER V: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION 65-68

5.1	Summary	65
5.2	Findings	66
5.3	Conclusion	67
5.4	Recommendations	68

REFERENCES

GLOSSARY

ANNEXES

Annex I	Questionnaire for Homestay Houses Part I Questionnaire for Tourists Part II Questionnaire for Local Residents Part III
Annex II	Guideline for Key Informants Interview
Annex III	Observation Checklist Standard for operating Homestay
Annex IV	Maps
Annex V	Photo Gallery

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Titles	Page No.
4.1	Ward-wise Population Distribution in Urma	32
4.2	Ethnic/Caste of Population of Urma	33
4.3	Population by Mother Tongue of Urma VDC	33
4.4	Religion Population of Bhada Gaun	34
4.5	Types of the Family of Bhada Gaun	35
4.6	Educational Status of the respondents	36
4.7	Income Sources of Respondents	37
4.8	Purpose of Tourists' Visit in Urma VDC	38
4.9	Means of Transportation used by Tourist in Bhada	39
4.10	Prospects of Tourism in Urma from tourist's Eyes	40
4.11	Evaluation of Tourism Infrastructure by Tourists in Urma	41
4.12	Income Sources of Home Stay Regulators of Urma-8	42
4.13	Monthly Income Distribution of Homestay regulator of Urma-8	43
4.14	Obstacles for the Development of Tourism in Urma as Viewed by Experts	43
4.15	Bed Position of Homestay Houses	45
4.16	Items available of Homestay Houses	45
4.17	Condition of Toilet of Bhada Homestay	46
4.18	Facility on Bathroom of Bhada Homestay	46
4.19	Position of Kitchenroom of Bhada Homestay	47
4.20	Condition of Chulo (Oven) of Bhada Homestay	47
4.21	Types of Water of Bhada Homestay	48
4.22	Cattles Position of Bhada Homestay	48
4.23	Change the Occupation Structure After and Before Homestay	54
4.24	Change the Housing Structure After and Before Homestay	55
4.25	Change the Employment Structure After and Before Homestay	56
4.26	Change the Monthly Income Structure After and Before Homestay	57

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Titles	Page No.
4.1	Tourists of Different Ages	38
4.2	Evaluation of Price by Tourists	40

ABBREVIATIONS

AD	-	Anno Domini
BS	-	Bikram Sammat
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DOT	-	Department of Tourism
FNCCI	-	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
NAC	-	Natural Area Code
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
NTB	-	Nepal Tourism Board
SAARC	-	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
TIA	-	Tourism Industry Association
TU	-	Tribhuvan University
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UK	-	United Kingdom
USA	-	United States of America
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
VITOF	-	Vision and Mission of Village Tourism
WTO	-	World Tourism Organization