

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Tourism is the largest industry in the world; the largest source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing 8 out of the 10 highest mountains in the mountaineer's white water surfer's rock climber's and people seeking adventures. The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal and its cold weather are strong attraction. (NTB, 2010)

Tourism is an age old phenomenon. At present tourism is recognized as one of the chief industries in the world. Every country tries to get benefit from the tourism besides this tourism has encouraged the growth of an international social and cultural attributes to much extent. Modern transportation and communication system have arrowed down the world. The curiosity about distant land and culture enjoying leisure & Luxury in different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty, pilgrimage, education, business trips, excursion and seminar's are the motives behind travelling from one country to another. A modern man can lead a modest living but he cannot for sake his interest of knowing something new. (WTO, 2008)

The word tourism was derived from the French word "Tourism" which was originated in the 19th century and popularized in 1930. (World Book Encyclopedia, Vol-19, 1997, P.311) wenster's new International dictionary defines the word tourism as "Travelling for recreation".

Theobald (1994) suggested that "etymologically, the word tour is derived from the Latin, 'torare& the Greek, ' tornos meaning a lathe or circle the movement around a central point or axis. This meaning changed in modern English. The suffixes is defined as an action or process, typical behavior or quality while the suffixes-ism & isn't are combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that a circle represent a starting point, which ultimately return back to its beginning. Therefore like a circle, a tour represents a journey in that it is a round-trip the act of leaving and returning to the original starting point, and one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist.

Various scholars have defined tourism in their words and the definition has also changed over year's implying change in scope and trend.

In 1980s, Tourism is developed as the alternative form of development. People are not accepting the old visions of alternative forms of tourism by which they can change of thinking about of tourism and they can get the solution of tourism as alternative form of tourism. The terms of alternative tourism are; ecotourism, green tourism, low impact tourism, responsible tourism, sustainable tourism, appropriate tourism.

Rural tourism is a planned and balanced tourism industry. Its dimension is very broad. The benefits of its' are shared by all in an equitable distribution pattern. Those who live in tourism regions are considered as participants in tourism activities. In village tourism, where villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior beings of their own circumstances. Above all rural tourism must address innovation transfers of technology, economic development and the socio-cultural environment. Village tourism is one of the best tourism among other tourism.

The use of the 'Homestay' might be differs in other countries. For instance, in Australia the term is particularly associated with farmhouse accommodation where as in the United Kingdom it is associated with learning the English language. The term 'Homestay' is yet to be included in some of the major dictionaries. The Merriam Webster Dictionary (2007) defines it in this way: "a period during which a visitor in a foreign country lives with a local family". Lanier and Berman (1993) describe the homestay venues: "private homes in which unused rooms are rented for the purposes of supplementing income and meeting people". In the United Kingdom, traditions of hospitality and providing food for seasonal farm workers contributed to the development form of business diversification to the farmers in many parts of the country (Davis and Turner 1992).

Kailali is a district which is located in the Seti Zone of the Far- Western Development Region of Nepal. Dipayal is the administrative headquarter of Kailali as well as the whole Far-Western Development Region. It lies between the Bardiya and Kanchanpur low land of Terai which is about 3235km²in size, and is approximately 600 kilometers west of the capital city, Kathmandu. And the altitude varies from 109 m to 1950 m from the sea level. It lies between 28°30' to 29°05' north latitude and 80°30' to 81°18' east longitude.

Diverse culture, historical, religious and natural features of Kailali excites the imagination and calls up visions or exotic. Trekking way such as Kailali to Doti, Surkhet and Achham, rafting in Karnali River creates the potentiality for tourism development. The district has nourished some of the world's most ancient cultures and religious: Hindu, Buddhism, Christianity, Muslim and different nature related culture of different ethnic groups. Tourist attractions places are like; One pillar Karnali Bridge, Ghodaghodi Lake (wet land), Tikapur Park, Naina Devi Temple, Jokhera Lake, Shiv Temple, Mahaastomi Temple, Behada Baba Temple, Shimal Baba, Kalika Community Forest for saphari, Rafting, Boating and Fishing on Karnali River and many other places with religious as well as historic values. Karnali Bridge is the remains of one pillar-bridge, which is in listed of national heritage sites in Nepal. Karnali River is a well known destination for rafting.

For its superlative natural and cultural characteristics DDC, Urma VDC, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) Kailali, Hotels of Kailali and different tourism related organizations jointly lunching the discovery and exposition program establishing tourism information center in FNCCI office Kailali, in collaboration with people to conserve historical, cultural and natural treasures in the district.

Urma VDC, historically very significant VDC which is very acknowledged village in Kailali district. Its have access to a good network of roads as compared to other mid-sized VDC in Kailali which makes transportation easy. But due to lack of proper attention from the government and donor agencies in looking after this beautiful heritage VDC, there has not been sufficient effort to make it look more beautiful and established it as a popular tourist destination. In this VDC, Bhada homestay village which is loaded with 187 households has Joginiya Lake, Rameshwor Temple and Behada Baba Temples are significant sites among other sites.

Bhada village is fall under the Urma VDC which is 17kms north-east from Dhangadi and 15kms south from Chaumala which has been known as a proper village area for study and research about Tharu life.

Behada Baba Temple is a Hindu-Buddhist Temple near to Bhada. This temple is believed to be built on 20th century. This place attracts every community from every part of country to

see its pilgrimage and exaltation. Green forest and many species of birds are main attraction of UrmaVDC. Many sagas about Behada Baba are famous among other people of Nepal.

This place is being famous day by day especially to whom who is tilted towards cultural heritage. Bhada village seems to be effective source to make Urma VDC acknowledged globally and can help its residencies to find new opportunities by its antique art and importance but this place is not safe anymore. There is no respect for such antique statutes and art. Neither any single organization nor the government is taking interest to care of this place. People have written their name and other ugly slogans on these precious art and statutes.

1.2 Statement of the problem

At present, as a growth industry at a world level, tourism represents as one of the largest industries to boost foreign investment and financial reserve. It is considered as an easy source of income that requires relatively less investment and provides many jobs. However, it is essential to develop infrastructures. Though it may cause adverse result to environment, social, cultural harmony if there is no plan and is visionless development for it, it has proved not only a major force in world trade but also a vital force in the country's economic, cultural and social development when considered it as volatile industry that flourish only in peace.

Urma is main tourist attraction place of Millennium Trek; it lies between one municipality and three VDCs between Kailali districts. Urma-8, Bhada is one of the refreshment places of the rout for tourists as home stay program with great hospitality. Bhada is mostly rich with its natural and cultural beauty too, to develop and assess tourism activities flourish here. Hence, this study identify the situation, problems and its prospects faced by tourism entrepreneurs for the promotion of homestay tourism, which is help the tourist and tourism planners to make appropriate policies for the improvement of Homestay tourism in this area and to development of this area all rounder as well.

Tourism is termed as a 'peace industry' as it prospers only in peace environment and also contributes to extend the international affability among countries. Political fluctuation, due

to the lack of management, lack of trained guide, lake of transportation, lack of travel and banda-hadtal are major problem of the tourism development in Nepal.

Nepal, being one of the poorest countries of the world, facing various problems such as rapidly rising population, fewer possibilities for developing other industries, limited scope for increasing agricultural production, growing unemployment, social discrimination, poverty and so on.

Yet Nepal is very rich in natural beauty, cultural attractions such as language, dance, and fares. In this context, tourism has been regarded as a means of achieving socio-cultural, economic, political and rural development as a whole.

- a) What factors determind the homestay regulation?
- b) What are the essential infrastructure of tourism in Urma VDC?
- c) How to compare the socio-economic impact of tourism before and after the homestay?
- d) What are the problems and prospects of homestay tourism?

1.3 Objectives of the study.

The major objective of is and to analyze the prospect, problem of tourism in Urma VDC-8. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- i) To examine the compliance of homestay regulation.
- ii) To assess status of the tourism related infrastructure development.
- iii) To compare the socio-economic impact of tourism before and after the homestay.
- iv) To analyze the problems and prospects of homestay tourism.

1.4. Significant of the Study

Tourism being as major and important industry as source of income has an important role in economic development of the least developed countries like Nepal. With the development of this sector, employment opportunities will increase and the nation can benefit directly and indirectly. Taking into account this fact the government of Nepal has adopted a policy of expanding and promoting activities related to tourism industry, the fact that tourism industry

occupies an important place in Nepal and that government is putting the efforts to level best for the development of this sector is exhibited by government declared and celebrated 2011 as "Nepal Tourism Year-2011".

The significance of tourism in Nepal is not only confined to the economic aspects but has importance from environmental and cultural aspects too. It is said that it is the advantage of tourism that has made Nepalese people realize the importance of environment conservation and have pride over the cultural heritages. Both naturally and culturally prosperous country, Nepal demands the economic exploitation of resources to realize full potential of tourism development in Nepal.

Despite various efforts made for its development, tourism has not been able to develop as desired because most efforts seem based on the various studies, that though highlight the various aspects of tourism have not seemed to address the current problems of tourism in a comprehensive manner. The main purpose of the study is to bring fore the problems in the tourism and expose the prospects of tourism in Kailali as the result in the whole country. The study provides very basic information and guidelines to the local people, planners, tourists and other related agencies as well as researchers about the sustainable development of tourism in Urma, Kailali. This study will also play a significant role for the planners and future researchers to pursue their course of action.

1.5 Limitation of the study

The present study covers only Urma Village Development Community which in Kailali. This study focused mainly upon the possibility and problems of tourism development in the study area. The study is very specific like that of case studies. So, the conclusions drawn from this study is more indicative rather than conclusive.

- The information collected may be fulfilled or collected information may be somewhat incomplete.
- Some specific research tools are used in this study i. e. household survey, observation of checklist and interview etc.

- Total 19 homestay houses, 5 key informants and 15 tourists are selected as a sample of this study.
- Include specially regulation standard for operating homestay

The present study covers only Urma Village Development Community which in Kailali. This study focused mainly upon the possibility and problems of tourism development in the study area. The study is very specific like that of case studies. So, the conclusions drawn from this study is more indicative rather than conclusive.

This study has based on the data available from the field visit of the study area. It mainly concern with the tourist destinations, tourism activity, tourism prospects and problems in Bhada Homestay. This is an academic work, as a researcher is a student who does not have previous research experience like this. Homestay committee has not organized documents. , thus there could be many shortcomings.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study organized in to five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction. It includes the general information of tourism, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, organization of the study.

The second chapter presents the review of literature Review.

The third chapter is include the research methodology, research design, Rational for the selection of study area, nature and source of data, universe and sampling, data collection technique and tools, and data analysis.

The fourth chapter, presentation and interpretation of field data with general introduction of the study area.

This chapter contains the analysis and interpretation of primary data too. It presents the result of survey of tourists, profile of the respondents, homestay regulation, problems and prospects of homestay houses.

The last chapter of the study offers summary, conclusion and suggestion. Appendices and reference have been kept at the end of this report.

CHAPTER II

LITRATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is one of the most crucial parts of every research work. Some works made by previous researchers are reviewed in the study to develop some theoretical background and conceptual framework for new research.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

This chapter deals with definition of various concepts regarding to tourism and reviews all the available literature, journal, books, and other materials related to tourists and tourism. The literature review of the study has been focused on conceptualizing tourism and tourists including various concepts of tourism emerging in the domestic and international level such as: Rural Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Eco Tourism and so on. The chapter also highlights the emergence of rural tourism in Nepal and its impacts on poverty alleviation. Most of the nations are attracted to this industry and trying their best to strengthen the socio economic life of the people by promoting tourism. Tourism has been identified as an important source of foreign exchange earnings, as an industry creating employment opportunities and generating economic growth of the country.

2.1.1 Tourism: concepts and definition

Tourism is studied and understood from fix different prospective, tourism as a human experience, tourism as a social behavior, tourism as geographical phenomena, tourism as a resource, tourism as business and tourism as industry (Smith 1998). It is managed from four different levels; Government, NTO, Business Organizations and locals. (Ghimire, 2007).

The origin of the “tourist” date bace to 1292 A.D. It has derived from the word “tour”, a deviation of the Latin world “tornus” meaning a tool for describing a circle or a turner’s wheel. In the first half of the 17th century, the term was used for traveling from place to place, a journey, an excussion a circuitous journey touching the principle parts of a country or region. (Dhungana, 2006)

In recent years tourism is regarded one of the world's biggest and fastest growing industries. It has been playing a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the most developed as well as developing countries of the world. So, most of the nations are attracted to this industry and trying their best to strengthen the socio economic life of the people by promoting tourism. Tourism has been identified as an important source of foreign exchange earnings, as an industry creating employment opportunities and generating economic growth of the country.

Generally, tourism denotes the movement or journey of human beings from one place to another, whether it is within one's own country or other countries, for various purposes. The popular word "Tourism" of the present day is derived from the French word "Tourism" which originated in 19th century and was popularized in 1930s, but its significance was not fully realized until totally when tourism has a wider meaning and significance. (Gurung, 2007)

Tourism is the important tool for rural poverty reduction, uplifting living standards and socio-economic tool for conservation and national development, of course, if it understands in its depth and wide. Modern world is specializing in every aspect, but tourism is the sector where every entrepreneur becomes tourism experts without having its depth and wide knowledge. It is like a medical shop holder, pharmaceuticals or a dispenser who is treating a heart patient. Since a dispenser is not qualified to treat any diseased patient, how could a tourism entrepreneur become a national tourism development seeker, it's a time to think.

A master-mechanist of Toyota Motor Car, having 35 years of experience in repairing, will confused to repair Mercedes, Skoda or Lada vehicles and will never be able to develop new model in the vehicles, whereas an automobile engineer, as a technician, always understand the mechanism of vehicles and would able to gear of its development. Similarly, tourism is a technical subject. Until and unless the concerns recognized its technicality, tourism in Nepal will never be success in real terms, but has to struggle for half a million and that is for unrecoverable natural and socio-cultural calamities (Tuladhar: 2008).

Various scholars have defined the word tourism in different ways and yet there is no universally accepted definition. Austrian economist Herman Von Schullard gave the first definition of tourism in 1910 as, "The sum total of operations mainly of economic nature,

which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region.” (Satyal, 2002).

The definition of tourism given by two Swiss professors Walter unsinkerankurtkrap in 1942 is broad in nature as, “tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-resident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and aren’t connected with any earning activity (Bhatia, 1994)

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Tourism is an ancient phenomenon and an inherent nomadic urge in man. From the very earliest historical period, travel has remained a fascination to man. In ancient time pilgrims, traders, explorers, adventure and some scholars had undertake n journey in order to fulfill their respective requirements and needs . The progress of tourism development is related with human evolution. To search for basic needs of life, food, cloth and shelter, human beings used to move from one place to another place. After the rise or industrial revolution in the world bought major changes in the range and type of tourism development.(Gurung, 2007)

2.1.2 Types of Tourism

In broad sense, tourism can be divided into two parts i.e. foreign and domestic tourism. However, according to Upadhaya, tourism can be further divided on the basis of purpose, nature of the intended to visit and duration of stay etc. as follows (2008):

Village Tourism

Village tourism can be based in special areas, locality settlement and village with its typical peculiarity because a village rarely possesses verities or mosaic of specialties. Village tourism mostly attracts the middle level income people. Such urban environment must have tended toward the relaxation or change.

Holiday/Pleasure Tourism

To take a break from the busy life schedule, people, take some time off from work and travel to places away from where they reside. This type of tourism is referred to as holiday/pleasure Tourism. There are two types of sightseeing for Holiday/Pleasure Tourism. They are

Natural sightseeing: - under Natural Sightseeing sea beaches, rivers, waterfalls, lakes, mountain, caves, natural views, flora and fauna etc.

Manmade Sightseeing:- Manmade sightseeing encompasses zoos, museums, historical places, religious place, archeological sites, festivals, exhibitions etc.

In Nepal too, the maximum number of tourist's i.e. 38% belongs to the Holiday/Pleasure type. In these contexts, speaking in terms of countries, India comes first followed by Japan, UK, and USA and so on.

Agro-Tourism

Agro –tourism is a new concept in the field of tourism and this is the next side of tourism. It is an expanding sector around the world. It is an economic activity that occurs when people links travel with products, services and experiences of the agriculture and food system. Agro tourism includes farm bed and breakfast, farm vacation, horse riding, fishing, camping sites on farm, agricultural fair and festivals etc.

Adventure Tourist

Some difficult activities which cannot be done by all people are done to earn name in the world. Doing this type of activities are known adventure tourism. eg bungee jump, rafting, mountain climbing, skating, etc.

Health Tourism

It is a kind of historically important tourism. It can be defined as a kind of tourism in which visitors enjoy healthy environment. Tourist visit places for improving their health.

Generally, health tourism spends much during the duration of his/her travel and length of stay is much more other than types of tourists. Tourism is prominent during certain suitable seasons. In Nepal, no record has been kept of the health tourists visiting yet it can be said that such tourists coming to the country is negligible, but it is reported that people across border come to Nepal for various health treatment particularly in eye hospital.

Sports Tourism

Sport tourism is an important part of tourism. It includes playing of games and enjoying looking different kinds of sports. Sports provide entertainment for both players as well as audience. To talk the condition of Nepal, it is not flourished well because of the lack of stadium, play ground, hall, etc.

Business and Conference Tourism

Business is one of the important or main activities of the today's world. Many businessman and traders visit places to advertise their good and to exchange their goods.

Eco-Tourism

Eco-tourism refers to be visiting in natural places. Eco-tourism is very new concept in the field of tourism. First of all, the operator of Costa Rica has used this world in 1983. This tourism is closely related within the concept of sustainable development. It is environment based or nature based tourism. So writers say that it is nature tourism. It is concerned and quite sensitive towards the local environment. Eco-tourism can be considered as one of the important part of the rural tourism. Eco-tourism leaves very minimum or no impact upon the local environment, culture, and life style of the community.

Space Tourism

Space tourism began from the beginning of the 21st century. This type of tourism involves visiting planets to study about them.

Cultural Tourism

Every human being wants to know something new about others. Cultural tourism involves visit to ancient monuments places of historical or religious importance. It enriches

knowledge about different people and their culture. It is regarded as a force for cultural preservation. Cultural tourism has a great scope in a diversified country in term if culture and customs.

A cultural tourist is a person who undertakes journey especially with a view to having a look on and study of cultural resource of a region. Some elements of culture, which attracts tourists to the particular destination, are: Handcrafts, Language, Painting and Sculpture, Art and Music, History, Traditions and Dress etc.

Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism

Any travel for religious purpose and the business of arraying for the needs and facilities of such visitors is known as Pilgrimage/Religious Tourism. Important religious sites and places of worship of different regions are located in various countries of the world. For example, Mecca and Medina lies in Saudi Arabia for Muslims, Lumbini in Nepal for Buddhists, Pashupati nath in Nepal for Hindu etc. Tourism industry has also developed because of the people's religious belief, culture and faith.

In the context of Pilgrimage tourism, there are various attractive sites in different parts of Nepal such as Lumbini, Muktinath, Devghat, Triveni, Pashupatinath, Janakpur, Barahchhetra, and so on. Almost 15% of the visitors coming to Nepal are religious/pilgrimage tourists mainly from Srilanka, India and Japan in that order.

Historical Tourism

By the term historical tourism, we mean all visiting activities related to historical places, museum, etc.

Recreational Tourism

This type of tourism has three important aspects. They are sand, sea and sex. People like to enjoy by sitting at seashore, sandbank with their lover, husband or wife, friends. They also want to swim in sea, to have delicious foods, etc. This type of tourism is known as recreational tourism.

The homestay, a combination of tourism and recreation has grown as a result of increasing demand for access to the country side, better private mobility, more leisure time, and the demand for fresh air and active pastimes (Yahaya, 2004).

The term “home stay” in this study refers to an environment in which a U.S.-based study abroad student lives with a local family. Each family has different characteristics such as age, number of family members, size of the home, and family personalities. The family could consist of a single parent retired couple, or a two-parent family with children. The host families provide meals, laundry, and accommodation for the student (or students) in their home. The duration of the home stay is dependent upon the length of the student’s program: year, semester, summer, or month.

Notwithstanding the bulk of positive reports on homestays, caution is required as – to our knowledge – no impact studies have been performed on these initiatives in the Philippines. As local communities and cultural traditions are prone of being influenced by tourism (Iraqi, 2007; Mirbabayev and Shagzatova, 2005; Sharma and Dyer, 2012), a socio-cultural analysis deems highly necessary. Additionally, literature reveals residents’ attitudes toward tourism play an important role for sustainable development (Gursoy and Rutherford, 2004; Sharma and Dyer, 2012).

The Philippine government strives to attract 45.5 million visitors by 2016, an additional 12.5 million compared to 2011. This growth needs to be completed in an environmentally and socially responsible way, delivering “*larger and more widely distributed income and employment opportunities*” (Office of Tourism Planning, Research and Information Management, 2011, p. 6). Homestays are appraised to bring tourism revenues directly to the host family without monopolized affluent outside actors (Anand, Chandan and Singh, 2012), and moreover, additional livelihood opportunities are created (Anand et al., 2012; Pusiran and Xiao, 2013). Hence, this concept deems an opportune tool to effectuate a sustainable growth in the country’s tourism industry. By establishing the ‘Philippine New Homestay Programme’ in 2011, the Department of Tourism (DOT) aspires to attain the same *homestay success* as their neighbouring countries (e.g. Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia). Homestays are considered a growing business in the Philippines.

To enhance their experience, tourists, unlike other travelers, resort to different types of accommodation to realize their purpose of visit at the destination. The types of

accommodation may range from serviced to non-serviced. An accommodation option which has been known in the 21st century to add a home touch to tourist overnight facility is home-stay. More importantly, the concept of home becomes the unambiguous feature that distinguishes home-stay from other accommodation types. Significantly, home-stay accommodation focuses on showcasing the culture of a group through tourism (Wang, 2007). It has become a major new area in the tourism industry because of people's inclination to serve local communities, learn traditional culture, history and interaction with local people (Hollinshead, 1993; Thomas, 2004). As Dale *et al.* states "most people find staying at home charming and a sure-fire for experiencing local culture" (2005: 24).

2.1.3 Major Future Tourism Activities in Nepal

New Tourism Policy 2008

It is in process of publication and implementation. Formulation of New Tourism Master Plan is proposed for the coming fiscal year.

Nepal Tourism Vision 2020

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, in collaboration with concerned industry entrepreneurs and Nepal Tourism Board, has issued Nepal Tourism Vision 2020. Under this, vision, target objectives and strategies have been set to attract two million tourists in 2020.

Nepal Tourism Year 2011

With a view to celebrate the year 2011 as Nepal Tourism Year, production and distribution of publicity materials and promotional programs are being carried out subsequent to establishment secretarial and formation of the main committee and 14 sub committees.

Development of New Tourism Destinations

Development of tourism is considered as a major component of poverty alleviation and new economic development policy of Nepal. In the process, grants have been made available and the construction works initiated in Srijant, Halasi, Manakamana-Goraknath

of Gorkha, Swargadwari of Pyuthan, Jakhera lake of dang, Khaptad Region, Rongoshan region of Accham, Gadimai-Simaraunaged of Bara for the development of tourists destination through the creation of necessary infrastructure. Likewise integrated tourism development program has been initiated in Karnali zone.

2.1.4 Principle of homestay

Homestay tourism has two fact one of the private and community base homestay tourism. Before developing community base homestay tourism in line with the principle, it is necessary to prepare and build the capacity of the host community to manage tourism. Community base homestay tourism marketing should also promote public awareness of the difference between community base homestay tourism and mass tourism, education people to realize the importance of community base homestay tourism as a community tool for resource conservation and cultural preservation. This will attract appropriate tourists of community base homestay tourism.

The principle listed below present the concept of community base homestay tourism and the way the host community can use tourism as a tool for community development community base tourism should:

1. Recognize, support and promote community ownership of tourism.
2. Involve community members from the start in every aspect.
3. Promote community pride.
4. Improve the quality of life.
5. Ensure environmental sustainability
6. Preserve the unique character and cultural of the local area
7. Respect cultural differences and human dignity.
8. Distribute benefits fairly among community members.
9. Contribute a fixed percentage of income to community projects.

2.1.5 Homestay guidelines

Initially, the idea of homestay programs was floated so as to provide additional accommodation for the anticipated number of tourists visiting the country during Nepal Tourism Year 2011. However, the prime aim of homestay is to enhance rural people's participation in the tourism sector. Two modalities have been planned: community homestay and private homestay. It is also believed that such homestay programs in rural areas will provide additional income for the locals.

Private homes in urban areas are also encouraged to allocate two rooms with two beds each for homestay purposes. Under the homestay idea, anybody who has a home with at least four rooms can use the empty rooms for tourists' homestay. At the same time, the household should be able to give a taste of the local culture and food. As per the government rules for homestay, any house owner who would like to provide homestay accommodation at his home should register at the Local Homestay Management Committee. The house owner must be able to provide food cooked hygienically and with good facilities rooms. Accommodation packages and other charges are determined by the management committee.

2.1.6 Policy of Homestay Tourism

Implementation of programs as a successful national campaign, introduction of Nepal as a new emerging destination, increase Indian and Chinese tourists through road network, extension of services and information at local levels, economic diplomacy, new tourist packages, special discounted prize, inter-continental tourist market, utilization and honor of , NRNS for the mission of 'SEND HOME A FRIEND', world-wide popularization of traditional popular major tourist destinations, formation of Buddhist circle connecting Lumbini, Tilaurakot, Ramgram, Kapilvastu, Devadaha, Gotihawa, Niklihawa, Kudan etc.

The plan also has made its policy to adopt and explore feasible and practicable approaches to mountaineering, adventurous, religious and cultural tourism along with business, eco, agro-based, sports, education and health tourism. Promotion of domestic tourism, adaptation of Leave Travel Concession approach, integrated programs, revision and amendment of tourism related policies and acts, corridor/regional approach, formulation of periodic and annual budget and programs. For tourism through local bodies, community awareness programs, involvement of private sector, integrated information system for effective database, update and effective tourism information

system are included in the policy for tourism development in Nepal. The plan has given priority to tourist friendly infrastructure protecting existing popular routes of trekking and trails.

Local level skill development and training programs for provision of employment opportunity, data collecting system, amendment of Boot Act and Regulation and Procurement Act, 2006 to support tourism industry, legal provision to define home-stay activity, quality tourist products, regular monitoring programs and measurement of standard of services are adapted in the policy of this plan.

Code of conduct for tourism, update and revision of Tourism Act, 1996 and Vehicle Act, 1992 and tourism related other acts and regulations are strongly adapted in the plan. Construction of alternative airport of international standard and 24 hour a day service of TIA, efficient operation of NAC along with adding up more carriers and high encouragement of international airways to make more flights in the international tourist source market of Nepal are taken as the policy of tourism development in Nepal in the plan.

The expected outcomes of the plan are as follows:

- Arrival of foreign tourists in Nepal would have been reached 1.2 million by FY 2012/13.
- Average stay of foreign tourists in Nepal would have been reached 12 days.
- Foreign exchange earnings from tourism would have been reached 400 million US dollars.
- Direct employment from tourism sector would have been reached 150 thousands.
- The number of international air services with regular flights to Nepal would have been reached 35 and air passengers arriving Nepal through international flights would have been reached 2 million.
- One way air seat capacity in international sector would have been reached 4 million.

2.1.2 Components of Tourism

Tourism does not exist in isolation. It contains components. According to Upadhaya there are basic three components of tourism as follows (2008):

Transportation/Accessibility

Transportation will play important role in the tourism industry. The mode of transport as well as the nature of transport will affect the tourism development. There are different types of transport as:

Air Transport

Rail Transport

Road Transport

Ocean/Water Transport

Space/RocketTransport

If there is easy type of transport in the reliable cost, there will be high flow of tourist to that destination. The tourism industry has reached to the present position because of the development of the railway transport. Thus transport is important component of tourism.

Accommodation

It means the facilities, which are offered to the tourist in the destination. Such as if there are hotel as well as good spas and restaurants, there will be more attraction for tourist. For example, the tourist will go to the Iceland of Switzerland to play ice because there is a not only ices but there are also comfortable and warm hotels. Thus, tourists are being attracted to the Iceland of Switzerland. We will find same possibility in the content of Nepal. Thus accommodation is also important component of tourism.

Attraction/Locale

It is mainly associated with the destination. It means the attraction of the destination. There should be special characteristics in the destination, which will be able to attract the tourist. The attraction should not be congested with building. It should have good sunshine, good fresh wind flow, and sea beach etc. which will highly attract to the tourist. The beaches of

Italy and French are the main attraction of tourist all over the world. There is good example of attractive locale. Thus attraction is also good component of tourism.

2.2 Empirical Review of Literature

Tourism is now a world-wide phenomenon commanding the attention of public policy makers and private sectors. Tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world and it is said to be the third largest industry after oil and automobile. It is said one of the every nine person in the worlds engaged in tourism and travel industry for livelihood (Sharma, 2000). Compared to other industries that have experienced many more fluctuations and frequent sharp declines, tourism has seldom fallen into a serious long term down-torn, making it one of the world's most dependable revenue generators.

A study of village tourism (Sharma, 2012) describes with Nepalese context that, Since, Nepal has two exclusive international tourists destinations- Mt. Everest and Lumbini, international tourism can be linked or diverted to other destinations which are less defined. The three tiers-but great potentiality internationals, regional and domestic tourism can be promoted in South Asia in no less value. SAARC needs a comprehensive network plan.

All of them have their own nature, characters and scope. Till date the Nepalese government has paid no much attention for promotion domestic tourism. Domestic tourism has been developing rather expanding spontaneously from bigger cities, especially Kathmandu valley, Pokhara and Biratnagar and their vicinity, Most Nepalese people know Nepal less or partially, For instances the scope of religious pilgrimage, adventure tourism (trekking, rafting, paragliding, ultra-fight, etc.), ethnographic tourism are the few products to mention. Let's say how many Nepalese have visited Khaptad, Lumbini, Muktinath, Rara, gone round, Annapurna and enjoyed Trishuli/Bhotekosi river rafting? For the promotion of regional tourism, has the government of Nepal prepared a well document of tourism plan (a master plan) strategy and action plan or activities to fascinate the Indian and Chinese tourists yet? How many inventory studies are done? Answers to this regard may not be satisfactory.

There are lot of things to be done and points to ponder. Therefore, tourism in Nepal is such sector which has infidelity scope and unexhausted resources. And tourism, in fact, is a business between two interest parties-tourist having lot of thirst with money and

entrepreneurs looking for earning money with fancy products. Perhaps, the government has not yet defined and educated the people who are tourist in its typical concept.

Tourism may be defined as the processes, activities, and outcomes arising from the relationships and the interactions among tourists, tourism suppliers, host governments, host communities, and surrounding environments that are involved in the attracting and hosting of visitors (Sharma and Kharel, 2011).

According to World Tourism Organization (WTO), "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other persons" (Sharma and Kharel, 2011).

The Tourism Society in Britain (1976) defined 'Tourism' as temporary short time movement of the people to destination outside place where the normally live and work and their activities during the stay at this destination. It includes movement for all purpose as well as day visit or excursion (Bhattia, 1994).

Tourism has become one of the most important phenomena of people's spatial behavior in modern time. Increasing pleasure and travel trends to be get a number of changes in human life everywhere in world. People bring money and idea with them which future cause numerous changes in every sphere of life. People traveling from one place to another place for different purposes and enriching their horizon of knowledge about the world are, otherwise, tourist now day tourism is an important economic sector. It is one of the growing industries throughout the world, including the developing nations in 1997. The world tourism organization estimated that the tourism industry provided employments to some 262 million people who share about 10% working population worldwide and accounted for nearly 8% of the total GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Currently there are more than 595 millions international tourist and it is expected to reach 1.6 billion by 2020 (WTO, 2000).

Tourism does not itself lend to a single form. Accordingly, tourism, as a phenomenon, is presented under several forms such as the following (Howkins, 1983):

1. According to the number of people travelling:
 - a) Individual tourism
 - b) Group tourism

2. According to the purpose served by travel:
 - a) Recreational tourism
 - b) Cultural tourism
 - c) Health tourism
 - d) Sport tourism
 - e) Conference tourism
3. According to the means of transport:
 - a) Land tourism
 - b) Sea and river tourism
 - c) Air tourism
4. According to geographical locality:
 - a) National/domestic tourism
 - b) Regional tourism
 - c) International tourism
5. According to age: Youth, Adult, Family
6. According to sex: Masculine, Feminine
7. According to price and social class: Deluxe tourism, Middle class tourism, Social tourism.

A cultural tourist is a person who undertakes journey especially with a view to having a look on and study of cultural resources of the region, to avoid tourist saturation of the area, the tourist camps are located in villages with at least 1000 inhabitants and accommodation limited from 20 to 30 beds in each camp. Technical assistance is provided to program and initiate the project but it is planned to have close coordination with the villages, Thus the resources which mainly comprise cultural tourism may be categorized under (Kunwar, 1997):

- a) Cultural landscape and distinctive cultural aspects:
Settlement pattern, life style, dresses and jewelry, folk traditions, folk songs etc. and legends and local cuisines.
- b) Local Art/Craft:
Art and architecture, sculptures and paintings, folk dance/music and musical instruments and local craftsmanship.
- c) Fairs/Festivals:

Fairs-religions, religious-cum-cultural, specific local fairs, Commercial/trade/craft various popular festivals and mode of their celebration.

d) Historical/Archaeological heritage:

Monumental heritage-forts, palaces, temples and mosques of historical and artistic value, ancient ruins, museums, excavation sites and other places of archaeological importance and sites of important historical events.

Cultural Tourism by definition is 'a force for cultural preservation'. (Smith, 1989) defined cultural tourism as the absorption by tourist of features resembling the vanishing life styles of past societies observed through such phenomena as house styles, crafts, farming equipment and dress. Cultural aspects of tourism are considered to cover all those aspects of travel whereby people learn each other's ways of life and thought. Personal Inter-national contacts have always been an important way of spreading ideas about other cultures.

Tourism is a startling phenomenon, but is a unique industry. It is concerned with people as a consumer and commodities and it is in the sense that the host people and tourist themselves must attempt to calculate the social, cultural and human cost of mass travel. Tourism can be very humiliating for host country. People are taught to sell their smiles, their traditions, their values and their dignity.

A study of cultural tourism (Satyal, 2000) argues that, cultural tourism comprises of holiday out of a variety of motivations, linking of desire to learn and to study in a place famous for its high standard of teaching, to absorb in the study of the habits, the life and the institutions of peoples different from their own, visit to historical monuments of historical importance and past civilizations. So, the cultural sites and areas of archaeological interest; historical buildings and monuments; places of historical significance; museums, modern culture; political and educational institutions, and religion represent cultural tourism. Side by side, with these elements traditions-National festivals art and handicrafts items, folklore and native life and customs are also part of cultural tourism. A visit to the famous modern centre of achievement, art galleries, the famous religious centers, to visit of to participate in art festivals and celebrations and to take part of indulge in music, theatre, dance and folklore festivals. The quality of tourism is enhanced by the cultural elements which create unique

environment. Varieties of culture communicate the concept through emotion and visual preceptors. These resources stress the communality of human emotion and sensitivity.

Tourism is now a world-wide phenomenon commanding the attention of public policy makers and private sectors. Tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world and it is said to be the third largest industry after oil and automobile. It is said one of the every nine person in the world's engaged in tourism and travel industry for livelihood (Sharma: 2000). Compared to other industries that have experienced many more fluctuations and frequent sharp declines, tourism has seldom fallen into a serious long term down-torn, making it one of the world's most dependable revenue generators.

In society and culture, tourism has brought mixed impacts. Traditions norms, values and costumes are slowly eroding. Social conflict and family break up may exist. People have become more materialists. People are abandoning their traditional means of living and engaged in tourism. Social conflicts between the hotel owners and local people have taken place. Traditional food and dress pattern also have changed.

Tourism has been defined in various ways by the scholars and authors of tourism materials, some national and international organizations have also given the definition of tourism in this or that way. In general, although the language differs, the themes of tourism concept remain unchanged which is movement of people from one country to another of with the country without the motive of economics achievement but with the motive of pleasure or study or holiday, at least more than a day.

Though there is no universally accepted definition of tourism and cultural tourism, most of the scholars, agencies and state holders accept tourism is an activity tourists does and receives in the time of away from their home for limited period. Tourism is understood as a unique vehicle for cultural exchange. Apart from goodwill and friendship, tourism also enhances a chance for socio-cultural exchange as well as scientific and technological interaction among the people from different corner of the world.

Economic Impact

The impact of tourism on the host country's economy is quite massive. Tourism has proved itself a very useful means of earning foreign currency having positive effect on the balance

of the balance of payment. Tourism has been considered as industry that requires less investment compared to others and produces more than others. It helps mobilizing funds for regional development. Most scholars have accepted the good impact of tourism in the economy of host country and its people.

Socio- cultural Impact

Tourism is understood as a unique vehicle for cultural exchange. Apart from goodwill and friendship, tourism also enhances a chance for socio-cultural exchange as well as scientific and technological interaction among the people from different corner of the world. It has two sides. It has also some negative aspects. Westernization and degradation of native culture has also been concerned. Social crimes such as gambling, theft and drug addiction may increase.

Not only can these if we don't give appropriate attention international terrorism can run their mission from the host country. Development of inferiority complex among local people can be taken as bad side needed to give attention.

Environmental Impact

The fragile and sensitive ecological and environmental features are being polluted that will cause irreparable loss to the attractions in Nepal. Degradation of the landscape and destruction of natural beauties are some negative impacts of tourism. But tourism also helps to bring eco-consciousness among local people. There are some examples of garbage tourism in mountain areas in Nepal. Awareness about that helps to sustain eco-system.

Though there is no universally accepted definition of tourism, most of the scholars, agencies and state holders accept tourism in an activity tourism do and receives in the time of away from their home for limited period.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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.

3.1 Research Design

The research has been basically designed to investigate the tourism activities and development programs associated with homestay tourism in Urma VDC. The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative information. A descriptive and exploratory research design has applied to analyze the present situation about the problems and prospects of homestay tourism in Urma VDC.

3.2 Rational for the selection of study area.

Bhada is situated in the Urma VDC of Kailali, Nepal. Urma VDC is a fascinating touristic area of its own kind in the county. The socio-culture of the area is plural in cast composition. The major inhabitants of the study area of Tharu community of Bhada. The socio-cultural and economic features are selected for the study experiencing features of tourism. Kailali is rich not only in cultural diversity but also in natural diversity. Karnali Bridge, Ghodaghodi Lake, Tikapur Park, Jokhar Lake, Behada Baba Temple, Joginiya Lake etc. are historical, cultural and religious important places for tourists.

3.3 Nature and source of Data

There are two types of data. They are primary sources and secondary sources of data, from data has been collected. In order to accomplish the intended objectives primary and secondary sources of data were used.

3.3.1 Primary Sources of Data

This study has been mainly based on primary data. According to the nature of the study, the primary data were obtained through the use of interview, questionnaire and observation method.

3.3.2 Secondary Source of Data

Secondary data were collected from tourist 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.

3.4 Universe, sample and sampling procedure

There are 187 houses in the study area. Out of them, 19 houses are providing homestay facilities. All 19 homestay houses are taken for study. 5 Key informants, 25 residents and 15 tourists were selected/taken for the study using accidental sampling procedure. For the study purpose, respondents from different sector (i.e. local leaders, hotel owners, shopkeeper, tourists, intellectuals members (teachers) of different religious organization, community forest etc) of Urma VDC are selected to meet the objectives.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

The study was depends on both primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected from the fieldwork conducted during household survey, key informant interview and observation using following techniques;

3.5.1 Household Survey

A set of questionnaire used as a technique to collect primary data in order to achieve the research objectives. Sex, ethnicity, education, family size, marital status, income, expenditure, attitude and practices and influences in conservation has been collected through household's survey. Head of households had interview in order to get relevant information of their respective households.

3.5.2 Key Informants Interview

Key informant interview has been applied to obtain information from the knowledgeable persons of the community (teachers, government officers, business people, elder or matured people, local political leaders etc) who known the aspect of the Urma VDC historical, environmental, social, cultural and provides the information in details about their knowledge and subject matter.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation has been carried out number of times, during field visit. Observation had made about present condition of Tourism and its interrelationship with local people. The cultural, standard operating home stay in room and bed position, toilet and bathroom, healthy room service, attraction, accessibility, accommodation and amenities value also were under spotlight of research of further the level use of the local people also included inside the circle of research. Important information observed during fieldwork had been noted down in a diary or note-book.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data collection had been used to describe a process of preparing and collection data. The purpose of data collection was obtained from information to keep on record to make decision about important issues, to pass information onto others. Primary data had been collected to provide information regarding a specific topic. Various techniques for data collection had been employed during the research study the data had been gathered from schedule, observation, Interview schedules and Key informant were interviewed.

CHAPTER IV

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Introduction of the study area

The study area is situated in Kailali district, which is the most important district of Seti zone, Far western development Region of Nepal. Karnali River, Bardia and Surkhet district in east, Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura district in west, Doti, Dadeldhura and Surkhet district in north and Lakhimpur Khiri of Uttar Pradesh of India in South surround it. It covers 3235 square km (hilly area 40.3% & terai area 59.7%) and the altitude varies from 109 m to 1950 m from the sea level. It lies between 28°30' to 29°05' north latitude and 80°30' to 81°18' east longitude.

Kailali district was returned to Nepal from the East India Company (British India) in 1860. There was a fort (gadhi in Nepalese language) in Hansuliya village in between 1968-1978 A.D. in Kailali district. Dhangadi got its name from the fort.

Politically the district is divided into 6 Constituencies, 13 Ilakas, 2 municipalities and 42 Village Development Committees (VDC). Dhangadhi is headquarters of Kailali district bordering India about 25 km from the study site of this research. Almost all the governmental and nongovernmental offices are situated in the headquarters. The total population of the district is 775709 out of which 378417 are male and 397292 are female. Total households of the district count 142480 and average family size is 5.44. Annual population growth of the district is 2.22 and population density is 240 per square kilometer (Census, 2011).

The other main feature of this district is the Mahendra Highway named after King Mahendra which connects east and west Nepal of Kakardvitta via Kanchanpur. It is the oldest highway of Nepal built more than 40 years ago.

Nepal has different cultures and many more attractive pilgrimages place. Kailali, one of the 75 districts is not less important for cultural places. Diverse cultural, historical, religious and natural features of Kailali excite the imagination and calls up visions or exotic. Trekking way such as Kailali to Doti, Surkhet and Achham, rafting in Karnali river have most potential for tourism development. The district has nourished some of the world's most

ancient cultures and religious: Hindu, Buddhism, Christianity, Muslim and different nature related culture of different ethnic groups. Tourist attractions are places like One pillar Karnali Bridge, Ghodaghodi Lake, Tikapur Park, Naina Devi Temple, Jokhan Lake, Shiv Temple, Mahaastomi Temple, Behada Baba Temple, Shimal Baba, Kalika Community Foret for saphari, Rafting, Boting and Fishing on Karnali River and many other places with religious as well as historic values. Karnali Bridge is the remains of anone pillar bridge, which is in the list of national heritage sites in Nepal. Karnali River is a well known destination for rafting.

Historical places, local dance, music, ceremonies, arts and crafts, dress, customs and value system produce the cultural diverse of Kailali, Sakhiya Nach, Mungrahawa Nach, Jhumra Nach, Sorathi Nach, Ghorihwa Nach, Deurha Nach and different ethnic groups culture and customs attractions provide a lots of excitements to tourists. Kailali has many tourist destinations, unique natural beauties and various cultural specialties of its own and the sustainable and vision full exploitation of these destinations offer a wide range of comparative advantages for which suitable and effective plan is needed.

Bhada is one of the remote villages in the Kailali District of Far western development region of Nepal. It covers 350 hector of total area. It is a newly identifying rural tourism area, surrounded by Gadariya VDC at the east, Dhangadhi Municipality at west, Beladevipur at northwest, Chaumala VDC at the north and Phulwari VDC at the South. It has identified as tourism area science 2011 A. D. formally. The VDC is rich in its natural beauty, social and cultural values of its indigenious group specially Tharu with sparse population of various castes.

4.1.1 Physical setting: Location

Urma VDC is situated in the mid-western part of Kailali district and south wast of headquarter. It is surrounded by Gadariya VDC at the east, Dhangadhi Municipality at southwest, Beladevipur at northwest, Chaumala VDC at the north and Phulwari VDC at the South. It includes 9 wards. Urma is the main market and administrative area of the VDC. The total population of this VDC is 17682 and it occupies 53.12 square kilometers. The total household of this VDC is 2736 where the populations of male and female are 8891 and 7891 respectively (VDC Profile, 071/072). Tharu are indigenious people of this VDC. They

occupy about more than 68% of population in the catchments area of the school (VDC Profile, 071/072).

4.1.2 Topography

Geographically, the VDC is located in the Terai region of Nepal. It covers flat land, grazing land and jungle. The dense jungle called Ganesh Community Forest is located in the north east of this VDC which surrounds Bhada.

4.1.3 Climate

The climate of this VDC is tropical to subtropical type. In summer season the temperature reaches at maximum 43°C and minimum temperature of 24°C. In winter season, the average temperature rises up to maximum 19°C and minimum 5°C. The average annual rainfall is approximately 1150 mm (VDC Profile, 071/72).

4.1.4 The Natural Vegetation

The study area is surrounded by community forest named Ganesh Community Forest. Tharu people collect medicinal herbs from the forest of Ganesh Community Forest. The nature of vegetation is mostly tropical evergreen and deciduous. Most of the trees found in this area are Aap (*Mangifera Indica* L.), Asuro (*Justicia Adhatoda*), Saal (*Shorea robusta Gaertn*), Sisam (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Tatelo (*Oroxylum Indicum* L.), Simal (*Bombax ceiba*), Bakaino (*Melia azedarach*), Amaro (*Spondias Pinnata*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Ahiroga (*Cassia fistula*), Saaj (*Terminalia alata*), Pipal (*Piper longum*) and others. Beside these many types of herb, shrubs and climbers are also found in huge quantities.

4.1.5 Landscape and Land use Pattern

All the land in Urma is in Terai region so it is plain. It has a total area of 53.12 square kilometer. Agriculture is the main occupation of local people. Basically Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Mustard, Lentil, Pea etc. are cultivated. As the vegetables, Onion, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pumpkin, etc. are cultivated. Mango, Jackfruit, Banana, Guava is major fruits. In Urma, there is a wide probability of commercialization in agriculture but lack of technical education, lack of irrigation, way of traditional farming and unawareness have put them at risk in terms of livelihood.

4.1.6 Socio-Economic Condition of Urma VDC

Population

Urma VDC has a population of 17,682 people. On which Female population is 8891 and male population is 8791 and total 2736 households. Urma has density of 333 people per sq.km. The total population in Urma is unevenly distributed in each ward, which is given in Table No. 4.1

Table No. 4.1: Ward-wise Population Distribution in Urma

Ward No.	Households	Population			Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	256	869	830	1699	51.15	48.85
2	243	735	815	1550	47.42	52.58
3	266	843	856	1699	49.62	50.38
4	256	793	783	1576	50.32	49.68
5	187	632	623	1255	50.36	49.64
6	350	1045	1120	2165	48.3	51.7
7	655	2046	2011	4057	50.4	49.6
8	187	777	790	1567	49.6	50.4
9	336	1051	1063	2114	49.7	50.3
Total	2736	8791	8891	17682	100	100
Percentage	-	49.7	50.3	-	-	-

Source: Village Profile of Urma VDC, 2071/72

Table No.4.1 shows the highest population in ward No. 7. The other wards having more population are ward no. 6 and ward no. 9. Ward No.5 has the lowest population size among the other wards.

4.1.7 Ethnic/caste Composition

Urma is a place with the inhabitants of various caste and ethnic group. Tharu are in larger number than others. Similarly, Brahmin are in lower number than other caste groups. Table No. 4.2 exposes the caste and ethnic composition of Urma VDC.

Table No.4.2: Ethnic /Caste of Population of Urma VDC

S.N.	Ethnic/Caste	Population	Percentage (%)
1	Brahmin	1037	5.85
2	Chhetri	3056	17.3
3	Indigenous/Tharu	12269	69.4
4	Dalit	1318	7.45
5	Others	0	0
	Total	17682	100

Source: Villaga Profile of Urma VDC, 2071/72

Urma VDC is mostly inhabited by the Tharu community. Majority of population belongs to Tharu, which forms 69.4 % of the total population of this VDC. Beside this, Chhetri, Dalit and Brahmins are living in a descending number.

4.1.8 Population by Mother Tongue

Table No. 4.3: Population by Mother Tongue of Urma VDC

Mother tongue	Population	Percentage (%)
Indigenous/Tharu	11956	67.62
Nepali	5726	32.38
Others	0	0
Total	17682	100

Source: Village Profile of Urma VDC, 2071/72

Tharu are the native inhabitants of Urma VDC. Hence the 67.62 % people speak Tharu language. Along with Tharu rest of the population speak Nepali and other language.

4.1.9 Religious Population of Urma VDC of Bhada Gaun

Bhada *Gaun* is mostly inhabited by Hindu people and few Christian people. The religious population of the shown by below table.

Table No.4.4: Religious Population of Bhada Gaun

S.N.	Religious groups	Population	Percentage (%)
1	Hindu	1518	97
2	Christian	49	3
3	Others	0	0
4	Total	1567	100

Source: Village Profile of Urma VDC, 2071/72

From the above table, it can be observed that the population of Hindus is 97 percent and Christian is 3 percent Village.

Educational Institutions

The study area has total twenty three educational institutions; six pre primary schools, ten primary schools, four lower secondary schools, two secondary schools and one higher secondary school is running their classes in different subjects. According to Urma VDC profile 2071/72 B.S, there has 52.5 percent of the total population is literate.

Electricity and Transportation

All wards 1 to 9 have electricity facility in the study area. Urma VDC has joined with Dhangadi municipality in west and Chaumala and Rajipur in north through muddy and gravel road.

4.2 Data Analysis and Interpretation

This topic devoted in a study of problems and prospects of homestay tourism in Urma VDC Data collected from field is presented and analyzed in different topics below.

4.2.1 Profile of the Respondents

Bhada is located in province 7, Seti zone, Kailali district and Urma VDC No.8. Bhada village is surrounded by greenery forest, rivers and lakes. It occupies 350 hector where 187 households sums up to population of 1567. Bhada village is developing at homestay by preserving the culture, rituals and art for the visitors.

Decades ago there was a famous priest called Bhagawati Das. He decides to settle a tharu community village. He chooses this place land between the jungle. The name Bhada is called from his names first letter of Bhagwati as Bha and Das as da. This becomes Bhada.

By the time people of community used to interfere at Bhada so Bhagawati Das oath he well use his tantra and mantra and persuade God Jagannath by establishing statue and promises to not favouring this village to people of any other community.

Tharu community has a provision of worshiping land, water, human life for the cleanliness of the environment. Holly god Jagannath is worshiped by villagers to protect their rituals cultures and art.

4.2.1.1 Family Type

Family is the collection of the members that is basic and universal social structure fulfills various needs of the members including safety, integration and continuity. In the study area families are found to be both nuclear and joint. The nuclear family consists of married couple and their unmarried children and joint family consists of brothers living together and sharing the same kitchen, resident and property. At the study area of Urma VDC of Bhada-gaun, less family are nuclear and most of the families are joint. The structure of family is shown below on the table.

Table no. 4.5: Types of the Family of Bhada Gaun

S.N.	Family type	Household number	Percentage (%)
1	Nuclear	9	36
2	Joint	16	64
	Total	25	100

Source: Field survey, 2073

The table no. 4.5 shows that out of 25 households, 36 percent of respondents live in nuclear family where as 64 percent live in joint family. The reason behind joint family is occupation of Tharu community which is mainly agriculture. Agriculture is a labor intensive job which requires various function for which large family member help each other. Few families are nuclear family because of advantages of decision making and adoption of modern culture.

4.2.1.2 Literacy Status of the Respondents

Education is the main source of knowledge, skill, attitude and ideas, which is the measurement or vital factor of the socio-economic development of a community and nation. It is a major weapon to uplift poor condition of the vulnerable group of the society. Education is also important for the better livelihood because it helps to manage any kinds of business. It does not only help the individual for personal development but it also provides knowledge and skills that gravitate a community towards participation in nation building efforts.

Table no. 4.6: Educational Status of the Respondents

S.N.	Educational Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Literate	19	76
2	Illiterate	6	24
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Study, 2073

The above table shows the education situation of the members Home stay houses of Bhada Gaun. Urma VDC that was studied by the researcher. Out of 25 respondents, 76 percent were literate on which 11 respondents have lower secondary education and 8 respondents have higher secondary education. And 24 percent of respondents are illiterate they do not have school education so they take help from their family members. But all of the parents were found interested to send their children at School whatever the cost is, because they know the benefit and value of education.

4.2.1.3 Economic condition

4.2.1.3.1 Major source of income

Urma is main tourist attraction place of Millennium Trek. Urma-8, Bhada is one of the refreshment places of the rout for tourists as home stay program with great hospitality. Homestay program had started in 2067 B.S., the village received around of 29075 tourists in last 7 years. In this village 187 of 19 families have already been regulate into homestay houses with clean, comfortable lodging and fooding facilities of lovely family environment. All the 25 respondents taking for the study.

The income has generated by various sources of the respondents. Table 4.7 shows the distribution of main income sources of respondents of Urma VDC as below;

Table no. 4.7: Income sources of Respondents (no. 25)

Sources of Income	No. Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	16	64
Service	2	8
Business	4	16
Self employment	3	12
Total	25	100

Source: The Field Survey, 2073.

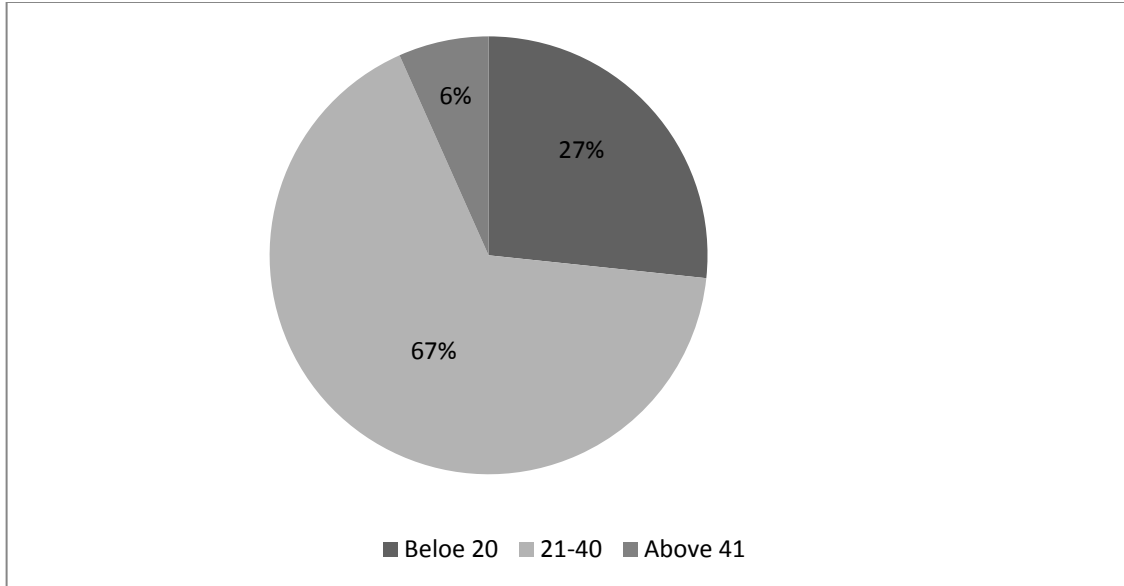
Table no. 4.7 shows that most of the respondents are involved in agriculture. And 16 and 12 percent of respondents have involved in business and self employment respectively. But only 8 percent of respondents have involved in service. Data shows that Urma is one of the agriculture areas where are many people having occupation of agriculture.

4.2.2 The Tourist Survey

4.2.2.1 Age Composition of Tourists

First this part presents the results of the survey of tourists. Of the 15 tourists surveyed, 20 percent were female, while the remaining 80 percents were male. These tourists were selected accessidentally who were in Bhada Gaun between 2073 Paush 17th to 21st. Among these surveyed the tourists rest were internal. A foreigner tourist costs for their lodging and fooding Rs. 250-1000/- as well as an internal visitors pay below Rs. 600/- over night in Bhada. The ages composition showed by figure no. 4.1 given below.

Figure No. 4.1: Tourists of Different Ages (No. 15)



Source: Field Survey, 2073.

The figure no.4.1 shows, tourist between 21-40 ages comprises the large number of tourist. Age group of below 20 tourists has comprises 27 percent and above 41 comprises the low number of tourists.

4.2.2.2 Purpose of Tourists Visit

Tourist visit Bhada for different purposes. Table no. 4.8 exposes the different purposes of tourists visiting Bhada.

Table no. 4.8: Purpose of Tourists’ Visit in Bhada (no.15)

Purpose of Visit	Number	Percentage
Sightseeing	9	60
Peace and Relaxation	6	40
Education	0	0
Research	0	0
Visiting Tribal Villages	4	27
Health	2	13
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey 2073.

Tourists visit Bhada for different purposes. Table no. 4.8 exposes the different purposes of tourists visiting Bhada. Such as percentage measures the tourists' purpose of visit. The main

purpose of visiting Bhada by the tourists is sightseeing which occupies 60 percent, 40 percent occupies purpose of visiting is peace and relaxation. And 27 percent occupies purpose of visit of Visiting Tribal Village and 13 percent occupies health purpose of visit.

4.2.2.3 Means of Transportation Used by Tourists

There is no government operated transport system and the transportation system operated by private sector is poor. The roads are mixed of muddy and graveled.

Table no 4.9: Means of Transportation Used by Tourists in Bhada (15)

Means of Transport	Number	Percentage
Local Bus	9	60
Cycle	3	20
On Foot	2	13
Others	1	7
Total	15	100

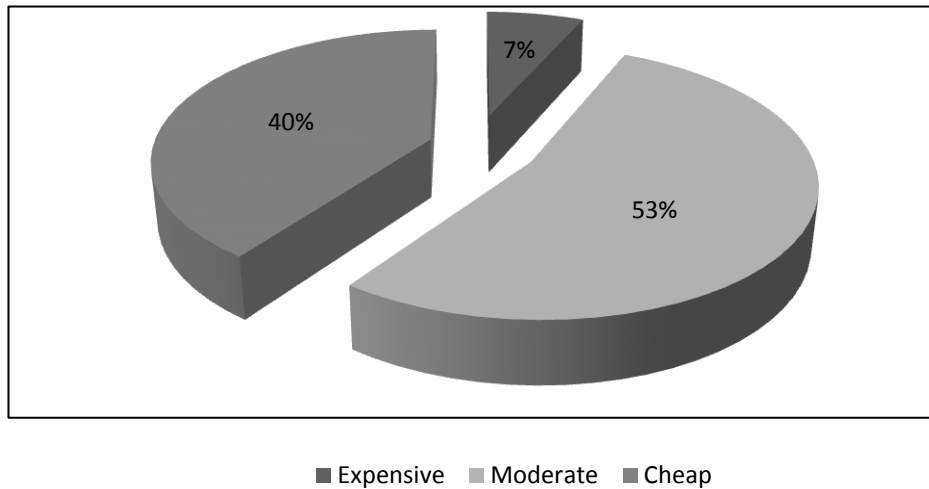
Source: Field Survey, 2073.

Table no. 4.9 shows that the 60 percent tourists used the means of transport at local bus, 20 percent tourists used the means of transport at cycle, 13 percent tourists come on foot and 7 percent tourists used the others means of transport

4.2.2.4 Evaluation of Price by Tourists

The present prices charged for lodging and fooding in Bhada seem to be moderate as viewed by the majority of tourists. Some respondents felt that the prices are on the higher side as well as some felt cheap. Figure no. 4.2 shows the price viewed by the tourists.

Figure no. 4.2: Evaluation of Price by Tourists (No. 15)



Source: Field Survey, 2073.

Figure no. 4.2, shows about price by tourists that 53 percent tourists told moderate and 40 and 7 percent percent tourist told cheap and expensive for the price of lodging and fooding respectively in Bhada. It means Bhada is moderate rated tourist destination for lodging and fooding.

Table no.4.10: Prospects of Tourism in Bhada from tourist’s Eyes (no. 15)

Prospect	Number	Percent
Very Favorable	8	53
Favorable	6	40
Unfavorable	1	7
Don’t Know	0	0
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2073.

According to above findings, the majority of tourists, 40 percent felt that favorable prospects exist for tourism development in Bhada. There are 53 percent tourists who feel that tourism prospects in Bhada are very favorable. And 7 percent tourists who feels that unfavorable and unknown prospects not seen by respondents.

Table no. 4.11: Evaluation of Tourism Infrastructure by the Tourists in Bhada (No.15)

Item	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Don't Know	Bad
Cleanliness	2	13	-	-	-
Drainage	-	1	9	3	2
Security	3	7	4	1	-
Road	-	-	5	1	9
Hospitality	2	3	1	4	5
Electricity	3	1	7	-	4
Water	5	6	1	-	3
Sanitation	3	6	5	2	-
Tourist Guide	3	5	4	1	2
Residence facilities	-	8	4	2	1
Lodging & Fooding	7	6	2	-	-
Total	29	56	42	13	26

Source: Field Survey, 2073.

To promote tourism, the development of tourism infrastructure is must. The study of tourists' opinions on tourism infrastructure in Bhada is hence considered very important. The tourists were asked to evaluate the different infrastructure facilities on a five points scale. Table no. 4.11 shows the evaluation of tourism infrastructure by tourists in Bhada. The grading of infrastructure facilities like: very good, good, moderate, I don't know and bad facility. According to tourists, the facilities that are considered poor in order of their importance are: road, hospitality, electricity, and so on. The facilities that are considered good, in order of their importance, are behaviors of people, cleanliness, security, water, sanitation, residence facility, and lodging and fooding etc.

This kind of results is not surprising in a place where there is no proper tourism program. Some infrastructural facilities are good while others are poor.

4.2.3 Survey of Homestay Regulators

The main tourist attraction place Urma-8, Bhada is one of the refreshment places of the tourists as home stay program with great hospitality. Home stay program had started in 2067 B.S., the village received around of 11207 tourists in last year. In this village 187 of 19 families have already been converted into home stay cottages with clean, comfortable lodging and fooding facilities of lovely family environment. All over 19 home stay regulators were selected for the study.

The income has generated by various sources with home stay program. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of main income sources of home stay regulators of Urma VDC – 8, as below;

Table no. 4.12: Income sources of home stay regulators of Bhada (no. 19)

Sources of Income	No. home stay regulators	Percentage
Homestay and agriculture	19	100
Homestay and animal husbandry	2	11
Homestay and business	5	26
Homestay and Remittance	5	26

Source: The Field Survey, 2073.

Table no. 4.12 shows that most of the respondents are involved in home stay with agriculture and Only 13% respondents involved animal husbandry as their income sources and 33% home stay regulators is involve in business. As well as 27 percent of respondents have remittance as a source of their income.

The respondents argue that when tourists come to visit they stay less than two nights, have a room and two beds per houses for visitors. On the average below 5 tourists visits in a month at a home stayed home. They provide local Tharu food for tourists such as the local vegetables, fruits, chicken, motton, sinki(*gundruk*), *bariya roti*, *khurma roti*, *kheriya*, *ghonghi*, *sutahi*, *ghinga machha*, *andik bhaat*, *kariya*, mouse meat, pork meat, *panghaghra*, *mahuwa* wine, *andiko ghol*, *chhabuwa*, *chhamal* wine, milk, ghee and so on. The menu for the guests features the best in season fare. The vegetables and that accompany the *daal bhaat tarkaris* are all grown around the village and the curd and milk are produced in the village. They have different types of activities for tourists, first day or night - cultural program, second morning - village sightseeing and after lunch they have hiking to the

Ganesh community forest, Behada Baba temple, Joginiya lake, Sahdewa Mahdewa lake, Kuilihuwa Koilahi lake.

Home stay also provides the protect livelihood options for villagers. Most are elderly folk whose children have gone abroad for work. The elderly could choose to foil in their fields to make a living, but farming large tracts of land is back breaking and there is not much reward for such labor. A home stay would bring in more money for the villages essentially developing their own village. But to avail of the enchantments offered by Bhada, tourists must first able to get there. The food of visitors who showed up during the early days of the home stay program were able to do so because the dirt food is of utmost importance to Bhada is finally turning into a fully fledged home stay.

The level of income generated by the homestay. Table 4.13 shows the income distribution of homestay houses.

Table no. 4.13: Monthly Income Distribution of home stay regulators of Bhada (no. 19)

Monthly Income Nrs.	Number of Homestay House	Percentage
Below 5000	6	32
5000-10000	9	47
10000-15000	4	21
Above 1500	0	0
Total	19	100

Source, The Field Survey 2073.

The majority of the homestay houses 47 percent, have an annual average income between 5000 to Rs. 10000. Similarly 32 percent of houses have an annual average income of less than Rs 5000. Only 21 percent houses have an annual income between Rs.10000 to Rs 15000.

4.2.4 Survey of Key Informants

Though there is no doubt about tourism is an industry that can enhance the economic condition of the people. There is need to develop it. But there are some obstacles for the development of tourism. Five respondents were taken as experts or key informants in Urma

VDC. Most of the experts view the lack of rule and regulation and lack of information about new areas as major obstacles of tourism in Urma. Table no 4.14 shows the obstacles as viewed by 5 experts in Urma VDC.

Table no.4.14 Obstacles for the Development of Tourism in Urma as Viewed by Experts (No.5)

Obstacles	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Lack of rule and regulation	1	20
Difficulty in transportation	2	40
Inadequacy of accommodation	0	0
Lack of education for common people	1	20
Lack of information about new areas	1	20
Total	5	100

Source: The Field Survey, 2073

As table no. 4.14 shows, the most of the experts view the Difficulty in transportation as major obstacles of tourism in Urma. A part from this lack of rule and regulation, lack of education for common people and lack of information about new areas other obstacles of the development of the tourism.

4.3. Compliance of home stay regulation

In Nepal Hindu culture is compared as god. So for the welcoming chair or traditional bed furniture se kept for sitting in front of house. Slippers and dustbin are kept in the guest room. Home stay homes have toilet and separate bathroom. Animals stable is kept away from home. So there was no bad odor. But there was not separate dining hall for the guest, tharu people eat their food by sitting in the floor of kitchen so in Bhada home stay housed do not have dining hall and dining table. Drinking water is filtered or boiled is asked and healthy food is served from the list in a menu card.

Community health center is available for first aid. Cow and buffalo is kept for from the house and kept clean. So the environment is fresh. By all their observations we can conclude that home stay in Bhada village is operated by fulfilling standard.

4.3.1 Position of bed

This study is composition of bed which is one of the main operating homestay regulations. Which is show by table no. 4.15 is below.

Table no.4.15: Bed Position of homestay houses

No. of bed	Number of houses	percentage
One Bed	1	5
Two Bed	18	95
Total	19	100

Source: field Survey 2073

This table no. 4.15 shows, the position of the home stay houses. 95 percent houses have organized the two beds in the room. And only 5 percent home stay houses have one bed in a room. Bed position is shows the operating home stay regulation.

4.3.2 Decoration of room

Decoration is a nature of beauty. Without decoration items any room is not seen beautiful. Thus the describes by the table no 4.16 which is given below.

Table no.4.16: Items is available of homestay houses

Items in room	Number of houses	Percentage
Carpet on Floor	-	-
Doormat at door	19	100
Clothes hanger	19	100
Lights	19	100
Paintings cultural symbols	19	100
Dustbin	19	100
Mirror	19	100
Tea table	12	63
Chair	3	16

Source: field survey 2073

Table no. 4.16 shows, the most of houses have used the items which is follow the appliance of homestay regulation by item doormat at the door, cloth hanger, light, painting ani cultural symbols in room, dustbin, and mirror. 63 percent homestay houses have get tea table and 16

percent were chair in the room. Because of reason they are drinking a tea outside of room and talking about any topic.

4.3.3 Condition of Toilet

Table no.4.17: Condition of Toilet of Bhada Homestay

Position of Toilet	Number of houses	Percentage
Clean	19	100
Dirty	-	-
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey 2073

Table no. 4.17, show the most houses have provides facilities of toilet with clean and neat. Toilet brush, bucket, mug and cleaning liquid which is essential goods of keeping toilet neat and clean.

4.3.4 Facility on Bathroom

Table no. 4.18: Facility on Bathroom Bhada Homestay

Items in Bathroom	Number of houses	Percentage
Bucket	19	100
Mug	19	100
Soap	19	100
Towel	16	84

Source: Field Survey 2073

Table no 4.18 explore that the condition and uses goods in bathroom. Most of the homestay houses were manage the bucket, mug, soap and other essential goods which is using on bathing. But only 84 percent houses were managing the towel. 16 percent houses were having not managed towel because of them though the tourist have using own personal tower.

4.3.5 Position of Kitchen Room

Ancient time the people have not separate room. They have joint kitchen. But now a day's people understood how to make a better lifestyle. So, that the people are separate kitchen room. Which is shown by this table no. 4.19.

Table no. 4.19: Position of Kitchen room of Bhada homestay

Types of Kitchen	Number of houses	Percentage
Joint kitchen	2	11
Separate kitchen	17	89
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey 2073

Above the table no. 4.19, show the position of the kitchen. Most of the houses have separate kitchen. And only 11 percent house have joint kitchen. A separate kitchen modifies. Using the separate kitchen whole living house is smokeless. Smokeless house is a keeping a healthy people because of smoke is causes of many dangerous disease.

4.3.6 Use types of Chulo(Oven)

In Nepali context many villagers are using the tradintional chulo. Current scenario many people have changed their chulo(oven) which using in the kitchen room. The position of using kitchen room given below the table no. 4.20.

Table no. 4.20: condition of Chulo(Oven) of Bhada Homestay

Types of Chulo	Number of houses	Percentage
Sudhariyeko Chulo	19	100
Traditional Chulo	-	-
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey 2073

Table no. 4.20 shows, homestay houses have using a type of chulo (Oven). All houses were having a sudhariyeko chulo. Because of use the reason of sudhariyeko chulo is modifies muddy chulo and gas stove. This is thrown all smoke outside and keeps a smokeless house

and saving a firewood, money and time. Different food items can be cooked at the same time.

4.3.7 Types of Water

Water is a source of life. Nobody can live without drinking water. So that water is important for life and different importance. Water is available anywhere but this water is not suitable for health. For health drink a lot of fresh water. Water types or status is given table no. 4.21 below.

Table no. 4.21: Types of Water of Bhada Homestay

Types of Water	Number of houses	Percentage
Normal Water	5	26
Filter Water	11	58
Boil Water	3	16
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey 2073

Above the table shows, that the use of drinking water. Most of houses provides filter water, 5 houses i.e. 26 percent houses have provides normal water. Only 16 percent houses were provides boiled water. That is providing a normal stage of water. If any tourist wants boiled water all houses can provides boiled water. This is depends on demand of tourist.

4.3.8 Cattles Position

Table no. 4.22: Cattle position of Bhada Homestay

Position of Cattles	Number of houses	Percentage
Attach	-	-
Separate	19	100
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey 2073

Table no. 4.20 shows, all the homestay houses have separate shades for cattle away from the residence home to keep cattle. And shades are cleaned in a regular basis so there is no problem of bad smells in the home area.

4.4 Tourism related infrastructure in study area

Tourism infrastructure plays an important role for the rapid development of tourism. It includes transportation, accommodation, water, hospitality, security, medical facilities, communication, electricity, sanitation, sports etc. These are the basic requirements for tourism promotion. Trained manpower is also required for the expansion of tourism. Thus tourism cannot be promoted unless there is maximum infrastructure development. Development of tourism infrastructure in Urma is a recent phenomenon.

There are public and private taps, pounds rain water harvesting system kholas for supplu of water. A private clinic is providing their health services to the people. Telephone, internate connections are available for communication. There are muddy-gravel road to arrive in Urma VDC. Homestay program is available with nice family environment and great hospitality.

4.4.1 Attraction

It is mainly associated with the destination. It means the attraction of the destination. There should be special characteristics in the destination, which will be able to attract the tourist.

4.4.1.1 Festivals/ Cultural Attraction

Urma is rich in cultural attractions. Urma is a home of Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalits and other different castes. Basically traditional culture is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists in Urma. Tharu cultures are some of the distinct cultures found in Urma from other places of Nepal. Different fairs such as Maghi, Holi, Hardahwa, Hareripuja, Astimki (Krishna Janmastami), Atwari, Dashain and Millennium Trek Festivals are held once a year. Majority population of Urma VDC is Hindus. That's why, they celebrate their festivals like others but they celebrate some occasions in different ways. The most important festivals are described below.

a) Maghi

The first day of Magh month i.e. Makar Sakranti is called Maghi in Tharu language, which is the New Year of the Tharu people. On this day early in the morning all Tharus go to pond, lake, river, well or near water for bath, worship their ancestors, come for Nisrau(collection of daal, salt, rice, Tamaric), which is for the sister's present. After that

bowing towards elder and blessing the youngsters with the good compliments take place. On that day, new Badghar or Bhalmansa (Chief of the village or community) is chosen by the villagers. This follows a lot of fun and entertainment involving eating, drinking, and dancing with different folksongs. Mostly Tharu people eat Dhikri, Khichadi, hamburg and fish, and drink local alcohol.

b) Holi

In Tharu community this colorful festival is celebrated as 'Dhureri', which is one of the most important festival in this community. Prior to this day, they start it as 'Chirdungna' and next day early in the morning it begins. The Tharu people according to their ages celebrate this festival in different groups. Dholak, Manjira, Dafli, Madal are the major musical instruments and one of these groups have a lead singer whom others follow. With different colors they play this as dry and wet Holi.

c) Hardahwa

This is also one of the most important festivals of Tharus, which is known as traditional festival occurring upon the completion of farming either at the end of Ashad or on the first week of Sawan month. This festival is celebrated only in Tharu community in worship of the God Indra for rain and protection of the harvest from different types of diseases and disasters like in other communities. Nowadays, it is taken as the symbol of unity and peace. Hardahwa is symbolic of the creation of harmony, coordination and compassion to muster up courage to go ahead. This is the occasion where peasants wash their farming tools for the next year.

d) Hareri Puja

Hareri Puja is also most popular and traditional worshipping in Tharu community. It is believed that this worshipping keeps paddy crops and plants green. So it is called Hareri Puja, especially carried out by Guruwa (priest of Tharu), where the villagers sacrifice goat, hen, duck or sheep with the intention of keeping crops healthy and protected from unknown diseases or insects. It is held at the end of Sawan by lighting Dhupand sprinkling water at the corner of field so that chase the insects and diseases are believed to be chased out.

e) Astimki (Krishna Janmastami)

The Astimki is one of the most important festivals of Tharu community, which is also called Shree Krishna Janmastimi celebrated on Bhadra month of Krishna pachhami. This involves fasting by males for their sisters like Teej. One day before fasting, they have different kinds of delicious food items, like Phulauri, Khariya, Shidra, Dal, Kurma, Andik Roti, Haluwa etc. On the day of Astimki, early in the morning they start worshipping God Krishna after bath. Next day, they go to the river or pond to dispose of the waste material, and it is believed that this will ensure their sister's long life and happiness in future.

f) Atwari

Celebration of this festival on Sunday of Bhadra month, the third day of bright fourth night known as Teej, is called Atwari. This festival is celebrated with fasting and worshiping of God Shiva and Goddess Parwati for the welfare of health and future.

g) Dashain

Nepal is one of the greatest festivals of Hindu community in Ashwin or Kartik of Krishna pachha of Aunsi. In Tharu community they usually call this festival as 'Dashya or Dashiya'. But Tharu put white Tika and gives blood their Deuta those who are know about the mantra. Nowadays, those kinds of tradition become dim, adopt all the patterns like other community.

4.4.1.2 Dresses and Jewelry

The traditional dress of male Tharu is *Langauti*, which is made by white cotton and female Tharu traditional dress is *Lehenga Khurtha, Gatia*. The new generations don't like these dresses. So now a day it is being lost. Mostly the young male like *shirt, pant, vest, sweater, jacket* and female like to wear *blouse, sari, salwar Kurtha, Dhoti, lungi* etc. Traditionally Tharu young girls wear *Kurtha* with buttons on the back and after marriage they wear *Kurtha* with bottom in the front. Now a day both married and unmarried girls prefer *Kurtha* with front bottom. They wear *Kurtha*, bangles in hands, *Kanfata* in ear *thumk* (a chain of silver worn in the forehead) *Chardrahar* worn on neck (which is the garland of silver or bronze coins *ghughahat* and is occasionally used specially in wedding ceremony). They put *tikli* called

'*Bindi*' on forehead. These all are special ornaments of female. But the new generations have left such self-decoration practice.

4.4.1.3 Cultural Tharu dance

Tharu is one of the richest caste than other caste in cultural heritage. They have a different ritual customs than others in living style. Different dances such as SakhiyaNach, MungrahwaNach, LathahwaNach, JhumraNach, Sajna, Dafek Song, Magar etc. are the attractions of the Urma. According to cultural key informants of Urma VDC, the descriptions of such cultural dances.

4.4.2 Accessibility

Transportation play important role in the tourism industry. The mode of transport as well as the nature of transports is affecting the tourism development.

4.4.2.1 Bicycle/ Motor bike

Cycle is the effective means of transportation. Most of the tourist comes here by cycling, Moter cycle. Other means of transport bus, car, jeep is not easily available. Gravel road is there which is a make shift way to reach there. So most of the tourist use motor cycle as a convenient vehicle

4.4.2.2 Bus Transport

A single bus in a day is available to reach Urma which departure from Dhangadhi at afternoon. Tourists have to wait long time for the bus or they have to walk to ready Bhada. And condition of bus is also poor. It does not have comfortable seats and looks old.

4.4.2.3 Air Transport

Urma VDC is 17 km from the Dhangadhi city. There are two airpots in Kailali Tikapur and Geta. But only Geta airpot tourist can reach there within 1 hour by using vehicles.

4.4.3 Accommodation

In Urma VDC more than 68 percent population is of tharu. Tharu community is indigenous, who is living here from long time. Houses of tharu people are made from wooden pillar, walls is made from hay and roof is also from hay. Now people are using modern materials to built their houses now use of zinc sheet for roof or tiles made from cement is used preferably.

Homestay is started in such houses which represent the tharu culture. Traditional houses of tharu has slope roof at back and front and at middle it has height.

4.4.4 Homestay products

4.4.4.1 Food products

Tharu people have different variety of food items, Tharu food items is known to be different from from food items of other culture. Food items are different according to festivals and season. On casual rice lentil and vegetable are eaten mostly but on occasions special food are cooked several food items of tharu are dhikri, ghonghi, bariya, mice, sutahi, khurma, andibhat, khariya, sinki, gengata(crab), jhinga(prawn), pork meat, fish, sidhra, panghaghra, mahuwa wine, ninghar wine chabuwa wine, rice wine etc.

4.4.4.2 Handicraft products

Small tools used in house of tharu are made by themselves or been made from the people of their village. Such handicraft has its own importance as a helping tool and now these tools are also used as decorative tools. Handicrafts are made from the wood, bamboo, munj, punja etc which can be collected from nearby forest or field. Handicrafts of tharu are Dhakiya, Chitwa, Bhauka, suppa, delwa, nuiyaa, Benthli Chattri, Bira, Birchi, Dokni, Pargehni, helka, Diliya, Dhadiya, Dondiya, Chitni, Pauwa, Kharaun etc.

4.4.5 Amenities

Homestay village Bhada is surrounded by beautiful surroundings. Near bu Bhada rivers, lakes, temples and one community forest. Here tourist can do safari of Ganesh community forest by bull carts. Nearby temples can visited are Sahadewa Mahdewa Taal, Joginiya Taal,

Kuilhwa Koilahi Taal, Behada baba temple, and Naina devi temple. Lakes can be visited are Jokhar lake and Ghodaghodi taal. Tourist can enjoy popular tharu food varieties, dance and buy handicrafts which represent tharu culture. Tharu food is eaten by sitting legs crossed on a carpet on the floor and water is kept on the muddy pot which called Karuwa. Bed is made of wooden frame which is woven by rope made from jut.

4.5 Impact of tourism in the study area

Impact of tourism is seen in the area of study in one of one or other way. Tourism is such field with has no meaning if it is separate it creates relationship with all sorts of people and objects.

4.5.1 Change in Occupational Structure after and before Homestay

Table no. 4.23: Change the occupation structure after and before homestay

Types of Occupation	Before		After	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Agriculture	19	100	19	100
Business	1	5	3	16
Service	2	11	4	21
Hotel	1	5	2	11

Source: Field Survey 2073

By the above table no. 4.23 can shows the occupation structure after and before starting homestay. Before homestay most people were doing traditional agriculture. Less people have to engage the other occupation without leave agriculture. By traditional way of doing agriculture it tooks longer to complete the task, river water was only available for people collect firewood from forest. After harvesting crops people used to spend leisure time doing nothing.

After starting homestay people adopt new technology to save their time and do the job effectively. Beside agriculture people start other occupation such as animal husbandry for the milk and meat, poultry farm, handicraft and vegetable farming. Homestay also creates

new jobs in the region which is helping people of Urma to strengthen their economic condition. Most homestay people have new farming technique with others occupation.

People were doing only agriculture in the past but after the homestay people are involved in different occupation as their secondary income source. Along with agriculture only one person was doing business but after homestay 3 people are involved in business. Only two were involved in service but after homestay 4 person are involved in service and single person was involved in hotel sector but after homestay 2 people are involved in hotel sector as their secondary income source.

4.5.2 Change in housing condition after and before Homestay

Table no. 4.24: Change the housing structure after and before homestay

Types of house	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Building	-	-	-	-
Muddy	17	89	15	78
Cottage	2	11	2	11
Bamboo	-	-	2	11

Source: Field Survey, 2073

Before homestay housing condition of Bhada village was very different from what we can see now after starting homestay. Earlier houses were made conjusted area having small spaces around their houses. Roof of the houses were mostly made from the hay. The objects was totally scattered in the house. There we no fixed place for keeping the object. They did not know the value of making their house organized.

After starting of homestay in their homes they standardize their house by using zinc sheet for roof or tiles. They make their house attractive by decorating it by traditional objects. Now people of Bhada know the meaning of old objects and they keep them in safe place to preserve it. Food habits is also changed or say improved and living standard is also increased. Which helps for increasing the no. of tourist.

There is not any house made of concrete (building) for homestay guests before and after the homestay started. 17 muddy houses were there before homestay starts but now it is decreased to 15 houses. The number of cottage home is 2 which is unchanged as before and after the homestay. After the homestay started 2 bamboo houses are made.

4.5.3 Change in employment after and before homestay

Table no. 4.25: Change in employment after and before homestay

Position of Employment	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	19	100	19	100
Tourist Guide	-	-	2	11
Self Employee	1	5	4	21
Fishery	-	-	2	11
Animal Husbandry	-	-	1	5
Hotel	1		3	16

Source: Field Survey, 2073

If does not seems a creation of employment before homestay. People of Bhada have to depend upon agriculture or have to go outside of the village in search for employment. There were not sufficient incomes by use of limited resource for traditional agriculture. And many people were unemployed.

After the homestay different types of task is required which creates job for employment. Some people get the job as a cook man some for tourist guide, and some earn good money through singing and cultural programs. Tourist wants variety in their food so many people are self employed for the fulfilment of need of the village. Some involves in fishery, some in animal husbandry and some in poultry. They are satisfied from their income generated by new opportunity.

All people are involved in agriculture as their primary job before and after homestay but also involved in other job too. Before homestay 1 person was self employed and 1 person involved in hotel service. But after homestay 2 works as a tourist guide, 4 person are self

employed, 2 person are involved in fishery, 1 in animal husbandry and 3 person involved in hotel service.

4.5.4 Change in monthly income after and before homestay

Table no. 4.26: Change in monthly income after and before homestay

Position of Income	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Below 5000	13	68	-	-
5000-10000	4	21	6	32
10000-15000	2	11	9	47
Above 15000	-	-	4	21
Total	19	100	19	

Source: Field Survey, 2073

Bhada village is surrounded by forest, rivers and lakes. This place falls under the rural area not having advanced facilities. For reaching Bhada it has gravel road with a single bus for a day in the morning. Before homestay people used to depend upon agriculture, animal husbandry etc. income from it was not enough to support for year. They used to borrow many for emergency health treatment, education and for celebrating festivals.

After the homestay people involve in commercial agriculture, organized animal farm, poultry farm and business. The common thing they did is to conserve the tharu ritual and all the related things for the development of Bhada village as a tourist area. They give an edge to the traditional handicrafts and able to establish it as a good source of income.

Before homestay 68 percentage of people were earning below Nrs.5000, 21% earn between 5000 to 10000 and 11 percentage of local people were earning between 10000 to 15000. After the homestay income of people increased 32% were earning between 5000-10000, 47% were earning 10000-15000 and 21% were earning more than 15000 per month.

4.5.5 Economic Impact

Tourism has become a main employment source as well as foreign exchange of currency in Nepal. The flow of money generated by tourist' expenditure multiplies as it passes through various section of the economy. In this way there is no doubt that tourism industry by which a number of people in Urma are becoming financially sound. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the home stays, shops, agricultural and other sectors to those engaged directly or indirectly in the tourist sector. Most of the young people are out of the village. So there is shortage of labor in agricultural field. Most of the local residents are also benefiting with the development of tourism industry in Urma. They got opportunity to sell their products to the home stay regulators and tourists. Tourism in Urma can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry, which may bring economic well being of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activity of local people with the tourism activities.

4.5.6 Social Impact

Tourism has its impact on social condition of Urma. It has also shown the positive as well as negative social impact in the society. But negative impact seems to be negligible than the positive ones. Poor people of Urma have no relation with direct income from tourism but they are indirectly benefited due to their domestic and agricultural production, local handicraft, contribution of labors and fuel wood suppliers in the home stay houses and tourists.

The development of tourism industry in Urma has brought a number of changes on the life style of local people because they are getting job and engagement on their own business. The residents have opportunities to learn many things from the tourists such as how to behave with people, about the physical and natural environment.

4.5.7 Cultural and Environmental Impact

Tourism in Urma has also made cultural impact. The life styles of people have been changing. By the development of tourism in Urma, it has created impact on local people both negatively and positively. It has initiated for a new business instead of their traditional

occupation of farming. Similarly by the growth of tourism in Urma, it has provided the opportunity to learn cross culture and moral values.

Today, society is being ecology, eco-system or environment conscious. Plantation, conservation and preservation of natural resources have been the slogans of environmentalists. A number of organizations have flourished, as their mission, to make the public environmentally conscious. Because of new identified area, Urma has not suffering environmentally by the development of tourism yet.

4.7 Prospects and Problems of Homestay Tourism

Prospects of tourism development in any area are influenced by different cultural, geographical, religious, historical elements. The components of prospects of tourism development include: accessibility and location, space, scenery, climate, settlement features and culture. Though there is no doubt about tourism is an industry that can enhance the economic condition of the people. There is need to develop it. But there are some obstacles for the development of tourism. Five respondents were taken as experts or key informants in Urma VDC. Most of the experts view the lack of rule and regulation and lack of information about new areas as major obstacles of tourism in Urma.

4.7.1 Prospects of Tourism

Prospects of tourism development in any area are influenced by different cultural, geographical, religious, historical elements. The component of prospects of tourism development include: accessibility and location, space, scenery, climate, settlement features and culture.

Urma has its own scope for tourism development. Urma is colored with diversity in cultural, social and natural. When a tourist decides to make his destination to the Urma, he/she is likely to spend more time there. The destination offers beautiful and heart touching scene, village tour, forest safari Tharu culture, peaceful environment, religious and historical places.

The other fundamental attractions of tourism in Urma are natural beauties, pleasant weather, colorful different communities and their life styles with different languages, fairs, Dances.

People friendly behaviors of locals and their festival, ceremonies are other parts of tourist's attractions. Urma has bright prospects for tourism development of which are listed below:

4.7.1.1 Cultural Attractions

Urma is rich in cultural attractions. Urma is a home of Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalits and other different castes. Basically traditional culture is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists in Urma. Tharu cultures are some of the distinct cultures found in Urma from other places of Nepal. Different fairs such as Maghi, Holi, Hardahwa, Hareripuja, Astimki (Krishna Janmastami), Atwari, Dashain and Millennium Trek Festivals are held once a year. Majority population of Urma VDC is Hindus. That's why, they celebrate their festivals like others but they celebrate some occasions in different ways. Festival is the ornaments of the society.

4.7.1.2 Dresses and Jewelry

The traditional dress of male tharu is *langauti*, which is made by white cotton and female Tharu traditional is *lehenga Khurtha, Gatia*. The new generations don't like there dresses. So now a day it is lost. Mostly the young male like *shirt, pant, vest, sweater, jacket* and female like to wear *blouse, saari, salwar Kurtha, Dhoti, lungi* etc. Traditionally Tharu young girls wear *Kurtha* with buttons on the back and after marriage they wear *Kurtha* with bottom in the front. Now a day both married and unmarried girls prefer *Kurtha* with front bottom. They wear *Kurtha*, bangles in bands, *Kanfata in ear thumk* (a chain of silver worn in the forehead) *Chardrahar* worn on neck (which is the garland of silver or bronze coins ghughatat and is occasionally used specially in wedding ceremony). They put *tikli* called '*Bindi*' on forehead. These all are special ornaments of female. But the new generations have left such self-decoration practice.

4.7.1.3 Cultural Tharu Dance

Tharu is one of the richest caste than other caste in cultural heritage. They have a different ritual customs than others in living style. Different dances such as SakhianaNach, MungrahwaNach, LathahwaNach, JhumraNach, Sajna, Dafak Song, Mangar etc. are the attraction of the Urma.

4.7.1.4 Scenic Attraction

Urma is a great natural cantonment with outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Urma is situated between JaruwaKhola, AnshaaKhola and AndheriKhola (east), LhetiKhola (south), ChishapaniBukuwaKhola (west) and SisneKhola (north) which are covered by green lands. KolmaKot dada, Bhairumthan dada, Pokharichhap, BarahChour, Bajarthung community forest areas are attractive and important for the tourism.

4.7.1.5 Pleasant climate

Climate is basic primary elements for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Urma has very pleasant and healthier climate throughout the year due to the types of forests: Community. As it lies in sub-tropical region there is neither very hot nor very cold. In these days, because of global environmental conditions, afternoons of the summer are being little bit hotter and winter is being little bit colder. Most of the months in a year have bright sunshine and cloudless sky, which attracts tourists. Tourists want fine weather and warm sunshine. A good weather is important because it plays an important role making holiday pleasant.

4.7.1.6 Religious sites

Religious attractions also plays important role to develop tourism of the place. Especially pilgrimage tourism develops in such places. Urma is filled with different religious places as there live diverse religious people. Hindu, Buddhist, Bone and different ethnics who respect nature present the unique destination for different religions. Behada Baba Mandir, Ghodaghodi Mandir(Sukhad), Naina devi Mandir (Dhangadi), Shiv Mandir etc. are some of the sacred religious places in Urma. Though people come here every month, especially in the time of Chaite Dashain, Bada Dashain, Baisakh Purnima, Baisakh Panchami it is more crowded.

4.7.2 Problems of Homestay Tourism in the study area

Tourism is also like a coin which has two sides. No doubt it proves itself as important for the development of underdeveloped countries like Nepal, but it also possesses problems. So far, there are many problems associated with tourism development in Urma. Tourism can't enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If modern and recreational facilities are

provided in Urma and if modern accommodation facilities developed in Urma, crowd of tourist may be increased. The major problems associated with the tourism in Urma as shown by present study are given below;

4.7.2.1 Drinking Water

There is a great problem of water supply in Urma. All thought only few wards have regular water facility of pipe or taps and community people are practicing many more ideas for water collection and supply. Due to the lack of water supply, in winter season there are problem to able for fulfill the demand of pure drinking water as well as hot and cold baths for their guests.

4.7.2.2 Culture

Culture is a man-made concept which is changeable and is transformed pattern from old to new generation. Now a day's village looks like a settlement of elderly people because of modernization, globalization. Young people are adopting the modern or western cultures. Traditional cultures are going to be in danger with changing pattern of time and circumstances.

4.7.2.3 Communication

Communication is equally important to develop the tourism business. Today is the day when modern communication can pass the message around the world within a minute. But the network is bad. There is no facility to book rooms or inquiry about the facilities homestay houses about tourism areas by tourists from distance. There is no sufficient facility of communication.

4.7.2.4 Sanitation

Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Urma. Garbage disposal is a regular part of daily life. Environment cannot be clear unless it is managed properly and systematically.

4.7.2.5 Social Problems

Incoming of tourists invites social problems in the society. They kiss and hug each other in public places, which is against our culture. These bring unnecessary emotions and social evils in the Nepalese society.

4.7.2.6 Information Centre and Publicity

The visitors should know about the destination tourism place but most of the tourists visiting Nepal less information about Urma. So tourism information center should be opened in Kathmandu or other important tourism areas of the Nepal. The information centre should be well equipped and facilitated with information technology, information services and documents. Recently DDC of Kailali has opened tourism information centre. There is not well or enough program for the publicity of the tourism areas.

4.7.2.7 Electricity

There was no electricity facility in Urma some years ago. All people are touched by electricity but loadshedding is the main problems of the area.

4.7.2.8 Trained Manpower

Train manpower plays vital role for successful tourism development in tourism destination. There is a lack of trained guide and sociologist and anthropologist who can explain in detail about the society and culture of Urma. Some of the tourist broker and local people have lack of discipline and manners which had a bad impression upon tourist and it also creates serious problems to deal with their guests. So the guide facility in village should be improved by related training. The respondents should be educated and trained as well as there must be comprehensive training curriculum course for guide with good knowledge in history, culture and ecology.

4.7.2.9 Transportation

Transportation facilities are assumed to be the milestone when considering tourism infrastructure development. But transportation facilities in Urma are not good. Air services from Kathmandu to Urma are not possible, yet. Buses from Dhangadhi are crowd. Tourist

cannot get proper bus services to tourist's areas of Urma. This not only affects the independent tourist but also those, who arrive at Joginya lake, Sahdewa Mahdewa lake, Koilihwa Koilahi an hour. There are only gravel roads around the tourist areas.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Today tourism has become an important mean for the development of whether it is the developed country or developing country. Tourism is not only important for economically wellbeing but also for the interaction between or among different society and culture. It provides foreign currency to improve country's balance of payment and helps in creating employment opportunities and in helping of agricultural development and the raising of living standards of the people. It also shares the ideas and culture of different nations. It can also develop concept of brotherhood of all people of the world.

There is no doubt the fact that Nepal, with its great natural and cultural potentials, is an attractive tourist destination in the world. In the present changed context with peace in country, Nepalese tourism is gaining momentum for the benefit of common people. As major attractions of Nepalese tourism are its culture, nature and people, many of destinations are still demanding to be discovered or recognized.

Nepal, being one of the poorest countries of the world, is facing various problems such as rapidly rising population, fewer possibilities for developing industries, limited scope for increasing agricultural production, growing unemployment, social discrimination and so on. In this context, tourism has been regarded as a means of achieving development in various sectors.

Tourism in general, denotes the movements of people from one place to another whether it may be within own country or second countries for different purposes. Moreover, tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon comprising many activities and experiences of hosts and guests who are away from their permanent home. Tourism is a study of man away from his usual habitant.

Urma is one of the important tourist destinations with enchanting natural and cultural heritage. The tourism impact on Urma are both positive and negative but positive is more than negative. Though, social and cultural effect also can be noticed in Urma, economical

effect is greater. People have got direct employment in home stay houses and shops and indirect employment.

It is important to introduce different beautiful spots for tourism to increase stay longer of tourist. The inflow of tourists is increasing in Urma because of the diverse cultural and natural heritages. The unique Tharu culture, various cultural dances, favorable climate, beautiful natural scenery and different historical and religious sites such as Behada Baba Mandir, Ghodaghodi Mandir(Sukhad), Naina devi Mandir (Dhangadi), Shiv Mandir etc. are attractive places for tourists.

Tourism in Nepal has reached that stage where it needs its diversification. The new sources of attractions are to be explored so as to attract more and more tourists. In this connection this study attempts to find out the prospects and problems of cultural tourism in Urma. The lack of good policy making, underdevelopment condition and lack of information about new places are the major obstacles of the tourism development in Nepal.

5.2 Findings

Tourism is became the first source of generating foreign currency, income source and employment which helps to development of the places. Urma is famous for the Tharu culture. Especially cultural tourism enables transferring the resources from one place to another of the country. It is an important media to promote cultural exchange and international cooperation which makes a tremendous contribution to improvement of the social and political understanding between peoples and nation. It is must help to promote the tourism industry

There is regulating by rule of homestay. Beds and rooms are arranged on the by rule. Homestay houses were providing service a Fresh food, managed room, good bed, water, cultural dance, toilet facilities, mirror, separate room, separate kitchen, manage cattle far from house, and free insects.

Tourism infrastructure includes transportation, accommodation, water, hospitality, security medical facilities, communication, electricity, sanitation, sport etc. There are public and private taps, pounds, rainwater, harvesting system, kholas for supply of water. A private

clinic is providing their health services to the people. Telephone, internet connections are available for communication. Neither newspaper nor FM radio and televisions are broadcasting different programs related to exposition of hidden. There are muddy-gravel road to arrive in Urma VDC. Homesta program is available with nice family environment and great hospitality.

Analyzing the socio-economic impact of tourism before and after homestay, it found that improving the condition of socio-economic of tourism before than after such as economic impact, social impact and cultural and environmental impact are the fundamental areas which have been changing nowadays rather than before.

Prospects of tourism development in any area are influenced by different cultural, geographical, religious, historical elements. The components of prospects of tourism development include accessibility and location, space, scenery climate, settlement features and culture. The major problems associated with the tourism in Urma such as drinking water, culture, communication, sanitation and social problems.

5.3 Conclusion

Home stay program should be systematic with Home Stay rule and regulations. Homestay operating regulation is heart of homestay. If any program out of rule and regulation this is not gain own aim. There is regulating by rule of homestay. Beds and rooms are arranged on the by rule. Homestay houses were providing service a Fresh food, managed room, good bed, water, cultural dance, toilet facilities, mirror, separate room, separate kitchen, manage cattle far from house, and free insects.

Tourism infrastructure plays an important role for the rapid development of tourism. It includes transportation, accommodation, water, hospitality, security, medical facilities, communication, electricity, sanitation, sports etc. These are the basic requirements for tourism promotion. Trained manpower is also required for the expansion of tourism. Thus tourism cannot be promoted unless there is maximum infrastructure development. Development of tourism infrastructure in Urma is a recent phenomenon.

Kailali is one of the famous districts for tourists' destinations. Tourism is understood as a unique vehicle for cultural exchange. A part from goodwill and friendship, tourism also enhances a chances as well as scientific and technological interaction among the people from different corner of the world. Tourism being the important source of income and the socio-cultural interactions among different cultures presents itself bless, if managed properly, for the development of countries like Nepal.

Tourism focuses on local cultures, natural beauties and people's behavior as well as the facility and sanitation. It includes the activities related directly and indirectly to the person away from his home. Urma with both natural and cultural attractions which proves itself is a unique destination for tourists.

Urma enchants tourists to visit at least once in a year to everyone with full of cultural, historical, religious, social, economic, natural, geographical, ecological attractions. Because of the increasing tourism activities, the number of home stay regulators has been increasing. Most of the residents approve that tourism has better effect on them than bad.

Though there are various cultural attractions such as Dances, Fairs, many Temples, beautiful scene. It seems that it has a lack of system. Tourism infrastructure development has still been in poor condition. Poorly planned tourism can invade local culture and natural beauties, thus the development of responsible cultural tourism as well as the properly plan for tourism is needed.

5.4 Recommendations

It is well accepted that the tourism is backbone of the economy as well as foreign relation or cultural relation with other cultures for the developing countries like Nepal. So far, tourism in Urma plays the vital role for the cultural conservation, promotion and socio-economic development as well as the source of earning for the people. In order to promote future tourism development in Urma, The following recommendations should be taken up.

1. Tourism is a peaceful industry in the world. It provides a chance of exchange culture of local and visitors. It is important to build awareness and respect for the conservation of cultural heritages and environmental sites.

2. There should be a separate department in VDC and DDC to publish the tourist information to guide and help tourists.
3. There is a need of visionful and transparent plan for the proper development of homestay tourism. Who wants change a face of development. Service providers, local agencies, governmental officials and stakeholder.
4. Tourism industry can change face of society and whole country also. It make a strong Scio-economic condition of people. They are earn a lot of money which is helps a live in better live. Money is that things which by fulfill a needs.
5. By the tourism industry people can touch global world. The people know about good or bad impact. Good impact is take a society foreheads like awareness, economic, employment, conserve the cultural and environmental heritage.
6. In modern world information technology governs the society. So, publicity of that place as a famous eastern destination should be initiated at national and local level.
7. Involvement of the local people and private sectors is very low. It is because of low level of the local people and negligence of the government to private sectors. To curb these problems, awareness campaign to local people and its stakeholders and encouraged to private sectors to invest. There is maintained an immediate task.
8. Majority of the inhabitants of local people settled by ethnic groups. (tharu) Their culture should be conserved and promoted tourism in this area.
9. Basic tourism infrastructures, road, accommodations, drinking water, electricity, information centre etc are very essential for tourism development
10. Standards of the accommodations (lodging and foodings) should be increased. Tourist oriented programs should be lunched.
11. Home stay program should be systematic with Home Stay rule and regulations.
12. Urma has many attractive places but is on the shadow of tourism development thus wide publicity and promotion should be made to make Urma popular among the tourists.
13. There is no systematic recording process thus recording system of tourists should be improved.

14. Most of the foreign tourists come in Urmia from European and American countries, thus there should be focused programs for them to increase the number even further.

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GLOSSARY

Andik	Kind of rice
Astimki	Krishna Janmastami
Atwari	Festival celebrate by Tharu Community on the month of Bhadra
Dasya/Dashya	Dashain
Deuta	God/Goddess
Dhureri	Holi, festival of color
Gaun	Village
Guruwa	Priest of Tharu community
Hardahwa	Worship of God Indra, occurred at completion of farming
Hareri Puja	Worship of crops and seeds to keep them greenery and to protect from unknown diseases or insects
Langauti	Traditiona dress made of cotton
Lahriya	Cart
Lehenga	Traditional dress (a kind of Skirt)
Maghi	Greatest festival and New Year of Tharu community
Mangar	Tharu Folk song
Nach	Dance
Sinki(Gundruk)	vegetable
Tharu	One of the ethnic groups of Terai region, considered by law that they are 'enslavable' status in the Nepali caste system, but not 'untouchable'.
Pauwa/ Khauraun	Tharu Traditional Wooden Shue

.....

10. Are you benefitted and satisfied by conducting home stay service in your home ?

a) Yes

b) No

11. Do you think this area has potentiality to be developed as tourist destination, why ?

.....

12. What do you think about the main problems of tourism ?

.....

.....

13. At last, if you have any other information left to be asked ?

.....

.....

...Thank You...

Questionnaire for Tourists

PART II

Name:

Occupation

Nationality:

Education:

Age:

Sex:

1. Which country are you from?

.....

2. By which means of transportation you come to Bhada?

a) Local bus b) Travel coach c) Cycle d) On Foot

3. Is it your first visit?

yes No

4. If no, how many times did you visit here?

a) Second b) Third c) Fourth d) More than
fourth

5. What is your purpose of visit to Bhada?

Sight seeing	Peace and Relaxation	Education
Research	Visiting Tribal Village	Health

6. How many days do you think to stay here?

.....

7. How much are you spending per day over following?

a) Fooding

b) Lodging

c) Travelling

d) Recreation

e) Total

8. What is your opinion of lodging and fooding facilities of Bhada?

a) Good b) So as so c) Poor

9. What do you think of the expenses?

- b) Expensive b) Moderate c) Cheap

10. What makes you more satisfied in your visit to Bhada?

- a) Sight-seeing c) Peaceful environment
b) Village and villager's life d) Cultural heritage

11. Do you think to come back again here?

Yes No Do not like to say

12. What do you think about the potentiality of tourism in Bhada?

- a) Very favorable b) Favorable c) Unfavorable d) Don't know

13. How do you evaluate the tourism infrastructures in Bhada?

Content	Very good (1)	Good (2)	Moderate (3)	Don't Know (4)	Bad (5)
Cleanliness					
Drainage					
Security					
Road					
Hospitality					
Electricity					
Water					
Sanitation					
Tourist Guide					
Residence facilities					
Lodging & Fooding					

14. Do you have any suggestion, that should be done to develop this destination?

.....

15. What did you get the main problem of Bhada as a tourism area?

.....

...Thank You...

Questionnaire for Local Residence

PART III

Location:

Ward No.:

Area:

Name of the head:

Sex:

Family size:

1. What is your occupation?
a) Business b) Farming c) Job holder d) Other
2. How long can you sustain with your farm production?
a) 3 months b) 3-6 months c) 6-9 months d) 12 months
3. Are you satisfied with your income from this occupation?
Yes NO
4. What are your income sources?
agricultural product Rs. Per annum

Service/Remittance Rs. Per annum

Business Rs. Per annum

Other (specify) Rs. Per annum
5. What types of tourists come here mostly?
a) Domestic b) Foreigner c) Both
6. From which country do the tourists mostly come visit here?
.....
7. For what purpose do the tourists come in this area?
a) Trade b) Observation c) Culture d) Recreation
8. What are interacted things for the tourists in Bhada?
a) Physical settings b) Cultural richness c) Others
9. In your view, what role does the tourism play on the development of the society?
a) Protection and development of folk culture b) Modernization
b) Employment/Income generation d) Other
10. Do you think this area has potentiality to be developed as tourist destination, why?

.....
.....

11. What are your major complains about tourism in this area?

.....
.....

12. What are the problems of tourism development in this area?

Drinking water	Transportation	Electricity	Sanitation
Hotels facility	Communication	Security	Hospitality

13. What do you think the impact of tourism?

- a) Bhada has some more dirty? Yes/No
- b) Increase in deforestation? Yes/No
- c) Adverse effects on the life of the people? Yes/No
- d) Price rise? Yes/No
- e) Local people have become more selfish? Yes/No
- f) Creation of the employment opportunities for the local people? Yes/No
- g) Increment of market and enlargement in production? Yes/No

14. Do you think Government bodies help to develop this area as tourist destination?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) don't know

15. Do you want to start home-stay service in your house?

- a) Yes
- B) No
- c) don't know

...Thank You...

Guideline for Key Informants Interview

Name:

Status:

Name of Org. & Address:

1. What types of tourists come here mostly and from which country ?
 a) Domestic b) Foreigner c) Country Name
2. How many tourists come here per month ?
 a) below 10 b) 10-20 c) 20-30 d) above 30
3. What should be done to make their stay long?

4. What are the tourism productions do you have?

S.N.	Contents	Products
1	Culture	
2	View	
3	Eco-study	
4	Historical	
5	Archeological	

5. How do you or your organization help or helping to develop this place as tourist destination from your side?
 a) Making good plans b) Improving infrastructure
 c) Advertising tourist products d) Others.....
6. What are your major complains about tourism in this area?

7. What sorts of role does the tourism play for the economic development and why?
 a) Positive b) Negative c) Don't know
8. For what purpose do the tourists come in this area?
 a) Trade b) Observation c) Culture d) Enjoyment

9. What is the potentialities of rural tourism in this area?

.....
.....

10. In your view, what role does tourism play on the development of the society?

.....
.....

11. What do you think about the impact of tourism?

.....
.....

12. What are the problems of tourism development in this area?

.....
.....

13. At last, if you have any other information left to be asked?

.....
.....

...Thank You...

Observation Checklist
Standard for operating Homestay

Titel		Condition	
Room and bed position			
		Yes	No
Separate room			
Two bed in a room			
Clean carpet on floor			
Doormat at door			
White bedsheet and blanket cover			
Clothes hanger			
Lights	Electric bulb		
	Candle		
	Kerosene lamp		
Smokeless room			
Paintings and cultural symbols in a room			
Dustbin			
Mirror			
Tea table			
Two chair			
Toilet and bathroom			
Clean toilet			
Separate bathroom with		Yes	No
	Bucket		
	Mug		
	Soap		
	Towel		
		Near	Far
Cattles			
		Sudhariyeko chulo	Traditional chulo
Smokeless kitchen chulo			
Water facility		Yes	No
	Normal water		
	Filtered water		
	Boiled water		
Healthy food service			
Carpet on paleti kasera			
Separate dining hall for foreign			
Food service and catalog			
		Yes	No
Mouse free			
Masquito			
Insects			

Cattles		
Primary health	Available	Notavailable
Environment friendly tourism activities	Yes	NO
Conservation of tourism heritage		
Public toilet		
Plantation		

Maps

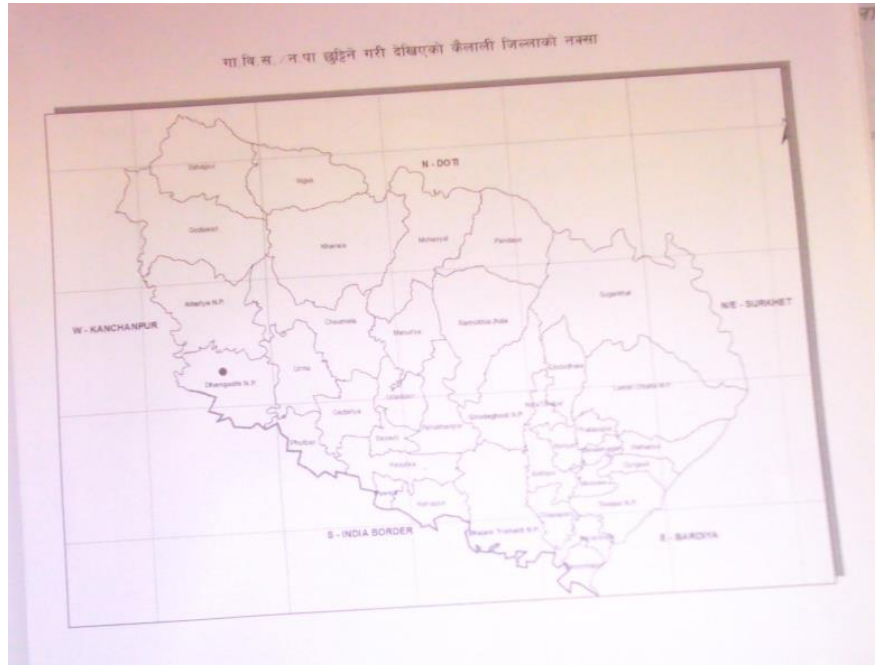


Photo 1. Map of Kailali

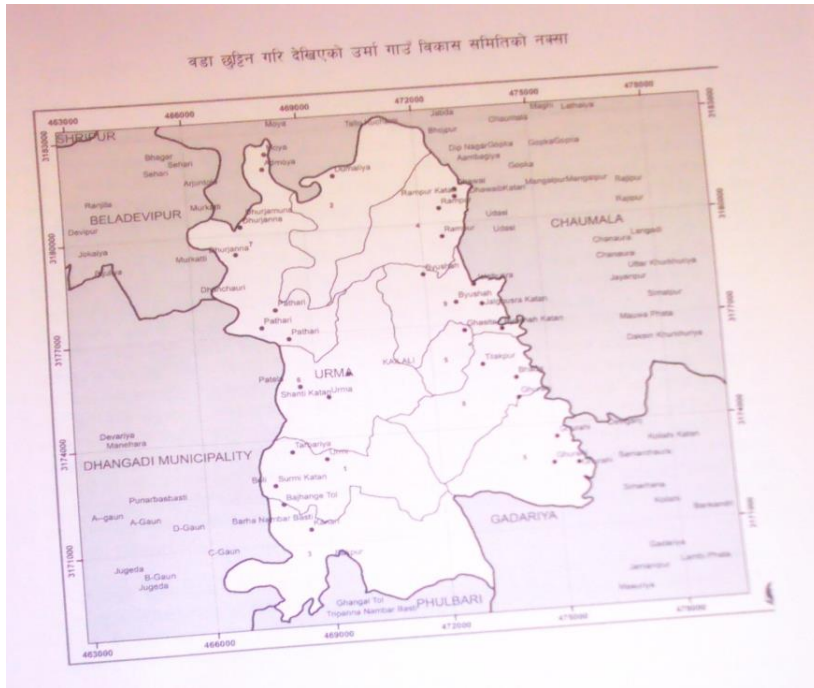


Photo 2 Map of Village Development Committee

Photo Gallery



Photo 3. Bhada Homestay Houses



Photo 4. Bhada Homestay house



Photo 5. Dehari (Bhakari)
in house



Photo 6. Tharu Cultural Dance



Photo 7. In lady with decorated shop



Photo 8. Visitors playing traditional
hilorna



Photo 9. Maruwa Photo *Deuta* Houses



Photo 10. Tharu Deuta (God)



Photo 11. Traditional Chattri



Photo 12. Traditional Machine of mustard peeloff



Photo 13. Pargehni handicraft



Photo14. Traditional Weapon

Mouse killing weapon



Photo 15. Traditional Handicraft

Deluwa



Photo16. Tharu cultural Sues (Kharau and Pauwa)