

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Now a day, prime concern of every nation of the world is rapid economic development and Nepal is no exception to this ever-continuing process. Nepal aims sound economic system to upgrade living standard of people. Thus, a lot of money has to be spent to achieve maximum national goal. Thus, homestay tourism can contribute in the national economy. The study on homestay tourism can contribute the national economy as well as advantages groups. This study basically depends on the Chitwan district which is famous for heritages sites.

The district is served by surface transport facilities linking the district with the national strategic road network through East West Highway. The network of feeder roads, district roads and village roads are increasing significantly in the district. However, district and village roads and postal roads are mostly in poor condition which requires upgrading/rehabilitation and proper maintenance.

Development activities are mainly dependent on the transport facilities available. Adequate roads network in any district is the key infrastructure for good transportation. Transport facilities help in developing access to rural-urban linkages; stimulate crop production and marketing activities. Road accessibility can reduce isolation; encourage availing public services and help to transfer technology. Road construction has been seen to bring about notable enthusiasm and visible changes in rural life. However, in the absence of rational criteria and professional guidelines, road constructions are carried out in an adhoc manner in many of the districts.

Different ethnic caste found in Chitwan district. Majorities are Tharu. Similarly Bramin/Chetri, Madhesi and Dalit are found respectively. Actually all the caste is used communicating common Nepali language. In terms of language, Tharu are 51.63%, Nepali are 36.76%, Abadhi are 5.31%, Hindi are 3.64%, Urdu are 0.64% and others are 2.07%. Major festivals are celebrated Maghi, Dashain, Tihar, Phagupurnima, Sivaratri etc. Religion, Festivals and Caste. The household size of 6.42 and annual population growth rate of 2.76%. Average population density of district is 189 per [sq. km.](#) (CBS, 2011).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Economic development is the prime concern of every nation of in the world. Underdeveloped countries are facing serious resource gap problem in the economic as well as social development. The various measures are adopted by the government to boost up revenue collection. One of the prime instruments to raise the government revenue is tourism sector. But there are many issues arising to effective implementation of homestay tourism policy. The homestay tourism policy and other similar policies in Nepal suffer from structural constraints with tremendous administration and procedural complexities envisaged in the existing of coordination lacks in the different government's ministry. Lack of proper information about places, political instability, currency exchange problem, lack of proper transportation, natural calamities creates problem in stay period in Nepal. The research questions to implement of homestay tourism policy are as follows:

- Does homestay tourism improve the socio-economic status of Tharu community in Chitwan district?
- Does homestay tourism can contribute the development of livelihood of Tharu community in Gardi VDC, Chitwan district?
- What are the problems and prospectus of homestay tourism in Gardi VDC, in Chitwan district?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to analyze the effectiveness and contribution of homestay tourism policy of Nepal. Other specific objectives of the study are listed below:

- To describe the socio-economic status of Tharu community in Chitwan district.
- To examine the homestay tourism contribution in the livelihood of Tharu people in Gardi VDC, in Chitwan district.
- To study the problems and prospects of homestay Tourism in Gardi VDC, in Chitwan district.

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

Tourism sector is the most popular sector to collection the foreign currency and improve the national economy. Nepal is rich in cultural as well as natural heritages for homestay tourism industry. However, in the context of Nepal implementation of homestay tourism policy and promotion program arises the various kinds of constraints. Homestay tourism is the most importance instrument for promoting the national heritage in the international communities. This study is focused on various problems faced by tourist and government to implement the different policy and plan and suggest some measures to solve the problem. This study provides a clear idea and knowledge those persons who are interested to know more about the possibility of homestay tourism in Nepal and who are confused about the homestay tourism.

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

This study has some limitations. The limitations of this study are as follows:

- Due to the time and monetary constraints, this thesis only covers the Gardi - 4, Tharu Homestay Village.
- Findings of this study may not be applicable for all places of the country.

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

The first chapter introduces the background of the study. It also addresses the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study. In chapter second, it focuses on the previous literature relating to the homestay tourism as well as regular tourism. In chapter third, it discusses about the methodology which is going to apply to find out the conclusion of this study. It involves the different tools, techniques, sources of data and other analytical tools. Chapter four analyses the data analysis and interpretation. It also discusses the problems and prospects relating to the homestay tourism in Chitwan district. Chapter five provides the impact of homestay tourism in Gardi VDC, in Chitwan district. Chapter last concludes the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Literature review is one of the important parts of any research work. It is the study of previous documents books, journals, research reports, articles and different documents, reports to the subject while conducting this thesis work. The review of different literature will be done from different sources as documents journals, conference books and bulletins published by different instructions government; Nepal Tourism Board, journals and booklet of tourists guide association, district profile and Economic Survey of Ministry of Finance. The different books of different writes related to the subject will be reviewed.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

##### **2.1.1 International Review**

Lowry (1994) evaluated that the tourism is a service industry that takes care of visitors when they are away from home. Some restrict the definition of tourism by number of miles away from home, overnight stays in paid accommodations, or travel for the purpose of pleasure or leisure. Others think that travel and tourism should not even be referred to as an industry. Hunt and Layne (1991) acknowledge the problems of defining travel and tourism. They say that travel was the most accepted term until 1987 and since that time tourism is the accepted term used to "singularly describe the activity of people taking trips away from home and the industry which has developed in response to this activity". The evolved definition of Smith and Eadington (1992) simply states that "tourism is in fact a significant social institution".

Modi (2001) illustrated that the travel for economic or religious reasons (e.g. to pilgrimage sites) is an ancient human activity as any one possess (Callimanopulos, 1982 & Fisher, 1986, p. 37). Pilgrimage is the opening of tourism in Nepal. Pilgrimage by Hindu and Buddhist saints to different parts of Nepal are examples. Poudel (2002) noted that, Fa Hein (403), Huen Sang (366) both from China visited Lumbini, which is very important. Religion has been a powerful force which has long caused people to travel to religious centers in many parts of the world. Travel to the ancient cities of Palestine and Christendom, Mecca, Medina and Bangkok is part of world folklore history. The root of tourism in Lumbini too is based on religious interest to the great extent i.e. religious tourism.

The author has also concluded that the Jakarta conference concluded that tourism employees, as culture brokers, play important roles at all levels: the private and public sectors and institutions must play informed roles in bringing tourism and the host culture into harmony; those sustainable forms of tourism without having accepted tourism itself. Tourism Studies in academic sector both in private and government sector have been started up to postgraduate degrees in Nepal. It justifies the need of experts in the tourism sector. Different festivals organized by different destinations like Pokhara Street Festival, 2003 etc., Baglung Festival, 2060, Sauraha year, 2060, GhaleGaon festival, 2003 and many others are the examples of the local peoples' interest in tourism promotion from both domestic and international importance which not only accelerates business activities but popularizes the identity of the place. It justifies the day by day increasing interest of people in tourism development around their area.

Clarke and Godfrey (2000) described that the tourist is the central object in the tourism. It is the item that exerts a pull on the tourists from different areas. It is the one that motivates tourist to travel. Therefore the secret of destination is of prime importance that should never be undermined. First of all in tourism related studies a detailed listing of all resources which have some connection with tourism should be carried out. This is called Tourism resource audit. Such a resource inventory should include the following: What could a visitor see in this area which might be of interest? What are the different types of attractions they could visit? What types of services would they require? What different activities could they do during their stay? If staying overnight, what accommodations are available?

Okada (1969) observed at various times in 1969 that most tourists, among whom were diplomats from two Southeast Asian countries, did not spend much more than an hour at the garden, arriving in the forenoon by car from India, possibly catering a basket lunch at the site, and departing hastily to reach suitable accommodations by night fall. So, it was the scenario of tourism in Lumbini, more than 3 decades prior to this study. It was due to the lack of basic accommodation infrastructures and moreover due to the visitors being diplomats who seek more comfort and obviously are busy on some other jobs. But today the enough carrying capacity and presence of new structures have facilitated to extend the duration of stay which is definitely a positive aspect of tourism in Lumbini.

Viet Burger (1978) showed that tourism in Nepal was showed to be effective and promoting instrument for earning foreign exchange. To develop tourism in Nepal, it requires high public as well as private investment. So foreign exchange is needed for both development of tourism and other purpose.

Viet Burger suggest that tourism industry is generally believed to be labor intensive rather than capital intensive in developing countries like Nepal. It helps to generate additional income to the people of Nepal. But the assumption has not provided in Nepal.

Bhatia (2000) recognized as a source of employment, it is highly labor intensive industry. Being a tourism industry, it takes employment opportunities for local population and help to reduce economic inequalities. It enable the wealth earned in the part of the country to be transferred in part to another.

Pradhanang (2013) analyzed the use of local resources in tourist consumption and their effects on employment, to probe into capacity utilization of home stay or hotels in relation to the tourist number and length of stay and to examine the changes in government revenue resulting for the tourist export .He suggested that different tourist related polices and sector like infrastructure, open sky policy, planning a new tourist project, opening a new destination in the country, tourism strategy, management of travel agencies, full capacity utilization of home accommodation or hotels etc should be planned properly.

McIntos, Goeldner and Ritchie (2014) defined tourism as the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the interaction of tourists, business supplies, host government and communities policies in the process of attraction and hosting these tourist and other visitors .Various scholars have defined the tourism differently.

### **2.1.2 National Review**

Sharma (1976)concluded that tourists have arrived in some form or the other from time immemorial in Nepal. In this context, first of all, it is pertinent to illustrate a legend. As far as the legend goes, „Manjushree E had made the valley it for human habitation by cutting the Chovar Hill of Kathmandu Valley with his sword and thereby letting the water low out from within the valley.

The author has found that the historical evidence, after meeting King Harsabardhan of India, he returned to China via Nepal in 643. During his journey to Nepal, Huien-

Tsang also visited Lumbini. The then Emperor of China is said to have sent his imperial envoys to India via Nepal in an attempt to strengthen the relations with King Harsabardhan of India. For example, in 643, Chinese envoy Li-Yi-Piao, came to Nepal via Lhasa and then visited India. Another Chinese envoy, Wang Hiuentse, frequently used to travel to and fro Nepal with his companions during 643-657 when he was envoy to India.

Satyel (1988) mentioned that the Manjushree is said to have, came either from India or China, yet he is regarded as the first tourist ever visiting Nepal. During the early historical era too, famous visitors have been recorded as having visited Nepal.

It has been illustrated in the chronicle that Gautam Buddha visited Nepal during the reign of Jitedasti, the seventh Kirat King, who stayed in the western part, near Swayambhu.

King Ashok visited Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, and built the Ashok Pillar there. He then came to Kathmandu valley and built similar pillars in different places.

The Lichchhavi period started in 400. And there had been enormous progress of art and culture in the country during that period. In particular, architecture, paintings and sculpture were tremendously developed, while famous palaces like, *KailashkutBhawan*, *Managriha* and *BhadradhiwasBhawan* etc., were also built during that period. The way in which art and culture were developing in Nepal during that period inspired the Chinese travelers to come to Nepal and write about Nepal.

Pradhan (1988) studied the buddhism preachers and visitors of buddhism in Nepal during Lichchhavi period i.e. Shantarakshit in 742, Padma Sambhav in 474, Kamalsheel in 760, AtishaDipankar in 1040 and Milarepa in 1010.

Satyel (1992) described the Malla period too is of great significance in the Nepalese history. The Mallas ruled over Nepal from around 750-1480. A plethora of magnificent pagodas, palaces and houses reflect the richness of art and architecture during the Malla period. The Lichchhavis and the Mallas brought about total transformation in the life style of the people. The existing customs of the diverse ethnic groups and the various festivals celebrated round the year have their roots in the Lichchhavi and the Malla periods. Against this background, foreign tourists are found to have been attracted and visited Nepal from time immemorial.

During those days, foreign tourists visiting Nepal were Chinese, Tibetan and Indians and they used to visit Nepal especially with religious and commercial motives. Nepal was a famous pilgrimage for both the Chinese and Indians. The Chinese and Tibetan religious groups used to visit Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, while the Indian religious people used to visit holy places like Pashupati Nath, Baraha Kshetra, Muktinath, Gosainkunda, etc. Similarly, Nepalese traders used to go to Lhasa for business purposes and the Tibetan traders too are found to have come to Nepal in connection with their business activities. Thus, religious and trading sectors are found to have contributed significantly to the development of tourism in Nepal.

Tourism after Unification of Nepal.

Shakya (1994) analyzed the advent of democracy in 1950, Nepal started to develop the different aspects of her social, economic and political life. Since that time, the door of Nepal has remained open to foreigners with the desire to visit Nepal in order to develop the tourist industry in the country. The role of mountain tourism is very significant in the overall tourism sector. In fact, tourism in Nepal began with mountain tourism.

1950s can be considered as the most important period in Nepal's tourism development. During the decade, of the world famous 14 over-8000m peaks 7 of the 8 over-8000m peaks in Nepal were for the first time successfully scaled i.e. Mt. Annapurna I, Mt. Everest, Mt. Cho Oyu, Mt. Makalu, Mt. Kanchenjunga, Mt. Manaslu, Mt. Lhotse, and Mt. Dhaulagiri in 1960 only. The first over-8000m peak to be conquered was Annapurna I by Maurice Herzog and Louis Lachenal of France on June 3, 1950.

The author also discussed the world's highest peak Mount Sagarmatha (Everest) was successfully ascended by Tenzing Norgay Sherpa of Nepal and Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand on May 29, 1953. The first successful ascent of these two peaks did much to publicize Nepal as a destination to the world. The first successful ascent of the over-8000m peaks of Nepal led to an exceptional growth in mountaineering activities. With the granting of membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1955, Non-aligned Countries Group since its very inception and the membership of different international agencies, it was easy for Nepal to be introduced in the world arena and in the same year, in 1955 world-renowned Thomas Cook and Sons brought a group of 60 tourists for a Nepal tour.



These events contributed to the gradual influx of foreign tourists in Nepal. Therefore, the need was felt for conducting tourism related activities in a systematic manner and tourism management became a necessity. During this period, Nepal made concrete efforts to develop homestay tourism. It created necessary institutional infrastructure needed to promote homestay tourism, beginning from the establishment of the Tourism Development Board in 1957 culminating to the establishment of Nepal Tourism Board in 1998. First of all, Tourism Development Board, the body to deal with tourism related works, was established under the Department of Industry, in 1957.

Later, in 1998, the Tourism Board was upgraded to the Department status, and the Tourism Department came under the Ministry of Construction and Communications and Transport. In 1959, Nepal joined the membership of International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), present name, World Tourism Organization (WTO), and Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) in 1963. The number of foreign visitors to Nepal has been increasing at a rather high yearly rate since the entrance in these international organizations.

The main factors for such substantial increase in the influx of the tourists were the intensive promotional activities, expansion of the homestay accommodations, development of modern banking system, the improved transport and communication facilities, increase in the touristic resorts and facilities and so on.

There was no plan and policy regarding tourism in Nepal till 1950s. For the first time the written study on tourism was made in late 1950s. In Nepal "General Plan for the Organization of Tourism of Nepal" prepared by French national, George Lebrec, in 1959, was the first tourism plan, which was prepared with the help of the French Government. In this plan, Lebrec has recommended to make brochures, posters, postage stamps depicting the Himalayan peaks and flora and fauna and to use films and documentaries prepared by the mountaineering expedition for promoting tourism in Nepal and the establishment of separate tourism offices.

Later, George Lebrec visited Nepal in 1964 and 1966 and presented two reports on tourism entitled "Report on the Development of Tourism" and "Report on Tourism in Nepal" respectively. In these reports Lebrec had recommended that tourism in Nepal had stated growing at a faster pace (Shrestha, 2000, p. 47).

Later in 1965 Sir Eric Franklin from USA came to Nepal for the supervision of Tourism Department (Chhetri and Rayamajhi, 2061, p. 120). In 1962, for the first time the Tourism Department started keeping the statistics of the foreign tourists coming into Nepal. In 1967, Tourism Department came under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

To facilitate and provide necessary information to the foreign tourists entering Nepal, the Tourism Department established information centers at Tribhuvan International Airport, Basantpur in Kathmandu, Bhairahawa, Birgunj, Kakarbhitta and Janakpur. With the loan assistance of the Asian Development Bank, the tourism Department established the Tourism Infrastructure Development Project, within the department, in Pokhara, Gorkha and Kathmandu.

Gautam (1995) found that the treaty of Sugauli between the Nepal Government and the British East India Company in 1816, a British Resident, Dr. Wallich, was appointed in Kathmandu for developing Nepal's relationship with British India. After this there were regular visits of British nationalities in Kathmandu.

Rana Prime Minister Jung Bahadur's visit to Britain in 1850-51, brought the mysterious and fascinating Kingdom of Nepal into the limelight in Europe. During that time, several botanists and naturalists including Sir Brian Hodgson FRS, and Sir Joseph Hooker had visited Nepal. Renowned European personalities like Silva Levy during the reign of Prime Minister Bir Shumshere and Percival London, during the reign of Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher had visited Nepal. Similarly, King George-V and the Prince of Wales came to Nepal for hunting tigers in the terai forests in 1911 and 1921 respectively.

Upadhyaya (2003) described that many countries had made various attempts to promote tourism industry as a means of economic progress. The economic of Nepal lacks- in terms of industrialization, some further alternatives is to be found which can introduce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid economic development. To study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese and to introduce the other sector of the economy.

Chhetri (2004) discussed with the reign of the Mallas people from the western countries began coming to Nepal with an aim to spread and publicize Christianity.

First of all Jao -Cabrall, a Portugues, had entered Nepal via Bhutan with an aim to spread Christianity. Later, many fathers came to Nepal with similar aims. Since 1737, King Jaya Prakash Malla provided written permission to Christians for the settlement and spreading of Christianity in Kantipur.

Agrawal and Upadhyaya (2006) wrote a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find out the role of the tourism sector in the economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in a broader perspective to speed up the process of economic development of the Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of the Nepalese sector the Nepalese economy can move faster on the path of globalization.

It implies that the tourism sector has the potential to link backward of the Nepalese economy with forward economic of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector has the potential to introduce other sectors of the economy.

In a way the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of a leading sector in the economy. The tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the economy. Besides the foreign exchange earnings from the tourism, it has been found to be an important determinant of Government development expenditure and regular expenditure (Upadhyaya & Agarwal, 2006, pp. 313-322).

Dahal (2014) analyzed that tourism is coming up as a new concept for the promotion and development of the tourism industry in Nepal and it can give an appropriate momentum to the tourism sector.

This concept is more relevant in the context of a country like Nepal which is made up of pristine villages and diverse ethnic groups with typical and unique culture and traditional life style. As a part of this, tourism is possible without building up any concrete infrastructures. So, it can be a meaningful proposition which can give a boost to Nepalese and International tourism.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

### **2.2.1 International Review**

Dernoi (1988) practiced in France 1960s by local farmers groups/communities to establish simple tourist accommodation, to help both the "village economy" and tourism development. This practice blossomed, in some instances in the 1970s as

village eclate" a village. Tourism in which much of the locality as well as the surrounding region participates a quasi-spontaneous format of community best tourism.

Jha (1999) defined the useful tools for tourism managers looking to improve their tourism activities. There exists considerable managerial benefit in understanding the psychology of the trekkers, yet such understanding does not equal Pro-Environmental awareness. The finding must be converted to management actions, whether that is improving or redefining the present marketing and premonition programs with the proposed ideal type in mind; considering. The level of commercialization of trekking focusing on behavior based development theories rather than awareness based ones, or something completely different is Leif to be concluded upon.

Swarbrooke (2000) mentioned that alternative tourist can be broadly defined as a form of ecotourism/village tourism that sets out to be consistent with natural, social, and community values that contribute more conservation understanding, and appreciation of the environment and culture and also maximum satisfaction to both guests and hosts.

Bukrat and Medlik (1974) suggested that the tourism society of Britain had also attempted to clarify the concept of tourism in 1976. It defined tourism as " the temporary short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the study at these destinations, it includes movement for all purposes, as well as day visits or excursion."

In Bukrat and Medlik's words, "Tourism denotes the temporary and short term movements of the people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination".

Bhatia (1994) included the definition a special category of persons who visit to a foreign country with a touristic aim for very short periods of not more than 24 hours, on "excursionists". An American economist Herman Von Schullard, Austrian economist has defined it as, "Tourism is the sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region". In this definition Herman has given emphasis to a two aspect to tourism such as economic aspects and different between domestic and international tourism. Likewise, 1937, The committee of

Statistical Experts of the League of Nations, first proposed that a 'foreign tourist' is one who 'visits a country other than that in which he habitually lives for a period of at least twenty four hours'.

Bhatia (2002) reviewed about the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) now the World Tourism Organization, issued various definitions and recommendations during the auspicious occasion of UN Conference on International Travel and Tourism held at Rome Italy. It introduce the terms like 'visitor' to describe any person visiting a country other than in which he has his usual place of residence.

Pardhanang (2005) mentioned that the tourism sector contributed 37.99 percent as direct expenditure. He has found that the direct import content was 33.49 percent in tourism sector, 17.34 percent in tourism related sector. The increase in tourist expenditure leads to increase in imports and this study, it was also further related that the tourist expenditure at current price increased from Rs. 170.6 million to Rs. 2128.9 million during.

Hunziker and Krapf (2012) described that the word tourism is derived from French word tour which consists of all those aspects of travel through which people learn about each other's way of life. Tourism is defined and explained various ways.

According to them it is the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from travel and stay of non-residents in so far as they do not lead to permanent residents and has not connected with any earning activities. It means tourism is a temporary travel and staying in any place by people.

Prasain (2016) explained that the tourism is a composite of activities, services and industries that provide travel experience, namely transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, shops, entertainment activity facilities and other available hospitality services. From different perspective, the tourism has been understood as activities performed by travelers to satisfy or address his/her purpose and needs by engaging in non economy staying away from his/her usual residents environment for certain of time.

### **2.2.2 National Review**

Bhaju (1987) analyzed the situation of tourist flow and its socio-economic impact in both the areas. The reports conclude that Nagarkot and Dhulikhel have a huge number of skilled and unskilled workers were employed in tourism except female.

Tuladhar (1993) aimed to study the development of international tourism from view of resources, level of exploration and utilization and possibilities of its improvement to achieve the objectives of the study, a systematic method of investigation in the theoretical scheme was used. His main finding was. Tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. He has given various suggestions to promote primary and secondary markets that directly affect tourism demand. He has suggested to promote charter flights with RNAC by tours operators assuring the low travel cost, increasing expenditure for advertisement and publicity for the stimulation for tourist to Nepal, to provide more cultural shows and other types of suitable entertainment, to increase the length of stay of tourists and to increase their expenditure, to establish summer resort like suitable tourists homestays and villas on the banks of lakes and rivers, to develop the national concept and to develop human resources by emphasizing on tourism education (Shrestha, 2000, pp.58-59).

Khanal (1995) showed that the number of tourist visiting Sauraha 836 in 1974. This number has reached 58,994 in 1994. The number of tourist visiting Sauraha has increased by 164 percent, 128 percent, and 78 percent in 1975, 1976, and 1986 respectively. He also mentioned that the inflow of tourists to Sauraha has increased by 26 percent, 5 percent, and 2 percent in 1992, 1993 and 1994 respectively.

Kunwar (1997) studied recently a new concept, eco-tourism, is introduced in Nepal. The use of this concept is not unambiguous. In the past, several definitions of eco-tourism were haven.

The divinations vary from a description of nature tourism to a broader definition in which not only the activities of the tourists are involved but also the elements like the conversation of ecosystem and sustainable development are incorporated.

Nepal society for applied economics has recently published facts About Nepalese Economy (1998). A study in the title "Hotel and Tourism's shows that tourism in Nepal is one of the key sector along with only second to carpet and garment is terms of the exchange earnings. Because of the beauty of the natural beauty, she is best bestowed with; Nepal has been the home for many lover of nature. The location of the world's highest peak on the top of the Himalayas and the road to it via Nepal had been an everlasting source if earning foreign currency.

Shrestha (1997) stated that tourism industry plays a very important role. It is one of the important sources of foreign exchange with its multiple effects. He has also

demonstrated that tourists arrivals in Nepal has been increasing day by day and more than 88 percent of total tourist visiting Kathmandu valley were by air. He has concluded that the future of tourism in Nepal is closely linked with RNAC's expansion programmed as well as air transportation.

Ghimire (1999) showed that the number of tourist's arrival has continued to increase in absolute terms. He has mentioned that water resources, tourism and human resources are three pertinent areas, which could give a new lease of life to the Nepalese economy. He has also found that 58 percent of tourists were found to stay only 2 days and 3 percent tourist were found to stay more than five days.

Shrestha (2000) noticed the outlines the need to set up marketing efforts for the development of tourism in the country. As marketing is the prime motivator for attracting greater number of tourists, the writer has taken painstaking efforts in identifying the marketing requirement, the present status, problems and suggestions for the development to tourism in Nepal.

The Author has traced the historical development of tourism in Nepal which has been colorful despite the problems faced in the early days especially with the lack of infrastructure. The writer has also identified the tourism product and the existing infrastructure in Nepal. Moreover, the contribution of tourism to the country and its economy and the present trend of tourism marketing and promotional efforts to have come under comprehensive review.

The Author also further suggests that Nepal must overcome its problems on a systematic and time-bound basis. Lack of co-ordination between the Government and the private sector seems to be one of the major factors that retard the growth of tourism in Nepal.

Similarly, problems of inadequacy of access to the country, growing environmental problems, especially in the Kathmandu valley and poor preservation and development of tourist resources have to purpose fully addressed in order to preserve the mystique of the world's most cherisher tourist destination.

Upadhyaya (2005) posted that there is positive impact of tourism on economy of Nepal. It is also observed that it is established as one of the important sector of Nepalese Economy. Its contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, revenue to government and employment generation is increasingly. The present trend of tourism

development does not seem to be satisfactory despite the effort of government and private sector. Tourism has helped to promote contacts between the people of Nepal and other countries. This phenomenon has helped to bring changes in the urban and rural life of Nepalese people. Environmental issue is one of the most concerned issue about tourism in Nepal, because most environment of Himalayan mountains and hills. Thus, efforts should be to minimize negative effects of tourism on cultural and environment and to maximize its positive effects for the development of the economy.

The author has included farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing and tiding, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing educational arts and heritage tourism and ethic tourism. In this article, he states the main objectives of the rural tourism like; to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute millennium development goals. He concludes that rural tourism is Nepal's oil and key for poverty alleviation, Likewise, he has recommended to government, Tara Gaon Development Board, public private and cooperative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

TharuBidharthiAwaj (2006) mentioned that Tharu are the main and largest indigenous ethnic people of terai and ineterai living east to west of Nepal. They are also found in boarder district of India, especially in Bihar and Utter Pradesh.

Upadhayay (2008b)examined that tourism links unique natural resources with an exciting living cultural heritage and friendly and hospitality people. It provides significant potential to use nature-based tourism as a low-cost, eco-friendly alternative to support socio-economic growth and fight poverty.

Ghimire (2010)stressed that the tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as Gulmi district. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has a low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period. Similarly, to give return of it can involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zones, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimensions of like culture, environment, nature and behavior of people.

It fulfills basic requisites of development such as it adjust with decentralization and good governance, open base for greater role of women as partners for development



and space for gender equality. In this basic, tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Chettrai (2012) expressed that after the establishment of Royal Chitwan National Park in 1973s, there have been considerable activities and around the village of Saurah, which has bought a lot of transformation in the socio-economic and cultural life and activities of the villagers.

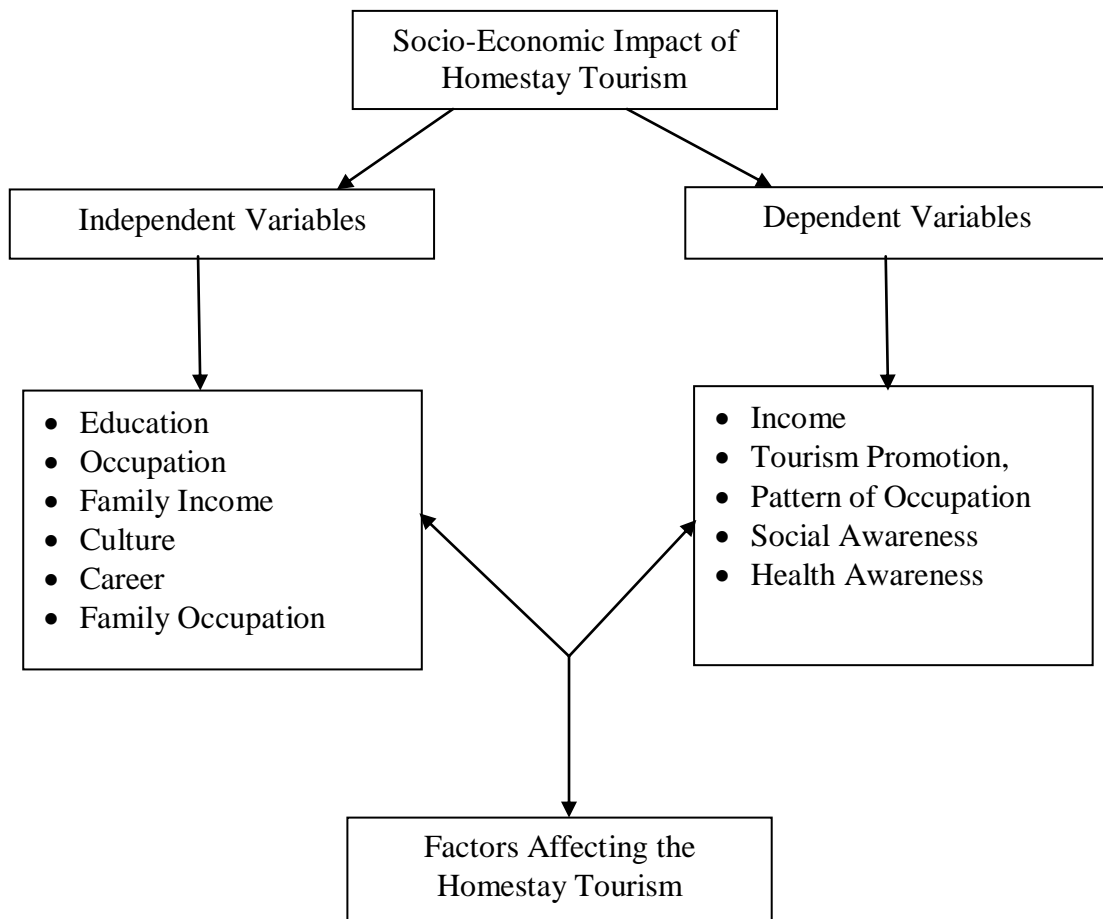
Khadka (2015) analyzed the outcome of tourism development in Nepal in the late 1990s. His analyzed had dealt with two important areas, first is about performance and efficiency of hotel or home stay accommodation investment in generating foreign exchange and second one is related with the economic impact of tourism under limited supplying capacity. By his studies, he found that hotel or home stay bed occupancy rate, double bedroom price and marketing activities are found to important sectors for the better performance the hotel or home stay industries. He also found that among the various hotel or home stay, quality and safari hotel or home stay are more efficiency to generate foreign currency than others. The net earnings from tourism are greater than other sectors. According to him, promoting standard hotels or home stay and servicing high paying tourists can enhance the economic impact of tourist.

Neupane (2016) discussed that Nepal is least developed country where more than 80% people stay in village area, depend upon agriculture sector. Since, the development of basic infrastructure in village area it is easy to the people to promote the Tourism of hotels and home stay in the tourism area like, Chitwan National Park .Many tourist visit Chitwan National Park per year out of them some tourist use homestay and local buses, So, homestay has positive impact to generate income for the economic development.

Basnet (2017) studied that Tharu women have multidimensional role and responsibilities in their families. Their work burden is higher but most of their time spent in household activities. Thus home stay is one of the source to earn foreign currency to developed their education, social, personal, economic activities directly related with them without getting outside job. Due to lack of higher education most of the women spent their time in agriculture but having a good decision women's are making power than male by enrolling in economic activities like home stay.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

Based on the theoretical as well as empirical study of available literature the conceptual framework for this study has been made. On the basis of independent variables like(education, occupation, etc.) and dependent variables like(income, tourism promotion etc.) are the factors affecting homestay and also homestay is affecting by the situation of early and late marriage practice. The conceptual framework of the study is given below:



### 2.4 Research Gap

Many research works have been conducted in the field of tourism industry. Plenty of research work conducted in the tourism sector. But in Nepal, there is high potential in homestay tourism which can significantly change the lifestyle of any community people. This concept is directly benefited to the users' group. This study provides the knowledge regarding the homestay tourism and its significant change in community life of the Tharu community. So, the researcher has tried to analyze the socioeconomic status of Tharu community homestay tourism.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this study, descriptive research design has been applied mainly to collect qualitative information on the socio-cultural educational and economic condition, status of Tharu of the study area. Exploratory research design on socio-economic changes on the lives of Tharu community of the area. Similarly, it studied the place of their origin and demographic situation of Tharu.

#### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

The nature of study is descriptive as well as analytical. To fulfill the objectives, data have been collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Procedure of collecting data has been given below.

##### **3.2.1 Primary Data**

Primary data are the first information taken from resource for special use. Sources of primary data of this study collected by the responsive sample of person from various. Sectors which has been collected through the structure questionnaire, personal contact as well as interview was also conduct to perform research work.

##### **3.2.2 Secondary Data**

The secondary data has been collected from the relevant sources as published or unpublished written documents, books articles, magazines, booklets, newspapers and annual report.

##### **3.2.3 Universe and Sample Size**

The total household in Gardi VDC— 4, in 500 and only 50 households are chosen as a sample. In Tharu Homestay Village, almost of households runs the homestay tourism. The population of this study includes tourism board/tourists guides/experts/officials/homestay associations/homestay owners and consumers, who are directly or indirectly related to the promotion of tourism. The area of study is large and complex that it is almost inconvenient to distinguish and count. So, it includes selected homestay owners/guide associations/experts /officials /homestay associations and customers for better result. The purposive sampling method is followed.

### **3.3 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection**

Data relevant to this study are collected using various techniques. To gather the primary data official survey structured questionnaire, observe homestay owners and key informant interviews check list will be applied. Similarly, for secondary data are taken from various kinds of books, magazines, annual reports website and so on.

### **3.4 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The data of this study analyzes by using the tables, charts, graphs, computer software as well as other necessary mathematical, statistical tools used to draw the conclusion of this study.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Homestay Accommodation Services and Facilities in Nepal

Table 4.1 shows that total 1,255 tourist beds are available at the 415 homestays developed in eight various rural villages of Nepal including Sirubari (Syangja), Gurung Heritage Trail (Ghalegaun-Pasgaun-Nagidhar), Barapak homestay (Gorkha), Tamang Heritage Trail (Rasuwa), Indigenous Peoples Trail (Ramechhap), Shree Antu (Ilam) and OlangchungGola (Taplejung). Amongst the available homestay villages, Shree Antu, Ilam comprises the largest number of tourist beds (403 beds) whereas OlangchungGola comprises the least number of homestay tourist beds.

**Table 4.1**

#### Highlights of Homestay Tourism in Nepal

District	Village Tourism Products	No. of Homestays	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds
Ilam	Shree Antu	63 (15.18%)	167 (29.77%)	403 (32.11%)
Lamjung/Kaski	Gurung Heritage Trail	124 (29.88%)	124 (22.10%)	248 (19.76%)
Syangja	Sirubari village tourism	37 (8.91%)	59 (10.52%)	126 (10.76)
Rasuwa	Tamang Heritage Trail	27 (6.51%)	39 (6.95%)	99 (7.89%)
Ramechhap	Numbur Cheese Circuit	11 (2.65%)	20 (3.57%)	52 (4.14%)
Bhaktapur	NagarkotSamudayik Homestay	35 (8.43%)	70 (12.48%)	75 (5.98)
Gorkha	Barapak village tourism	20 (8.82)	20 (3.57%)	40 (3.19%)
Taplejung	OlangchungGola cultural village	4 (0.96)	4 (0.71)	12 (0.96)
Nawalparasi	Tharu Homestay village	110 (26.51)	110 (19.61)	235 (18.73)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,255</b>

Source: [www.nepaltourismboard.com.np](http://www.nepaltourismboard.com.np).(Fiscal year 2014/15).

Table 4.2 shows the efforts made by NTB to increase the number of homestay tourists in Nepal. NTB/GoN still tries to find out the potential homestay tourism

place all over the Nepal for the promotion of tourism in Nepal. According NTB report 2015, GoN finds above the major homestay tourism hub in Nepal.

#### 4.2 Ward-Wise Households in Gardi VDC

Tharu Homestay Village is situated in Gardi VDC. This VDC is famous for homestay tourism as well as social cultural status of Tharu culture. The distribution of household in Gardi can be explained by following table:

**Table 4.2**

**Ward Wise Household in Gardi VDC**

Ward No.	No. of Household	Remarks
1	315	Only 50 households are chosen as a sample from Ward No. 4. (10% of 500) = 50
2	290	
3	280	
4	500	
5	269	
6	288	
7	358	
8	340	
9	250	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2890</b>	

Source: VDC Profile, 2016.

#### 4.2.1 Sex and Age Structure of Respondents

Data analysis is one of the important characteristics for the study so the respondent's sex and age of the study area is given below:

**Table 4.3**

**Distribution of Sex and Age Structure**

Age	Respondent of Female	Percent
15-19	11	9.0
20-24	34	27.0
25-29	38	30.15
30-34	18	14.27
35-39	11	8.48
40-44	7	5.55
45-49	7	5.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.3 shows that all respondents were married women. In total 126 married women from 15 to 49 years old were surveyed. Out of total surveyed informants 9.0 percent were between 15 to 19 years old. 27.0 percent were from 20 to 24 years. Almost one third respondents were the age group between 25 to 29 years. 14.27 percent were from 30-34 years old, the lowest proportion was 5.55 percent. 5.55 percent respondents were from 40-44 and the same proportion were belongs to 45-49 years old.

#### 4.2.2 Educational Attainment of Respondents

Educational attainment is the most important factor for the people. It plays key role for decision making process. More the people are educated more they became bold to take right decision and stick on it. It also boost to take right decision to cope with problems. Knowledge and family planning depends upon the educational attainment.

If women is educated they can decide the number number of children appropriate for their happy life considering to their health and financial capacity.

**Table 4.4**

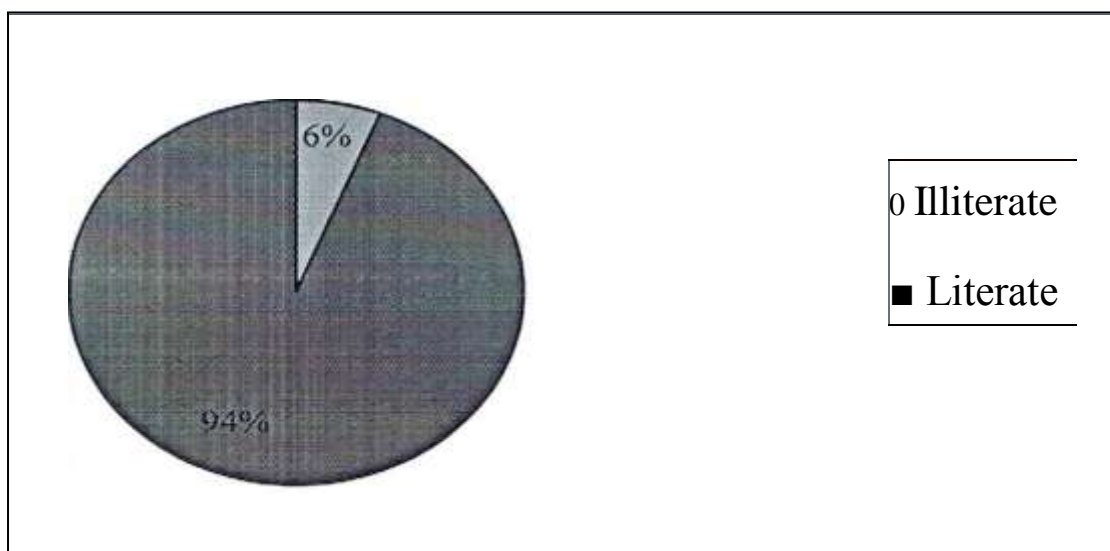
#### **Educational Status of the Respondents**

<b>Formal</b>	<b>Educational Attainment in</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Level wise</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>( %)</b>
Primary	49	56.97
L. Secondary	22	25.58
Secondary	5	5.82
SLC & above	10	11.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on field survey, 2016.

Table 4.4 shows that the 56.97 percent participation get their primary education and 25.58 percent they got lower secondary education .Minimum 5.82 percent participation got their education 8 to 9 class 11.63 percent of respondent they got SLC and more education got their education 8 to 9 class 11.63 percent of respondent they got SLC and more education.

**Figure 4.1**  
**Respondent's Literacy Rate by Percentage**



Source: Based on Table 4.4.

Figure 4.1 shows that 118 respondent (94 %) of total surveyed informants were literate, they at least can read and write whereas, 8 respondents (6 %) were illiterate.

#### **4.2.3 Respondents of Family Member**

Family member is the most important factor for the people with which they can face and solve every problem. Knowledge and use of family planning devices also depends upon the family member. Female and male both decide how much children are suitable for their happy life and in what way they deal with their children for their bright future secure and healthy as well.

**Table 4.5**  
**Distribution of Family Member**

<b>Children Size</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Two	1	10
Three	18	25
Four	23	30
Five	24	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100.00</b>

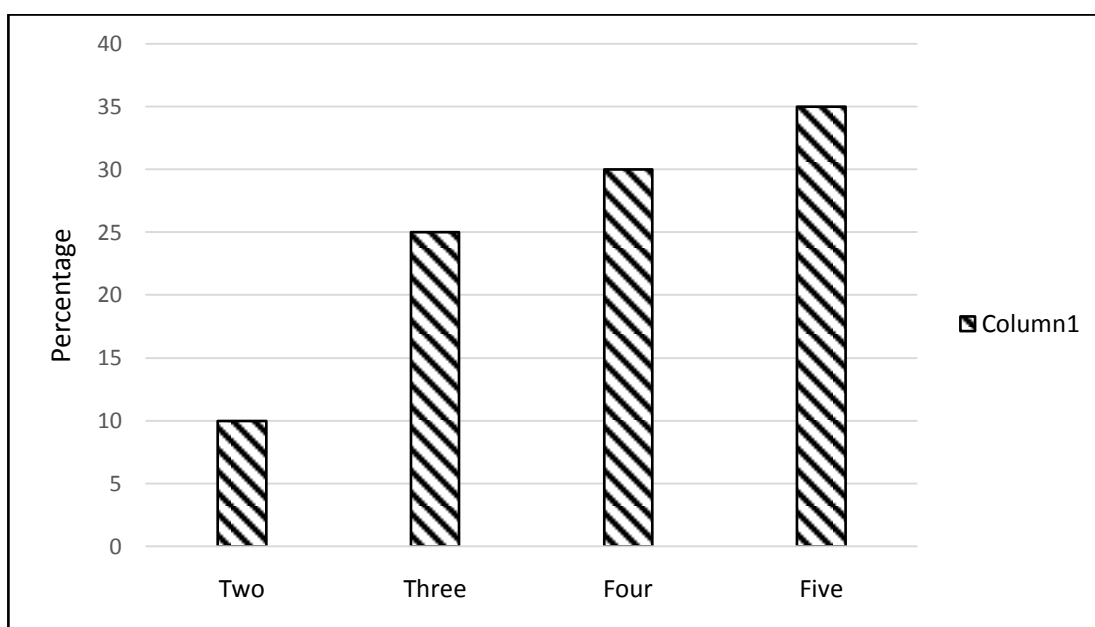
Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.



The table 4.5 shows that one number of respondent have only two family members it means (10 %) respondent have only two family members in total. 18 respondent (25 %) has three people in family member. 23 respondent (30 %) have four family members in family. Lastly, more than 24 respondents (35 %) have five family members' at home.

**Figure 4.2**

**Distribution of Family Member**



Source: Based on Table 4.5.

The figure 4.2 shows distribution of family member at horizontal line where as vertical line shows percentage of respondent family member. It shows that (10 %) has two family members in total. (25 %) has three people in family member. (30 %) have four family members in family. Lastly, (35 %) have five family members' at home.

Where in total 24 percent respondents have two literate members in family only 19 percent respondents have more than four literate members in the family. In total there were 66 male members admitted to school. Similarly, 62 female members admitted to school.

#### **4.2.4 Major Occupation of Respondents**

Occupation is that factor which helps to improve socio-economic factor of the people. In Tharu community the major occupation is agriculture but nowadays, in new generation the attraction on the agriculture is decreasing.

**Table 4.6**

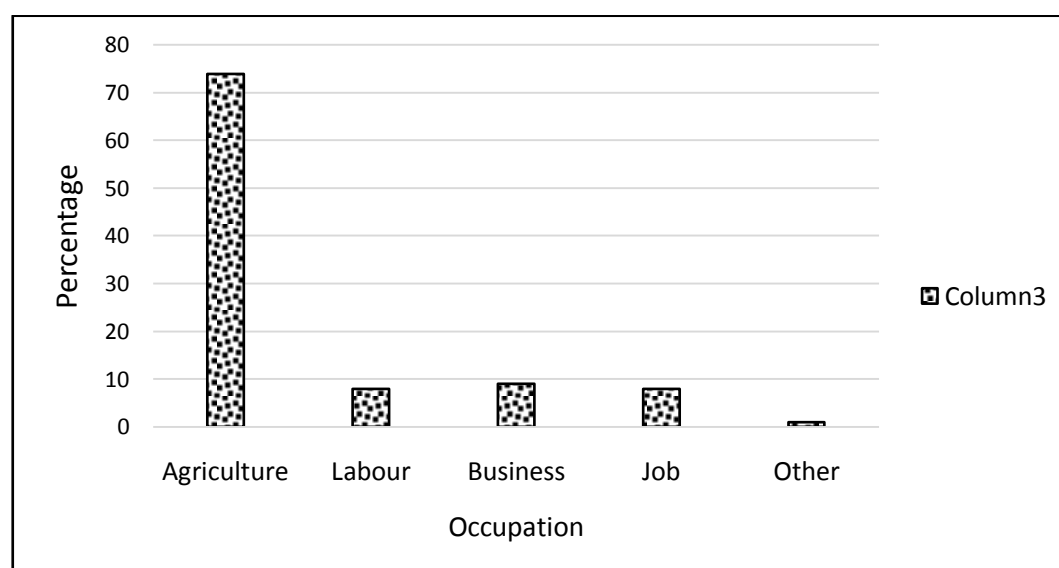
**Distribution of Population by Major Occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agriculture	93	74
Labour	10	8
Business	11	9
Job	10	8
Other	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

**Figure 4.3**

**Distribution of Population by Major Occupation**



Source: Based on Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 and Figure 4.3 shows that 93 respondent it means (74%) respondent spend in agriculture work where 10 respondent (8 %) are involved in labor, 11 respondent (9 %) in business sector respectively. 10 respondent work in job sector it means (8 %) involved in job sector, lastly only 2 respondent (1 %) is involved in unrecognized category (other) sector.

**4.2.5 Respondent's Major Income**

The annual income level plays major role in determining the level of living standard and economic activities which influences almost all activities of population.

**Table 4.7**

**Distribution of Household by Monthly Income**

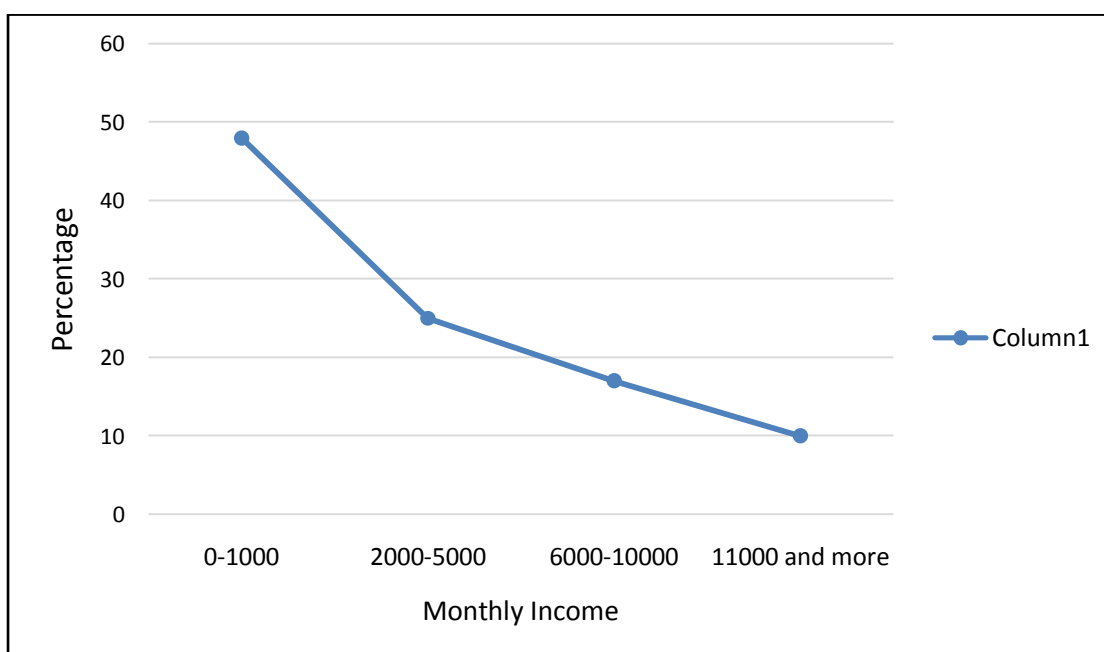
<b>Monthly Income in Rs.</b>	<b>Total Numbers</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
0-1000	126	48
2000-5000	54	25
6000-10000	42	17
11000 and more	30	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

The table 4.7 shows that the distribution of households are categorized by monthly income. Monthly income in between NRs.0 to 1,000 have highest 48 percent with total number of 126 respondent households. NRs.2,000 to 5,000 are 25 percent with 54 respondent. 42 respondent 17 percent have 6,000-10,000 monthly income. 30 respondent have 10 percent with NRs.11,000 and above.

**Figure 4.4**

**Distribution of Household by Monthly Income**



Source: Based on Table 4.7.

The figure 4.4 shows that after the data analyzed distribution of households are categorized by monthly income. It shows that in the study area, the number of households having monthly income in between NRs.0 to 1,000 is highest 48 percent.

54 respondent 25 percent have monthly income in range NRs. 2,000 to 5,000, 42 respondent 17percent have 6,000-10,000 monthly income. 30 respondent 10 percent have monthly income NRs. 11,000 and above

#### 4.2.6 Respondent's House Type

**Table 4.8**  
**Respondent House by Percentage**

<b>House Type</b>	<b>Household Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Shaded house	23	18
Stone walls house	53	42
RCC Building	50	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.8 shows that 18 percent respondents have only shed house in total. 42 percent respondents have stone walls or mud joined bricks house. Lastly more than 40 percent respondents have RCC building.

#### 4.2.7 Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status is one of the important characteristics for this study so the marital status of the study area is given below.

**Table 4.9**  
**Population of Respondents by Age at Marriage**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less 15	21	16.66
15-18	78	61.90
18-21	17	13.49
21 More	10	7.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.9 provides marital status of household population of the study area of aged 15 to 21 years and above. Among the total population 126, about 16.66 percent

respondents were married when they were less than 15 years of age and about 61.90 percent respondent between 15 - 18 years of age, 13.49 percent respondents had got married in between age 18 - 21 .The study finds that the married population is the lowest 7.93 percent followed by the age 22 years and above .It is interesting to notice that in the study area during the time of survey no couple was found below the age of 15 years.

#### **4.2.8 Reasons for Marriage of Respondents**

Reason for marriage is one of the important characteristics for this study so the status of marriage on the basis of reason is one of the core factors of the study area is given below table 4.7

**Table 4.10**

#### **Respondent of Population by Marital way of System**

<b>Marital Reason</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family Pressure	60	47.61
Intended to get married	30	23.80
Traditional belief	36	28.57
Other	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

The table 4.10 shows that the number of marital reason in total 126 women age between 15 to 49 years. 47.61 percent of respondents had got married due to the family pressure, this is the highest no. of percent in the survey and particularly, still in our community, most of the marriage events were fixed by family pressure. 23.80 percent were percent married by intending to get married themselves and 28.57 percent respondents had got married due to traditional beliefs. There is no couple to marry as other reason. This table clearly shows that our society is still backward due to illiteracy traditional belief, moral and customs.

### **4.3 Social Impact**

#### **4.3.1 Contribution in Development Infrastructure and Improvement of Living Standard**

Homestay tourism is not only a source of earning money and foreign exchange, it also plays a key role in generation of infrastructure development in this area. The road,

Bridge education health and drinking water, Buspark are the main infrastructure for the development in village level. In the study area, homestay tourism also has played important role to develop these infrastructure development. The main is fund collected for infrastructure repaired and built from the Homestay owner & foreign organization & individual foreign Tourist. It has helped to improve in the local life style of people. The dress pattern, food habit, education and others things related to human beings are becoming quality and standard. It means that, the low standard lifestyles local people are strong and visible.

#### **4.3.2 Changes in Family Structure of Social Relation**

Agriculture being the main occupation most of the families are based on the joint family. But some joint families that are involved in homestay tourism are now changed as the nuclear family. Homestay tourism has maintained good social relationship with the western people who provide the opportunity to know western society and culture. The local people of the study area have good friendship with different countries people like Japan, Britain, America, Germany and other countries.

Due to friendship, some local people have got a chance to visit Europe. The marriage is the main backbone of the social relations. According to the field survey three foreign men have married with Nepali women & two foreign women have married with Nepali men & they have well settle in this study area.

#### **4.3.3 Changes in the Settlement Pattern**

Homestay tourism has brought changes in the settlement pattern and helped to control the migration in the study area. The settlement of people is closed where homestay and home tourism are built. Most of house are being constructed with modern style and use cement, stone, rods with facilities of the sleeping rooms, toilets and bathrooms. Newly constructed homestays, home tourism, restaurant and residential houses are constructed in the modern style. In terms of migration, the people of the study area are getting good opportunity to earn money due to the homestay tourism. So they don't want to leave their area. But the people of other areas where homestay tourism has not impacted are migrated to city areas in search of earning sources by selling their ancestors properties, handicrafts, woodcrafts, stone crafts etc.

## **4.4 Cultural Impact**

### **4.4.1 Preservation of cultural Heritages**

The local people in the study area are very careful towards their native culture and traditions. The traditional customs (birth, marriage, death ceremonies) religion cultural behaviours, folklore, languages, dress pattern and indigenous art are the cultural heritages of the study area. Homestay tourism is promoting and preserving these. In the study area, it has played a significant role to preserve the folk culture (dancing and singing) than other cultural heritages. The youths present the folk culture when tourists come on village. They dance and sing with traditional dress. Tourists are interested to stay in the traditional type of homestays. Some old homestays, which are decorated with Tharu style. So, the local people who want to be involved in homestay business are attracted towards traditional types of homestay construction. Sometimes, tourists by traditional Tharu dress, other ornaments and many kind of handy craft. On the one hand, it has preserved the traditional local culture and the other hand it has helped to improve the economic condition of the local people.

### **4.4.2 Religion**

As far as the Tharu religion is concerned they believe in supernatural forces. They have several deities associating with home, forest and some different material cultures. Gana and Tripura are revered by every Tharus as home deities. The anthropomorphic deities are installed either inside or outside their home. One of the major attributes of their religion is Baramthan, located outside the village. The Bramthan also compresses several deities. When they celebrate their festivals or on every occasion, they worship their home deities and go to the Bramthan as well. While worshipping the deities, they invite their priest known as Guruwa especially, they worship the god and goddess named Gana, Tripur, Bana Devi, Baramthan, BanjArab in etc.

The Tharus had strong belief in their religion till before the in production of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village. Being the forest dwellers, they had to face several problems. Some time they had epidemic their cattle were attacked by wild animals. In order to solve those problems they had to depend on the Guruwa or faith-healer and sorcerer, actually, they were not so busy in the past, so they spent lot of

time worshipping their deities but nowadays they don't have more time to spent on all those process because they are busy in their profession as room boy, gardener, naturalists, homestay owner etc. But after the homestay tourism was introduced in Chitwan and the forest was declared as park, urbanization also occurred in Chitwan and consequently several schools as well as modern hospital and health post were established in different villages of Chitwan.

And the institution of guruwa is getting weaker in power and when they need to help the guruwa they consult with the doctor and nurse instead of guruwa. It reveals that homestay tourism is not directly responsible to bring about the change in the society. Besides, it can be said that modernization and urbanization motivate the local people to change their traditional beliefs.

They had observed different kinds of colorful festivals in the study area. Especially they had observed PitriAusi, Jitiya, Pawani, Yamasha, Budhawa, Yatawar, Soharai, BarchoEkadasi, ChaityaNawmi etc., but it doesnot mean that all these festivals have been ignored, they also observe these festivals. But it is found that there is being changed in the process of observing the festivals. Before introduction of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village, the people were busy in agriculture and animal husbandry, so they had more time to spend for observing the festivals but nowadays most people of the Tharu Homestay Village are involved in homestay tourism industry directly or indirectly, so they are of the opinion that it wastes their time thus they do not want to spend their valuable time in the celebration of festivals. Previously, they celebrated their festivals with long process but gradually they started to observe the festivals in short for instances, soharahi is the festival which was observed for three days involved by both man and woman but these days only women are seen in observing the festival due to the time constraints. Each and every festivals are associated with different kinds of deities. It reveals that the belief of people on religion has been diminished day by day. Beside their own festivals, they also observe Dashain, Tihar and other festivals that hill migrants and other groups. So it reveals that on the one hand they have abandoned to observe their own festival and on the other they have been observing festivals of hill immigrants. So, it can not be said that only homestay tourism is responsible to bring the change in their view of religion. In this way the Tharu's culture was assimilated with dilute of the tourists culture and non-Tharus culture.



## **4.5 Economic Impact**

The economic benefits of homestay tourism include the foreign exchange earning the generation of employment, the improvement of economic structure, the generation of income and the encouragement of traditional artistic industry. Similarly, incomes generation, employment, and the other occupation related to homestay tourism are the economic sources of the study area. Therefore, economically, homestay tourism has helped to improve the economic condition of local people.

As a negative impact in the economic sector the some local people have been abandoning their indigenous farming practices cultivated land has been used for homestays construction and camping side. Due to the use of land as homestay construction, campsite, establishment any kind of shop, the price of land is highly increased which is not affordable for local people. The people who are involved in homestay tourism are becoming richer than other people. As result, it has been creating the problem of economic inequality in the study area.

### **4.5.1 Income**

Homestay tourism industry in Tharu Homestay Village becomes job oriented industry by which a number of young men in Tharu Homestay Village has been secured financially. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the home tourism or resorts, to those engaged directly or indirectly in the tourist sector. The number of trained guides in Tharu Homestay Village are about 200 persons but presently only to 140 were found working. The landless people (by serving firewood), the farmers (by supplying vegetables and foods), the farming industries (Like fish farming, livestock farming, fruit farming) are hihgly benefited by homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village.

Homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village has changed the economic status as well as the living standard of people in Tharu Homestay Village as well as neighbouring villages. The income pattern of Tharu Homestay Village is presented in table respectively. Same, the homestay business has played a more crucial role than other sources of other income.

**Table 4.11****Total Income of Homestay Tourism of Study Area**

<b>Income of Homestay (Annually, with Bonus in Lakh)</b>	<b>Total Number of Homestay</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Below-5	17	29.42
5-15	8	16.47
15-25	10	20.00
25-35	5	14.11
35 above	10	20.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.11 shows that the income level of the homestay owners in the study area According to which 29.41 percent homestay Income is below 5 Lakh, 16.47 percent homestay achieve the income the between of 5 lakh to 15 lakh. Whereas, in between of 15 to 25 Lakh get income by the 20 percent of the among the all homestay of the study area. 14.11 percent Homestay are in the range of 25-35 Lakh. 20 percent homestay are getting more than 35 Lakh annually with Bonus.

**4.5.2 Employment**

Homestay tourism has provided the directly employment opportunities to the local people on homestay and home tourism. People have been involved in homestay tourism as a tourist guide, cook, stay cook, waiter, room boy, gardener, watchman, driver, accountant, manager, launder, store keeper, mahute (elephant rider) etc in homestay and home tourism, Separately people have been involved in Homestay tourism as a tourist guide, driver, bullock carts riding, horse cart riding.

**Table 4.12****Employment Generation in Tharu Homestay Village**

<b>Salary Pattern (NRs.) of Employee (with Bonus) in Per Month</b>	<b>Number of Employee</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
3000-7000	27	52.18
7000-11000	13	25.81
11000-15000	6	14.27
15000-19000	3	4.72
19000+	1	3.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.12 shows that the 27 employee (52.18 percent) salary range from Rs. 3,000-7,000, followed by 25.81 percent of employees whose salary was between of 7,000-11,000. The salary of 14.27 percent of employees ranges of 11,000-15,000. Whereas the salary in between Rs. 15,000-19,000 are of 4.72 percentage over total employees. Out of the total employees 3 percent of employees have salary, over Rs. 19,000. Jungle guides are not included in this respondents.

#### **4.6 Prospects of Homestay Tourism in Tharu Homestay Village**

Tharu Homestay Village is situated on the northern border of the Chitwan National Park. Today, Chitwan National Park has become one of the nation's treasures of natural wonders. Recognizing its unique ecosystems of international significance, UNESCO declared Chitwan National Park a world Heritage site in 1984. It is an eminent park of the country which consumes the largest number of the tourist in its lap filled with the unique ecosystem. Tharu Homestay Village help to increase the national economic growth by during tourist to show its unique ecosystem as well as unique Tharu culture. Better infrastructure is essential to foster the homestay tourism properly. There are many prospects associated with homestay tourism development in Tharu Homestay Village. The major prospects are given below:

##### **4.6.1 Scenic Attraction**

Most the homestays at Tharu Homestay Village are situated in the bank of Rapti river. The rhino, Sambar, deer are coming up to the bank of Rapti in threatening it shows a beautiful scene with grass lands.

##### **4.6.2 Bird Watching**

The homestay is a well-known paradise for birds or the world of birds where 450 species of resident and migratory birds live. The tourists encounter with many of them. Pea-cock's courtship dances, wood pecker's rhythmically taps in the branches of trees and beautiful song of cuckoo will catch the tourist attention.

##### **4.6.3 Jungle Drive**

A thrilling tour in jeeps into the park will enable the tourists to view some of the rarest species of birds and animals in the wilderness observing various flora and fauna. The ship will also carry tourists to visit the crocodile breeding farm near the headquarters of the park.

#### **4.6.4 Nature Walk**

Experienced naturalist take the tourist across the Raptiriver and the area of the park to see nature's gifts, the wild species of birds and animals blended with the surrounding flora and fauna.

#### **4.6.5 Elephant Breeding Center**

It is still another exciting experience. This is the only elephant breeding center in Nepal, where the tourists can see baby elephant with its mother. They can think of their future existence.

#### **4.6.6 Boat Riding**

A regular feature of a visit to the park is boat ride on the Raptiriver. As visitor walks back to Tharu Homestay Village after this trip, there may be better opportunities for viewing crocodiles and rhinos.

#### **4.6.7 Tharu Museum at Tharu Homestay Village**

The Tharu museum located at the entrance of the park is worth a visit (entrance free) there are exhibits about the park and its wildlife and a number of maps, aerial photographs, traditional dresses of Tharus and tattooing etc.

#### **4.6.8 Cultural Attraction**

Chitwan is a mysterious place of ancient Tharu tribes as well as migrated hilly people's mix culture. The ancient Tharu tribe represents Tharu stick dance which is popular in Tharu Homestay Village symbolized the drama of the hunter and his query.

#### **4.6.9 Trekking**

The trekking from Tharu Homestay Village to Churia hill, Babai reservation, blackbuck conservation area which is famous spot for rhino are the main destinations of trekkers at Tharu Homestay Village.

#### **4.6.10 Elephant Safari**

Elephant riding is so much attractive factor of tourist to see wild animals like wild boar, bear, rhinos, tiger, bisonss and leopards. There is 50 elephant for safari from private sector and nearly 57 elephants were used to jungle safari from government sector.

#### **4.7 Problems of Homestay Tourism at Tharu Homestay Village**

There are many problems associated with homestay tourism development at Tharu Homestay Village. Tourist could not enjoy as they expect due to the cause of lack of sufficient modern facilities. If recreational facilities are totally provided at Tharu Homestay Village the length of stay of visitors at Tharu Homestay Village may increase. The major problems associated with the homestay tourism at Tharu Homestay Village are given below.

##### **4.7.1 Electricity**

There is facility of electricity in all homestay and home tourism, but due to irregularly of electricity, the homestays or home tourism are facing problems. Refrigerators are stop due to the irregular electricity and the perishable items like fish, milk, meat etc. are destroyed. The all homestays of Tharu Homestay Village are using electric generator by which the environment is further disturbed.

##### **4.7.2 Infrastructure Development**

The transportation and communication development is limited in Tharu Homestay Village. Most of parts of Tharu Homestay Village are not linked with the regular motorable roads. As transportation and communication and communication is essentials factor for the homestay tourism development. There is no transportation which can be hired from Bhurigaou Bazar to Tharu Homestay Village in the evening.

This not only affects to the independent tourists but also those which arrive at Bhurigaou at old hours. By this, the independent (free corner) tourists are unable to reach Tharu Homestay Village as same as there is a syndicate system in horse cart is also another problem in transportation which is limited also. There is great problem in summer season is because of lack of black topped road.

##### **4.7.3 Medical Facilities in Tourist Areas**

The health hazards for many tourists at Tharu Homestay Village are one of the pressing problems facing by the visiting tourist at Tharu Homestay Village. There are not sufficient health care centers at Tharu Homestay Village. All the tourists sites need to have health care center due to lack of sufficient health care center tourists afraid to live there for longer time.

#### **4.7.4 Trained Manpower**

Trained manpower only can satisfy to the tourist pay proper attention. There is lack of trained manpower like guide, naturalist, cook. Who can't explain detail about the vegetation and wild animals of Chitwan National park and also cannot to prepare many kind of dish to the tourist. So the concern efforts should be made to produce the required number of quality staff so as to ensure that the increasing number of tourists visiting the Tharu Homestay Village get quality services.

#### **4.7.5 Sanitary Problem**

Tharu Homestay Village has not escaped from the sanitary problem. No proper knowledge has been seen in the homestay owners and staffs about the disposal of wastage from the homestays. So the deposition of wastes on the side of river is deteriorating the environment of that area.

#### **4.7.6 Fear of Flood**

As the most homestays are situated on the bank of RaptiRiver. Flood has destroyed the more habitat of animal vegetation and more land has cut by the Rapti river of Tharu Homestay Village. Now also, there is danger of over flood of the river in every year. Yet no major activities to flood controls as well as forecasting system such as a good and strong dam around the RaptiRiver.

#### **4.7.7 Recreational Facility**

Activities necessary for the development of recreational places for the tourist are not found to initiate in Tharu Homestay Village. In fact, recreational activities are necessary to increase quantity of tourist arrival their length of stay in Tharu Homestay Village. No such recreational places and activities like swimming pool, sports ground, cultural programs, sea, sand, sex and so on.

#### **4.7.8 Jungle Drive**

The jungle drive for tourist is also disturbing factor for peaceful habitat of wild life. Garbage problem in jungle is also another problem of homestay tourism of Tharu Homestay Village.

#### **4.7.9 Fluctuation of Tourist Arrivals**

In some seasons tourist arrivals in peak point which make homestay owners to added staffs and other goods. But when in some seasons it falls, it discourages the homestay

owners to afford by paying to over staffs and fluctuation in tourist arrivals is discouraging the homestay owners to increase their investment for the expansion of homestay. Besides these all, majority of illiterate, backward, less hygienic poor people may create bad impression upon the tourist.

#### **4.7.10 Accommodation Capacity**

The seasonal fluctuation of tourist arrivals creates a great problem in Tharu Homestay Village. The autumn season is the peak season of tourist arrivals whereas summer is the black one by which the homestays become crowded in peak seasons whereas the beds are vacant in slack season.

#### **4.8 Impact of Homestay Tourism in Tharu Homestay Village**

Before declaration of the park and the introduction of the homestay tourism in

Tharu Homestay Village, the Tharus were leading a peaceful environment with distinct Tharu identity. In fact they were isolated not only from the tourist but also from the non-Tharus. After 1973 most of the non-Tharus started to shift either from hill regions or outside of Tharu Homestay Village to the premises of this area in the expectation of getting good opportunity for the job in homestay tourism industry.

But it encourages the decline of local cultural practices and institutions. It encourages the commercialization of traditional cultural practices, pollution of sacred places, interdiction of alien architecture styles and building materials. These are negative changes in society. Likewise, disruption of family and social relationship, hospitality resentment within communities, decline the morality and value of society.

Homestay tourism is one of the fast growing tourism business which change the socio-economic, cultural and environmental condition in every community of the world today. Homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village has brought several remarkable changes in the local community. The impacts of homestay tourism are noticed both positive as well as negative. Mainly, social, economic and environmental impacts of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village are analyzed in this chapter.

Homestay tourism brings changes in people's ideas, behaviour pattern, norms, expectations and other manifestation of material and non-material culture, economically, it helps to improve the economic condition of the local people in community directly and indirectly by providing the foreign exchange earning,

income generation, creation of employment. Homestay tourism is the labor intensive industry, which brings the economic improvement of the local people in community giving the employment related homestay tourism directly and indirectly. This issue has been taken as serious problem by the environmental homestay tourism researcher.

The decreasing of forest as fuel wood and wood for homestay building, effects on the natural habitats of Flora and Fauna, Tin, can, plastic bags and degradable materials left by tourists in routes have created serious environmental problem which has brought the problem in health and sanitation condition of local people and tourists. Instead of these negative impacts, it encourages ecological awareness, conservation measure and awareness of sanitation to the people. Homestay tourism has been affecting directly and indirectly the environment. The most obvious direct effects are in forest depletion and pollution. As a result, deforestation problem of sanitation and landslide and decreasing of natural Flora and Fauna have been brought (Gurung, 1998: 37). The following two diagrams will show the positive and negative effect of homestay tourism in the study area.

Acculturation, prostitution, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile homosexuality and beggary also negative impacts of homestay tourism. The homestay tourism has some serious negative effects, which encourage bringing to imperialism and neocolonialism like other sectors the homestay tourism has adversely effected to environment condition of the community.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

The present study has analyzed the socio-economic and environmental impact of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village, by using primary and secondary tools and information. The major findings or the results obtained from the analysis are as follows:

- The largest number around 19.9 percent visited Nepal for the purpose of pilgrimage.
- Foreign exchange earning from homestay tourism stood at US\$ 396,324 which represents 10.4 percent increase over fiscal year of 2013 (CBS, 2014). Homestay tourism contributed around 8.2 percent of the GDP of the nation.
- The highest foreign exchange earning were US\$ 313 in 2012. US\$ 359 and US\$ 396 in 2013 and 2014 respectively.
- Roughly 145,468 visitors visited different national park and wildlife preservation of Nepal in 2010. Among them 58.1 percent of visitors visited Chitwan National Park alone in.
- The majority of tourist arrivals at Tharu Homestay Village by purpose was the following: National park and wild animal 54 percent, sight seeing 20 percent, boat and elephant riding 10 percent, recreational 10 percent and research study and Tharu culture to 4 percent.
- The majority of tourists arriving Tharu Homestay Village was in autumn season 30.22 percent followed by spring, winter and summer seasons 28.17 percent, 27.11 percent, 14.49 percent respectively tourists visiting Tharu Homestay Village were found to visit Chitwan National Park.
- The majority of foreigners visiting Tharu Homestay Village on the age group 31-45 years of age 42 percent, followed by 30 percent on 16-30 years age group.

- Roughly, 61 percent of total tourists were found to travel by tourist bus and 25 percent by local bus during the survey period.
- The 52 percent of total tourists were found to stay for two days and 18 percent were found to spend three days out of 50 respondent.
- The majority tourists 46 percent spent US \$ 4-6, 22 percent tourist spent sent \$ 68, and 14 percent tourist spent \$ 8- 10.
- The large number of homestay and home tourism are own houses of Tharu Homestay Village people.
- The homestay tourism sector of Tharu Homestay Village was found to employ almost 108 people in 2015.
- The Local Bhurigaou Bazar is found to be the nearest market and therefore it seems to benefit from homestay tourism.
- Most culture is replaced by the western culture and to a extent by hill migrants culture.
- Demonstration effect is also taken place in Tharu Homestay Village. Before the movement of tourist in Tharu Homestay Village, the natives used to wear Dhoti and Langauti or lioncloth but these days they are seen with shirt pant and KurtaSuruwal.
- Undoubtly, they followed joint family and collectivism before the movement of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village but these days they are practicing nuclear family and individualism is becoming intensive.
- Before the flows of tourists in Tharu Homestay Village, the natural staple food was rice and dal with chilly. Besides, they used to prefer to have Ghungi and Rat but these days they often prefer bread, biscuit, chocolate, noodles and other variety of foods.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Nepal is a small land-locked republican country in the central part of Asia. It is famous for its long chain of Himalayas, green mountains traditional arts and architecture and the various national parks having varieties of flora and fauna in the lap panoramic natural sceneries. The traditional unique cultures of various ethnic

groups settled in different ecological zones are the other factors to attract tourists in the country.

Chitwan National Park is listed as an important National Park of Asia. Tharu Homestay Village is not very far from Kathmandu. It is also key point for the tourists visiting Nepal. Tharu Homestay Village famous to see wild animals for its peaceful environment, boat and elephant riding, bird watching, canoeing, jungle drive and natural walk, which are the main tourist activities in Tharu Homestay Village.

The history of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village is relatively short. Homestay tourism was developing in after the Chitwan National Park was listed as an important National Park of Asia. The tourists started to arrive in Tharu Homestay Village. The inflow of tourists in Tharu Homestay Village has been increasing which is a good symptom for homestay tourism development.

Such a conclusion may at first seem to convey an optimism confidence that on a local level, homestay tourism is secure, unproblematic and wholly advantages to the local community. However, we should say that Tharu Homestay Village's homestay tourism has enormous potential, and though have made clear that its 'culture' cannot be seen to be under threat from consumption by the luring and dominating ties of the modern world, we would also assert that as yet, it never the less remains fragile and insecure.

The assertion is perhaps difficult to justify when we look at the booming numbers of tourists, years. It appears that Chitwan is still able to fulfill expectations of wildlife and rural culture. It sustains its evidently secure niche as the second of Nepal's homestay tourism sector and in addition to this, the government continuous to promote homestay tourism. Likewise, the researcher has found that although they have changed themselves in different sectors as mentioned in previous chapter, yet it can be still observed their tradition life style, traditional arbiters, rites and rituals, norms and values.

In sum, it is also observed that homestay tourism has contributed a lot in raising the awareness among the communities on the need and rational of preserving their traditional culture, value, norms and heritage. It is found that tourists visit Tharu Homestay Village not to experience western way of life. But to see and feel the indigenous kind of culture. It is obvious that on one hand had trivialized the local

culture as mentioned in previous chapter while on helped significantly in preserving and revitalizing the local culture.

The land value has increased with the growth of homestay tourism. Due to this the local people have found employment in the homestay tourism sector thus they foresee a good future for homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village. In other side, adverse effects on the locality have been noted too like prostitution, foreign culture effects etc. noise pollution due to the vehicle from jungle drives and presence of hotels inside the park is not helping in these matters as well as Tharu Homestay Village looks a central authority to impose regulation and limits on the strategies of those involved in tourist business, the distribution of the fruits of trade with tourists remains unchanged. Homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village must have a secure market and must also be managed so as to benefit the wider community and generate local wealth.

Unfortunately owing to a number of constraints the rate of increase of the tourists arriving in Nepal is not as high as it should have been from the very beginning. Most of the attractive place of the country are still in shadow as they have not seen the light of development. People in the rural areas are gradually giving up their indigenous life style and culture which is valued so highly new in the developed part of the world and adopting the expensive and what immoral urban culture.

The government policies are neither appropriate nor effective for the preservation of traditional indigenous culture. The government is also not paying enough attention for the infrastructural development of the tourist sports. If all the attractive place of the country were to be developed for the homestay tourism retaining the traditional indigenous culture of the people living around them, these places could contribute more earning than what the country is annually making now. So the highest emphasis should be given for the development of homestay tourism with the preservation of traditional culture natural beauty.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Tharu Homestay Village is attractive place for homestay tourism. Nearly 17.7 percent of total visitors who were visiting Saruaha. Homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village plays a crucial role for the socio-economic development as well as the permanent source of foreign currency earning for the country by luring the tourist showing the endangered animals preserved in the lap of the beautiful nature of

Chitwan. In order to promote further homestay tourism development in Tharu Homestay Village, the following recommendation should be taken up.

- The environment of Tharu Homestay Village is deteriorating due to the accumulation of Wastage thrown out from hotels at the bank of Narayaniriver. So proper training should be provided to the homestay owners and their staffs to manage the wastage properly.
- The most valuable wild animals like one horned Rhinos and Royal Bengal tigers are going to disappear from the world. They are found on Chitwan National Park, so they must be preserved at any cost. Similarly, the main attraction of Tharu Homestay Village is peaceful environment. So, the homestays inside the park should be shifted to outside from the park.
- Electricity supply is major abstract to the development and promotion of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village. The daily black out in the evening time in Tharu Homestay Village has completely restricted the movement of tourists at that time. So electricity facility has to be supplied regularly in Tharu Homestay Village that helps the homestay owners to provide physical facilities to the tourists.
- Recreational activities are most important factor for the attraction of tourist and to extend their duration of stay in Tharu Homestay Village. So, swimming pool, boating, cultural program should be provided by all grade homestay and should be manage for recreational activities in sea side.
- A publicity programme should include regular publicity as "A Tourist Area" for Tharu Homestay Village with in the national and international countries throughout the media of radio, T.V., poster etc.
- Validity time of tickets to enter the Chitwan National Park should be increased from 2 days to 4 days, which will help to increase the length of stay of tourist.
- The flood of Narayaniriver is destroying the natural beauties of the park every year during the rainy season. So, government and homestay association of Tharu Homestay Village jointly should bring a program to control the flood of Narayaniriver.

- The revenue collected by government from Chitwan National Park should be used to develop the national park and homestay tourism area of Tharu Homestay Village.
- Skillful staff and trained guides are essential factor for homestay tourism development in Tharu Homestay Village. The guide facility should be improved in every homestay by hiring trained people or experts in the field. The employer should be provided the job training facilities codering the good knowledge of history, culture and economic status of the country.
- The uncontrolled and unplanned settlement in the National park areas caused massive pollution due to the unrestricted and regular dumping of the wastereleased by them which worsening the environment. To stop the further worsening of the situation, creation legal measure should be enforced.
- During rainy season, it is not easily accessible to reach Tharu Homestay Village because of road so, well road with the black topped should be made to make easy to reach Tharu Homestay Village during rainy season and public bus service has to be facilitated towards Tharu Homestay Village.
- There are not sufficient numbers of health centers in Tharu Homestay Village to provide immediate treatment to the tourist if they get sudden accident and others health problems. So, the homestay association of Tharu Homestay Village should conduct joint program with the government and local people to establishment the health centers and to provide immediate care to the tourist.
- Regular air services should be provided to Chitwan airport to increase the number of tourist.
- Variable activities should be included for the development of homestay tourism in Tharu Homestay Village.
- The majority of tourist is not satisfied in the present security services provided.  
The security services provided. The security services should provide adequately.
- The rafting facilities should be further improved to Narayaniriver.

- The homestay association must be active in trying to implement the mentioned rule of homestay association.
- To develop and promote the homestay tourism industry in the desire and effective manner, a well throughout homestay tourism policy is essential. It should include both short and long run objectives with proper planning. The government must have a clear vision with proper long run and short run plans and the way to achieve the goal. So an effective national homestay tourism industry is essential.

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## APPENDIX - I

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### (A) Personal information

1. Name of the interviewee...

Ward No.:

Tole/village:

Age:

Sex:

Caste:

Occupation:

Academic Qualification:

Language:

Religion:

Education:

Marital status: Married /unmarried

2. What about your family members?

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	
				Male	Female
0-9					
10-19					
20-39					
40-59					
60 — 60+					
Total					

3. What is your family type?

- a) Joint                                    b) Nuclear

4. How long have you been living in this village?

.....

5. Is there any members of your family who have migrated temporarily or permanently from this place?

- a) Yes                                         b) No

If yes,

Number of migrated person.....

6. Why he/she was migrated
- a) Marriage
  - b) Job opportunity
  - c) Economic
  - d) Unsustainable agriculture
  - e) Depletion of forest resource
  - f) Difficult in grouping
  - g) Lack of water
  - h) Others(specify) **(B) Economic Condition**
7. Does your household own any land?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
8. If yes how much land do you have?
- a) Bigha ( )
  - b) Katha ( )
  - c) Dhur ( )
9. What types of houses do you have?
- a) Concrete ( )
  - b) wall stone ( )
  - c) Hay\ but ( )
10. What is your main source of income?
- i) Agriculture ( )
  - ii) Wage/labor ( )
  - iii) Job ( )
  - iv) Other ( )
  - v) Business ( )
11. Is your family economically depending?
- a) Yes ( )
  - b) No ( )
  - c) Other ( )
12. Who make decision concerning income and expenditure in your family?
- a) Husband ( )
  - b) Wife ( )
  - c) Both ( )
  - d) Other ( )
13. What is your major source of tourists in homestay?
- a) Private connection
  - b) Publicity
  - c) Magazine
  - d) Organization

14. Where do you collect your fire wood from?

Major sources of fire wood

- a) VDC forest
- b) Government forest
- c) Private forest
- d) Community forest
- e) Agriculture and animal wastes

15. How is your annual average income?

Rs. ....

16. Does your family grow any cash crops besides homestay?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes:-

Amount (in kg.)

1 Mustard

Potato

Lactic 1

Vegetable

1 Others

17. What is your food sufficient level in family?

0-3month	3-6 month	6-9 month	9-12 month
----------	-----------	-----------	------------

18. Do you keep any poultry birds, animals if yes how many?

- i. Goat
- ii. Sheep
- iii. Cow
- iv. Buffalo
- v. Pigs
- vi. Chicken
- vii. Duck
- viii. Specify if any

19. What is your way of solving financial problems?

- a) By borrowing
- b) By selling live stocks
- c) Wage labor
- d) other

20. Where do you go for job when your earning income does not fulfill your basic needs?

- i) Tourist Guide
- ii) Homestay Service
- iii) Cultural Professions
- iv) Others

21. Literacy level

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Literate		
Illiterate		
Total		

22. If literate, what is literacy level?

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	Primary level (1-5)		
2	Lower secondary level (6-8)		
3	Secondary level (9-10)		
4	Higher Level (11 and above)		
Total			

23. Do you have knowledge of family planning?

- a) Yes ( )
- b) No ( )
- c) Social and cultural practices ( )

**(C) Socio and Cultural Condition**

24. Who is the priest of your community?

.....

25. What are your main festivals?

- a) Maghi
- b) Holi
- c) Dashain
- d) Atawari
- e) Astimki

26. How do you celebrate in festival?  
 a) In group                      b) In family                      c) Other
27. From where do you manage the money for in the festival?  
 a) Loan from the bank    b) Homestay  
 c) Village zamindars    d) Others
28. Where do you suggest going for treatment of illness first?  
 a) Visit Guruwa              b) Hospital  
 c) Family guidance        d) Others
29. Gender Role in your family.

S.N.	Responsibility	Decision Making Process		
		Male	Female	Both
1	Farming Activity/ Agricultural work			
2	Buying goods and daily expenses			
3	Buying and selling land			
4	Decision making of children is marriage			
5	Children 7 s Education			
6	Property Right			
7	Joining local/indigenous group			

30. From where do you bring money for treatment?  
 a) Homestay                      b) Money lender  
 c) NGO/INGO                      d) Others
31. At what age people get married in your community?
32. Generally, what sorts of marriage do you tribe in practiced?  
 a) Arranged                      b) love                      c) other

33. What is your skill on your community?

(a) Tourist guide

(b) Hospitality

(c) Fishing

(d) Mystery

(e) Tailoring

(f) Skillness