

**IMPACT AND CHALLENGES OF HOMESTAY TOURISM:
A CASE STUDY OF BOUDHAGUMBA VDC, PALPA DISTRICT**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **IMPACT AND CHALLENGES OF HOMESTAY TOURISM: A case study of Boudhagumba VDC, Palpa district** has been prepared by Bima Aryal under my guidance and supervision, I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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(Supervisor)

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APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **IMPACT AND CHALLENGES OF HOMESTAY TOURISM: A case study of Boudhagumba VDC, Palpa district** submitted by Bima Aryal in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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Bima Aryal
Kathmandu
May, 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| | |
|-------|---|
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| GNP | Gross National Product |
| GON | Government of Nepal |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| NTV | Nepal Tourism Board |
| MCTA | Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation |
| B.S. | Bikram Sambat |
| SAARC | South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation |
| HDC | Homestay Development Committee |

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The tourism industry has fascinated the whole world. Most of the nations have recognized the economic advantages of tourism. Tourism is a fruitful procedure for transferring the real resources from industrially advanced countries to developing countries. It is also one of the important sources for earning scarce foreign exchange and generating employment. Tourism is a highly labour intensive industry offering employment to both skilled and semiskilled manpower. Being a service-oriented industry, it creates employment opportunities for the local people as well. The employment generation of tourism industry is more important in a developing country where the level of unemployment and underemployment tends to be high. Besides, providing employment, tourism can be a tool of regional policy aimed at achieving an equitable balance between major industrial areas and the rest of the country. Thus, tourism enables transferring the resources from one part of the country to another (Adhikari, 1975).

The tourism industry makes tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and political understanding between people and the countries. Traveling in different countries fosters better relationship between people of various places. Personal and international contacts have always been an important way of sharing and spreading ideas about other cultures. Thus, tourism is an important media to promote cultural exchange and international co-operation. Nepal can't isolate itself from changing global trends of institutionalizing the tourism business.

Nepal lies between $80^{\circ}4'$ and $88^{\circ}12'$ east longitude and $26^{\circ}22'$ and $30^{\circ}27'$ north latitude, surrounded by two giant countries China in the north and India in the south, east and west.

Nepal, a landlocked Himalayan kingdom with a population of 23 million (CBS, 2011) is considered to be one of the least developed countries in the world where per capita income is only US\$ 380, (World Development Report, 2014), annual growth rate of population is 2.25 and the growth rate of GNP per capita is 2.2 and Nepal ranks 140th position in the Human Development index (Baskota and Sharma, 1988).

Nepal is a country of amazing extremes. It offers a panorama of widest snow capped mountain ranges Himalayas, exotic wildlife, exciting waterways, fascinating temples and rich cultural heritage. Nepal is famous for Mt.Everest, the highest peak in the world, for Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Gautam Buddha, Pashupatinath Temple, one of the most revered holy shrines of Hindus. The rare flora and fauna, religions, cultural diversity and quite simple life style of its people have added to the attraction of Nepal as a tourist centre. Many ethnic groups, each of them has its own cultures, languages, dresses etc. Moreover, Nepal is the birthplace of Sita and Buddha, the apostle of peace.

Tourism is one of the most thriving industries in Nepal at present. It is the large foreign currency earner and employment provider. The sector has provided good employment opportunities to a large number of people both skilled and unskilled. It is due to these reasons that tourism industry is one of the successful stories in the development of Nepal's tourism industry. Nepal is beautiful destination for international tourists. The snow-clad mountains, rich culture of Nepalese, scenic places, rivers, lakes, flora and fauna, historical monuments, different religious beliefs, bilingual, and hospitable people are the main attractions for the foreign visitors (Kandel, 1981).

In Nepal, tourism industry commenced in 1949, when the country was made open for foreign visitors after a long period of seclusion. After Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hillary climbed Mt.Everest in 29th May 1953 and got the membership of UNO in 14th December 1955, Nepal took her worldwide publicity. During the first decade (1950-1960), over a hundred large and small mountaineering expedition groups and in addition to the normal tourists visited Nepal. There were 4,017 tourists visited in 1960 and their number has been increasing steadily ever since. Historically, tourism in Nepal can be broadly divided into two phases (Shrestha, 2012).

Nepal Tourism Year, 2011 was declared as a national campaign targeting one million international tourists to Nepal in 2011 (MCTCA, 2010) and this was almost double of the previous figure of slightly over half a million tourists in a year. Apart from this overarching goal, the campaign had also targeted to at least 40% of the international tourists travelling beyond the present tourism sites, encouraging additional investment on tourism infrastructure by 50% and promoting and maintaining the record of domestic tourism (Bhandari, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are very few studies regarding the states Homestay tourism and problems of a particular tourist place. This study is identified the problems and provide proper recommendations in order to improve the tourism industry. It is also identify constraints and problems of similar types of tourist places in study area. Hence, this study takes the following research questions:

- a. What is the socio-economic condition of the people in Boudhagumba?
- b. What types of activities are doing for tourism promotional in this area?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The General objectives of the study are as follows:

- i. To examine socio-economic status of the people in the study area.
- ii. To analysis the socio-economic impacts of tourism in the study area.
- iii. To explore the tourism promotional activity organized by the local people.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Tourism development is burning issues in the world but not only in development. Tourism being a major and important industry as source of foreign exchange has an important role in economic development of the least developed countries like Nepal. With the development of this sector, employment opportunities would be increased and

the nation can benefit directly and indirectly. Taking into account this fact, GON has adopted a policy of expanding and promoting activities related to tourism industry.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The present study covers only the Boudhagumba ward no. 4, 5 and 6 of Palpa district. The study has been submitted with in limited sources. It is mainly focus in the requirement of Central department of rural development. Concern only with those home stay located within the study area. The interview and discussion has conduct only 25 households of Boudhagumba VDC of Palpa district.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has organized into six different chapters. In first chapter deals with Introduction with background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study has been include in this chapter. Second chapter deals with Literature review. Third chapter leads with methodology which include nature and sources, rational for selection, research design, sampling procedure, techniques and tools of Data collection. Fourth chapter deals with discussing the overall setting of study area and also details analyzing and finally fifth chapter provides summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

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

Tuladhar, (1993) in his Ph. D. Thesis aimed to study 'The development of international tourism in Nepal', his main findings were, tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. Visitors continuously seek to see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. In this case Nepal fascinating, exciting, mystic and exotic venue for the mountain lovers, it is a red dreamland. Practically tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky

in the only limit. Turning visions into missions is the prime key to success in tourism which is never ending and ever changing.

Economic of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the studies done by development research and communication group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continuous increase in the volume of tourist flow had direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal's economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was not until the 1950's that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourism arrival and tourism expenditure. The total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purpose, almost 85-96 percent of the tourists visiting Nepal were found travelling by air. Of them 51 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.5 percent via Dacca both Indian and non-Indian tourist seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season (Sedai, 2014).

"Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2010)", written by Manoj Kumar Agarawal and Rudra Prasad Upadhaya, is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find our role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the country. Besides, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure (Agrawal and Upadhyay, 2010).

Village tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions, policy makers and local communities as a potential- uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resources base. The objective of village tourism despite: often ambiguous is to attract tourists to natural areas and use to revenues for local conservation and economic development activities. The concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village tourism, so that the village people will get direct benefit from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated.

- a. Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the village people directly as well as indirectly.
- b. Resources rich village for tourist attraction will be developed into tourist centers.
- c. One village in each of the 14 zones is developed as a model village during this plan period (Sedai, 2014).

Since the beginning of the 9th plan, it is to promote village tourism of the rural (Village) areas by private sectors as well as government sector had encouraged. In order to develop tourism industries and achieve the targets, the ninth plan has aimed to achieve the objectives like as to establish the backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy so as to develop it as an important sector for the overall economic development. The second objectives was to established Nepal as a premium destination, the third one was to enhance employment spurt/unity, income generation and foreign enhance earnings from the tourism sector and spread these benefits down to the village levels (Royal Mountain Travel Nepal, 2011).

Sharma, (2012) in his article "Village Tourism for the sustainability of Rural Development" in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural studies has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan. The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aid-led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has adopted a policy of expanding village tourism all over the country, for poverty alleviation. Likewise Nepal village resort private limited had taken as sample. Sirubari village tourism, Syangja, Dhankuta, Lamjung and Tehratum. The next private NGO SNU/Nepal has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural areas like Ilam, Taplejung, Chitawan and Kaski tourism. Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encouraged in the sector so that more revenue can be generated investment of the public and private sector will be gradually increased to create basic infrastructures solely on the basis of per-planning and zoning of few feasible tourist spots. Temple's monasteries, building national sites of historical religious and cultural significance will be preserved, well develop and utilized as tourist spots. They will be registered as national heritage, participation of general and local people for this conservation.

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

World Tourism Organization (2004) has suggested more than 50 different indicators of sustainability to be selected by locations to show the current state of the industry, the stresses on the system, the impact tourism, tourism efforts of management and the effect of their actions. WTO do not expect using all of these indicators at a time but suggests to select the mass per local priority issues. It has recommended 12 key baseline issues of sustainable tourism related to these indicators, which are local satisfaction with tourism, effects of tourism on communities, sustaining tourist satisfaction, tourism seasonality, economic benefits of tourism, energy management, water availability and conservation, drinking water quality, sewage treatment, solid waste management, development control and controlling use intensity. United Nations Environment Program and World Tourism Organization (2005) further added that other issues and indicators which could arguably be included in the short list such as health, security, environmental protection, and employment with their corresponding indicators. Environmental Resources limited (1989) "Natural Resources Management for sustainable Development". Environment Resources Ltd., London, A study of feasible policies institutions and investment activities in Nepal with special emphasis on the hills. Only the section the concerns tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructure development on the hill resources base of Nepal tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be till two chief sources impacting the hill resources base. Natural resources tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuel wood, environmental pollution and conflict with resource need of the local people, the demand for firewood created by natural resources tourism in about 0.14 percent of the total annual demands of the hills, but this demand is concentrated in specific pockets. In monetary terms it is worth US\$20.4 million in the future. Tourism has benefited local people economically and hence also created incentives, better resources management has occur. To manage the impacts of tourism the study suggests management and monitoring of natural areas; regulatory mechanism, user charges and pricing, local incentives and diversification currently management and monitoring activities are under funded. Except in the case of kerosene use, regulating mechanisms are not being used as tools to manage to environment. Incentives for local people have been provided in the parks in terms of

energy management, infrastructure and conservation education. Project planning and implementation has not been effective enough the Annapurna conservation area project has heard respectively more success than other in this regard. The government may due to the greater autonomy grant this to the nature conservation in managing this project.

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

Banskota, (1988) "Rural tourism in Nepal thesis submitted to the institute of humanities and social science, T.U. Kathmandu, Nepal. This study's main aim was to estimate the income and employment generated by trekking tourism in rural areas. The study argues that significant employment and income in generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural infrastructure.

Bruce, (1963) "Natural Resources Management for sustainable Development". Environment Resources Ltd., London, A study of feasible policies institutions and investment activities in Nepal with special emphasis on the hills. Only the section the concerns tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructure development on the hill resources base of Nepal tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be till two chief sources impacting the hill resources base. Natural resources tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuel wood, environmental pollution and conflict with resource need of the local people, the demand for firewood created by natural resources tourism in about 0.14 percent of the total annual demands of the hills, but this demand in concentrated in specific pockets. In monetary terms it is worth US\$20.4 million in the future. Tourism has benefited local people economically and hence also created incentives, better resources management has occur. To manage the impacts of tourism the study suggests management and monitoring of natural areas; regulatory mechanism, user charges and pricing, local incentives and diversification currently management and monitoring activities are under funded. Except in the case of

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According to 'home stay working procedure 2067' Nepal's government has defined home stay as an accommodation where host provides foods, accommodation and other related services to their guest and operates it individually or in community groups. The procedure further classified home stay in two patterns; one urban home stay as a private home stay, and village community home stay programme. Urban home stay programmes are normally operated by individual hosts and they can accommodate only four guests per day so that there will be not much negative business impact on the regular hotel business of the nation. Regarding the village community home stay programme, it can be operated by different individual in the 13 group where member should be at least 5 host families to operate home stay in particular community (MCTCA, 2010).

Lama, (2013) tried to analyze and explore the contribution of home stay programs for sustainable tourism development in Nepal. Her study focused on three objectives: first, knowing about implementation of home stay programs in Nepal, second, analyzing three dimensions of sustainable tourism development such as socio-cultural practice of the program, environmental effects and the economic situation of the community, and third, examining the challenges of homestay operations in Nepal. She applied quantitative research technique and used secondary data for analysis. Her study found the home stay programs contributing significantly for economic

sustainability and natural sustainability of rural community through preservation of local traditions and cultures. Her study also suggested for well structured government mechanism, basic infrastructure and capacity development of local community to overcome challenges.

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

2.1 Development of the Homestay Programme

As earlier mentioned in the first time meet anybody in their house that the belief of Nepalese society is 'Guest is God,' people used to welcome their guest or travelers for night stay couple of decade before. The host used to serve them as a god with the warm hospitality without any charges in Nepalese rural communities and it still exists in those villages. However after introducing the Mountains of Nepal in 1950s to the outer world, international tourists started to visit in Nepal and tourist are attracted by those beautiful Mountains through the many historic and beautiful untouched villages of Nepal. Gradually the tourism industry took a step forward but the major issue remains dissatisfactory that the tourism income is not distributed equally in all part of the Nepal. Industry centralized within the central region of the Nepal (Thapa, 2010).

Therefore to address those issues and for the poverty alleviation from the rural area, government introduced the village tourism for the first time in 1997. Sirubari (Syangja District, west Nepal) and Ghalegaon (Lamjung District, north central Nepal) were the first two villages to implement the concept of community home stay which was a first effort to develop village tourism by the government of Nepal. Tourism has become a highly complex phenomenon. "Tourism" so popular today is derived from the French word "Tourisme" which means traveled travel related jobs, was originated in 19th century and became popular in 1930 (Thapa, 2010) .

According to Webster New international Dictionary, Tourism is "Traveling for Recreation". Similarly the term tourism was first defined as "the sum total of operations, mainly of economic nature which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region". "The function of tourism is to import currency from foreign resources into country. Its impact is what tourist expenditures can do to the different sectors of the economy and in particular the hotel keepers". Hence, in a wide and comprehensive term a tourist is a person who travels to learn to appreciate nature, to relax and to enjoy a change outside his country and tourism is a medium through which we can exchange knowledge and create understanding among the people of the world. The Marshall plan that was introduced by U.S.A. for the revival of the economics of European Countries made tourism one of its planks; it provided several billion dollars for the reconstruction of hotel and tourism infrastructure of Western Europe. Tourism for the first time was viewed as an engine for economic development, Official tourist organizations at the national and international level were established in most of the European countries (Kandel, 1981).

Various writer shave studied about Tourism in the global prospective studies tourism under the topic " Geographical Research on International and Domestic Tourism." According to Basket's book, "Tourism is a worldwide industry which has become important at all levels of economic development. Although tourism was considered by academicians for decade to be primarily an economic activity, geographers and other in 1970's turned largely to analyzing the impact upon cultures and the physical

environments of the destination areas. The common goal is careful planning of future tourism developments" (Baskota and Sharma,1988).

Burger (1978) studied the "Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal". In his study, he reminded that tourism in Nepal is of rather recent origin. Before 1950 no foreigners were allowed to visit Nepal without permission of Rana rulers. After opening the door to tourism, the tourist inflow in Nepal rapidly increased. He indicated that more than 1,00,000 tourist visited the country in 1976. Since 1962 the number of tourist arrival has grown at an average rate of 20 % per annum and more than 80 % of total tourists arrived in the country by air whereas about 20 % arrived overland. He expressed that majority of tourist came for pleasure and sightseeing purposes. One of the most important findings of the study was, only one out of six tourists who visited India also visited Nepal. The study concludes, "Although tourism is a recent phenomenon in Nepal, it has grown an astonishing rate. Europe was the major tourist generating, market for Nepal in 1975 but the USA was leading single country in terms of number of visitor" (Burger, 1978).

Tourism definitely plays an effective role in the reduction of poverty, promotion of economy and social development of the country. Lumbini, which included in the inventory of the world heritage in 1997 is in Rupandehi district. Lumbini has been the sacred pilgrimage shrine for more than 400 million Buddhists of the world. Thousand of tourist visit the peaceful and engaging spot of Lumbini, every year. But most of them visit for a very short duration and return without having visited places around the main markets. For this reason, the local communities have not been able to benefit stay of tourists visiting Lumbini and help contribute in poverty alleviation (Shrestha, 2012).

2.2 Challenges of Homestay

One of the major challenges of the home stay tourism is its sustainability. In some well-established community home stays such as Sirubari, Lwang Ghale community the home stay programme has been facing the generation gap problem. Most of the homestay are operated by the women's' groups and the old generation whereas young generation are migrating to the city area as well as foreign countries for better education and for higher wage. So it has created a vacuum of the young generation to take up responsibility of the

tourism management in their villages. In Sirubari, only the elderly parents have carried out the home stay tourism activities and their children seems not to be interested to entering the tourism sectors. If the current trend continues then the village tourism can collapse within the next two decades. (Thapa 2010).

Village tourism specialist, Prem Sharma, PHD(2012). "Prospects and challenges Homestay in Nepal: Opportunities and Challenges", there is lack of skills and knowledge about the tourism management in the village and also the absence of the government mechanism, planning to explore the village tourism and sustainable development of the Homestay Tourism in Nepal. He further added that there has been very poor infrastructure such as roads, health facilities in the rural areas and the lack of feasibility studies and adequate plans. Similarly, community human resources are not enough empowered to carry out the professional tourism activities; there are lack of promotions and institutional co-ordinations for the development of the Community Home stay. In additions, he explain, from the government side there is no work plan to protection of the indigenous cultures and the heritages which is back bones of the Community Homestay in Nepal, there is not any assessment of the impact on National economy.

According to Uday Bhattarai, assistant manager at the NTB in another article, "Home stays Boost Tourism in Rural Nepal" although the government has set up a home-stay regulation, 2067 (2010 A.D), it seems very slow to work out and has not done anything significant to promote the programme. However there is a slow progress to promote home stay tourism programmes but the board has been promoting the home stay programme in various travel fairs and among the tour operators and through the documentaries and websites (Bhatrai 2012).

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

Their festivals feasts and celebrations are unique from each other. Hinduism and Buddhism are followed by the majority where both Mongolian and Aryan cultures are deep-rooted. Even though there are the people with different value and culture but there is a perfect social harmony and tolerance between their cast and ethnic groups. Above mentioned facts are the treasures to be enjoyed for tourists taking part in the Home stay Tourism Programme in Nepal (Sharma, 2012).

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

Although home stay program is newly adopted tourism program in Nepal but it has shown the preliminary positive impact on rural village development, rural women development, local economy, environment, and the entire community. It also helps to conserve the typical daily lifestyle of the villagers, culture and the identity. An increasing number of Nepalese communities home stay program, offers local cultural practices and unique traditions to its guest in a simple village houses (Subash, 2013).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The Boudhagumha VDC ward no. 4, 5 and 6 of Palpa district is purposively selected for this study. The study area is far 9 k.m. from Tansen which is the headquarter of Palpa district. From where different types of natural beauty are seen like as Ranimahal, Kaligandaki river, Machhhapuchare himal. Boudhagumba Homestay is started B.S. 2066. Which is totally run by 25 Magar community. Main Homesty office is situated in wards no. 4. In where special program is organized. The future prospect of the area is bright from several prospective. The diverse culture heritages and natural attraction has equipped this area as one of the potential tourism center of Nepal.

3.2 Research Design

This study has been designed on basis of primary and secondary data. Particularly this research has designed for covering only tourism sector of the study area. To get the accurate information required for analysis of the study. The questionnaire has prepared and fill by the direct interviews with 25 Homestay owners.

3.3 Nature and Types of Study

This study used descriptive as well as exploratory in nature. This study has based on primary and secondary data. Primary data would be collected from field work, the tools of data collection. Questionnaire, interview, discussion and observation tools are applied to collect the required information.

3.4 Sources of Data

This study is based on primary data. Primary information collected from fieldwork, the tools of the data collection are questionnaire, and interviews and discussion are applied to collect the required information about tourism. The source of Primary information obtained by using structured questionnaires. Similarly secondary data also used for this study. Which are collected from different sources like as books, journals, magazines, thesis, and findings of the related topic.

3.5 Tools and Technique of Data Collection

The data has been collected from the home stay owner. Necessary data has been collected using both structured and unstructured questionnaire. The questionnaire collected the basic information regarding socio-economic impact from tourism. Generally, the key informant has been used for home stay owner. The data collected using household survey.

3.6 Populations and Sampling Procedure

This study is mainly based on primary data. Primary sources of information collected from home stay owners. So, main respondents of this study is 25 homestay owners. So, all home stay owner has been chosen for the study.

3.6.1 Focus Group Discussion

There is discuss about the homestay with two groups which are involving tourism promoting activities like as leaders, scholars and some elderly people and so on.

3.6.2 Key informant Interview

There is only 5 local people are taken for getting information about the topic. So, they are the Key Informant person. Because these person are well known about homestay and they involved homestay tourism promotional activities. These person are teacher, chair person of homestay development committe, secretary of village development committee and

concern person. Which is main Key Informant Interview. The direct interview with key informants performed to find out the attitude and perception of the homestay.

3.6.3 Observation

There all 25 homestay are observed. There's house structure, culture, tourist attraction program, varieties of food and sanitation. All are observed by the researcher. So, observation tools are use for the research.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation of Findings

The data has been obtained from the fields study. Both quantitative and qualitative information are analytically presented with table such as simple statistical tools as average and percentage. Likewise, qualitative information has presented in pre-used form in simple ways. Only relevant information has presented in the report to be more specific and consistent with the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER IV POTENTIALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TOURISMS IN BOUDHAGUMBA

4.1 Tourist visits activities in Boudhagumba

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

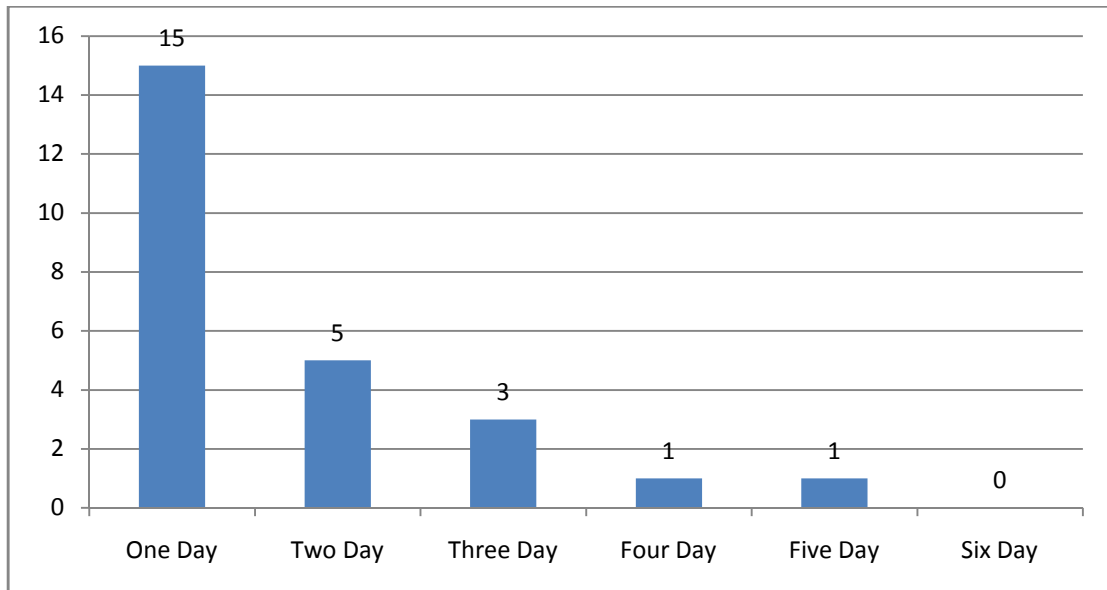
The duration of stay by tourists visiting of Boudhagumba can see from given table.

**Table No: 4.1
Length of stay of Tourists at Boudhagumba**

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

Source: Field Survey 2016

Chart No:- 1



Above table 4.1 shows that sixty percent of tourist visited Boudhagumba for one days, twenty percent visited for two days, fourteen percent visited for three days, four percent visited for four days and four percent visited for five day.

4.2 Accommodation Facilities and Capacity of Boudhagumba

The history of tourism in Boudhagumba is short. The first tourist Home stay in two houses with four bed rooms was in the in the 2066/11/23 B.S. In the Boudhagumba. In 2066 B.S. Tuk Bahadur thapa's president this Boudhagumba homestay is established. But powerful man is Lek bahadur thapa in present. All the retired army had established this types of home stay in Boudhagumba.

The existence of home stay in Boudhagumba is recent phenomenon. Now, there are altogether 25 Homestay. There is no exact distance between one home stay to another home stay. Among these Home stays one of cemented and others are typically and made by stone. The available facilities and services are not different from one home stay to another.

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

From the beginning 2010 (2066/11/23 B.S.) the number of home stay are increasing day by day. The rate of increase of home stay in found highly. The accommodation capacity of home stay is also responsible factor for earning foreign currencies. Accommodation capacities of home stays are given below.

Table No: 4.2

Accommodation Facilities and Capacity of Boudhagumba

| S.N. | Name of house owner | Number of Rooms | Number of Beds |
|------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Juddha bahadur Thapa | 2 | 3 |
| 2. | Tek bahadur Saru | 2 | 3 |
| 3. | Devi maya Thapa | 3 | 4 |
| 4. | Bimal Rana | 2 | 3 |

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------|----|----|
| 5. | Sanju kumara Thapa | 2 | 4 |
| 6. | Harkha Bahadur Saru | 2 | 2 |
| 7. | Chabai lal Rana | 1 | 3 |
| 8. | Gun Bahadur Thapa | 2 | 3 |
| 9. | Shyam bahadur Saru | 2 | 4 |
| 10. | Dhan kumari Thapa | 1 | 3 |
| 11. | Bishnu Bahadur Gaha | 3 | 3 |
| 12. | Tek Man Thapa | 2 | 3 |
| 13. | Chabbi Lal Gaha | 1 | 2 |
| 14. | Top Kumar Rana | 2 | 3 |
| 15. | Chandra Rana | 2 | 3 |
| 16. | Jit Bahadur Saru | 2 | 3 |
| 17. | Tul Bahadur Thapa | 3 | 3 |
| 18. | Lila Ram Rana | 2 | 4 |
| 19. | Kul Bahadur Gaha | 2 | 3 |
| 20. | Uday Thapa | 2 | 2 |
| 21. | Ram Bahadur Saru | 1 | 2 |
| 22. | Krishna Thapa | 1 | 3 |
| 23. | Keshav Gaha | 2 | 3 |
| 24. | Netra Bikram Rana | 3 | 3 |
| 25. | Prem Bahadur Thapa | 1 | 2 |
| Total | | 48 | 74 |

Source: Boudhagumba Development Committee, 2016

The above table 4.2 reveals that 25 homestay were assigned with forty eight rooms and seventy four beds.

4.3 Flow of Tourist in Boudhagumba

Table No: 4.3

Flow of Tourist in Boudhagumba

| Year | Domestic Tourist | % Growth Rate | International Tourist | % Growth Rate | Grand Total | % Growth Rate In Total |
|------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 2014 | 51 | | 12 | | 63 | |
| 2015 | 131 | 256.86 | 25 | 208.3 | 156 | 247.62 |

Source: Record from Homestay office, 2016

(Note:-Before 2014 there were few homestay and number of tourist's has been counted which were stayed in Homestay only).

The above table 4.3 clearly shows that the visitor's arrivals in the years 2014 are sixty three and the years 2015 are one hundred fifty six. Where international tourist in 2010 are twelve and domestic tourist are fifty one and in year 2014 international tourist are twenty five and domestic tourist are one hundred thirty one.

4.4 Arrival of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

Table No: 4.4

Arrival of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

| (Purpose) Year | Cultural Study | Study of ACAP Area and tea garden | Pleasure | Others | Total |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| 2014 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 63 |
| 2015 | 20 | 60 | 50 | 26 | 156 |

Source: Record from the Homestay office, 2016

The purpose of visit may differ for each tourist because the desire of tourist may or may not be the same. As recorded in the table no.4.4 thirty tourist visit for cultural studies, seventy two to study ACAP area and Tea Garden, eighty for pleasure and thirty seven tourist for others.

4.5 Probability of Visiting Boudhagumba Again

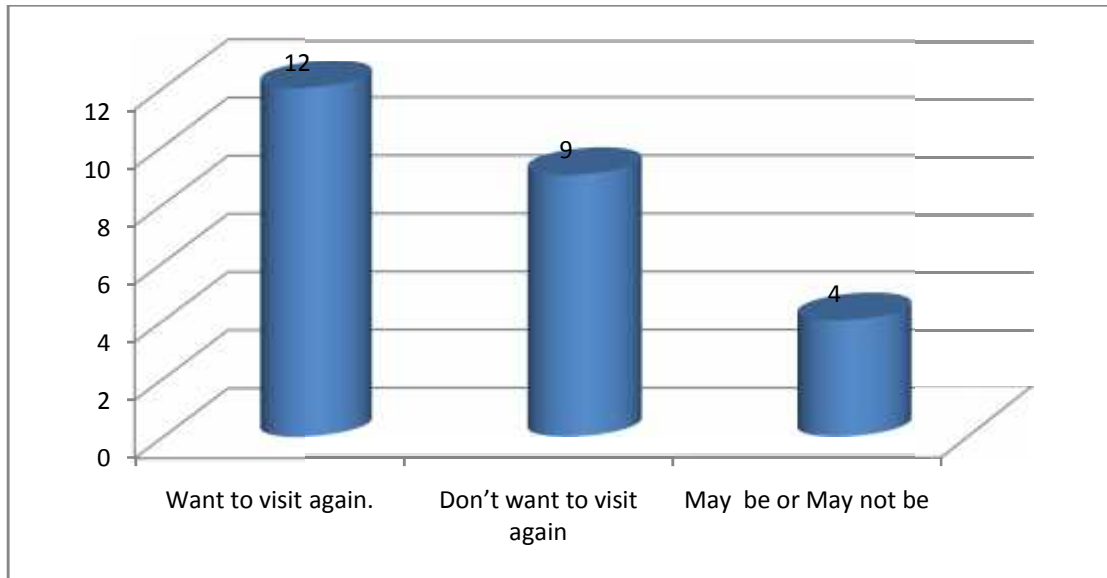
Table No: 4.5

Showing the Probability of Visiting Boudhagumba again

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

Source: Field survey 2016

Fig :-2



The above mentioned table no 4.5 reveals that forty eight percent to the respondents answered that they will visit Boudhagumba again because of its natural beauty and thirty six percent of the tourists don't want to visit again. But sixteen percent of the tourists answered that they were not sure about their future plan of visiting Boudhagumba again.

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

4.6 Distribution of tourist by Major Continents in Boudhagumba

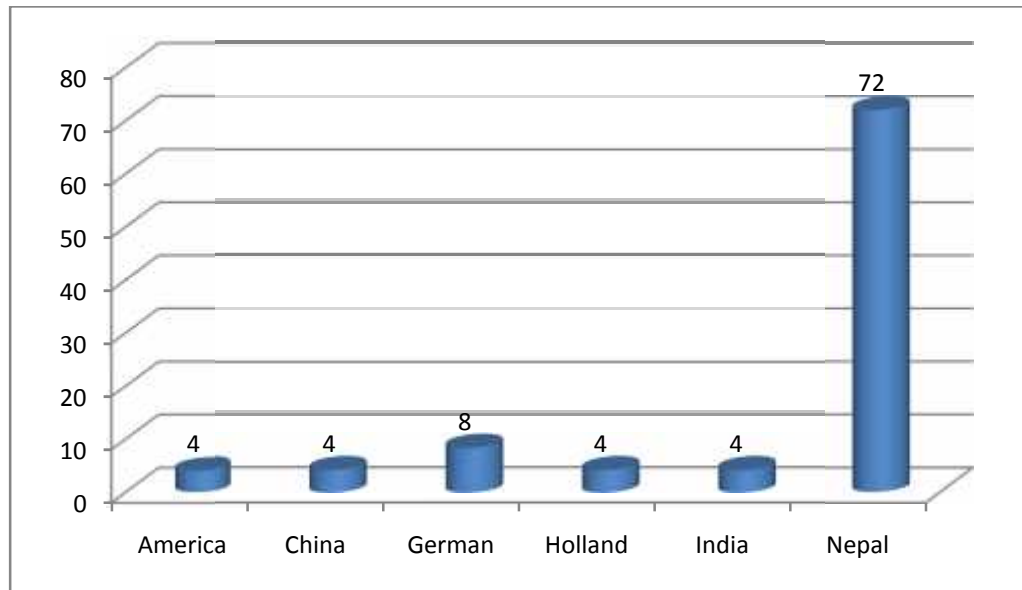
Tourist come Nepal from different continents like Europe, Asia, South America, for this section twenty five tourist from different continents were interviewed. The number and percentage of tourists visited at Boudhagumba from different continents while the study time. Which are given below:

Table No: 4.6
Distribution of Tourist by Major Continents in Boudhagumba

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

Source: Record from the Homestay office, 2016

Fig : 3



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

4.7 Tourist Arrivals by Age Group and Sex Composition at Boudhagumba

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

Table No: 4.7
Age and Sex Composition of Tourists in Boudhagumba

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

Source: Field Survey 2016

This table no. 4.7 reveals that forty four percent of those visited at Boudhagumba were sixteen years to thirty years of age groups. Among the total number of respondents eighteen were male and seven were female.

4.8 Expenditure Patterns of Tourists of Boudhagumba

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

Table No: 4.8
Tourist Expenditure Pattern during Their Visit

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

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table no.4.8 shows that forty eight percent of tourists spend less than Nepalese rupees one thousand per day. Twenty two percent spend between Nepalese rupees eleven hundreds to fifteen hundreds. Twelve percent spend between sixteen hundreds to two thousands Nepalese rupees and eight percent spend between twenty one hundred to twenty five hundreds Nepalese rupees.

4.9 Arrival of Tourist in Nepal

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

Table No: 4.9
Tourist Arrivals in Nepal

| Year | Total Number | Percent Change | Remark |
|------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| 1955 | 1140 | - | |
| 1962 | 6179 | 442.02 | |
| 1966 | 12567 | 103.38 | |
| 1970 | 45970 | 265.799 | |
| 1975 | 93520 | 103.43 | |
| 1980 | 165425 | 76.88 | |
| 1985 | 180989 | 9.40 | |
| 1990 | 254885 | 40.82 | |
| 1995 | 363395 | 42.57 | |

| | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--|
| 2000 | 463646 | 27.58 | |
| 2005 | 375398 | 19.03 | |
| 2010 | 602867 | 37.73 | |
| 2015 | 735932 | 18.081 | |

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2015

The above mentioned table shows that the annual tourist arrival was 1140 in 1955 and 6179 in 1962. The growth rate of tourist inflow enormously increased up in 1975s and then was found gradually decreasing. In 2000 the growth rate reached up to 27.58 percent and consequently become negative in 2005. But the growth rate reached 60.59 Percentage in 2010. On October 2008 Government of Nepal had declared the year 2011 as the tourism year with the ambitious mission, In that year 2015 government was interested to welcome about 10,00,000 tourists in Nepal but end of 2011 number of visited tourist were 7,35,932 and 18.081% more than 2015.

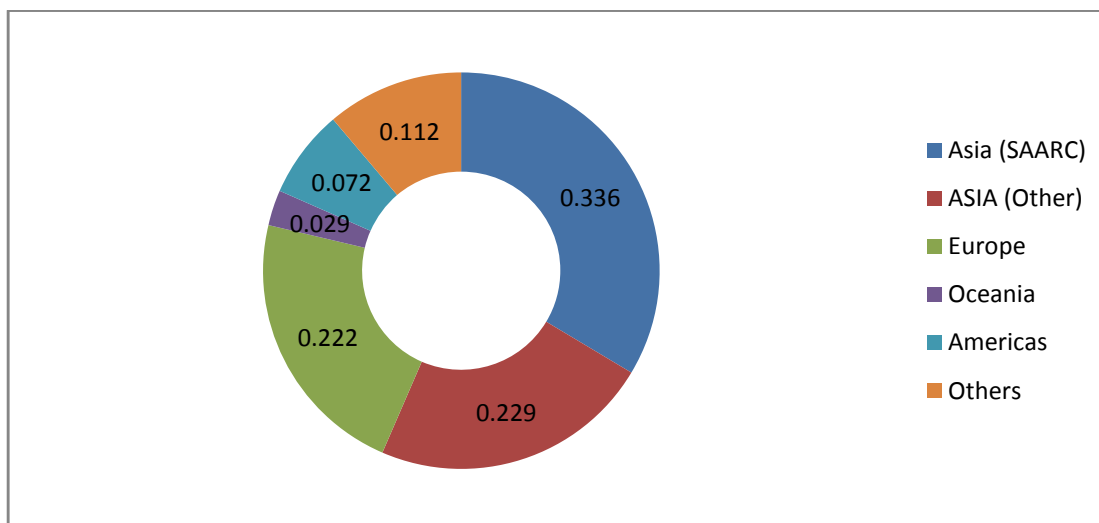
Table 4.10
Country and Nationality Wise Travel Trend
(A comparison between 2010 and 2015)

| Country and Nationality | Year | | % change | % Share |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| | 2014 | 1015 | | |
| Asia (SAARC) | 187272 | 247387 | 32.10% | 33.60% |
| ASIA (Other) | 127229 | 168839 | 32.70% | 22.90% |
| Europe | 148217 | 163290 | 10.20% | 22.20% |
| Oceania | 18767 | 21173 | 12.80% | 2.90% |
| Americas | 45747 | 53079 | 16.00% | 7.20% |
| Others | 75635 | 82164 | 8.60% | 11.20% |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 602867 | 735932 | 18.081% | 100.00% |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|

Source: Tourism Statistics, 2015

Fig :- 4



The above mentioned table shows the tourist arrivals record on the basis of country of continent Asian (SAARC) countries tourist visited 33.6%, Asia (Other) country's tourist visited 22.2%, European tourist visited 22.20% which increased to 10.2 %, Americas tourist visited 7.2% increased 16%, Others country's tourist visited 11.20% and increased to 8.6% in Nepal and minimum number of tourists were from Oceania (21173/2.9%) although they are increasing in 2015 then 2014 in to 12.8%. likewise Chinese (75,631/10.3%) tourists visited Nepal in large number than other country and increased 63.1% then 2015, Sri-Lankan tourists (69241/9.4%) were visited Nepal. 21.0% tourists were from the India but in commercial the Indian tourists are not so beneficial for tourism sector that is why, Chinese and Sri-Lankan tourists are mention according to ascending order.

In 2015, 735932 tourist visited Nepal but unfortunately the set target of Government to welcome about 10,00,000 tourist was not succeed due to lack of sufficient advertisement. The programme was not well management and prepared, draught of conflict to the visitors and top leader of political parties were sign on the commitment not

to strike, although some party repeated such types activities etc., were the main obstacles to obtain the set target of tourist and visitors.

4.10 Tourism Development activities in Palpa District

The Palpa district is one of the famous of the world. It has many people commonly refers Tansen is Palpa. Palpa district situated at $27^{\circ} 34' - 27^{\circ} 57'$ north to longitude $83^{\circ} 15' - 84^{\circ} 22'$ east desantar. The area of this district is 1373 km from the sea level 1172 to 1936 m height. It has lies western development resign Lumbini zone if hilly district. Tansen is the headquarter of Palpa district. In the neighbour district is Tanahu, Nawalparashi in the east, in the west is Gulmi, Arghakhachi, in north Syanga and in south Rupandhi and Nawalparashi. The district is equally important for good climate it has summer climate in every time of the year. The area is rich for ancient culture and festivals .It is famous for art language and culture so many kinds of tourist visit day by day.

) Boudha Magar Homestay

Boughagumba is a village development committee in Palpa District in the Lumbini Zone of southern Nepal. At the time of the 1991 Nepal census it had a population of 2811 people living in 499 individual households.

We can find the well management of homestay in Boudhagumba VDC which is run by native Magar community. Homestay in Boudhagumba was started from two hoses with two rooms and six beds in 2010 (2067 B.S.) Now there are 48 rooms and 74 beds in the houses. They are planning to extend the number up to forty houses and one hundred twenty beds. They are collecting money to build a Magar museum in Boudhagumba village and planning to start next year. In the home stay, tourist can get knowledge about Magar culture, traditional, language, dress, ornaments and their food items. Tourist can enjoy the different delicious foods like: kurauni, chukauni, dhido, selroti, bara, sinki, gundruk, lapsi's pickle local cock meat and homemade wine.

When huge number of tourist goes to Boudhagumba first HDC's members get to gather in the Chairman's house and welcome with panchey baja, sorathi nach, shiva mama nach, jhaure, salejo, dohori and so many local songs are presents to visitors and

after having tea and short time break, Chairman share to the visitor to other houses where home stay program is run on the basic of turn by turn policy. Home stay owners pick up visitor to their home and welcome the then in the evening they organize singing and dancing programme in center place house, tourist or visitors can take extra entertainment by dancing and singing songs.

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

) **Major Attractions of Boudhagumba**

) **Rani Mahal**

There is a beautiful Ranimahal in this VDC. The place was build in 1892 by Governer Khadga Shamser in memory of his wife Tej Kumari is often called the Taj mahal of Nepal. Side to the Ranimahal there is a beautiful fast flowing river Kaligandaki which attracts tourist. Tourist can enjoy by rafting, boating and swimming also.

) **Waterfall of Boudhagumba magar homestay**

The waterfall of Kaligandaki river is one of the most beautiful sight seen of the Boudhagumba. It's also the main source of drinking water in Palpa district. Many people go to observe this waterfall and their drinking water source to the Palpa. Local people of Palpa district are planning to built cannoning place to this waterfall for tourist attraction and develop economy of local people viewing

) **Sight scene of Himal**

Machhapurchhe, Aannapurna, Dhaulagiri, Nilgiri, Manaslu, Gnash himal and so on are seen from Boudhagumba. So tourist visit for side scene of mountains. It is also

the attraction from Boudhagumba. From where the himal is seen attractively. In this village flowing Kaligandaki river so tourist can interest and enjoy for rafting and swimming. So the river is main attraction of this village tourism activities.

) **Culture & Custom**

This is such area where many kind of the people stay as a permanent habitat in concern of the cast Magar, Brahmin, Chhetri, Bote, , Kami, Damai, Sarki people also stay there, the village is very rich in nature and the culture also. Not less than this to get enjoy of hospitality and to see traditional type of the dispersed & agglomerated stone paved or roofed architect found in this VDC. They celebrate different types of festival like as Chaitedashin festival, Magheshakranti festival, Dashin, Tihar, Janai Purnima, and many other.

They have their own specific culture, ritual, norms & value. Magarpeople enjoy different festival like as Maghesankrinti, Rishipanchami, Dashain ,Tihar and so on. They are very amazing with play panche baja, naumati baja, sorathy nach, shivaimamanach, jhaure, salijo and different kind of dohori songs on special occasions. Every caste celebrates each other festival as a common festival its preventative how all caste are stay and saving socio culture and festivals. The exhibition are organized by local youth club and the mother group annually to promote tourism and save their culture. There are more comes(60%) domestic tourist but less (40%) international tourist visit.

) **Flora & Fauna**

The region is very rich in natures &its bio-diversity is also unique in the world. This area is also best place to see great number of flora &fauna. Tourist can do the trek from tropical zone to alpine zone of this village. On the way of Machhapurchhre Himal tourist can see much type of the livestock, flora & fauna as climate wise. Firstly as a ethnic village they will enter in the forest area seeing many orchids, birds, wild animals and butterfly. In the dense forest there are more than two hundred species of trees more than hundreds species of the wildflower bloomed in the monsoon especially, different

types of the rhododendron bloomed in the spring season. If tourist go along the dense of rhododendron forest its gives varieties of colors to welcome them.

This village is very rich in the wild animals. Tourist can see many types of monkeys, yellow throated marten, jungle cat, kliz, leopard, tiger, bear, many types of the deer & many other animals. To see such types of animal tourist must go to the jungle side because wild animals goes very far when they get the smell of the human. So, that isolated & solicited area is better to see them.

In the fauna, birds are also major attraction. There are many type of eagle, vulture, sparrow, crow, dove, owl. Snow pigeon & many other types of birds can be seen. Danfe, national birds of the Nepal welcomes to the visitors with dance of his nine color's body.

) **Different taste of food**

In homestay there are different types of food available like as bara, selroti, kodo roti, phapar, corn bread, bara makai, pakauda, mahi, and special Palpali chhukani so many different types of food and taste are available in different homestay.

4.11 Sources of Market of Homestay

The tourism of Boudhagumba had played a vital role by fully advertizing and being popular in the nation and worldwide. Although it has played role in the expansion of market of Tansen and Butwal are the local market, which supply goods & commodities to the home stay program runner.

Table No: 4.11
Sources of Market for Home Stay

| Market | Good Purchased in Percent |
|--------|---------------------------|
| Tansen | 60 |
| Buwal | 40 |

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Total | 100 |
|-------|-----|

Source: Record from the Homestay office, 2016

The above table no. 4.11 shows that fifty five percent foods are purchased for homestay from Tansen is sixty percent and forty percent from Butwal. So, it shows maximum tourist are visiting from Tansen.

4.12 Income of Homestay in Boudhagumba

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

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

Table No: 4.12

Income of Home Stay of Boudhagumba

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

Source: Homestay development committee, 2016

The above table no.4.12 shows annual income of 10 % homestay owners is below twenty thousand Nepalese rupees, 40% percent home stay owners achieve between twenty to thirty thousand Nepalese rupees. Whereas, 30% earn between thirty thousands to forty thousand Nepalese rupees, 10% percent home stay owners earn forty thousands to fifty thousand Nepalese rupees and 10% Homestay owner earn more than fifty thousand Nepalese rupees annually.

4.13 Socio-economic impact of Homestay tourism activity

Besides benefits to the involved families, the homestay activity is postulated to put favourable socio-economic impact on the entire community. To know about the impact, the respondents from homestay households and non-homestay households were asked to express in 5-point like as –scale about their agreement or disagreement on the spillover or the homestay benefits on ten different socio-economic impacts of the community viz. Health, education, occupation, wealth, income, quality of life, women empowerment, social bonding, trade, environment, infrastructure and social awareness.

Table no: 4.13

Socio-economic impact of Homestay of Boudhagumba

| S.N. | Particulars | Total numbers of homestay | Percentage |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Health | 1 | 4 |
| 2. | Education | 2 | 8 |
| 3. | Occupation | 3 | 12 |
| 4. | Wealth | 1 | 4 |
| 5. | Income | 8 | 32 |
| 6. | Quality of life | 2 | 8 |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----|-----|
| 7. | Women empowerment | 1 | 4 |
| 8. | Social bonding | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Trade | 3 | 12 |
| 10. | Social awareness | 4 | 16 |
| Total | | 25 | 100 |

Source: field study, 2016

In the above table shows that the socio-economic impact of home stay activities of study area which shows maximum number of respondents are said that to increase income level, similarly they said social awareness, occupation development, trade and so on. Hence, we say that homestay activities have impact good in socio-economic activities of respondents.

4.14 Tourism Promotional Activity in the Study Area

So far as tourist do not come to stay only in the homestay. They also want to experience extra pleasure and their motive may be special for the attraction for special things like boating, hiking, Trekking, Rafting, Mountaineering, Paragliding, etc. From the survey of 25 homestay owner, tourists are interested in following activities. The ways of promotional activities in this side can be pointed out as follows:

i) Developed good transportation

The ways of transportation is road. There are several night buses, day buses and mini buses passing through the Tansen from other different places. Direct bus services to Tansen of Palpa are available from Kathmandu and other places of the country. Only two jeep goes from headquarter per day, road is not pitched instead it is graveled which had made bad, impact is tourism. Even road suffer badly in raining season.

ii) Good Communication System available

As the tourists are away from their home, they want to communicate their family, friends and relatives by easy means of communication. Though English is an international

language, most of the people in the study area cannot understand different other languages. The tourists visit from different Countries not just from the English speaking Countries. So the language is the main problem for the local people in the society. Similarly, youths are used to slang/rough words by copying from the visitors without knowing the exact meaning. For this every individual wants to use foreign languages to communicate with the visitor but not try to use Nepali language with them. The generation gap is being widened by the means of communication. In this way, our national language is being phased out by the tourism activities.

iii. Save and promote traditional cultural heritage

It is fact that every society has it's own culture. Similarly, people in study area have their own social rules and regulations followed from the ancient time. But now there has been gradual change in the society regarding the daily life style influenced by foreigners. On one hand it is good as in terms of progress but on the other hand it is not a good one as the young generation is eager to imitate western culture like rough languages, dresses, lifestyle, which is against our social norms values. Further, western music has suppressed our own music, which is odd. People are loosing their identity by imitating foreigners.

iv. Supply of Drinking Water

There is lack of drinking water supply in the area of Boudhagumba. All the homestay owners have managed their water fulfill the growing demand for their visitors. The existing sources of water like stone tap, *Kuwa*, are being dried out rapidly fulfilling the growing water demand of dense city Boudhagumba. Due to the lack of sufficient water supply, most of the people are unable to fulfill the demand of pure drinking water, which is causing various diseases. People chop down trees for making logs for preparing food which is ancient process so chopping of tree had led to lack of water sources.

V. Maintain Accommodation Facilities in Residence

The overflow of the tourists in Boudhagumba creates obstacle to local visitors. Tourists are able to pay high rate for the accommodation but local visitors cannot. So locals are deprived from good accommodation facilities. The homestay owners are being money

mindful and they only favour the foreigners, which causes the negative influence on the local visitors.

vi. Regulate Marketing System

The tourists have now abundant choices for their destination in the world. We have never felt the competitive environment in the world tourism market as we were reserving increasing number of tourism in each successive year in the past. Every country is making vigorous effort to attract more tourists. For this, the countries are improving the quality of the market. In this situation, we cannot stick to traditional approach. Therefore, our tourism marketers should realize the changing market environment and formulate strategies accordingly. Most of the fresh things produced in local area are provided to fulfill the demands of tourists and local people are deprived from such facilities. Tourists pay more money in the local market and the rate becomes high. This influences the local people and the market becomes quite through.

vii. Develop Security System and minimize any Conflict

Security is an important aspect to the tourism industry. Nobody can afford to risk his or her life by visiting unsecured place. It is also became an unsafe city due to the increasing conflict situation. But this is the national problem. The increase in crime and deviance like drug addiction, robberies in it, directly adversely affects the local people as well as the tourists. Now a day's people cannot feel secure either physically or mentally. Inhuman things like rape, kidnapping is common. There are several cases of abduction and murder in the city. In addition, road transportation is insecure due to the rough terrain of the country. To build our image, attention should be paid on all types of safety and security measures.

4.15 Creation of Employment by the Tourism in Boudhagumba

Tourism has provided directly or indirectly employment opportunities to the local people on home stay although here is non any hire employee in home stay, since it is in starting phase. All of home stays owner are managing themselves till the time of field visit.

Table no: 4.14

Creation of employment in Boudhagumba

| S.N. | Particulars | Number of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. | To increase Staff | 12 | 48 |
| 2. | To develop Agriculture | 5 | 20 |
| 3. | To increase homestay | 3 | 12 |
| 4. | To increase furniture | 2 | 8 |
| 5. | To increase garden job | 2 | 8 |
| 6. | To increase tourist guide | 1 | 4 |
| Total | | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field study, 2016

In the above table shows that creation of employment in boudhagumba. In which maximum number of respondents are said to increase staff job. Similarly, for developing homestay in increase furniture, garden job, tourist guide and so on. Hence it shows that from homestay there are many kinds of jobs are create.

4.16 Challenges of Homestay tourism in Boudhagumba

There are different challenges with different nature in Boudhagumba. The ways of solving the problem also depend on the nature of the problems. The problems that are caused by tourism activities. Which are against the betterment of the local area. Which can be pointed out as follows:

i) lack of pitch road

The ways of transportation is road transport in Boudhagubma. But there is no pitch road to reach Homestay are. There is no direct bus services from Tansen bazaar or other places of the country. But, now days increasing numbers of vehicles in Boudhagumba.

ii) Lack communication

As the tourists are away from their home, they want to communicate their family, friends and relatives by easy means of communication. Though English is an international language, most of the people in the study area cannot understand different other languages. The tourists visit from different Countries not just from the English speaking Countries. So the language is the main problem for the local people in the society. Similarly, youths are used to slang/rough words by copying from the visitors without knowing the exact meaning. For this every individual wants to use foreign languages to communicate with the visitor but not try to use Nepali language with them. The generation gap is being widened by the means of communication. In this way, our national language is being phased out by the tourism activities.

iii) Lack of Internet facilities

In the study area there is no available modern internet facilities like as no wifi, and no any other internet provider are available. Only Nepal Telecom's Mobile service are available sometime.

iv) lack of preserve culture

It is fact that every society has it's own culture. Similarly, people in Boudhagumba have their own social rules and regulations followed from the ancient time. But now there has been gradual change in the society regarding the daily life style influenced by foreigners. On one hand it is good as in terms of progress but on the other hand it is not a good one as the young generation is eager to imitate western culture like rough languages, dresses, lifestyle, which is against our social norms values. Further, western music has suppressed our own music, which is odd. People are losing their identity by imitating foreigners. So it is necessary to follow our cultural values, as it is for their identity for that the tourists come to visit.

v) Accommodation facilities

The overflow of the tourists in Boudhagumba creates obstacle to local visitors. Tourists are able to pay high rate for the accommodation but local visitors cannot. So locals are deprived from good accommodation facilities. The hotel owners are being money minded and they only favour the foreigners, which causes the negative influence on the local visitors.

4.17 Home Stay Management Committee of Boudha Magar Homestay

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Tuk Bahadur thapa | Chairman |
| Shova Sharu | Vice Chairman |
| Juddha Bahadur Thapa | Secretary |
| Gun Bahadur Thapa | Member |
| Premnath Ghimire | Member |
| Chhabi lal Thapa | Member |
| Bimal Rana Member | Member |
| Dev Bahadur Rana | Member |
| Shanta Rana | Member |
| Bhim Bahadur Rana | Member |
| Chet Bahadur Thapa | Member |

According to 'homestay working procedure 2067' Nepal's government has defined that; home stay management committee should be organized to run this programme. So, there is also one HMC committee in Boudhagumba. Chairman of this ten members committee is from Boudhagumba village and Vice-chair man is from Boudhagumba village. Likewise among this ten member committee there are eight members from women and two young men from both villages for back support of women and encourage to young people in tourism. This committee prepare policy or plan and take suggestion from villagers, youth group, tourists and concern offices; then implement all subject of this village tourism. Beside this, Social Mobilize Rajendra Magar age of 49 and this HDC is making plan to village tourism as:

Development of trekking road for development homestay. There is one night stay in Boudhagumba village. There is attractive so many things like as Rani mahal, home stay program and Magar's culture. Visit then 'Mashaiku Koe' (Magar language: 'Raja basin dhunga) top of the village and return to same village for lunch then after two hours rest for to go to Boudhagumba home stay then forest camp- Low camp and High camp. 5 day trekking root plan coordination with travel agency of Palpa district. If they get successfully implemented this new root this will be extra adventure trekking road. They are collecting money to build Magar museum within three years and its worth will be about 32 lakhs in it village.

1. They are going to develop connecting programme in the waterfall of Tagadi.
2. They have expansion plan of coffee, organic product is orange, amriso cultivation to grow tourism and socioeconomic of villagers.

CHAPTER V

PROMOTION AND PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE TOURISM IN BOUDHAGUMBA

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

5.2 Infrastructural Problems

Infrastructural facilities are the most important aspects of tourism development. Without infrastructural facilities, development of tourism couldn't be expected. The main problem related to infrastructural facilities in the area is transportation, communication and others. These are basic infrastructural components in the tourism industry. Infrastructural components couldn't developed in adequately to meet the interest of visitors. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of village tourism in the study area are given below:

5.2.1 Transportation

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industry. It enables people to visit destination. It is well known that transportation facilities are not well condition in the study area. Roads are not pitched up to now. It is very difficult in rainy season. Other hand foot road which is used by people before motor road that is long distance road and out of order due to lack maintenance and covered by bush. So that is one problem of road transportation in promotion of home stay tourism in Boudhagumba.

5.2.2 Education

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

5.2.3 Communication

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

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

5.2.4 Health Service Center

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

5.2.5 Electricity

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

5.2.6 Awareness

Tourism is a boundless industry of its products and components. Cultural heritage are backbone to promote the tourism industry. If cultural and natural heritage go to the

vulnerable stage, tourists flow decreases gradually. Therefore to develop village tourism concerned agencies should make all people aware form such weakness.

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

5.2.7 Political Instability

Political instability is a crucial problem not only in tourism but also in all sectors Nepal. Today tourism industry is suffering hard due to political instability. After second term election of Constitutional Assembly Nepal has gone in transitional phase. Government is said to provide peace and security to the people as well as tourist. People are collecting the money from tourist by forcedly. So the tourists are victimized.

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

5.2.8 Security

Another factor need for the promotion of rural tourism in security. Security is an essential factor for tourists. It plays a vital role in tourist flow. Nobody wants to go and stay in such type of place where security is in critical condition. Unsecured environment

is creation of robber; pickpocket, threat fully money collection, kidnapping, rape and also wild animals.

There was not found any security personnel and rescue post while field visit. It is not possible to reach in time and rescue in case of emergency.

5.2.9 ACAP's Rules

When foreigner tourists enter in the ACAP's area they have to pay one thousand rupees per person to ACAP's Boudhagumba post. Although ACAP helping to this VDC and HMC many different ways likewise: Landslide control, drinking water, awareness for youth, education, health, road and cleanness extra.

5.2.10 Generation Gap

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

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Summary

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

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

Boudhagumba village presents the excellence of all the attraction of village tourism. Natural beauty, geographical and environmental viability, rich cultural heritage has been major source of attracting an increasing number of tourists from all over the world.

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

According to Magar homestay's personnel more than 0.03 % of the tourists visited Boudhagumba village among the tourists who come different parts of world. The average length of stay of tourists was only 1 day before 2 years but now it has been increasing. According to home stay owners now days the average stay of tourists in Boudhagumba village is 1.5 days.

Thus tourism development has very important contribution in the economic development of Boudhagumba. As mentioned above, tourism has contributed to the earning of foreign employment & rural development.

6.2 Findings

Major findings of the survey are mentioned as follows:-

-) The number of tourists has been gradually increasing. However, there is fluctuation in the annual incensement.
-) In visit Nepal year 1998 (463684) and 2011 (735932) tourists arrived in Nepal.
-) The arrivals of tourists in 2014 (63) and 2015 (156) are fluctuating in Boudhagumba.
-) Boudhagumba area is one of the popular Home stay destinations in Palpa.
-) The majority of tourists arriving Boudhagumba purpose of visit are the following: cultural study 35%, ACAP's area and tea garden visit 23%, pleasure 27% and 15% for others in 2010.
-) The majority of foreigners visiting Boudhagumba are age group 16-30 years of age 44%, followed 32% percent on 31-45 and 46-60 years group are 24 percent.
-) The 60 percent of total tourists were found to stay for 1 day, 20 percent were found to spend 2 days, and during survey period. 12 percent 3 days and 4 and 5 days were 4 percent respectively.
-) The majority of tourists (48%) spend Nepalese rupees 500-1000, 38 % spend rupees 1000-1500, 12 % spend rupees 1600-2000 and 8% spend 2100-2500 Nepalese rupees..
-) There are 25 Homestay with 48 rooms and 74 beds.
-) The Local Tansen bazar is the nearest market and therefore it seems to benefit from home stay.
-) The Home stay area of Boudhagumba village is awareness of the cleanness inside and outside of houses.
-) Home stay owner are unknown about benefit of advertising.

6.3 Recommendation

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

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

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

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

To make tourism development, sustainable Boudhagumba village should be designed as the heritage zone should remain inviolate and if possible sacrosanct. Magar culture, custom, tradition and festivals should be preserved.

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Appendix-1

Questionnaire for homestay owners

1. How many tourists reside in your homestay monthly?
Off season
On season.....
Normally
2. Is your home stay.....
 your own Rented Other
3. Are you a Local person or entrepreneur of the area? Specify where you belong to
.....
4. How many foreigners come to your home stay annually? And their nationality?
.....
5. What is the peak season of arrival of tourists?
.....
6. For how long do the tourists stay in your home stay?
 2 days 3 days 4 days More than 4 days
7. How many rooms & beds are available in your home stay?
..... Rooms Beds
8. What types of facilities are available in your home stay ?
9. How much money usually a tourist spend per day ?
\$
10. What are the additional facilities available in your home stay?
 Bar Swimming pool Communication Facility
 other (specify)
11. What type of accommodation facilities do you have in your home stay?
.....
12. How many staffs are working in your home stay?
.....
13. How many people (other than staff working in your home stay) are benefited from your homestay?
14. What is your home stay's investment pattern?

15. Is it your

Own investment Loan from bank

16. Which means of transportation are used tourists for site seeing?

Bus Cycle Car On foot

17. What sort of extra activities do your guests prefer?

Side seeing Trekking

Boating and Rafting Mountaineering

18. what do you think for tourist promotional activities in this area ?

.....

19. what do you suggest for concern authorities ?

.....

20. What do you advice for domestic tourist, who want to visit to your area ?

.....

16. Have you received any training for enhancing your homestay hospitality skills?

1. Yes

2. No

17. Have you added skills through cross-cultural exchange with the guests?

.....

18. What is your family's total monthly income other than homestay? Rs.....

19. Which of the following services are available at your homestay for guests?

a. Laundry services

b. Daily room cleaning and change of bed covers

c. Local food and beverage services

d. Mobile recharge card

e. Others, specify

20. How many members of your family are involved in homestay business?