

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal, a developing country is rich in terms of its socio cultural and natural resources. It has immensely diverse and undulating topography, varied climate and mix of people that combine to produce a magical attraction for the outsiders. Having uniqueness and diversity in regard to ethnicity customs, social structures as well as natural phenomenon e.g. flora and fauna, Shangri-la for its scenic beauty and uneven/unequited ecological and natural environmental variation ranging from the Terai plains to mountains and high Himalayas representing richness in biological and cultural diversity have contributed to the great prosperity and progress of the nation. Even though, its richness in panoramic scenic beauty and paramount resources, the country could not absorb its property for the multidimensional development aspects of the nation. The country has been consistently ranked as one of the poorest countries on the world. The latest report reveals that Nepal' poverty headcounts remained 26.5 percent in 2011/012 with a per capita income of \$742. More than 82 percent of the total population 26 million residing in rural areas (CBS, 2012).

Village tourism can be flourished in natural setting or nearby remote village areas, refers to tourists staying in or near village, participating in their daily livelihood, and local attractions, learning about their way of life in some extant. Such types of tourism provide typical accommodation, typical food, unique souvenirs organized by localized organizations. The villagers themselves built, owned, and operated tourism service and facilities. Thus, planning and implementing successful village tourism does not required

large capital investment but required the local effort in general and required more sensitized to organize, control, and minimize the negative socio culture impacts (Kunwar, 1997).

Village tourism can known through multi perspectives. It includes agro tourism with farm based activities or farm based holidays, village tourism, adventure tourism (hiking, trekking, climbing and riding holidays, adventure, sport), health tourism, pilgrimage tourism, hunting and angoloing, educational travel, arts and heritage tourism and in some areas, cultural and ethnic tourism (Pandy, 2008). Village tourism is a grass-root level tourism designated under Nepali village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves, their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment involved by groups of village tourists, assigned by Nepali adults authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthen the village and village economy (Pradhanang, 2007).

Village tourism is one of the sustainable and alternative concepts of tourism. That is why it is one of the latest developing concept in Nepal, which has directly impact to the villagers and for villages wherever develop (Thapa, 2008). It is the major type of tourism, which creates sustainability by the virgin rural setting and livelihood activities of innocent and honest villagers in small scale. The typical housing pattern, cultural diversity, various ethnic group and castes and their mother tongue and languages, morals, laws, arts, indigenous knowledge, believes, rituals, festivals, dances, and songs are the various tourism products in the rural areas, which are directly related to the livelihood of the local people for their existence on the earth (Joshi, 2005).

Nepal is a single destination of the worldwide village tourism because of recognizing as the living museum, Shangri-la root of the World, birth place of the apostle of peace, country of living goddess, nice hospitality of Nepalese people, city of golden pagodas and parasols, Himalayan pilgrimage, wildest dream of Kew, nature amphitheatre, melting pot of Hinduism & Buddhism, navy kingdom of sixty ethnic groups and seventy five spoken languages, birth place of Sita, abode of Shiva, land of mysticism & eroticism, land of non stop festivals, home land of numerous of flora and fauna, barboring four heritage sites 2 cultural e.g. Kathmandu and Lumbini & two natural e.g. Sagarmatha and Chitwan national park and rest place of wild animal and bird varieties etc. are explicit of self explanatory our incomparable & prosperous natural cultural heritage. Thousands of visitors come to Nepal & its myriad exotic natural, cultural, and spiritual features that exceed the further prospect of eco tourism in Nepal; therefore Nepal has been ranked among the top ten-eco tourism destinations in the world. Similarly recognized as top destination for trekking in its mountains and hills.

Tourism provides direct and indirect employment over 300000 people in Nepal. Tourism has become one of the major sources of foreign exchange which represents about 15 percent of national income (NTB, 2014). However, tourism in Nepal has turned to be urban oriented. Hence, its benefits are not penetrated to the grassroots level. Village tourism is the phenomenon, which is concerned with rivers, sun, environment, rural society and household of local area. Rural tourism represents conservation of local culture, traditions, rural life style, adventure and above all, nature and adventure oriented benefit to the local people. The objectives of village tourism include helping tourist to plan a trip, choose a tour minimizing ecological impact.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is the backbone-leading sector for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal, however it has not been developed, pro poor has not been addressed. Tourism is the result of movement, entry, & stay; it is a composite product and out comes of attraction, accessibility accommodation and amenities. Elements and components of tourism are the prime factors or indicators of the development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends up on the quality and quantity of products/components. However most of potential tourist destinations except few destinations e.g. Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan are deprived of transportation, communication and accommodation & amenities as well as lacking the identification of new potentialities & its development, advertisement and promotion, thus the promotional effort of tourism are so ineffective that large chunk of probable tourists do not know about Nepal in international front. Even though it is generally recognized that peace is pre condition for tourism, relationship between tourism and peace is tenuous and security is backbone for the betterment of the tourism, Nepal could not maintain conflicts, civil war, violence and disturbances. Most of tourist destinations have been impaired by conflict of people war.

Therefore, there is lacking of a careful planning to provide the benefits for local people and avoid the well documented negative side effects of tourism on the rural ecology, culture and economy without adequate planning and tourism development only richer individuals and urban based organizations will benefit from the economic opportunities of tourism and tourism may in fact may increase the economic environmental and socio cultural problems of the area visited.

Tourism is one of the major foreign currency earning sources of Nepal. The government has given top priority to develop tourism in the country. The total foreign earning in the nation has reached to \$ 192.8m (Eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation TRPAP and DNPWC). Tourism in Nepal ranges from nature, culture, adventure, mice, sports, spiritual, pilgrimage, Medicare, eco-tourism, community based village tourism, sustainable to mountaineering. Unique natural and cultural heritage along with scenic splendor of the mountain kingdom enchant and attract visitors from all over the world. However, because of remoteness and inaccessibility, many parts of the country remained out of tourists touch despite its immense potentiality of tourism. Nepal is a country, which is dominated by villages.

Balthali, has multidimensional prospects for developing tourism. There are no macro and micro level studies made so far related to tourism in this virgin land. My research will be totally devoted to study the problem, prospects and issues related to village tourism in Balthali village. The study will attempt to access the status of culture and its influence on tourism.. The research questions for the study are:

-) What is the socio-economic impact of tourism among the local people?
-) What is the problems and prospects of village tourism in Balthali?
-) What is the level of tourism awareness among the local people?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of this research is “to explore the status of village tourism in Balthali”. Apart from this, following will be the specific objectives of the study:

The specific objectives are as follows:

-) to explore the socio-economic impact of tourism among the local people.
-) to examine the problems and prospects of village tourism in Balthali
-) to assess the level of tourism awareness among the local people

1.4 Significance of the Study

No doubt, tourism is a great socio-economic force. For sustainable village tourism development, demand for tourism product must be met in a sustainable manner. If supply exceeds demands, the resource use in tourism cannot be rewarded. The resource invested in the sector can only be rewarded when demands for the product are consistent and can be insured in the future too. There can be plethora of research works conducted related to village tourism at macro level. However, still there is scarcity of micro level study of village tourism. My research based on micro level of problems, prospect and issues related to village tourism at Balthali village, will be an attempt to fill this gap. Similarly, the research would be a valuable document for others who will conduct research on village tourism in the days to come. There is no denying the fact that the findings of research will facilitate both local and central level policy makers to organize programmer in a sustainable manner. Hence, this research document will also be an important input for the stakeholders as well.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to Balthali village of Kavrepalnchowk district. Similarly, limited time and budget is also one of the limitations for the study. Thus, the findings of this research can not be applicable to all parts of the country. The limitations of the study are:

1.6 Organization of the Study

The whole study of the research has been divided into five different chapters, including appendix and annexes.

The first chapter description the introduction part which contains historical as well as modern development and background of the developing village tourism, statement of the problem, objective, conceptual frame work of the village tourism have been also presented in the chapter.

The second chapter associates with review of the literature on village tourism as well as other books and articles is brought for fulfill the research work.

The third chapter is mainly associated with the research methodology, being an essential tools and techniques for the completion of research work.

The fourth chapter is concentrated on data analysis and defined the real situation developing village tourism in Banthali VDC of Kavre District, Specially with Nepalese village tourism. And the last chapter contains summary, conclusion and recommendation that are significance for the justification of research work.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

This section included theoretical, empirical and conceptual framework of given research study that has conducted for analyzing the potentiality of village tourism in particular VDC. Thus, it dealt some available literature review related to this research area and topic from global to local perspectives.

There are two major components (Tour & Tourist) in tourism. In which the word “Tour” is derived from Latin word “Tornate” and Greek word “Tornos” that indicate a lathe or circle meaning that conducting movement around a central point or axis. The meaning changed with modern English and represents one’s turn. Similarly, tourist indicates a person who involvement in such types of movements inside and outside the country. The suffix ‘ism’ in Tour is defined as an action or process; typical behavior or quality. Similarly, the suffix ‘ist’ is combined; they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that circle represents a starting point which returns to its beginning (Bhatia, 2004).

The word “Tour” derived from Hebrew term “Torah” means process of learning, studying and searching things in natural, physical, and cultural settings. Tour represents an attempt by the travelers to discover something about a place. Tourist may want to learn about business and job opportunities, health and educational advantages and environmental/recreational properties (Ziffer, 2012).

Therefore, circle tour represents a journey through out round trip i. e. the act of living and then returning to original starting point. Who takes such a journey can be called a tourist

and that overall activity is called tourism. Various scholars and organizations have defined the words “tourist,” “tourism” and the words associated with them i.e. travelers, visitors, excursionist etc. in various ways (Burkart and Medlik, 2005). Furthermore, 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 in the destination area (Bhatia, 2004).

In this regard, tourism is a study of man away from his usual habitat. The great American writer Mark Twain has aptly said that even heaven can be boring after a while. This statement reflects that feeling bore is a natural phenomenon that is why human beings acquired pleasure and fascinate from travel. They have been traveling throughout the ages before globally realized tourism concept.

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 (Thapa, 2008).

Tourist in precise term remarks a person who travels to a country other than that in which actors have own usual environments have for a period of at least one night but not more than one year. This term includes people travelling for: leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends and relatives, business and professional, health treatment, religion/pilgrimages and other purpose (WTO, 1996).

Similarly, tourism society of Britain attempted to clarify the concept of tourism in 1976. It defined tourism as “The temporary short term movement of people to destinations

outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the study at these destinations, it includes movement for all purposes as well as day visits or excursion.

Tourism is a precisely sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the interactions of tourists business supplies, host government and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors. This definition focuses on the business and other interaction activities (Ziffer, 2012).

The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963 which was recommended by IUOTO in 1990 and by WTO in 1996. In this definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of all Travelers. A traveler is defined as any person on a trip between two or more countries or two or more localities within his/her country of usual residence (WTO, 1996).

Tourism has passed different phases since ancient to modern time. Tourism is studied and understood from different perspectives i.e. tourism as a human experience, as a social behavior, as a geographical phenomena, as a resource, as a business as well as tourism as an industry (Smith, 1998). During the time traveling was associated with finding solutions to man's daily needs like food and shelter. In recent years tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. It has been playing a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of any countries. 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 (WTO, 1996).

The world has experienced a continuous growth in international tourist's arrival and the international tourism receipts since 1990. However, there were very nominal ups and downs in the first few years of the new millennium. UNWTO's Tourism 2020 Vision forecasts that international arrivals in tourism will reach nearly 1.6 billion by 2020, of which 1.2 billion will be international and 378 million will be long-haul travelers (UNWTO, 2020).

2.2 Empirical Review

“Aatithi Devo Bhavaa.” Tourism isn't a new phenomenon in oriental philosophy; more specifically in Hinduism. In Sanskrit literature we find three terms for tourism derived from the root 'atan' which means leaving home for some time to other places.” According to Negi as cited in Upadhyay, 2003 there are basically three terms in tourism in Hindu cosmology:

- ❖ Paryatna: leaving own habitat for getting pleasure and acquiring knowledge.
- ❖ Desatna: leaving village and country primarily for economic opportunities.
- ❖ Tirthatna: Leaving village and country for religious purpose.

With regard to tourism in Nepal, external and internal tourist has been involving in tourism activities in Nepal. They are being staying for at least 24 hours and almost six month for various purpose like recreation, health, study, religion, pilgrimage, business, sightseeing, conference (MOTCA, 2007).

Tourism embraces all movement of people outside their communities for all purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this movement is for holiday but it will also include for example attendances at conferences and movement on infrequent business purpose (Burkhart & Medlik, 1981). Similarly, tourism is temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places to work and

residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and facilities created to cater their needs (Kunwar, 2006).

Likewise, Upretii (2007) has characterized tourism concept in Nepal within a given activities:

- ❖ A movement of people towards diverse destinations. It followed two major components (journey and stay) taking place outside the normal are of residence and works.
- ❖ A movement consists with temporary nature only for a short duration that could distinguish tourism from migration.
- ❖ It gives rise to different tourism activities at the destination, which are dissent from those of the resident population of the place visited.
- ❖ The main motive to participate in tourism is largely for acquiring recreational activities. It can be achieved from temporary visit rather from permanent residence or employment remunerated within the place visited.
- ❖ Tourism in the pure sense is essentially a pleasure activity and involves a discretionary use of freely disposable incomes on leisure time.

In the historical context of tourism development in Nepal, there was no any plan and policy in Nepal till 1950. For the first time, written study on tourism of Nepal was made on the late 1959s. General plan for organization of tourism in Nepal was prepared by French national George Lebrec in 1959. In this pan he had recommended to make brochures, poster postage stamps depicting the Himalayan peaks, flora, and fauna. Similarly there must be use of films and documentaries shooting and planed for mountaineering expedition. Likewise need for establishment of separate Nepal tourism office in the country.

Upadhayay (2007), entitled “Tourism as a leading sector in economic development of Nepal” has mentioned Nepal as a showroom of Natural beauty, rich in flora and fovea

which are the main attractions of tourism in Nepal. This leads to raise the economic status of the whole country.

One of the studies in the topic of Rural Tourism in Nepal explored that trekking tourism has generated income and employment opportunities in the village areas of Nepal. The study argued that significant employment and income is generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural tourism infrastructure. He also argued that rural tourism is potential leading economic sector for rural development (Baskoa, 2000). The rural parts of Nepal with rich cultural and national heritages have tremendous possibility of tourism development (Thapa, 2008).

Globally more than 75 percent of tourists are being carried their own purpose with regard to cultural tourism. Furthermore, it is possible through advancement of time, all kinds of media technologies, easy accessibility of information with growth of the internet in late 20th century. It has contributed to the development of tourism industries in new destinations to directly observe their cultural heritage (Shaky, 2004). International tourists want a change visiting any destination, quite different from their own home country. Therefore, it is the traditional architecture, arts, ideas, and products that the foreign tourists are searching for. So tourism industry has become a positive factor in the protection and preservation of indigenous culture in rural areas (Kunwar, 2006).

Concept and Principle of Village Tourism

The concept of village tourism was introduced in Senegal of African nation in 1976. It was a remarkable example with regard to development and promotion of village tourism concept throughout the world. This project was aimed at exposing tourists to traditional village life, providing for spontaneous interaction between the tourists and residents,

dispelling tourists often erroneous preconceptions about the local environment and encouraging cultural pride of the rural residents. The project was again designed to bring direct economic benefits to the villagers, including employment opportunities for young people and balancing rural to urban migration in particular (Kunwar 1997).

The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s and 90s is, however differs in several ways. It is revealed that over 70 percent of all American now participate in rural recreation. Likewise, many other developed countries also exhibit similar levels of participation. Growth in village tourism is difficult to quantify, because few countries collect statistics in a way which separates purely rural from other forms of tourism. However, most national tourism administrations agreed that the present status of village tourism activities is being increasing significantly. That indicates towards inevitability of village tourism development plan and policy in central to local level of each country in particular and implements it to achieve significant receipt in particular.

The ultimate goal of the village tourism is to create favorable environment to extravagant people in rural setting for improving livelihood of the rural peoples. In this stance, it is also called community based tourism. Regarding community based tourism; Nepal can offer an immense scope and potentiality to implement development and promotion of village tourism program and project (Pandey, 2006).

Intersectional relationship in between local resources (LR), receptive or readiness of locale (RL) and interests of extravagant people (IEP) can help to develop and promote potentiality of village tourism (Sharma, 2008).

2.3 Policy Review

Tourism is the recent phenomenon of Nepal, which has more than 101 ethnic groups and 92 different spoken languages. The people inhabitant in the rural parts of Nepal have its own particular and unique culture, which allure the international tourists or domestic tourists too and self enforced to visit and stay with the rural community again and again. Basically, rural tourism is the major income resources of the people inhabitant in the villages of Nepal, where every traveler will get full of entertainment and see the living life styles of particular ethnic group.

Tourism Policy 2065 intends to reinforce Nepal as an attractive, beautiful and safe destination in the international tourism map. The policy aims at increasing employment opportunity for livelihood; increasing productivity and living standard of general public; and increasing economic growth along with contribution to the revenues, by augmenting the magnitude of tourism activities and enterprises of tourism sector such as airlines, hotels, travel and tour. The policy emphasizes on domestic, village, sports, education, agro and health tourism.

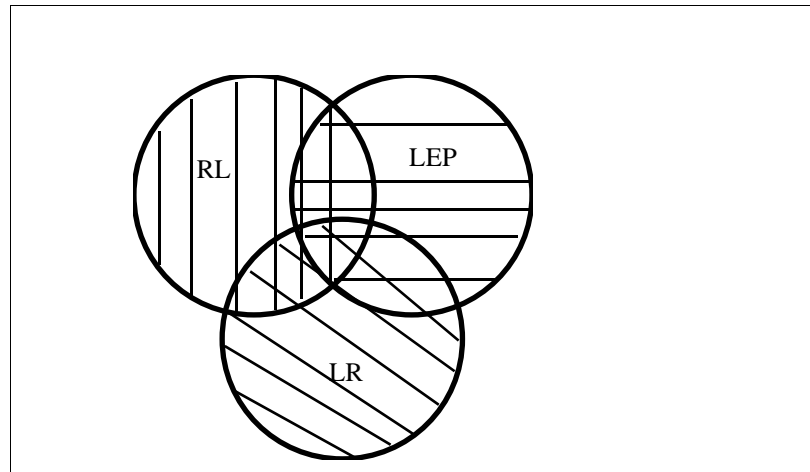
Village tourism stays seems to be new in the context of Nepal even though it has been practiced since a long time. This indicates the traditional way of welcoming the guests as God “Atithi Devo Bhava”. Home stay is a special package, where one can have the opportunity to stay with farmers and gain the experience pertaining to farmers' and villagers' unique daily activities such as exploring village, participating in different farm activities, witnessing farming practice etc. In addition, tourists have an opportunity of enjoying the warm hospitality of the host family and be a part of the household members

by joining them in their daily activities. It allows tourists to discover the origins of village and rich history it holds.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1: Concept of Village Tourism

National level as well as local level policy, plan and project has to be need for promoting the concept of village tourism. Therefore, village tourism must come up with local



needs and typical interests of the local people. The sustainability and the charm remain high forever. Naturally, it cannot originate from a vacuum. A tourist who visit such a place where his/her lunched their desires or interests are quenched by its attractions, provided facilities and service delivery system like food, shelter, local hospitality, heritages of knowledge gain, happiness of ultimate eternal peace, thirsts of youthness (Sharma, 2008).

In fact, village tourism is not totally a new concept in Nepalese perspective. At mid 1980s a group of young tourism entrepreneurs of Thamel Kathmandu led by Surya Prakash Shrestha came up with a vision and mission of the village tourism. Its main objective was/is to expand urban centric tourism business toward rural areas and explore the noble potentialities of rural areas of Nepal. Though about similar concept was coined

by Mrs. Angurbaba Joshi at that moment. She has established “Tara Gaun Vikash’ institution to develop a tourist resort or sport in off side of the busy city where tourists could have got real and natural experience through mosaic cultures, traditions, and Nepalese rural setting. Due to various factors, it hardly materialized rather than the dream turned into five stars Hotel Hyatt regency. Few Taragaun resorts, Kakani, Nagarkot, Godawori, Pokhara, and Lamatar are being operating (Sharma, 2008).

In recent period concept of village tourism has been picked up or reflected in Ghandruk, Sirubary, Panchamul, Sauraha, Chitwan, Ghalegaun Ghana okhara, Bnadipur and around the periphery of Kathmandu Valley. So the credit goes to village tourism promotion forum which visualized the concept and consequently happened to come into begin, Nepal government in support with UNDP subsequently initiated TRPAP. Likewise, VIToF Nepal and NTB are also supporting organizations to promote village tourism (Sharma, 2008).

The government has also assigned special importance to community based rural tourism in order to develop rural economy in the Ninth plan (1997-2002). Promotion of community based rural tourism had given continuity in the three-year interim plan (2007-2010) and current three-year plan (2010-2012).

No doubt that Nepal has a huge potentiality to promotion village tourism. More than 36000 villages have a unique and huge potentiality to develop and promote village tourism. But with regard to revenue generation from tourism activities, at present there is only 4 percent GDP contribution from tourism. In such situation if tourism activities being started in each potential village areas it could be contributed in GDP by more than 40 percent in this regard (Sherchen, 2010).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of Selection of the Study Area

Balthali village of Kavrepalanchowk district has been selected as my study site for the completion of my research work. It is situated to the east of Kathmandu at an altitude of 1630m. It was remained out of tourists until 1980s. However, with the growth of tourists flow after 1998 in the nation there has been flow of tourists in this virgin land. Balthali is rich in natural beauty, scenic view of mountains, cultural diversity and much more. No doubt, it has high potentiality of tourism but due the scarcity infrastructural development, this region has not yield what it has to. Until the date, no any research work has been done so far in this region and my study will have a great significance. Further more, this research will be an important basis for future researchers on village tourism in this region. It is estimated that research has positive influence and provide input for formulating the plans and implementing programs both at national and local level as well. The selection of the study area is one of the critical issues while undertaking a research work. Considering the common base in site selection Balthali village has been selected to cover the holistic reflection of the whole area of Kavre district as a place of attraction for the village tourism in the field of ecotourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism, agro-tourism and religious tourism. The researcher is familiar with the ecology. Because of poverty, they are finding hardship to maintain hand to mouth problem. Before this study there are no any studies in this site which shows actual situation of possibilities of village tourism.

3.2 Research Design

The research design is based on descriptive and exploratory. It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation and records of the study area. It is exploratory in the sense that analysis is focused on exploratory as the information derived from the study was focused for analyzing the tourism development activities for the prospects of village tourism in Kavre district in Balthali village.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data has been collected for the purpose of study. Therefore: Primary data are based on survey, observation, questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and case study. Both published and unpublished documents, records, books and relevant materials related to the subject matter have been incorporated as secondary data. However secondary data has been derived or collected from different authorized sources like; Tribhuvan University Library, Newspaper, magazine, Internet search, Nepal Tourism Board and Central Bureau of Statistics. Other sources which facilitated the researcher with useful insights advantage with this study have been also considered a prior importance.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

There are 400 household in selected area of the Balthali village which is considered as the universe of the study. The village tourism from overall perspective has been selected through simple random sampling from village. Moreover, due attention has been paid for sample size. Eighty households of respondents have been selected for the study. Ten key respondents have been selected purposively to collect relevant information for the study.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

To collect reliable and authentic data, the researchers employed various research tools & techniques, which are dependent on the nurture of the study. The following tools and techniques were adopted to obtain primary data and information.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey has been conducted and interview has been taken. A structured questionnaire has been designed for research interview. Both open and closed ended questions have been included in the research interview questionnaire. Closed ended questions give the quantitative information. The open ended questions provide in depth information about objectives of the study (see annex-I).

3.5.2 Observation

At the time of collecting information emphasis has been given to “Participant observation” method. The researcher has been involved in close observation on the activities of the study site. The observation technique has been used for observing village tourism possibilities (see annex-II).

3.5.3 Interview Schedule

Semi-structures, structures and key informant interview has been conducted whenever necessary depending upon the situation. Interview has been conducted to get information about the village tourism and its possibilities.

3.5.4 Interview with Key Informants

Some knowledgeable persons such as hotel entrepreneurship, resorts people, elderly persons, their thinking about this, and its possibilities of village tourism, community

based representative, teachers and local leaders have been selected as key informants to carryout research (see annex-III).

3.6 Reliability and Validity

To ensure the reliability of the research tools, the researcher has been visited the study site and due to attention is given to sample size. After preparation of interview schedule it is pre-tested to identify its practicability. The tools revised and finalized according to the results obtained from trial list and feed back provided by the supervisor and respondents in Balthali village area. On the basis of result of trial study and supervisor's suggestion advice, interview schedule is improved if it would be necessary.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected data has been edited, coded, classified and tabulated for data organization. The quantitative data has been presented in tabular form and suitable statistical tools like percentage, ratio, etc has been adopted for data analysis. Pie- chart, bar diagram has been presented to make figure attractive. The quantitative data has been interpreted and analyzed in descriptive way based on their numerical characteristics.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Study Area at a Glance

Kavre is called mid hilly region. Kavre is located in the central region and it is very near by headquarter of Nepal. It is registered on 2018 BC as district among 75 districts. The total covering area of Kavre district is 1,396 sq. kilometers. The adjoining districts of Kavre in Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Makawonpur, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. The District has covered about 425694 population (CBS, 2011) among them 215639 are female population and 2100545 are male population. Most of the inhabitants are Brahmin and Tamang are there. Literacy rate in this district is about 64.0% (CBS, 2011).

Balthali Village is lies east south of Kathmandu. This village is 40 km away from Kathmandu. Balthali village is a sleepy settlement which rests at the junction of the Roshi and Ladku River. Balthali is 1630m up from sea level. This is village is oval shape which is very beautiful and land over here is cultivated. This village is also getting way of Mahabharat range. Total house hold of Balthali is 624 and total population is 3137. Among them Female population are 1602 and male population are 1535 Ballthali Village is taken as model Village in Kavre district too. Nature lover and bird watcher can spend days exploring and discovering some exceptional species of wild life, tradition and un-touched by modernity. That's why Balthali Village is known as nature and culture discovery village. This 'off the beaten location' has endless trails leading to some ethnic tribes thus, offering excellent short hikes and mountain biking on the easy trails. Many of the sacred and ancient temples and monasteries such as Namu Buddha, Ladkeshwor

Mahadev, Brahmayani Temples are located in this region and still needs to be discovered and unveil its mysterious past.

There are a number of excellent short and long hikes from a day to 5 days within Balthali Village Resort and its surrounding gives you ample opportunity and time to explore this quaint natural heaven.

4.1.1 Educational Background of the Study Area

Tourism has provided and enhanced educational opportunities in particular areas. Access to education is a basic right of all human beings. When, we talk about education status of Balthali, its satisfactory comparing with other villages of Nepal.

Table 4.1: Educational Status of Total Population of Balthali Village

Literacy Status	Male	%	Female	%
Can read and write	1372	55.74	1399	80.68
Can't read and write	1089	54.26	334	20.32

Source: Survey Report, 2016

The table two indicates that there are more educated people (80.68) in Balthali than the peoples uneducated. Illiterate male are high (54.26%) than the females (20.32%) this indicates that there is female dominated in education. It also shows that female are more educated in the comparison of male.

4.1.2 Demographic Characteristics of the People

The total numbers of people that they stay in any certain territorial is place indicates demographic characteristics of that place. While looking the situation of this Municipality following data shows the information about it.

Table 4.2: Distribution of people on ward wise and number of total households.

Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total population	Percent
624	1535	48.93	1602	51.06	3137	100.00

Source; CBS, 2011

From the above population we know that the people live in Balthali village is that there is more females than males in number and the total number of households is 3137.

4.1.3 Religious Status of Balthali Village

Religion is one of the important social institutions that shape the everyday life and influence daily experiences .religion is an influential social institution that plays a power role in the construction of in every society. Religion is an important social construction that determines and to great extent, legitimizes power relations identities and meaning that affect the role and status of men and women in society. Apart from that the highest number of Hindu are there in our country. The CBS 2002 shows following data about religious people in Balthali village.

Table 4.3: Distribution of people's according to their religion.

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	1867	59.51
Buddha	1270	40.48
Total	3137	100

Source: CBS, 2011

From the above data we know that Nepal is a Hindu country so majority of the people follow Hindu religion. So in Balthali also majority of people follow Hindu as their main religion where there is Buddha, is second religion and no other religion is identified till now.

4.1.4 Distribution of People on Caste and Ethnicity

Caste is the extreme form of social class in which mobility, up and down the status ladder, occupations, life changes, individuals rank and positions are ascribed on the basis of birth into particular caste group or ethnicity also influence the gender roles and status of men and women. Generally in high caste group women are in low status than men and ethnic groups women are better condition than women of high caste of caste groups.

Table 4.4: Distribution of population according to their Casts/ethnicity

Castes	No.	Percentage
Tamang	1162	37.00
Chhetri	864	27.54
Brahamin/hill	565	18.01
Magar	181	5.76
Sherpa	107	3.41
Sanyasi	104	3.31
Newar	78	2.48
Kami	32	1.02
Damai/Dholi	28	0.89
Unidentified	13	0.41
Others	3	0.09
Total	3137	100

Source: CBS, 2011

From the table 4.4 we know that Tamang (37%) is the majority castes in Balthali, while Chhetri is second (27.54%) and Brahamin (18.01%) is as the third position is others are Magar, Sherpa, Sanyasi, Newar, Kami, Damai, Unidentified and others respectively.

4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

The collected information was quantified by tabulating other qualities data was being arranged systematically. The data was processed by editing, classifying and tabulating. In this study descriptive as well as analytically method was used to analyze the data and information. The simple statistically tools and computer was also used. Necessary map and diagram were used when ever appropriate in the presentation.

4.2.1 Knowledge of Tourism among Respondents

To find out local's perception towards knowledge of tourism, 80 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. According to them 37.5 percent were travel from one place to another, 50 percent has very sound knowledge of tourism activities they are like as a tourist activities, 12.5 percent has travel one place to another place for job perspective, no people stay permanently and all people have seems full knowledge of tourism. It has categories in the following way.

Table 4.5: Respondents according to their Knowledge of Tourism

Category	Number	Percentage
Travel from one place to another	30	37.5
Tourist activities	40	50
travel for job from one place to another	10	12.5
Residence permanently one place to another		0
do not know		0
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.2 Caste Distribution and Village Tourism

Degree of severe poverty, illiteracy and in access to decision-making level is highly attributes by the groups who are never been represented in true sense of Nation- State.

Therefore, casts and ethnic variation by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness. There is a clear foreland cropping up of an affluent and a poverty-stricken society on the basis of caste/ ethnic groups. However, groups have their own traditional and value system that is less likely affiliated with the income level. In spite of that poverty and abundance is measuring in terms of income perceived in terms of property and shape according to a society is becoming less traditional and more market dependent. Either called it globalization or modernization it ultimately shapes the society more homogenized. The modern process reluctant to hear the society still constitutes ethnic diversity. Nepal is an exceptional one where dozens of various caste and ethnic groups exist. According to the national census 2011 there are 125 different caste and ethnic groups identified. Where is the case of Balthali, the study area found following castes and ethnicity.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents according to their Cast and Ethnicity

Category	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	28	35
Chhetri	22	27.5
Janajati	24	30
Dalits	6	7.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to field survey, above tabulated data janjjati has the highest ethnic groups in Balthali village so here has a possibility of village tourism because they are a very curious in doing this type of business.

4.2.3 Education Status of the Respondents

Educational status of the respondents has been divided into 7 categories, Illiterate are those who can not read and write, literate are classified as the people who have been able to read and write through informal education system.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents according to their Education Status

Category	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	0	0
Literate	18	22.5
SLC	4	5
10+2	30	37.5
BA & above	28	35
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

None of the respondents that were interviewed are illiterate. 22.5 percentages of the total respondents are literate who can read and write.

The above data shows that a lot of educated people are attracted to the tourism industry either in the capacity of business related to tourism or to the level that people occupy the information and knowledge about tourism.

4.2.4 Expenditure Nature of Respondents

In Balthali, the expenditure nature is different. 10 percent people expenses below Rs. 18000, and maximum expenditure was 45001 and above of 47.5 percent people. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they expend their satisfactory.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents according to their Expenditure nature

Category (Expenditure)	Number	Percentage
Below Rs. 18000	8	10
Rs. 18001 -Rs. 30000	10	12.5
Rs. 30001 -Rs. 45000	18	22.5
Rs. 45001 and above	38	47.5
Rs. 100000	14	17.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.5 Saving Nature of Respondents

In Balthali, the saving nature is different. 10 percent people saving below Rs. 15000, and maximum saving was 36001 and above of 17.5 percent people saving within Rs. 24001 to Rs. 36000. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they saving their satisfactory.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents according to their Saving Nature

Category (Saving)	Number	Percentage
Below Rs. 15000	8	10
Rs. 15001 -Rs. 24000	14	17.5
Rs. 24001 -Rs. 36000	16	20
Rs. 36001 and above	32	40
Rs. No saving	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.6 Knowledge about Tourist

To find out local's perception towards knowledge of tourist, 80 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. According to them 30 percent were

traveler, 30 percent were foreigner and 30 percent were both traveler and foreigner and rest 5 percent were others. It has categories in following way.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents according to their knowledge of tourist

Category	Number	Percentage
Traveller	24	30
Foreigner	24	30
Both	24	30
others	8	10
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.7 Attraction of the Location

Balthali is one of the unique places for village tourism so it is started village tourism since 1990. I asked questions what reason this place Balthali is possibilities for village tourism to 80 respondents and they 7.5 percent people said it has unique Culture, 32.5 percent people said Scenic Beauty, 35 percent people said Scenic geographical, 17.5 percent said lovely and rest people said in others reason.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondent according to their view as an attraction place

Category	Number	Percentage
Relative	28	35
Neighbors	6	7.5
NTB	4	5
Self	28	35
Other	14	17.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.8 Motivated to Entered in Tourism

We interviewed 40 respondents how they became motivated to entered in to tourism Among them 35 percent people said by relative, 7.5 percent by neighbours, 5 percent by NTB, 35 percent by self motivated and rest by other source in Balthali Village.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Respondents according by their motivation to enter tourism

Category	Number	Percentage
Unique Culture	6	7.5
Scenic Beauty	26	32.5
Secenic Geographcal	28	35
Lovely	14	17.5
Other	6	7.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.9 Reason of Tourist Attraction

There are many reasons tourist attraction of Balthali Village. According to survey to 40 key informants of tourism occupation, 7.5 percent people said because of culture programme, same percent said communication and hospitability, 82.5 percent people said natural beauty and geographical reason is one of the most reasons of tourist attraction.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Respondents according to their reason of tourist attraction

Category	Number	Percentage
Culture Programme	6	7.5
Reception & Hospitability	6	7.5
Natural bt Geo. Cul.	66	82.5
Others	2	2.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.10 Employment

The first and foremost economic impact of tourism is employment. It can employ all kind of manpower from skilled, semi skilled; unskilled too. Balthali has introduced opportunities for women's advancement and empowerment because there is no need of additional preparation for tourist. They just cook food as their daily routine. Tourism has allowed many HH to employee seasonal labour to assist for cooking and cleaning. Not only man even women also seem to be benefited from tourism in a large number. Even luggage carriers also seem to be benefited from visitors. The number of employment

opportunities found Balthali generated from tourism. The primary employment generated by tourism in the area is from porters, guides. The secondary jobs generated by tourism include buildings, laborers for constructing houses, shopkeepers.

According to interview of key respondent 70 percent people are employment from tourism business, 20 percent are semi employment, 5 percent are alt employment and 5 percent are time pass businesses which are described as following way.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Respondents according to their nature of Employment

Category	Number	Percentage
Employment	56	70
Semi employment	16	20
Alt Employment	4	5
Time pass business	4	5
Total	80	100

Source, Field Survey, 2016

4.2.11 Socio- Economic Impacts of Tourism in Balthali

When a place starts to promote tourism activities obviously social, economic and environment impacts would occur there. Similarly, the impacts of tourism on the environment impacts, society and economy of Balthali have not been felt yet which is mainly because of low volume of tourists. Development of tourism in Balthali has brought overall changes in socio-economic status of villagers. Tourism affects not only the way people live and work, but also how they think, dress and act. Only socially sound community can manage the development works. Number of impacts of tourism upon local society which were observed during the field survey has been described below.

4.2.11.1 Social Impacts

Tourism is not exclusively an economic phenomenon. It also involves social, cultural, and environment aspects. It has non-economic and intangible effects which provide

ample to locals. Development of tourism industry in particularly remote area has brought number of changes in the lives of local people. Villagers have got opportunity to learn many things from tourists. Village tourism in Balthali touches many aspects of community life. Truly, tourism is important to check people from doing hard work such as agriculture labour, water and fuel wood

Collection and to provide less time consuming one. This study is focus on social impact of tourism in Balthali.

4.2.11.2 Source of Taking Loan for Tourism Business

To find out the source of investment in tourism business, one major question was kept. “Have you taken Loan from any organization? Most 60 percent people said that they don’t have source of income to investment in tourism business so they take loan from mainly four options: Bank, Government Organization, Co-operative, Money Lender and 40 percent tourism business people said that no need because it has also four options: Not needed, Process difficult, Not Available and most people said that Interest is very high. Most of the business of tourism was started are post army people family. It revealed that guestroom owners rely heavily on remittance and pension. This is the period of secured situation of our country, the proportion of tourist flow has increased largely in Balthali also in one side in another due to the global crisis the tourist flow is possibility to decreasing.

4.2.11.3 Impact of tourism in their social life

To find out the impact of tourism in their social life of locals, the major question was kept “How does tourism affected to your social life? The following table gives the details of these questions:

Table 4.15: Distribution of Respondents according to impact of tourism in their social life

Category	Number	Percentage
Increase soc. Status	48	60
Increase soc. Friend ship	10	12.5
No Affect	12	15
Others	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of 80 respondents, 60 percent respondents said increase social status, 15 percent respondent said no affect, 12.5 percent respondents said increase social friendship and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a very much good impact to raise their social status.

4.2.11.4 Impact of tourism in their Economic life

To find out the impact of tourism in their economic life of locals, the major question was kept “How does tourism affected to your economic life? The following table gives the details of these questions.

Table 4.16: Impact of Tourism in their Economic Life

Category	Number	Percentage
Economic growth	30	37.5
Decrease Economy	24	30
As it is	20	25
Others	6	7.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of 80 respondents, 37.5 percent respondents said increase economic growth, 30 percent respondent said decrease economy, 25 percent respondents said as it is and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a not very much good impact to raise their economy growth. All the villagers told that they all are quite satisfied by its

popularity although the contribution of tourism in their income is negligible because they are not fully depended on tourism.

4.2.11.5 People involvement in Tourism

Tourism has become a main employment source as well as foreign exchange generator of Nepal. Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition of people in particular destination. Tourism has changed the local people’s economic status within the short period of time. The economic impact of tourism is found particularly in the form of employment and income. Tourism development is pursued at the community level for three main economic reasons.

-) It is a source of income
-) Provides employment
-) Helps to diversify the local economy

For local people, tourism has provided an unparalleled opportunity to improve standards of living and the quality of life, households are able to buy more food and better clothes, afford repairs to house.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Respondents according to their involvement in tourism business

Category	Number	Percentage
Involve in tourism	60	75
Not involve in tourism	20	25
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of 80 respondents 75 percent respondents are involved in tourism business and only 25 percent respondents are not involved. It shows that village tourism, if appropriately developed, can create more tourism related business activities.

4.2.12 Problem Facing in Tourism in Balthali

People like tourism is the main occupation in Balthali, and 75 percent people like it as a source of income but it has also some obstacle for sustain this business.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Respondents according to problem facing in tourism business in Balthali

Category	Number	Percentage
Lack of investment	8	10
Low rate of tourist arrival	14	17.5
Lack of Marketing	44	55
Lack of awareness of tourism	6	7.5
Others	8	10
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of 80 respondent 55 percent respondents said lack of marketing, 17.5 percent citing the conflicting situation, low rate of tourist arrival in Balthali, 10 percent respondent said lack of investment and 7.5 percent respondent said lack of awareness of tourism and rest 10 percent said others reason has difficulty to sustain the tourism business and create problem.

4.2.13 Access to Drinking Water, Toilet Facility

Safe drinking water is an important factor that determines health status of the rural households. Beside health benefits, availability of pipeline water also reduced time to collect water and the burden on women. In Balthali there is one resort center and have the facility of taps in their bathroom, kitchen and toilet. And every alternate two or three household has community taps and they get easily water supply.

Toilet, drainage and garbage disposal are a regular part of daily life. The environment can not be cleaned unless they are managed properly and systematically.

Today, nobody like living in dirty and polluted environment. Basically, tourists like to see a pollution free society with fresh and cool water and air. In Balthali it was found that every one is conscious about the environment. Garbage produced at the time of welcoming and fare welling of the visitors has been used as fertilizer in their respect fields. Every toilet has a direct water supply. Both the toilet and the bathroom have been connected to a septic tank. The village is totally pollution free.

4.2.14 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure plays a vital role in prompting tourism. The development of tourism infrastructure in Balthali is rapidly increasing in present.

It is necessary to have an infrastructure in a place which could be beneficial for both the locals and the tourist. That includes the building and maintenance of trails, bridges, transportation facilities etc.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Tourism has emerged as a major source of foreign exchange earnings and potential source of farm employment in Nepal. As our motherland is rich in cultural and natural resources Nepal can also take benefit by expanding village tourism in various places. Village tourism has many advantages is conventional forms as far as possible for integration if community development is concerned. It tends to prefer limited access, few facilities and an indigenous experience in a traditional setting. By developing, it all the villagers as well as the villagers would get maximum benefits throughout the country.

This study deals with socio-economic impacts of village tourism in Balthali. It is one of the model villages in Nepal. It is near by the capital city of Nepal. There is one special resort center which is the place of attraction of tourist that is called Balthali village Resort. It is filled by cultural and natural resources. This is inhabited entirely by Tamang People. The village is small and compact with neat and clean trails connecting the main stone slate houses. The present study was carried out in Balthali village with a view to find out the contribution of tourism in improving locals' life and condition of the village. In the field of visit of Balthali, the researcher found exclusively new feelings and experience. The major findings are summarized as follows:

-) It was reported that, in the beginning Balthali was visited by Nepalese people who used to come to see the community forest. Slowly with the hard work of villagers these visit were converted into village tourism.
-) 37.5 percent were travel from one place to another, 50 percent has very sound knowledge of tourism activities they are like as a tourist activities, 12.5 percent

has travel one place to another place for job perspective, no people stay permanently and all people have seems full knowledge of Tourism

-) Janjjati has the highest ethnic groups in Balthali village so here has a possibility of village tourism because they are a very curious in doing this type of business.
-) In Balthali, the expenditure nature is different. 10 percent people expenses below Rs. 18000, and maximum expenditure was 45001 and above of 47.5 percent people. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they expend their satisfactory.
-) In Balthali, the saving nature is different. 10 percent people saving below Rs. 15000, and maximum saving was 36001 and above of 17.5 percent people saving within Rs. 24001 to Rs. 36000. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they saving their satisfactory.
-) To find out local's perception towards knowledge of tourist, 40 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. According to them 30 percent were traveler, 30 percent were foreigner and 30 percent were both traveler and foreigner and rest 5 percent were others. It has categories in following way.
-) 7.5 percent people said it has unique Culture, 32.5 percent people said Scenic Beauty, 35 percent people said Scenic geographical, 17.5 percent said lovely and rest people said in others reason.
-) Motivated to entered in to tourism Among them 35 percent people said by relative, 7.5 percent by neighbours, 5 percent by NTB, 35 percent by self motivated and rest by other source in Balthali Village.

- J 7.5 percent people said because of culture programme, same percent said communication and hospitability, 82.5 percent people said natural beauty and geographical reason is one of the most reasons of tourist attraction.
- J 70 percent people are employment from tourism business, 20 percent are semi employment, 5 percent are alt employment and 5 percent are time pass businesses
- J 60 percent respondents said increase social status, 15 percent respondent said no affect, 12.5 percent respondents said increase social friendship and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a very much good impact to raise their social status.
- J 37.5 percent respondents said increase economic growth, 30 percent respondent said decrease economy, 25 percent respondents said as it is and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a not very much good impact to raise their economy growth. All the villagers told that they all are quite satisfied by its popularity although the contribution of tourism in their income is negligible. Because they are not fully depended on tourism.
- J 75 percent respondents are involved in tourism business and only 25 percent respondents are not involved. It shows that village tourism, if appropriately developed, can create more tourism related business activities.
- J 30 percent respondents said lack of marketing, 17.5 percent citing the conflicting situation, low rate of tourist arrival in Balthali, 10 percent respondent said lack of investment and 7.5 percent respondent said lack of awareness of tourism and rest 10 percent said others reason has difficulty to sustain the tourism business and create problem.

-) It was found that every one is conscious about the environment. Garbage produced at the time of welcoming and fare welling of the visitors has been used as fertilizer in their respect fields. Every toilet has a direct water supply. Both the toilet and the bathroom have been connected to a septic tank. The village is totally pollution.
-) It is found that nearly all the infrastructures needed to tourists have been constructed in Balthali.
-) By observing the social condition of the villagers of Balthali. It is found that, the literacy rate of guestroom owners is high than rest of the people.
-) The food and drinks provided to visitors is strictly local with no western items.
-) All activities related with tourism are organized by local people and local institution.
-) Local people have taken tourism as a part time job. All the people like to introduce themselves as farmers.

5.2 Conclusion

From the above findings of the study, it is concluded that the development and exclusion of village tourism has made livelihood changes, employment and other opportunities. It can also help in achieving regional balance and poverty alleviation in particular area. It has number of positive impacts. On the other hand, there is no extra fund needed to establish tourism in the particular area and on the other hand, there is no extra fund needed to aware about their valuable resources. After introduction of village tourism, particular area may gain popularity and community may strengthen and develop as well. Village tourism is especially directed towards the rural sector and reaches to grass root

level inhabitants. The development of tourism has negative as well as positive impacts upon the community but the locals can minimize the negative and maximize the positive. About Balthali, we can say that it has wide and bright prospects of tourism development which shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the locals.

In Balthali, a number of improvements on the lives of the villagers have been seen as a result of tourism activities. We found many factors behind the success of Balthali which are as follows.

-) Preservation of cultural values.
-) Balthali is quite ahead in education, health, and community development.
-) Balthali offers homely environment to the visitors.

Infrastructure like schools, health post, road network and communication facilities are well managed in Balthali. Sustainable use of resources.

-) Target group oriented
-) The rate of women empowerment and literacy is high as compare to male.
-) Tourism business is second occupation.

On the basis of analysis of present situation, we can draw an inference that Balthali is gifted with all the ingredients which makes it a famous place for tourist attraction. There is enough scope for expanding household participation in village tourism as tourist volume is increasing. From an environment perspective, village tourism has made the community aware of cleanliness and good sanitation: even among those who do not have guest accommodation. Tourism in Balthali has changed the economic status and the living standard of people. Local and scientific knowledge is essential for promoting tourism which makes the environment, cultural values and beliefs sustainable presence of

well knowledgeable local tour guide could increase the length of tourist stay in the village. To sustain the village tourism in long run, the opportunity and strength of management should be capitalized. In the mean time, the management efforts should be extended towards minimizing the weakness and threats. Finally, it is realized that we need special efforts and attention for the implementation of a village tourism strategy and its plan.

5.3 Recommendations

In order to promote village tourism further in Balthali, following recommendations should be taken up:

-) Knowledgeable local tour guides were not found in village. So, training programmes about tourist guide should be launched because presence of local tour guide would increase the length of the tourists stay in the village. And obviously, the benefit of the tourism could be distributed to the local people.
-) It seems that, people are not engaged in producing handicraft which is very necessary and important thing. By this income level of locals will rise and here they might become creative. So they should think about developing hand skills.
-) Documentation of various functional groups, like handicraft production group, lodge management committee and environment awareness group would further support the management for sustainable tourism in Balthali.
-) Access of road needs to be improved.
-) Ethnicity needs to be retained.

-) More hotels or Resort should be opened for tourists.
-) Some more agriculture knowledge and training should be given to community to product more organic food items.
-) Increase the community participation in every sector to fell that village tourism is for us and it is ours.
-) The marketing of such areas which have high potential for the attracting national and international tourists should be done all around the world. The marketing policies should be very strong and very attractive in order to provide the sustainable tourism in areas like Balthali.
-) The awareness of the importance of tourism should be flourished in rural areas of Nepal like Balthali by providing the effective trainings and seminars. Along with these, the use of mass communication can be worth in creating awareness. Awareness about importance of tourism gives rise to the quality tourism development and help in the sustainable development of the areas.

Infrastructure for the tourism can be developed by providing loan to the local people with minimum interest from government and other associated agencies. Apart from that, tourist information centre should be established in the major places of the route.

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