

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1.1 General Background

The use of the term "Homestay" might be different in different countries. For example in Australia the term is particularly associated with farmhouse accommodation whereas in the United Kingdom it is often associated with learning English language. The Merriam Webster dictionary (2007) defines "as a period during which a visitor in a foreign country lives with local family. According to Lanier and Berman (1993) Homestay venues as "private homes in which unused rooms are rented for the purpose of supplementing income and meeting people". In the United Kingdom tradition of hospitality and providing food for seasonal farm workers contributed to the development of farm based holiday. Homestay is a community based program where tourists can have interaction and direct experience of the day –to- day life of the community.

The concept of home stay program was formally developed in Nepal in 2067 B. S. although the practice of home stay could be found in 2054 B.S. in Sirubari Syangja. Sirubari Village is regarded as the first home stay village in Nepal. Home stay program thus can be regarded as rural – cultural-community- based tourism product.

Nepal has almost all the climatic touch within a very short geographical distance. The diverse ecological zones with rich bio-diversity and unique socio cultural identity have termed Nepal alone of the most fascinating tourist destination of the world. The mountainous landscapes of Nepal provide significant potential to use nature based

tourism as a low cost, eco-friendly alternative to support socio economic growth and fight poverty (Upadhyay, 2006).

Tourism is classified as domestic tourism and international tourism. Domestic tourism has a significant place than international tourism in tourism industry. So, the distinction between domestic tourism and international tourism is an important one. Domestic tourism occurs when a person travels outside their normal place of domicile to other regions within their country of residence. International tourism refers travel to a country other than that in which one normally resides' (Collier 1989:5). Comparatively there is less problems and restriction for domestic visitors. International visitors have to manage passport, visa, foreign currency, etc. So they demand more services for necessary arrangement of travel. Regarding international visitors a United Nations Conference on International Travel and tourism purposed a new definition for international visitors in 1963. It has stated as "any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated from within the country visited" (Collier 1989:10).

Tourism industry, being a comparative industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation, flourish the culture and customs of the country. It is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches like hotels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and food services, amusement and other texture activities gift shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. Nepal, where the possibilities of exporting manufactured goods are

limited cannot ignore tourism's role because of its multifaceted effect such as the balance of payment situation, diversification of the economy augmentation of revenues and generation of employment opportunities directly and indirectly.

Homestay is instrumental in the economy of Nepal in the process of regional development of an economically backward region which has insufficient resource for development of agriculture and industrial sector. Nepal has immense potential for tourism development as it is full of place that attracts tourist throughout the globe with its natural beauty and cultural heritage like Mount Everest, Snow Peak Mountains, a number of lakes and rivers. For the nature lovers and pleasures seekers, Nepal can provide many attractions, trekking, boating, hunting, mountain flight, paragliding, rafting, and the friendly and ethnic people are major attractions of the country.

Although in Nepal tourism industry has not flourish according to the expectation because of lack of the institutional set up and the lack of effective management of tourism. Tourism is being more wide and favorable sector for the economic growth on the one hand but on the other hand different barriers and problems are increasing in this field. Our country has not accomplished sufficiently for developing necessary infrastructure in potential rural areas. Despite having high potential of tourism in Nepal it is yet to be flourished and brought to door step to rural poor.

It is well accepted fact that Nepal has many touristic attractions. They are scattered throughout the country like Sirubari, Syangja and also dominated the centralized tourism industries. There seems to be a big potential of development of village tourism industry in Nepal as we have the favorable atmosphere to develop this sector. We can run such area with the small financial effort and in which the role of the

government should be like the watchdog. It is in the context this study is proposed the impacts of Homestay identified regarding the effects of homestay in village tourism and its socio-economic impact of this study, which I hope help the planner and other related people.

### **1.1.2 Tourism in Nepal**

Nepal is a small Himalayan Democratic Republic Country located in between two big economic powers of Asia, China in the North and India in the East, West and South, with open border. Nepal is a least developed, landlocked and geographically disadvantageously placed country. Its location is in the northern margin of South Asia. It has its elongated rectangular shape roughly with northwest to southeast orientation. The country covers an area of 147,181 square kilometers, which accounts as 0.03 percent of land area of the earth. The absolute location of Nepal lies between 80 4' to 88 12' eastern longitude and 26 22' to 30 27' northern latitude. The country has nearly 800 kilometers length and 160 kilometers breathe in its spatial extension mainly along the south slope of the Himalayas (Upadhyay, 2006).

Nepal's territory (147,181 sq. km) is double the size of Sri Lanka, 3.5 times greater than Switzerland 6.7times bigger than Israel, on the one hand and 23 times smaller than India and 68 times less than the size of China, on the other hand 1792 Himalayan peaks higher than 550m. It has an asset of about 23 million people, 6,000 rivers and rivulets, 5300 lakes (The Himalayan Times) 5000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, and 850 species of birds and over 6000 species of butterflies. Nepal's greatest advantages lay in its diverse ecological zones the terai, hills and mountains. It has four major river systems, Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali, and Mahakali that have been a

perennial source of division of nation in to state and economic development from time immemorial (Upadhyay, 2006).

Nepal is considered as a paradise for ornithologist nature's lovers, hikers, trekker and researchers of various disciplines. The country is recognized for its unique and pristine natural and cultural and cultural diversity with immense heritage sites of aesthetic architecture, historical and social significance with its natural beauty and cultural heritage like Mount Everest (crown of the world) snow Peak Mountains, birth place of Lord Buddha (apostle of peace) and Goddess Sita, a number of lakes and rivers, etc. Nepal is an attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Numerous interesting natural and cultural sites have attracted tourists of different parts of the world. Nepal has wider prospects in promoting tourism, because it is probably one of the most fascinating and beautiful countries in the world (Upadhyay, 2006).

Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. It is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial braches, like hotels, motels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services amusement and other activities, gift shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. Nepal where the possibilities of exporting manufactured goods are limited cannot ignore tourism's role because of its multifaceted effect such as balance of payments situation diversification of the economy, augmentation of revenues, and generation of employment opportunities directly and indirectly (Upadhyay, 2006)

### **1.1.3 Concept of the Sirubari Village Tourism**

Sirubari is a typical Gurung village as it has an ethnical cultural dimension, set in the core area of Panchamool Village Development Committee ward no.4 of Syangja district in the western hill of Nepal as well as located on the laps of “Thumara hills” with south facing slope and also surrounded by other picturesque village like Majhkateri, Daraun, Aruchaur, Karkineta, Chilaunebas, Rapakot and Phaperthum. The main village Sirubari is located at an altitude of 1610 meters, the area ranges from 1250m to 2000m also the landscape of Sirubari is unique as the topography varies from agricultural field of the steep land features. The highest peak is “Thumara hills” and is also the highest hill in the Syangja district. The scenic grandeur is no less remarkable from the highest point in the village at Thumara Jura; one can view the panorama of the great Himalayan peaks of Mt, Annapurna massif including Machhapuchhre, Manaslu, Dhaulagiri, Nilgiri, Gorkha himal, Himchuli, Lamjung himal, Annapurna I and II, Andhikhola and Darun Khola’s green river basin and typical Gurung village also can be clearly seen from this hill top, and also other tourist places can be seen 2/3 part of Pokhara, Kusma, Parbat, Beni (Myagdi), Shrinagar hill (Palpa) as well as 350 Kilometers around scenarios.

The Sirubari village is naturally gifted, neat and clean place and one of the most culturally rich, attractive typical of traditional Gurung village. The village is inhabited predominantly Gurung village with at least one male member of each family is serving or has served in the Indian or British armies. Remittances and Pensions comprise the major source of income to many Gurung households.

The village is on a ridge about four hours trek from the nearest road head of Arjunchaupari along the Pokhara-Sunauli highway about two hours’ drive from

Pokhara. The trek to Sirubari is ideal for the less arduous trekkers unwilling to go on longer treks. The best season to visit Sirubari is in winter or before rains. During the monsoons the vehicles are unable to reach Arjunchaupari and hence the trekking distance and time increases accordingly. The trail passes through a typically rural setting.

The village tourism is developed by Gurung families. They have developed their homes to accommodate visitors in a relatively clean and hygienic home environment. The concept of paying guest was introduced to ensure that tourism benefits flow across a wider community. Local households are required to be members of the Tourism Development and Management Committee (TDMC) and abide by the regulations and condition stipulated by the committee to qualify to entertain visitors as paying guest. The villagers have no personal hotels, restaurants and shops. The local TDMC has been making arrangements for tourists visiting Sirubari to stay at host family. A feeling of intimacy can be found in these homes of Sirubari, which cannot be found in the five star hotels of urban areas. Every tourist enjoys the hospitality environment of the family such as dal, bhat, roti, fish, meat, milk homemade yogurt and alcohol produced from millet etc. Modern abundant water facilities and family treatment can be obtained from the house owner. Visitors are welcomed and entertained according to traditional customs. The people are warm friendly and well educated and are enthusiastic about tourism development in their village. The life style of Gurungs is quite modernized yet has retained its unique culture. They speak Gurung language and are Buddhist. Social organizations like mothers group or Aama Toli and Nawa Youth Club are very active in the village and very enthusiastic to welcome outside visitors people. A living vibrant Gurung culture coupled with beauty of nature, which offers a new experience of all. A majority of the

Gurung households in the village rely on remittances and pensions from the Indian or British army services. Since 2054 when the village was opened for tourists, Gurung families have readily taken to become tourism entrepreneurs and many improvements have been made to develop the village tourism. The telephone, post office and postal services health care center are also available in this area.

Sirubari of Syangja is a unique example of eco-cultural tourism in Nepal. It originates a new tourism product. The village tourism and home stay model as practiced in Sirubari is built around major themes related to marketing and promotion, management by the local community through a participatory institution, wider sharing of benefits and a new approach to promote visitors satisfaction.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem: The effect of Homestay**

Home stay involves in the community based program which have a wide dispersal of benefits and contribute towards the rejuvenating the rural economy. Benefits of tourism are unevenly distributed in tourism sectors in Nepal. Much of the tourist's dollar remains in Kathmandu and little finds its way into other parts of the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery dependency in which the center controls a very considerable extent of the distributions of tourism around Nepal. It is accumulated by the most of income generated through the organizing much of the travel activity in pre-paid packages and through the supplying many of needs from the center so that benefits flowing out to rural areas and small towns are limited.

A series of general problems are several in the context of tourism development in many of the rural areas of Nepal. The Sirubari village is one of the same in nature which is suffered by the problems in tourism. There are poorly developed tourism



infrastructure and institutions in the rural areas. Lack of basic infrastructure, knowledge and scientific thinking has seriously hindered in tourism development. Similarly, weak coordination between the center and local institutions, limited ability of the local people, persistent inequalities and fragile biophysical environment are some other major problems. Also the problems of environment pollution are growing up in the study area. This study, therefore, attempts to investigate the problems and prospects of the study area as the village product in of tourism. Further, the economic impact derived by the Sirubari village tourism can be one of the tools of the poverty alleviation and the transformation of the socio- economic development in the study area.

Similarly, Homestay brings the changes in the lifestyle of the people. It brings social cultural and economical changes in the lifestyle of the people. It also brings the improvement in the quality of life. Although it has positive impacts there are negative impacts too created by the home stay. Most of the youths are attracted towards foreign culture neglecting their own culture. Slowly and gradually local people forget their own language and fascinated towards the English language. Westernization of culture can hamper the home stay in long run. Likewise, continues migration of local youths in search of foreign employment and urban areas impair the homestay. Lack of effective program of the government to develop the homestay program youth generations are compel to leave this which creates shortage of human resource to help in the sustainability of homestay. Finally, if the loss of the biodiversity is not properly checked with the increase of tourists, the pressure on the environment will increase resulting in further loss. This will decrease the numbers of visitors in long – run.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objective of this study is basically to look at the current status and implication of village tourism contributing to the study area.

Specifically, the objectives of the study are:

- a) To examine the socio-economic and cultural aspects caused by home stay.
- b) To find out the impacts of homestay in Sirubari.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The Home stay program is an important sector, which promises to provide greater contribution of rural economy as well as national economy. The development of Homestay obviously generated the desired socio-economic benefits in terms of the underdeveloped and local areas. Though Nepal being a less developed country depends on agricultural economy in the export trade of Nepal, primary and raw materials production from agricultural sector plays dominant role. But it is necessary to import machinery, fertilizer, luxurious goods for everyday needs from other country. In such situation rural tourism plays significant role for improving the economic as well social situation of the country. This condition may be improved not only by increasing exports as we have very limited exports items but also by earning foreign exchange through village tourism industry which needs to developed as far as possible the study “Effects of Homestay in Rural Tourism”; A Case Study of Sirubari Village in Syangja District” is very helpful to find out the other such relevant areas which will play very much attractive, significance and appreciate role to promote and preserve the cultural activities as well as national economy.

Nearly about eighty five out of hundred people live in village. In this situation the village tourism is contributing much to the economic and cultural growth to in the related areas of Nepal. The promotion of village tourism in different regions and areas directly enhances their socio- cultural and regional economy through the development of tourism industry. It creates better images of these regions or areas and their especially handicrafts products like mandras, radi, pakhi, bakkhu etc. Again international and national exchanges with international visitors through village tourism are sure to activate regional population cultivate the international sense of their residence and thus contributes to the furtherance of unique cultural and life styles (like Sirubari Village) embodied in characteristics rooted to those areas or regions. The village tourism emphasized festivals; feast and fun have always been the integral part of Nepalese life style. The village people who have readily taken to becoming tourism entrepreneurs many improvements have been made to the village infrastructure, which would otherwise have been impossible. The visiting tourists have been positively overwhelmed about the experience that they gave. Tourism industry comparatively other than water resources and human resources is low investment. If appropriate steps are taken tourism can provide appropriate and sustainable revenue.

The village tourism i.e. home stay program is a part of tourism industry, which also supports a number of other industries and services creating direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities, because of smokeless, currently developed industry. The development of the village tourism is a significantly appropriate for less developed country like Nepal.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

Any kinds of research works have limitations. This study has also some limitations. This research is conducted in Sirubari Village of Syangja district hence the result of research cannot be generalized for others. This research is based on the sample data collected in Sirubari village. It has been conducted within 20 households. The Conclusion /result is derived from the reliability of the primary and Secondary data collected by different data collected instruments. The time of the study is the last five months of 2015 A.D and budget is limited.

### **1.6. Organization of the Study**

The research report is divided into five chapters. The first chapter introduction deals with the background information, statement of the problems, objectives, significance, limitations and organization of the study. The second chapter is the review of the relevant literature split in theoretical and empirical review. The third chapter contains methodology of this research; the fourth chapter explains the setting of the village which includes naming, geographical description, cultural aspects, natural resources, public utilities etc. The fifth chapter presents the details of the socio-economic and cultural aspects caused by the Homestay of the study area. Finally, the sixth chapter includes summary and conclusion.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Literature review is important for research writing. It gives the researcher a new concept, idea method for developing the concepts and techniques of report presentation systematically. This chapter reviews some of the particular research studies, research articles, published and unpublished dissertations. Because of growing importance of tourism many writers or scholars have contributed a lot in the field of tourism. Here an attempt has been made to briefly with some studies and findings.

#### **2.1 Reviews in Nepalese Context**

**Pradhan (1979)** concludes in his degree of Master of Arts thesis that Nepal begin to benefit from tourist industries after the political change of 1950. After the first and second World war, developed countries also used tourism industries for the solution of favorable balance of payment. The developing countries used tourism industries to sustain deficit financing and economic development. The topographical condition of Nepal is fruitful for tourism industries and it helps to solve the national unemployment problems.

**Nepal Rastra Bank (1989)** has done study on the heading “Income and Employment Generation from Tourism in Nepal”. The study showed that 20.6 percent of the employees in tourist and related industries were women. Carpet had 66.4 percent female employees. This study deals about the composition of tourists, duration of their stay, tourist expenditure and the impact of tourism industry on income and employment generation. This study has identified that majority of tourists (61.6

percent) visited this country for pleasure followed by trekking 19.1 percent. This study determined that tourism industry has provided jobs for 11,176 persons among them 61.7 percent are basic level manpower, 29.2 percent and 9.1 percent are medium and top level manpower respectively. Among the employees, 10.8 percent were females (Nepal Rastra Bank, 1989).

**Ghimire (2002)** in his book *Travel and Tourism* has given more information related to the tourism. Tourism is related to travelling and is naturally a human character. Man needs change and travel provides the change. During primitive period travel was there but tourism was not. Because travel was not undertaken for the purpose of pleasure at that time and motive was not to seek holiday from the routine work. The primary motive of their travel was trade and commerce or pilgrimage or to explore. The basic concept of tourism 'Pleasure to leisure' was not there. When people learned to travel for pleasure, the concept of tourism was started. Learning to differentiate between work and leisure create tourism. So tourism is related to the movement of people from one place to another for the purpose of leisure. He has opined that different techniques are used to calculate the economic impact of tourism. Mainly he has explained about multiplier effect and input-output analysis.

**Kunwar (2002)** writes in a book entitled "Anthropology of Tourism" as a case study of Chitawan Sauraha. It is a very scientific research which signifies to the cultural village tourism and research methodology. This is a study of Tharu's culture of Nepal. According to Kunwar, the guest and host relationship makes balance through the cultural village tourism. The cultural values might be exchanged of the destination area by cultural tourism. Emphasizing cultural and others tourism activities go forward side by side which enriches tourism industries in Nepal. Now cultural tourism

is an acceptable for both host and guest. This is also model of village tourism of Tharu culture which provides mote ideas to the village tourism of this study area.

**Panta (2002)** writes tourism has been identified as an industry with strong competitive advantage and this also has been listed as the second important thrust area in the perspective vision of the ninth plan. He identifies a special attention to be given in the following areas:

- Development of the infrastructure and the product
- Standardization of the industry
- Developing infrastructure for self-regulation
- Strong monitoring and supervision
- Promotion at the originating markets
- Maintenance and upkeep of product and resources
- Preservation of the ecology and taking preventing measures
- Upgrading the quality of service.

**Pradhananga (2002)** has described in his book Village Tourism in Chitawan that village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated at its own Nepali village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves their skill and resource displayed as village life style and environmental involved by groups of village tourist, assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthened the village and village economy. Village tourism is a planned industry and its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distributive pattern, those who live in tourism regions are considered as participants in the tourism activities. For village tourism the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior being of their own circumstances.

**Gurung (2003)** argues tourism has providing varieties of opportunity and for employment to the local people. Likewise, it has helped to develop the infrastructure, preserve the local culture, and encourage the environmental awareness in the local area. However, there are not only positive changes but also exist negative changes at the same time. He recommends that the harsh geographical nature and less opportunity of the development infrastructure in the local area it is hard to establish large scale industries. Consequently, both skilled and non-skilled local people may be deprived of job opportunities. In such situation, tourism can be only strong alternative to uplift the socio-economic condition. For this, essential infrastructure related to the tourism should be prepared, natural beauties as well as cultural heritages should be preserved.

**Upadhyay (2003)** in his PhD dissertation entitled “Tourism as a leading sector in Economic Development of Nepal” has focused the importance of tourism in economic development for the promotion and development of tourism sector in Nepal. Upadhyay has suggested the followings-

1. Nepal needs a consistent and coherent tourism policy in conformity with the overall national policy because tourism sector plays a vital role in overall economic development.
2. For rapid and sustainable expansion of tourism sector quantity and quality of tourism infrastructure needs to be constantly monitored.
3. Nepal should be able to attract tourists from diverse income groups by catering to their respective needs and presenting Nepal as the destinations for all types of tourist.



4. Nepal could be converted into a year round tourism destination along with adventure destination if we focus on health and leisure tourism along with adventure tourism for which Nepal is already so popular.
5. Film shooting must be encouraged as it is in practice in Switzerland, Thailand and Maldives, that helpful in promoting Nepal's tourism globally.
6. Government must define; develop strategy to promote village tourism to enhance employment and to reduce widespread poverty and regional inequality.
7. Trekking is an important segment of tourism industry in Nepal and is one of the major foreign exchange owner, so that we have to open and develop new trekking routes can contribute to the employment of rural economy, help to increase living standard of the people in remote area and the income obtained remain in the local community.
8. Tourism can play a vital role for the upliftment of the historical and cultural heritage as well as religious and pilgrimage sites of Nepal; this can be exploited economically through tourism.
9. Nepal needs to come up with newer and more innovative package and products with reasonable price, because globalization also means competition on worldwide scale, and failure to compete will negate the potentials offered by globalization.

This study concluded that if tourism sector properly promote it has the potentials to induce the other sector of the economic develop must of Nepal. This sector to play the vital role for goods producing like agriculture, purify of the Ayurvedic Medicine.

**Pandit (2004)** due to the local youths have found employment in the tourism sector they have foreseen a good future for tourism in Sauraha. He focuses to keep safe up

the local traditions and culture for tourism development in the local area. It provides income as well as for the sustainable development of tourism.

**Nepal Tourism Board (2006)** showed that Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural beauty due to its geographical position and latitudinal variation with in this spectacular geography are some of the richest culture of Himalayan heritage and it has also invited tourists to meet the lovely people of rural Nepal share a meal with them, stay at their houses and family guests, taste their local drink and see them carry on with life graciously. As well they are expected to receive the heartwarming hospitality, to witness some of the most spectacular views of the mountain landscapes or heritage sites along the way.

**Pokharel (2008)** in his article entitled "Tourism as a socio-economic Force "has analyzed tourism is a complex combination of various tangible and intangible components. Analysis on socio-economic importance and future prospects of tourism needs careful study of various impacts of tourism on people's life and global tourism trend. Tourism creates a significant opportunities of income, employment, and serve as an effective means to same culture, traditions, and environment. It helps promote awareness, education and understanding among the people of a society. Though challenges and threats upon culture, traditions environment and economic resources can arise because of tourism, a careful planning and operations of tourism activities can mitigate these negative impacts. The reach biodiversity and traditions and culture of Nepal are very promising factors for uplifting socio-economic status of the country. He has focused the tourism can play a very effective role to alleviate poverty ameliorating other social indicators of the country.

**Upadhyay (2008)** in his article entitled “A case study of rural tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaun” has been analyzed rural tourism of Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaun. Rural Tourism has been recognized as a tool for poverty alleviation. Although it has been encouraged by incorporating rural tourism in government’s plan and policy, its progress is rather moving at a glacial pace. The Tenth Plan had the target of achieving 516 thousand tourist arrivals with an annual growth rate of 7 percent. It also had the target of increasing the foreign exchange earnings annually by 8 percent. In 2006/07 the number of tourist arrival was 375 thousand and U.S. dollar 148.4 million was earned. This is about 7.1 percent of the total foreign currency earnings of the country. The average duration of stay was 9.1 days. The contribution of this sector to the total GDP has reached 1.2 percent in 2006/07. As the long term vision of tourism by preserving and conserving the existing natural heritages, tangible and intangible intellectual and cultural heritages, and by developing accessible and safe air services, Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level, so as to enable the tourism sector to develop as an important segment of the national economy, which could contribute significantly in economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation. Since the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) till the Interim Plan (2008-2010), Rural Tourism has been given utmost importance. Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaon are the model of rural tourism. The success stories of their three are now being replicated in other destination too which are popular by the cause of women’s participation in tourism.

Review of Literature reveals that very little progress has been achieved in the areas of tourism diversification, be it in terms of product or place. Tourism promotion and development is largely concentrated on urban area and a few of the traditional sites outside the Kathmandu Valley.

There is a large possibility of rural tourism in Nepal as we see the diversified values, elements and institutions in Nepalese society. The typical cultural activities hosting in Ghale gaun (Sirubali) presents one of the examples for the income generation in rural tourism. However, we cannot ignore the problems the Sirubari suffering while serving the tourism attraction. Studying the level of income generated by the tourism can realize a real situation of the tourism status in Sirubari village.

**Upadhyay (2008)** in his book titled “Readings in Rural Tourism” has focused on Nepalese tourism one of the major facets is rural tourism. The book under review reminds several issues relating to rural tourism both theoretically and practically. This book includes ideas and writings of twenty scholars who have long, deep, and insightful understanding on tourism of Nepal. It has filled the felt need of reading materials on rural tourism in a single book. The book contains collection of 23 scholarly articles of which individual authors contribute to 21 articles and the rest 2 by separate authors. The editor has taken the opportunity to include two individual and two joint articles. Being involvement of 20 separate personnel in bringing the book in present shape and size sufficient space is given in introducing the contribution’ before the beginning of the main text. Chapter division is absent in the book. Therefore, each article begins with its heading.

The opening article on “Concept of Tourism, Meaning, Component and Elements of Tourism” written by Hari Dutta Pandey introduces tourism in various perspectives. This article has focused on practical examples from Nepal, while discussing components of tourism. Nabin Pokhrel contributed ninth article entitled “Tourism as a Socio-economic Force” focusing on the contribution of tourism in the economy and its effects in the socio-cultural aspects of Nepal. The 10<sup>th</sup> article entitled “Trend of

Tourism Development: Global, Regional and National” is contributed by Dependra Purush Dhakal. It discusses Nepal’s’ especially on adventure country and he has to optimally harness it with a focus on rural tourism to address the poor and deprived community, and better future of Nepalese tourism. “Role of Government for Tourism for Tourism Development” written by Rudra Prasad Upadhyay is the 14<sup>th</sup> article enclosed in this book. This article has listed numbers of points that are supportive to explain the development of tourism.

“Case Studies of Rural Tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur, and Ghalegaun” is the 21<sup>st</sup> article embodied in this publication, which is contributed by the editor himself. In this book, perhaps it is the only article supported with field survey based information. Appraising the attractions of the respective sites of rural tourism Upadhyay in this article writes “Nepal has many destinations where community based rural tourism can be promoted. However, these three sites are at the forefront of rural tourism model. The article on “A Brief Introduction of Tourism Organizations” is jointly contributed by the editor Rudra Prasad Upadhyay and Ram Prasad Ghimire. This article has focused on the discussion and analysis of how tourism is organized at the national and international level. It briefly discusses all the major tourism organizations at the international and, national and local level with their respective function, duties, role and responsibilities. Sumit Baral in the final article on “Modern Information Technology in Tourism Development in Nepal” discusses the relationship, influence and potentially of information technology in developing and promoting community based tourism in Nepal.

On the whole, this book is a very useful document that contains several materials related to rural tourism in one volume. Therefore, this book will be very useful to

those who are interested in study and research of rural tourism in general and Nepal in particular.

**Dhital (2009)** has studied the impact of tourism in female employment generation from different perspective to assess the contribution of tourism in Nepalese economy and female employment generation to recommend measures and strategies to development tourism industry as an important sector for employment generation. He adopted field survey and simple random sampling methodology selected 35 employers from various sector of tourism field where 276 employers were working. Among them 14.1percent were working in basic level.38 percent in middle level and 132.8percent in high level. Out of the total 110 sample were in between 20-30 years old and rest were above 30 years.

He opined that male domination, sex harassment and abuse insecurity, social and family non co-operation traditional level of thinking etc. are the major problems faced by woman employers. Lack of quality education, Job oriented training low salary and facilities, traditional social values, caste/religious system, lack of knowledge of foreign language are the problems to generate job opportunities for the women in tourism sector. findings and recommendations are: proper training, job security, high scale salary, social freedom, gender equality better education, family support are the basic requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism. He also suggested that some of the legal provision should be changed in favour of female employment generation. Similarly, cottage and small scale industries related to tourism should also be increased and promoted to generate additional job opportunities for female. Most of the tourists prefer female services than male in shopping sector by 74.0 percent followed travel and tours by 71.8 percent and more

than 60 percent in hotel and lodges. Hence, female employment in this sector is inevitable. Out of total, 10.8 percent female visitors and 9.0 percent male visitors especially like the female services in every sector of tourism. Education and training are the major factors to generate female employment in various sectors of tourism.

**Phulara (2009)** in his M.A. Thesis title “Problems and Prospects of religious tourism in the Khaptad region” have dealt about the problems and prospects of religious tourism in Khaptad regions. By using primary and secondary data he found the various problems and prospects of religious tourism in an around the study area. He concluded that tourism especially various forms of social and indigenous nature can play a key role in keeping the potential intact reducing the income leakage and increasing the network linkages. Environmentally, viable and socially responsible tourism can't be fostered without research based appraisal of tourist resources. Mid-western and far-western part of Nepal have immense potentiality to mitigate these issues and develop tourism in a sustainable way; Khaptad national park area which covers four districts of far western Nepal is in infancy of tourism should immediately. Focus their attention to explore the immense tourist resources of this are and carryout effort in solving the conflicts among the local along with decentralizing the tourism development of the country. He recommended that, different sites and structure of religious-cultural importance like Sahashara Linga, Tribeni, Ganesh temple, Nagdhunga, Saileswari in Khaptad regions are ruinous condition due to absence of protection and enovation. Therefore, concerned authorities should pay their attention these issues immediately and renovate them. As the cultural identity may crumble under the pressure of modernization, which can subsequently erode the religious values in this area, sufficient public awareness should be made in order to make the local of their cultural and religious assets.

**Joshi (2010)** in her M.A. thesis title “Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Kanchanpur District” have dealt about the problems and prospects of tourism in and around the study areas. She adopted the methodology based on interview, observation, questionnaire and checklist. The study had under taken the structured, semi-structured and unstructured interview to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism and its impact on both local and national economy.

The prospects of tourism in Kanchanpur like scenic attraction pleasant climate, vegetation, flora and fauna and socio-cultural heritage including suklaphata wildlife reserve, Jhimila Lake, Bedkote Lake and suspension bridge. Therefore, she concluded that kanchanpur a land comprising just 6,480 tourists came in each year. Among them, 24 of total tourists were of pleasure group 6/10 was both for adventure and project. Similarly, 3 were for culture and 5 to gain for health. She also examined that 45.83 percent visiting in Kanchanpur spends less than US \$ 10 on lodging and 52.08 percent spends less than US\$ 10 on fooding and on an average, tourists spend US\$ 5.5 on purchase of local items and other activities.

She concluded that tourism in Kanchanpur is not recognized as a major source of employment. Because of the lack of advertising and publicity it can't be fully developed. With the expansion and development of tourist destination the average length of tourist stay will increases. It will definitely help to lead the economic growth of the nation or the state.

**Gautam (2011)** analyses the relationship between tourism earning and economic growth exhibited the significant relationship between the variables. Using the concepts and methods of the unit root test, co-integration, Granger causality test and error correction method, the study confirms that there exists short-term dynamic



relationship as well as long-run cointegrating relationship between tourism income and GDP. It is consistent with the results of Balaguer and Cantavella-Jorda (2002) that used the data for Spain and also with Khalil et. al (2004) that used data for Pakistan.

In addition, the evidence seems to verify the notion that tourism growth granger causes economic growth and vice versa indicating a bi-directional causality between economic growth and tourism growth. It is clear that tourism growth increases economic activities and economic growth also facilitates for the expansion of tourism activities in the country. Our finding suggests that policy should be focused to develop tourism sector in order to achieve high economic growth.

**Gautam (2011)** claims tourism financing over the years has increased in Nepal. To finance the tourism sector, several strategies and sources may be tapped. Among these, domestic private investment, government budget and foreign aid (bilateral and multilateral) have been tapped and other sources such as foreign direct investment and capital market, among others, should be explored.

**Sharma P. ( 2006)** in his article “Village Tourism for the sustainability of Rural development” in Nepalese Journal of Development and rural Studies (vol 3.1, Jan – Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP) the tourism sector can be important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountainous area also trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aid-led tourism development where problems of sustainability and indigenous will be overshadowed.

It can be concluded that Homestay plays significant role in the promotion of rural tourism. Nepal's unique geography and outstanding natural beauty attracts the tourist. Homestay, which is the alternative name of rural tourism offer to the rural tourists for attention, acquisition and consumption; It also includes physical objects personalities, places and ideas. Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can be benefit to the village people directly and indirectly. Similarly, resources rich tourist attraction must be developed into tourists centers.

## **2.2 Review of International Literature**

**Burger (1987)** doctoral level study entitled "Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal; An Input Output Analysis" is regarded as the first research of this level on economic issues'. This study focused to analyze the impact of tourism on the Nepalese economy and present information to Nepal's development planners. In this study, he states that tourism in Nepal is of the rather recent origin. Before 1950, no foreigners allowed to visit Nepal without the permission of Rana rulers. After the introduction of democracy in Nepal in 1951, the tourist inflow in Nepal rapidly increased. He indicated that more than 10,000 tourist arrived Nepal in 1976. Since the number of tourist arrivals has grown at an average rate of 20 percent per annum and more than 80 percent of the total tourist arrived in the country by air and 20 percent arrived by land. He pointed out that the majority of tourist come for pleasure and sight-seeing. He concludes two major groups were identified, pleasure tourist and trekking tourist. Trekking tourism offers for more scope for regional development than pleasure tourism, because these people's intent is to visit regions outside of Kathmandu and the standard required to meet their demand are lower and area easier to provide with local resources. Trekking tourism offers more scope especially for a few selected regions,

and policies designed to better integrate it into local economic will widen trekking tourism's economic impact. Burger suggests that we would give emphasize on those tourist who stay for short time in general longer staying tourists spends less per day than tourists staying only a short time. Perhaps the most widely used argument favoring expansion of tourism is that it earns foreign exchange and thus supports balance of payments.

**Kruk (et. al.) (2008)** in their article "Gender and Social Inclusion" from the Resource book 'Facilitating Sustainable Mountain Tourism' has analyzed the implications of gender and social inclusion in mountain tourism industry. There are many opportunities for women and socially-excluded groups to be empowered through tourism. The tourism industry can provide them with new entry points for employment and opportunities for self-employment in small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, it can allow them to carry out new roles for themselves and their families at home, as well as in the local power structures (CBOs, Local Governments, NGOs, and others), and to become increasingly involved in the decision-making process. The tourism industry is not gender equal. To achieve balanced social economic development in the sustainable mountain tourism sector, men and women as well as different social groups with people different skills, need to be involved. Gender-balanced socially-inclusive tourism development is essential for sustainable mountain tourism development. They point out the following different steps to mainstream gender and social inclusion.

1. Awareness and initial participation,
2. Empowered participation,
3. Influencing and decision making and
4. Equitable sharing of benefits.

**Durga and Gupta (2012)** studied has identified and discussed the barriers to community participation towards tourism development in the Sudhmahadev tourist destination of Jammu & Kashmir. The study has found that the barriers proposed by Tosun (2000), exists in Sudhmahadev and few of them like relatively high cost of community participation, limited capacity of poor people and attitudes of professionals exists there. We can interpret by these results that barriers exist there due to the noninvolvement of locals in tourism development process by Tourism and Government. It is found that local residents believe that their representatives should be involved in decision making processes and locals should be involved in tourism related projects. Local residents also believe that tourism related activities need large amount of investments and time. According to local residents: Sudhmahadev is a well- known tourist spot with beautiful hills and religiously important Shiv temple is having a huge potential to attract more and more tourists. As Amarnath pilgrimage is a huge attraction for tourists and pilgrims in Jammu & Kashmir and this destination can be promoted by linking it with that pilgrimage. People also believe that tourism authorities are not showing their interests in the promotion of this destination and they are mostly focusing on the already developed destinations. Locals said that from long time they are demanding for the construction of a road to connect Sudhmahadev with famous tourist destination Patnitop, but their demand is never been herd by concerned tourism development authorities. Locals also believe that their destination, Sudhmahadev, should be connected with other nearby tourist destinations like Patnitop and Shivkhori, so that Sudhmahadev can be developed as an enroute tourist destination.

As barriers and development are inversely proportional to each other so there is an urgent need to remove or reduce these barriers so that there should be no hurdle in the

destination development process and more local people get involved in tourism related activities and tourism development process and the local residents gets the benefit out of the tourism activities of their destination. Government authorities also has to play an important role in reducing the above said barriers by involving the locals in the tourism development processes and also creating awareness among local residents about the potential benefits of participation in tourism related activities. There is a need to develop the skills of locals, so that they can choose tourism as their career and can play their role in the tourism development in their destination. Motivational schemes along with short term tourism courses like 'Tourist Guide course' should be organized by the Tourism authorities to involve and motivate locals in the development processes. There is a need to implement change in the attitudes of tourism development authorities and the concerned government agencies so that the locals should feel free to share their views with them.

Clearly the mentioned barriers are not only specific to the community participation; some of them may also be seen as common problems of development in many other local communities. Hence it should be accepted that all the three barriers proposed by Tosun (2000), exists in Sudhmahadev, which has prevented them from achieving higher level of development. This study can be seen as a beginning in the preparation of a tool to measure and identify the barriers in the community participation in India. Although the study tried to identify the barriers to community participation in Sudhmahadev tourist destination, but still study has certain limitations. Because of illiteracy of local residents we received very small sample of 47 respondents and because of the village culture we received very less number of female respondents. Even though the questionnaire was translated in Hindi language for the ease of local residents, it is expected that respondents may have not interpreted

statements in its true sense. There is also a limitation that responses of some respondents may have been influenced by the responses of other respondents. As Tosun (2000) mentioned that no empirical work has been done in developing countries regarding the identification of barriers to community participation in tourism development activities, so future research can be done in identification of barriers other than the barriers mentioned by Tosun (2000) and future research can also measure the level of participation of local community in the development process of tourism in their destination.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is the most important aspect of research work. Authenticity and reliability of any research depends upon the tools and methods used for data collection. Hence, the primary purpose of this chapter is to discuss and design the framework for the research.

#### **3.1 Selection of the Study Area**

Selection of the study area is an important task for a researcher. Syangja is hilly district situated in the western part of Nepal. Sirubari is the first rural tourism village which started Homstay for the first time in Nepal. Sirubari is a popular tourist destination due to its own natural scenic beauty and cultural diversities. This area is remarkable reason for ecotourism as well. Sightseeing, trekking, taking photograph, pilgrims, village tour are the major attractions of the destination. So, there is a very high potentiality of tourism. Hence, for the promoting Sirubari as one of the tourism centre, the researcher has selected Sirubari on his research.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

To meet the objectives of the study, the research design is descriptive and explanatory. It follows the tools of observation and structured questionnaire survey while studying on the research objectives. The observation tool will be used for the policy review as well as for the field observation. This study, however, depends on the response of the respondents on the structured questionnaire regarding the level of income generated by the tourism and socio-cultural aspects of tourism.

### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The present study is based on the primary data as well as secondary source of data. Data is collected in the field based on the observation and survey.

#### **3.3.1 Primary Data**

The primary data is collected during the field work through the questionnaire and interview with local villagers who are involved in serving the tourists in diversified field of the tourism service. In order to collect the required and relevant primary data and following tools will be used.

##### **a. Questionnaire Method**

A semi structure set of questionnaire is prepared intending to capture the information regarding opinion of villagers of Sirubari regarding the problems the villagers are facing, the need of further development and to satisfy the visitor's perceptions to improve tourism industry.

##### **b. Observation Method**

With the motive of collecting necessary and additional information, observation method is used during field survey.

#### **3.3.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data have also been used to make this research much relevant and comparative and for understanding the comparative situation of village tourism as well as tourism activities in the study area. Related books and reports to village



tourism contributed by different scholars are used and studied from different libraries.

Following was main sources of secondary data collection.

- ) Nepal Planning Commission
- ) Nepal Tourism Board
- ) Ministry of Finance
- ) Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
- ) Internet/ Newspaper
- ) VDC Office, Panchamool Sirubari
- ) DDC Office, Syangja etc.

### **3.4 Data Collection Technique and Tools**

For the primary data collection, the researcher herself visits the field and provides the research questions with the respondents and collects the papers and notes down the relevant and additional information found on observations. The researcher talks with the local people who have carried out the responsibilities for the development of the study area as well as the concerned local peoples (villagers) who are involved in the tourism business. The VDC secretary, teachers and the local businessman were participated in the spot interview in the research questions. Secondary data were collected through the visits of websites and the visit of the concerned authority offices.

### **3.5 Universe and Sample Size of the Study**

Sirubari village was taken as the universe for the study, which is potential place from the tourism point of view in Panchamool VDC. The respondents are selected by purposive sampling method in case of survey while getting answer from the local

villagers in research questions. The sample size will be randomly selected 20 samples providing the different tourism service and few experts recognized in the tourism sector of Nepal.

### **3.6 Presentation and Analysis of the Data**

The collected information were categorized and classified on the basis of the major tourism activities of tourism in Sirubari village. The data and information collected from questionnaire is transformed into a master sheet and raw data is tabulated on the basis of master sheet. Information is grouped, sub grouped and classified as necessary so as to meet the objective of the study. Both qualitative and quantitative tools are used to analyze the information and results were presented in descriptive forms with sufficient maps and tables. To analyze the quantitative data, simple statistical tools such as percentage, average will be used, besides these, maps, tables, charts, diagram, pie-charts etc. is used for the presentation of the findings.

Reliability is an extent of accuracy of the methods and tools used during the study and validity is the degree to which tool measures what it is supposed to be measured. Relevant primary data of questionnaires were pre- tested, cross-checked and verified through the pilot study in the field. The researcher himself is involved in the data collection. Individual records had been used in the pilot study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

This chapter includes the socio-economic and demographic background of study area and the respondents. It includes general description of location, cultural setting, and history/demography of the study area.

#### 4.1 Naming of the Study Area

The local old people and knowledgeable people have reported that Panchamool was named from the five stone taps. As reported by the respondents, there are five ever following Stone taps situated inside the area of Trishakti Higher Secondary School. So, this place is naming after the name of five stone taps which means “*Pancha*” and “*Mool*” means the source where water originates. In 2033 BS two VDCs Majkateri and Sirubari were merged and at the center there lies five stone taps and the village was named as Panchmool.

#### 4.2 Climate

The study site has a monsoon type climate. It gets rain basically from June to October. It also gets rain in the winter season through western disturbances. The temperatures range from 6°C to 32.4°C in this Village. Due to it being a valley and it remains comparatively cooler at night than the days. And the winter here is excessively cold due to the open site and nearness of mountain Annapurna range. It remains dry during November to May. It also bears the occurrence of hail stone in the month of September to February (VDC profile, Panchamool).

### **4.3 Geographical Location**

Panchamool is the one of the V.D.C. which is located in Syangja District Western Development Region. Sirubari is one of the beautiful village situated in this V. D.C. The whole panchamool V.D.C is divided into 9 wards. At the Eastern side of this V.D.C. Daharun village is located similarly at the western part of the V.D.C. beautiful village Aruchaur is located and Northern part of this V.D.C. Shares boarder with Karkineta V.D.C which is located in Parbat district. Likewise, Chilaunebas and Phaperthum V.D.Cs are situated in the southern part of this V.D.C. This V.D.C. is one of the renowned V.D.C. in Nepal which formally begin homestay program with the concept of rural tourism. Panchamool V.D.C is about 24 KM far from district headquarter. It lies 83 45' to 83 47' eastern longitude and 28 7' to 28 8' Northern latitude. The total area of this V.D.C. is 15.43 square kilometer and 62 kilometer away from Pokhara. According to the Geographical condition of Nepal this V.D.C.'s totally located in the hilly region of Nepal. Warm Temperate and monsoon type of Climate can be found in this V.D.C. Temperature reaches up to 32.4 degree Celsius in summer season. The winter temperature falls up to 6 degree Celsius. The V.D.C. is about 1210m to 1978 meter height from the sea level. Most of the people engaged in agriculture as well as foreign employment. Nowadays the people of Sirubari village are tilted towards the homestay program for the income source.

Figure no: 1 Map of the panchamool VDC



## 4.4 Social Setting

### 4.4.1 Population Size

The population of this V.D.C. is 6558. Out of this, 3283 are males and 3175 are females. The total number of household in this area comes around to be 1012. Due to the high population density there are 5 government schools, 4 private boarding schools and 1 community based higher secondary school.

**Table No. 1: Distribution of Population in Panchamool VDC by Ward, Household and Sex**

Ward no.	Total House no.	Male	Male Percentage	Female	Female Percentage	Total population
1	154	522	52.25%	477	47.74%	999
2	127	450	49.45%	460	50.54%	910
3	73	233	54.69%	193	45.30%	426
4	125	377	51.08%	361	48.91%	738
5	117	405	50.18%	402	49.81%	807
6	145	462	49.51%	471	50.48%	933
7	110	334	50.60%	326	49.39%	660
8	94	301	50.58%	294	49.41%	595
9	67	199	51.02%	191	48.97%	390
Total	1012	3283	50.83%	3175	49.16%	6458

Source: VDC profile, 2067/68

According to the above tabulation, the number of household in the Panchamool VDC is 1012, the male population is 3283(50.06%) while the female population is 3175 (49.16%) and the total population comes around to be 6558. ward number 4 falls under the study area. There are 30 houses of Gurung people living in ward number 4 while currently 27 houses are running homestay in this ward. The total population of Gurung in ward number 4 is 91 and their percentage with respect to the total population of Panchamool VDC is 1.38 %. Similarly, the highest percentage of female in ward no.2 is 50.54% whereas ward no. 3 has the lowest percentage which is 45.30%.

#### **4.4.2 Caste and Ethnicity**

Panchamool VDC has a very diverse population of various ethical backgrounds. The main castes of these people are Bahun, Gurung and other is Bishwakarma, Sunar, mijhar, pariyar etc.

**Table No.2: Distribution of Population on the Basis of the Caste and Sex**

Ward	Bahun		Kami		Gurung		Damai		Sharki		Muslim	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	364	338	29	32	47	38	63	56				
2	363	331	34	38	4	6	1	1			4	2
3	210	177	12	17	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-
4	4	4	209	172	92	58	76	77	60	34	8	11
5	238	228	158	169	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	321	320	124	120	-	-	-	-	12	16	-	-
7	259	247	21	30	-	-	-	-	53	49	-	-
8	18	13	34	31	14	13	145	151	64	60	5	4
9	14	11	48	53	113	96	-	-	8	11	5	3
Total	1791	1679	669	652	279	216	285	285	203	174	22	20

Source: VDC profile, 2067/68

People of various castes are currently living in the Panchamool VDC with total population 6558 (VDC profile , 2068/69). Out of which 3470 people are Brahmin. The total number of Dalit in this VDC is 2268. Dalit caste groups in the VDC are Sarki, , Damai, and Kami. Very few numbers of Muslim are living here which consists 42 in number. Similarly, 495 gurungs are living in this area. Dalit people found almost all the wards. Gurung People are living in ward number 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9. Brahmins are living in every ward but very few Brahmain can be found ward no. 4. People of various multi ethnic and socio-cultural backgrounds are living in this VDC. Thus, in a way this symbolizes the diversity of the Nepalese population. The social



relation between the Dalits and other castes has been slowly improving, as more and more people are being educated.

#### 4.4.3 Language

People of different caste use different language in Panchamool VDC. Majority of people speak Nepali (Khas) language. Dalits are also use the same language as Brahman. Basically Gurungs are speaking Gurung language in this VDC. The distribution of population on the basis of language is given below:

**Table no: 3 Distribution of population on the Basis of Language**

Ward no.	People who speak Nepali language as a Mother Tongue		People who Speak Gurung Language as a mother Tongue	
	Number of Families	Population	Number of Families	Population
1	138	934	16	58
2	125	800	2	10
3	73	426	-	-
4	105	618	20	120
5	115	793	2	17
6	145	933	-	-
7	110	659	-	-
8	89	559	4	27
9	33	174	34	216
Total	933	5896	78	445

**Source:** VDC profile 2067/2068

Although different castes of people living in Panchamool VDC, most of the people speak Nepali as a mother tongue. Almost about 5896 of the total populaton in that VDC speak Nepali language. However, about 445 people of that VDC speak Gurung language as their own native language.

#### **4.4.4 Religion**

More than 80% of the total population in our country adopted Hindu religion. Most of the people in Panchmool VDC followed Hindu religion however a little percentage has adopted Buddhism. Castes like Brahmain, Damai, Sarki, kami followed Hindu religion but the most of the people belong to Gurung community adopt Buddhism.

#### **4.5 Natural Resources**

This VDC contains several types of natural resources. Forest, pasture land, soil, water, stone etc, are the main natural resources available here. The soil is red in color and less fertile. Stone are another important natural resource of this VDC which are sold in city area for construction work and is mainly located in the northern part. Some slate stone mine are also available in this VDC. These mines are under the control of private sector.

Likewise, forest and land resource are of great significance for sustaining the economy of the village. There 25 medicinal plants found in the Sirubari which uses for the medicine. The land is used for off-seasonal farming where potato, tomato etc are cultivated. Forest resource is important and provides the people with timber and non timber forest products. Similarly, water is another important resource available

from water wells and small streams and most of the low land areas are irrigated by water.

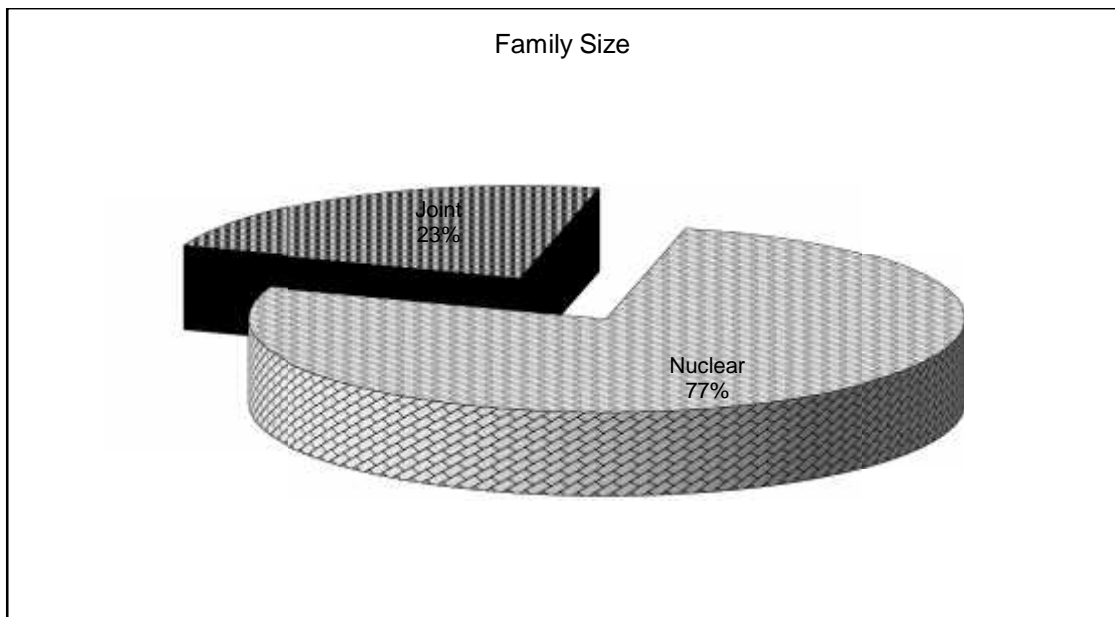
#### **4.6 Social and Public Utilities**

This VDC consists of 21 educational institutions. Among them one government higher secondary school, one government secondary school, nine primary School, nine pre- primary School one private Boarding school (VDC profile). There is a VDC office, health center, co-operative banks, and different youth clubs, Mother's group. Besides these lots of social organization are also being established in Panchamool Village.

#### **4.7 Demographic Structure of the Respondents**

Family size is another important variable which affects the Homestay. It is also used to explore whether family size has any association with the homestay. Family size also plays major role to run home stay in the village. The villagers should provide different facilities to the visitors and the guests. Family's members are regarded as the manpower to run homestay in the study area. Household size of the respondents ranged from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 11 members, and the average being 5.5 members.

**Figure 2: Types of Family of the Respondents**



Source: Field Survey, 2015

As is seen from the figure above, 77 percent of the respondents are living in nuclear families whereas 23 percent of respondents live in joint family. From the above, it can be stated that due to the majority living in nuclear families the respondents have little idea concerning their traditional occupation. If they live in joint family system the children might have learnt the traditional skills from their forefathers.

#### **4.8 Development Infrastructure**

Panchamool V.D.C. is an under-developed V.D.C. in Syangja District. This V.D.C. is 24 Kilometer away from district headquarter. It has been now improving every sector of development infrastructure in much better way comparing to the past few years. In the field of education there established the community based higher secondary level school. By taking this example, one can realize the education level of people in this V.D.C. This community based higher secondary level school does not cover the total

population density, therefore economically rich people send their children to the district headquarter and Pokhara for their further study. But in the case of poor people it is not possible to get high level education because they cannot afford economically. There is one government secondary level school, nine primary level schools, and one private primary boarding school they covering some population density in this area. There is no pitched road in the V.D.C. but gravel road linked with some parts of VDC. Primary Health facility is also available to the people because of one health center is situated within the VDC, which is 500 meter away from the V.D.C. office. Some private health clinic is also providing their services to the people of V.D.C. For major condition of the patient the people of this VDC are referred to Western Regional Hospital in Pokhara and District hospital in District Headquarter. This VDC is rich of forest too. Every ward's people are engaging the community development forest and save the natural resources.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF HOME-STAY**

Homestay is an alternative name for the village tourism where we enjoy homely environment in someone's home. It provides opportunities for the visitors to know about local culture, experience of the certain place. Homestay program focuses on the rural cultural community product. Homestay activities are believed to promote tourism at local level by creating income and employment opportunities. There were 44 Homestays unit in Nepal as of January 2011(MoTCA). Similarly another report has shown the number of private and community based homestays industries together having reached 226 as of 201 (MoTCA, 2014). However the information about the number of registered community based homestay system in Nepal has not published yet.

This chapter includes the socio economical and cultural aspects of Sirubari village where people are running Homestay program for the development of rural tourism. It also discusses about the setting of the selected area.

#### **5.1 Location of the Sirubari Village**

Sirubari is a beautiful typical Gurung Village situated at the heart of Panchamool VDC of Syangja district. It is located on the lap of Thurma hill in the western part of Nepal. Altogether there are forty households in this village. One can view the panorama of natural beauty in this village. It is naturally gifted neat and clean village. Homestay program started in 2054 B.S. This Village is culturally rich and attractive

traditional Gurung community. There are various trails or ways to reach Sirubari from pokhara which are as follows:

**Table no: 4 Routes to reach Sirubari Village from Pokhara**

<b>Routes</b>	<b>Distance</b>
Pokhara- Naudanda- karkineta-Sirubari	62 K.M.
Pokhara-Naudanda-Behajang-Sirubari	45 K.M.
Pokhara- Badhkhola- Darahun- Sirubari	60 K.M.
Pokhara- Hellau- Arghaudi-Sirubari	57 K.M.
Pokhara Hellau – Rapakot- Sirubari	62 K.M.

Source: Field Survey 2015

## **5.2 Arrival of Tourist in Sirubari**

The door for foreign was opened in 1950, Statistics on Tourism industry and tourists become available only after 1955. After that the flow of tourists in our country was increasing year by year. The first record of tourists visiting in the country was found in 1955. In that year the number of tourist record was 1140. However, from 1997 tourists slowly and gradually started to visit in Sirubari. Tourism in Sirubari includes both internal and external tourists. The following data reveals the total annual tourists arrivals since 2013 to 2015 in Sirubari:

**Table no: 5 Tourists arrival in Sirubari Village**

Year	Domestic Tourists	Percentage	International Tourists	Percentage	Total
2013	1772	89.31%	212	10.63%	1984
2014	1907	90.63%	197	9.36%	2104
2015	1472	96.90%	47	3.09%	1519

Source: Sirubari Village Tourism Committee.

The above mentioned table shows that the annual tourists' arrival in Sirubari was 1984 in 2013 in which 89.31% of tourists are domestic tourists whereas 10.63% of the tourists are international tourists. Similarly, the inflow of domestic tourists had increased in 2014 with nearly 2%. But the number of tourists was decreased in 2015. The given table shows the number of Domestic tourists is large in number than the number of International tourists. The total number of international tourists in 2013 was 212 however the number was reduced by 165 in the year 2015.

### **5.3 Social Composition of Homestay**

This village is situated in the ward no 4 of Panchamool VDC. The village is predominantly dominated by the Gurung culture. Gurung and kami are the inhabitant of that village. Homestay program has been launched by the Gurung community of that village. According to the chairman of Tourism Development committee Captain *Babar Singh Gurung* “ in the past there were 30 households running the homestay program but at present only 27 houses are running homestay in that village and this approach preserves the rural life style Culture and Identity”. The people of that village conducted their own culture performance with a unity, harmony and social order. Due



to the cooperation, coordination among the villagers Homestay program become successful in the village. Homestay program also teaches to the villagers to create harmony and peaceful environment in the village.

#### **5.4 Changes Pattern of Occupation due to the Homestay**

Change is an inevitable process. It is obvious that only human group involves in production for survival. The survival strategies changes according to time and space. Human relations are defined and redefined according to change in their survival mechanism. For example, the Gurung people of the study area were involved in Military forces in the countries like India, British and Singapore as prescribed by the caste system. According to *Lal Kazi Gurung*, Secretary of *Bouddha Dharmayada Shava* Sirubari “At least one of the male members of each family has served in the Indian or British Army before 2048 BS”. With the concept of Homestay the number of foreign employee is declined for the few years but after 2059 BS with the political instability and people war the number of tourists also decreasing for few years and most of the youths are afraid of living in that village and migrated towards to the urban area. Now, they adopt multiple occupations such as agriculture, foreign employment. Only the middle aged people and retired people are living in the Village and running Homestay. According to *Maya Gurung* an inhabitant of Sirubari village and the member of *Ama Toil* (Mothers’ Group) “ My husband has gone to foreign country and the son is reading in the college by residing in the Pokhara city but I am involved in the Homestay program and earn about 20000 per month”. She also becomes worries about the preservation their culture. She further adds that “we become self dependent by running Homestay program in the village “They earn 15000-20000 per month by running Homestay”. An old aged man in the village stated that, "there is no person to look after his agricultural fields. All of his sons and

daughters are in urban area and they only visit the village occasionally and they have no more interest in agriculture anymore and to run homestay." The numbers of youths in the village are disinterested towards the homestay program and they move towards the foreign country to earn money. Besides, the Homestay the situation of villagers in economical activities has been shown in the table:

**Table no: 6 Occupations**

S.N.	Disaggregation	Number of Family	Percentage
1	Farmer	5	25%
2	Foreign Employment	8	40%
3	Housewife	2	10%
4	Labor	1	5%
5	Retired	4	20%
	Total	20	100%

Field Survey, 2015

In the given table the maximum size of family number is 8 involved in foreign employment and in percent is 40%. Especially, the youth of the people in this village are going abroad in golf countries to earn money and involved in army. Similarly, 20% of the people are retired from their job among them very few of them are involved in government job in their own country.

### **5.5 Role of Organization in Maintaining Homestay**

Homestay program was formally begun in 2054 B.S. in Sirubari village. This village is regarded as the first village that started rural tourism in Nepal. According to *Captain Babar Singh Gurung* "the concept and idea of Homestay began by the late

captain ex-parliament member Rudhra Man Gurung in 2035 B.S. after his retirement from services. Before that there was not any toilet in the village and the people were careless about the cleanliness program”. Gradually, people became aware about this program and maintain cleanliness in the village as a result this village has won the different awards for maintaining cleanliness. According to *Bina Gurung*, a member of *Boudha Mother’s Club* “we started to put guests in our house from 2054 B.S.” According to *Lal Kazi Gurung* “we have four powers to run homestay in the village they are Nawa Yuva Club, Boudha Mothers Groups, Father’s Group and Dharmadoya Shava”. These four powers have their own responsibilities to run Homestay in the village. Mothers’ Group welcome the guests with the garland and Nawa Youth Club manages all the programs to launch Homestay in the village, Fathers’ groups helps to the Mother group in conducting cultural Program.

**Figure no: 3 Mother’s group of Sirubari village ready for welcoming the Guest**



With the coordination and unity of these four power groups they manage all the programs related to homestay. According to *Ranta Bahadur Gurung* secretary of tourism committee of Sirubari Village “these four powers are interconnected each other without one another cannot work so unity, cooperation, and coordination among these social organization is very essential”. For the development and management of

the Homestay these organization are regarded as four pillars. They run different environment preservation in Sirubari village which are as follows:

#### **5.5.1 Homestay and Environmental cleanliness**

The overall greenery of Sirubari plays a vital role in attracting tourists. The flow of the tourists has made the locals of Sirubari to make more conscious about keeping their environment clean, green and healthy. Home-stay operators are learning to keep their household also clean.

Sirubari has a pristine scenic environment. One can go to Sirubari spend some quality time with Homestay families, visit *Thurma* hills and enjoy local cultures and their hospitable environment. The Homestay owners who all are in Social organizations help in spreading social awareness to keep their village clean. They also learned, seen, realized that visitors like clean environment.

#### **5.5.2 Solid – Waste Management**

Social Organizations of the Sirubari village take the responsibility of social solid waste management. They make a system of group work for cleaning up of a whole village, water resources thrice a month. They take turns in cleaning public places. If they clean any historical places for the first fortnight, they would go for cleaning some other important places the next time. Both time they would start from the decided place and come back cleaning the way they went, ultimately they clean the whole trail. The absent household is penalized with RS 200. The cleaning of their residential areas, trails, religious places like temples, gumbha etc. is a good examples of team work for the benefit of the whole village.

People are well aware of the impacts of hygiene and sanitation has impact in day to day life and tourism. There is a separate place for solid wastes management in

Sirubari. Aama Samuha, Fathers group, youth clubs manage the whole solid wastes of Sirubari village.

### **5.5.3 Road Construction as Environment Degradation in Sirubari**

People of Sirubari have constructed a road to their village easier access to hospitals, communications and transportation of local produce to the market. But the road is likely to cause serious environment consequences like landslides, deforestation and soil erosion. It might also threaten the Homestay program.

### **5.6 Distribution of Guests in the Homestay**

The people of Sirubari welcome the guest with a cheerful smile and a garland with Panchae Baja. At the beginning they took the guest to the Gumbha and served a tea as well as local products which have been growing in their own village. After that there is a short interactional program with the guest. The members of tourism committee divide the guest equally in the houses of the people who are running Homestay. According to *Ratna Bahadur Gurung* Secretary of tourism Committee “they divide money equally to the villagers who keep the guest in their houses by putting some allowances for the improvement of tourism activities in that village”. There is also the system of turn by turn to put guest in the village.

### **5.7 Homestay Capacity and Service**

There are altogether 27 Homestays in Sirubari with the total capacity of 65 visitors per night. The number of room and bed capacity available for guest stay in the Homestay are given below:

**Table no: 7 Types of Rooms in Sirubari**

S.N.	Room Types	No. of Room	No of beds
1	Single Bed Room(one-bed room)	16	16
2.	Double Bed Room( Two-bed-room)	20	40
3.	Triple Bed room( Three-bed room)	3	9
	Total	39	65

Source: Field Survey, 2015

As mentioned in the table the Homestay households have arranged 39 rooms for the guest stay. There are 20 double bed rooms, 16 single bed rooms and 3 triple bed rooms. Hence in a night 65 guests can stay in the Homestay. With this capacity in the hand, the Homestay can accommodate twenty three thousand four hundred person nights ever year.

However there is seasonal fluctuation of guests. In some peak and exceptional periods households have managed more than 65 guests in a day. The homestay planning and management committee plan to add more rooms and beds in existing hoseholds.

## **5.8 Cultural Aspects of the Selected Area**

Sirubari is a typical Gurung village which is rich in culture, tradition and customs. Due to the customs, rituals, cultures many tourists are attracted in this village. The villagers show their cultural performance for the attraction of the tourists. Some major cultural attractions of Sirubari village are mentioned below:

### **5.8.1 Ghatu Dance**

Ghatu dance is one of the most popular cultural performances in sirubari which attracts the visitors in that village. According to Mina Kumari Gurung the chairman of

Boudha Mother's Club "this dance has been prevailing from early period from our ancestors." This dance starts from the period of Basanta Panchami to the baishak purnima. Mothers' Group and Fathers' Group of Sirubari show their performance of the Ghatu Naach to recreate the visitors. Women and Girls wear Chitko, Guniu, Patuka, Ghalek and decorate their hair wearing the colorful flags. The old man and the woman get involved in singing. The music is created through the Madals and clapping hands.

### **5.8.2 Rodhi Dance**

Rodhi dance is another popular cultural performance of Gurung community. 'Rodhi' literally means weaving and making baskets. Gurungs of this village are very rich in the tradition of music and culture. Rodhi dance is little similar to modern discos where young people meet and share their views in music, singing and dancing. Especially the young boys and girls of that village gathering together in tourism hall and show their performance in order to entertain the tourists.

### **5.8.3 Panche Baaja**

Panchae Baaja means the set of five traditional musical instruments played during the holy ceremonies. It includes jhyali, tyamko, dholak, damaha, narsiha, shehanai and karnal. People of Sirubari heartly welcome the guest with high respect by using the Panche baaja. It is also becomes one of the important source of attracting tourists in Sirubari village. The visitors enjoy in the Panchae Baaja very much.

### **5.8.4 Sailajo Song**

Sailjo Song is the next outstanding cultural performance of the Sirubari Village which attracts the tourists. Youths of Sirubari Village sing and dance in the sailajo song to

welcome the guests. From this song they give detail information about village and describe their cultural activities about the village.

### **5.8.5 Sorathi Dance**

‘Sorathi Naach’ is a dance created originally in Nepali Society prevailing the Gurung and Magar culture. In the past sixteen females used to dance as per tradition so it is called Sorathi dance. Recently, Males and Females wear Bhoto, kachad and fariya, cholo in a big group and perform sorathi Naach. The dancers wear jewelries and dance in a slow song making circle. The dancers also dance by playing madal and hanging down from their waist. Different Social organization of Sirubari Village to participate in such cultural activities to perform and preserve the traditional and cultural activities of Sirubari .

### **5.9 Home-Stay and Tourism**

The Homestays in the Sirubari village are run by Gurung community. Homestay has played important role to provide opportunity to the people to attend different tourism and homestay related training programs, which have enhanced their skills and capabilities. Their communication skills are improving as they have to deal their guests. It is playing an important role in making the people of Sirubari strong independent capable and business oriented. Homestay also helps to uplift the status of the people in Sirubari.

### **5.10 Impact of Homestay**

Homestay bring the drastic change in the village in comparison to the past. Homestay brings the sense of awareness and different life skills to the people of Sirubari village. According to *Ratna Bahadur Gurung* an inhabitant of Sirubari village “Before 2048 there were not any toilets in the village but after 2048 with the concept of Homestay



people started to build toilets and maintain environment cleanliness in the village”. The concept of homestay brings the changes in the lifestyle of people. People of Sirubari village learnt different life skills and social environment in comparison to the past life.

Home-stay helps to develop the different communities situated in the rural areas. Various communities can mobilize the societies towards the diverse nature of concept. Sirubari village is the unique example of Nepal which helps to promote and preserve the local culture. It also helps to increase the number of tourist arrival in the country as well. Rural tourism can help empower the people of that area as it can help to develop the area. It is also an eco friendly approach to tourism. Homestay activities are believed to promote tourism at local level by protecting tradition empowering the local by creating employment and income opportunities. Some of the positive impacts of the Homestay are as follows:

#### **5.10.1 Socio- Cultural Advantages**

Homestay helps to flourish and explore the local culture and its natural beauty. It accepts the newly emerging concept of eco-tourism in Nepal, which will positively reciprocate to the programme itself. It helps to empower the local people for sharing local benefits as well. It has targeted the development of the marginalized people and socially backward people. Homestay Program provides guidelines to give communities as an opportunity to their own tradition, culture for the implementation. Homestay program provides guidelines to give the community as an opportunity to innovate their own of implementation. In the Homestay tourists stay in the local social environment which helps to know about local social environment which is the matter of advertising local culture all over the world. The people of that place are united together with a harmonically manner in order to run the Hometay program

effectively. This operation helps to focus on traditional, cultural customs of the local people. They show all the cultural performances time and again in order to welcome the tourists in their village which helps them to update their knowledge, information about the local culture. Moreover, such type of performance helps to transfer their culture to their future generations which help to make respectful towards their culture, encourage among the local residents and local people.

### **5.10.2 Economic Involvement**

According to the *Jun Gurung* Chairman of Tourism Village Development Committee, “Homestay influences employment opportunities to the local people and maintains quality of life to the local people”. Homestay makes active the labor market creates supplement income from the part time jobs. It also increases the revenue for the local government also.

### **5.10.3 Employment opportunity**

Homestay helps to create employment opportunities to the local people in the village. The people in the villages run accommodation places for the tourists which help to create employment opportunities to the tourists. In order to operate Homestay in their village many people engaged in different activities related to the Homestay program which helps to provide job opportunities to the local people. The people in the Sirubari village earn more than 20000 from their Homestay.

### **5.10.4 Investment opportunity**

Homestay has the potential sector for investment in Sirubari. The person who invests in this program returns their profit easily within the short period. So, the Homestay program provides investment opportunities to the local people of that Village. Likewise, the people in Sirubari village who are retired from Indian Army and British

Army also involved in tourism activities in the village. They invest certain amount of money in this sector and involved in Homestay program.

#### **5.10.5 Stable Earning**

Homestay program ensure the stable earnings for the operators. They can create this program as an alternative and extra income sources with their alternatives.

The flow of tourists in that village helps to earn money regularly which becomes the stable source of income. The objective of the village tourism is relatively new concept as well as integral part of the whole Tourism Scenario and also to be looked upon as a supplementing effort. Homestay helps to attract tourist to the natural and cultural areas and to collect revenues for local tradition culture conservation and economic development activities.

#### **5.10.6 Impact on Social Environment**

Homestay in Sirubari village brings several changes in the social environment.

Near from the Sirubari Village there lies a big Dalit village which was very dirty in the past there were no toilets in the village they throw the garbages everywhere. But nowadays, people become aware about it and maintain cleanliness in the village. According to *Ramchandra B.k.* an inhabitant of Sirubari Village says that “Before 2054 BS there were not any toilets in their *basti*, after the development of Homestay in Sirubari village we also become aware about the cleanliness program”. He also further added that “We are also planning to develop Homestay program by maintaining environment cleanliness and preserving our culture which is also the source of income”. The nearer wards of the Sirubari Village also become neat and clean nowadays due to the impacts of Homestay program. They are also thinking about the promotion of tourism in their village too.

### **5.10.7 Economic Impact in the Village**

Homestay program brings changes in the economic condition of the people too. They earn more than 20 thousand per month. According to *Lil Jung Gurung* the chairman of *Nava Youth Club* “we earn regularly Rs 20000-30000 per month that’s why no needed to go abroad for the job opportunities if we manage Homestay program properly but some of the Youths are fascinated towards foreign country without understanding it”. The neighboring community of Sirubari village is also attracted towards these tourism activities in the village by seeing such earning.

### **5.11 Threats of Homestay**

Westernization of culture can hamper the Homestay in long run. Nowadays youths are attracting towards the western culture which brings the effect of sustainability in the development of tourism related activities. Due to the increasing the number of tourists environmental pollution also increasing day by day. If loss of environment is not properly checked, the numbers of visitors will decrease in long run. Problems in security in the village also another negative impact bring by the Homestay. There is also the probability of spreading different communicable and non-communicable diseases in the village.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This chapter contains the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study respectively and subsequently.

#### **6.1 Summary**

The Homestay is not only a rural tourism program but also strategy for rural development. The development of Homestay demands high commitment and understanding among the villagers. To create successful environment for homestay program the coordination, cooperation between the villagers is very essential. Homestay plays a vital role in socio-economic, social capital development as well as contribution to the conservation of rural areas. The Homestay in Sirubari has great potential to be an alternative tourism product to attract international and domestic tourists. Thus, the effective collaboration between government, private sectors and villagers is very essential for its promotion. Homestay is the one of important sectors of Nepal which is contributing in economic growth and social change. It has contributed more employment creation in our Nepalese economy. It is a significance source of employment, foreign and domestic income.

Tourism in Nepal is urban centered in most of the cases but it is not a good concept for its development and has to be expanded across the country so that the every possibility of tourism is utilized: it's not only in the urban area but also in the rural part of the country. So, it is quite obvious to seek for the model of rural tourism as like Sirubari Village. But the rural part of Nepal has different agenda for the

development of rural tourism. Tourism infrastructure is one of the important issues to be developed besides the physical infrastructures.

The survey reveals that most of respondent who are the real participant of Homestay program benefited by one of the good incomes even in the rural part of the country that found in the survey. As the problems of tourism, survey reveals mainly the language followed by the skill development and the tourism infrastructure problem in the study area. This generalizes the requirement of the various foreign languages to the local people to promote the business of their own and for the tourism development in the study area.

The survey, as the impacts of the tourism in the local area, reveals that the highest impact on the generation of the income followed by the in skills and on environmental sanitation and cultural reforms respectively. As the negative impacts of the tourism, this study reveals that social, ethical and moral issues have the greater percentage damage than the environmental and cultural degradation and the social, environmental and cultural issues.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

Homestay is potential business operation for the local villagers. It helps to ensure employment opportunities and economic advancement for the local people. Local communities can benefit from this program as economically, culturally and environmentally.

Nowadays, there has come different concept of tourism like domestic tourism, rural of village tourism, cultural tourism, eco- tourism, sustainable tourism, health tourism, sport tourism, home stay and geo- tourism etc. that encourages increasing

employment and income. Nepalese society is a traditional one and surrounded by villages. If the rural people were educated, trained and efficiently groomed, they would be capable to promote the tourism through the use of locally available resources and the culture in the local level as their opportunity. Development of villages is a wide concept of developing a nation. For this, local people should be well- trained; well- educated and empowered to make them more capable. If we use the potential power of local people in tourism field, we obviously could get huge contribution of it in Nepalese economic growth and promotion of local culture. There are some successful models of rural tourism development like Ghandruk, Ghalegaun, Sauraha etc. and Sirubari is one of the successful models in Nepal.

The conclusion of the study is derived on the basis of the survey, field observation by the researcher himself on the study area and the view of the subject expert of the study area.

1. Homestay has supported the livelihood of the rural community by creating some business and employment opportunities at local level. Despite of the low volume of foreign visitors and little economic benefits of tourism, the community people are very much optimistic with the future benefits of tourism in the study area.
2. As the problems of Homestay, survey reveals mainly the language problem followed by the skill development and the tourism infrastructure problem in the study area. This generalizes the requirement of the various foreign languages to the local people to promote the business of their own and for the tourism development in the study area.
3. This study finds that the contribution of tourism and Homestay are encouraging even in the present condition as the highest income, who receives above Rs 25000 per month income, has larger coverage in the data.

4. The overall consideration of Homestay has found very proactive and pro-community. The involvement of women and poor in Homestay related environmental, cultural and economic activities were found very encouraging.
5. Homestay program helps to flourish the culture, arts and tradition of Gurung community in national level as well as international level.
6. The research findings indicate the local culture and their homely environment as the composite motivational factor for the visitors. The presence of flora and fauna and their culture play an important motivation for the tourists in the area is the another major part of the study.
7. Besides, strong tourism resources and hospitable people, the demands for were constrained by the insufficient information, accommodation and infrastructure, rescue/emergency facilities complimented by the poor security situation of the Village.
8. Planning in Homestay is quite obvious. Moreover, planning in Homestay for the poverty reduction and utilization of the natural resources provides a long term vision and sustainability in tourism. Tourism cannot function as a vehicle for the uplift of the rural economy, if we only try to increase number of tourists and try to gain from them even at the cost of environmental resources.
9. Homestay contributes to the sustainable development of our village. If it is ran properly in the rural part of our country, to a large extent it has many advantages and helps to promote local culture, customs and traditions etc but to some extent, it has some threats too. Local youths are attracted towards the western culture which may effect to run homestay for long term.



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**Questionnaire for Sirubari Villagers**  
**(A Case Study of Sirubari Village, Syangja, Nepal)**

Dear villagers!

This questionnaire is prepared for an effort towards the development of tourism in Sirubari Village, Syangja District. It is conducted for a research in the partial fulfillment of thesis to be submitted for Master Degree in Sociology at Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. Your valuable suggestions and cooperation will be very much helpful for completing my thesis in time and also it will be very valuable for development of homestay in Sirubari Village, Syangja District, Nepal.

With best regards!

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Santosh Subedi

Sociology Department, Kirtipur

Katmandu, Nepal

## Questionnaires for Sirubari Villagers

Name of the House owner (respondent):-.....

Level of the education: - .....

Age: - .....

Gender:-.....

---

Please write tick on right answer only.

1. How are you providing the services to the tourists?

- a)  By providing the lodging and feeding them in their need.
- b)  By providing the lodging only.
- c)  By providing the feeding only.
- d)  By providing the goods as they need on their visit.
- e)  By providing the guideline to the visitors in the local area
- f)  By other reasons (please note here) .....
- g)  Not providing any of the services.

2. What is the level of your earning from the above tourism related activities?

- a)  Less than two thousand Rupees.
- b)  Two thousand to four thousands.
- c)  Four thousands to six thousands.
- d)  six thousands to eight thousands.
- e)  Above than eight thousands.

2. How are you facing problems while servicing to those tourists? (Multiple answer possible)

- a)  Communication (Languages) problem.
- b)  Service system and training problem.
- c)  Foodstuff management problem.
- d)  Lodgment problem.

- e) ( ) Hygienic and sanitation problem.
- f) ( ) cultural adjustment problem
- g) ( ) Other problems (please note here) .....

3. What can be the way of delivering your service to the tourists in more reformed?

- a) ( ) Communication (Languages) training.
- b) ( ) Service system and need based training.
- c) ( ) Lodge and restaurants establishment.
- d) ( ) Hygienic and sanitation campaign.
- e) ( ) cultural adjustment training.
- f) ( ) Other problems (please note here) .....

4. What of the followings are the affected activities in your community due to the tourism?

- a) ( ) Increase in the purchasing power/income of the local people.
- b) ( ) Increase in the local cultural activities.
- c) ( ) Increase in the level of education and new skills.
- d) ( ) Increase in the awareness of hygiene and environment.
- e) ( ) Other effects.....

5. Does there any growing effect caused by the tourism/tourists in any of the followings?

- a) ( ) Cultural degradations.
- b) ( ) Environmental hazards.
- c) ( ) Sexual assaults and other ethical problems.
- d) ( ) Feelings of the exploitation and lacks of achievement.
- e) ( ) Other problems (please note here) .....

6. What are the adverse effects caused by the tourism in Sirubari Village?

- a) ( ) Garbage and wastes.
- b) ( ) Pollution on the trekking areas.
- c) ( ) Deforestations.
- d) ( ) Elopements of the animals and birds.
- e) ( ) Other problems (please note here) .....

7. When was your Homestay established?

.....

8. How many family members are involved in a Homestay?

.....

9. Will you please tell me about the impacts of tourists in this area?

.....

10. How much Income do you have from Homestay?

.....

11. What suggestions would you like to give for the development of village tourism in Sirubari?

.....  
.....



## Questionnaires for Tourists

Name of the respondent:-.....

Address: - .....

Age: - .....

Gender:-

---

Please write tick on right answer only.

1. How do you evaluate the present tourism condition of Sirubari Village?
  - a) Excellent
  - b) Very Good
  - c) Normal
  - d) Poor
  
2. Has there been made adequate preparation for tourism development?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Don't Know
  - d) Anything else
  
3. What efforts can be done for raising the level of income of villagers in Sirubari area?
  - a) Physical infrastructure development project
  - b) Awareness to villagers
  - c) Training and skill development to the villagers
  - d) Others.....
  
4. How much money time do you spend here?
  - a) 1 day
  - b) 2 day
  - c) 3 days

d) More than 3 days

5. What do you find the perception of local people towards you?

a) positive

b) Negative

c) Not any

d) Others .....

6. What role should the government and private sectors should play to avoid the problems of Sirubari?

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7. What differences do you find in between Sirubari village and other villages?

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