

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small Himalayan kingdom in between two big economic power of Asia china in the north and India in the East, and south with the open border. It is a country of numerous and diverse village having three distinct ecological regions running from south to north, there is the mountainous region of the country there is a hilly region, which is full green hills valleys, river, lakes, waterfalls, streams springs, etc. in the south there are the plains, or the Terai, this region consists of forests and fertile lands. This region is called the food store of Nepal.

Nepal is located between 26° 22'to 30°27'north altitudes and 80°4'to 88°12'longitude it covers an area of 1, 47,181sq.km. With 885 km east-west length and 193 km mean width. Its population is 2, 64, and 94,504 (CBS, 2011). About 93% of total population is living in rural areas and 24% people are under poverty line. The per capital income of Nepalese people is \$718. The gaps between haves and have not is rapidly increasing. It is the democratic republic with a multi-party system. Nepal is famous as the birth place of Lord Buddha and the country of Mt. Everest, highest peak of the world. Kathmandu is the capital city of the Nepal. Pokhara, Biratnagar, Nirgung, Nepalgang, etc. are other big cities in Nepal (WDR, 2013).

Tourism had been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organization and yet there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. The origin of tourism can be traced to the earliest period of human habitation on the globe. Of course, there exists difference between modern travelling during the early period. Nevertheless it is the habit of travelling which has initiates the growth of the survival and existence of early men. With the advent of civilization and chance in the human outlook, the meaning of tourism has been shifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvelous adventures. Tourism is a difficult phenomenon to describe because there is no single definition that is no single definition that is universally accepted:

The Oxford dictionary defined a tourist as a person travelling of visiting a place of interest. This definition is not enough as a tourist he must be non-residential, not earning and she/he must generate economic activities in the destination place.

One of the earliest definitions of tourism was given by the famous economist Herman von Schuler in his book "The Year Book of National Economy and Statistics" in 1910. He defines 'tourism as the sum total of operations mainly of one economic nature which are directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region.

Another definition of tourism was given by the Swiss professor Walter Henniker and Kurt Krapf in 1942, which is more technical. According to them "tourism is the totality of the relationships and phenomena arising from the travel and stay of strangers; provided the stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity." (Bhatia 1994, p.38). The Tourism Society in Britain also attempted to clarify the concept and in 1976 defined tourism as: "tourism is the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations include movement for all purposes as well as day visits or excursions" (Bhatia, 1994-34). The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. This definition was recommended by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) in 1963.

Again in 1993, the United Nations' Statistical Commission adopted the Rome definition of tourism as revised from that prepared by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) as a follow-up to the Ottawa International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics. Jointly organized by WTO and the Government of Canada in June 1991, in this definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of a traveler. A traveler is defined as "Any person on a trip between two or more countries or two usual localities with in his/her country of usual residence" (WTO framework for the collection and publication of tourism statistics).

Tourists who are temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings.

-) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health study, religion and sport)
-) Business, family meeting
-) Excursionists, someday visitors, who are temporary visitors staying less 24 hours in the country visited, including curies passengers who arrive in a country on a curries ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passenger on a group tour accommodate in a train (WTO, 2017).

Nepal is made up of rural settlements and our great culture and natural beauty all rest in these rural areas. The community based village tourism and ecotourism can give Nepal a strategic advantage against its competitors. Diversification of our tourism products and activities has to take a paradigm shift from its conventional declinational to the new and changing definitions of tourism. The prospect of rich biodiversity in Nepal need more promotion for special interest tourists who have elected to call themselves “responsible tourists” and “eco- tourist”

The history of village tourism in Nepal is not long. Nepal has introduced a program of village tourism aiming at promoting country at promoting countries tourism industry in 1995 AD for the first time. Though, the promotion of tourism sense started more or less from the beginning of 1960. But concrete steps to promote and intensity and ordinate way were made when a high level “Nepal tourism development committee “ was formed in 1970 on the financial and technical assistance of the culminated in the publication of the Nepal. Tourism master plan in 1972, when has been the basis of all future activities will in the field of tourism development in Nepal.

Scott De list, the then ambassador of us to Nepal, in an interview with republic on 22nd May. 2012 had told that “the biggest attracting factor in the realms of tourism is nature for the first time visitor and people for the repeat visit.” Had there been no smiles and hospitality syndrome in Nepalese blood there would have no tourist in Nepal as of now, when Nepal has undergone many turbulences. Wide spread diversity in nature culture and adventures had remained as bon to entice various spectrums of tourist from time immemorial.

Village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated as its own Nepal village life style and environment, involved by group of ruler tourist, assigned by Nepali adults authorized positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthened the rural and rural economy, village tourism is planned industry, its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distributive pattern those who live in tourism reasons are consider as participant in tourism activity “Pradhananga 2002”.

‘Athit’ Deovhawa (Guest is god) is the belief typical Nepali society which have been carrying put the concept of home stay tourism in Nepal. The people of Nepal welcomes their guest as a good treat them with warm hospitable manure according to their own life style but the identical manner an belief has turned into the tourism business when the government of Nepal introduced the home stay program as village tourism in 1997 for the first time. It becomes more popular when the government of Nepal, officially introduced the home stay tourism program with the home stay regulation 2067 in 17th August 2010 (Devkota, 2008).

Village tourism is a relatively new concepts as well as integral part of the whole tourism scenario and also to be looked upon as supplementing the whole effort the objectives of village tourism despite often ambiguous are to attract tourist to natural and cultural areas and to collect revenues for local tradition vulture conservation and economic development activities.

The home stay regulation emphasized to encourage the micro- economic sector in the rural areas, preserve the ecological sustainability, generate self- employment and economic growth in the rural communities similarly it addressed to build up the quality life of indigenous people of the village area and make capable to access the benefit through to tourism industry, to increase the use of natural and human resources of the rural areas for rural development, to expose the rural culture and nature to the outside world to protect environmental degradation to decentralize the national income and centralize the local resources in the national economy and to other industries (Devkota, 2008).

The business or occupation which provides different kinds of facilities to the facilities to the tourists is known as tourism industry. Tourism industry includes the whole

business activities of providing facilities for tourist like hotel / lodge, management, travel agencies, trekking agents, rafting and many more other service to tourists. The contribution of tourism sector to GDP is 2% and it provides employment to 1, 78,000 person (MOF, 2014).

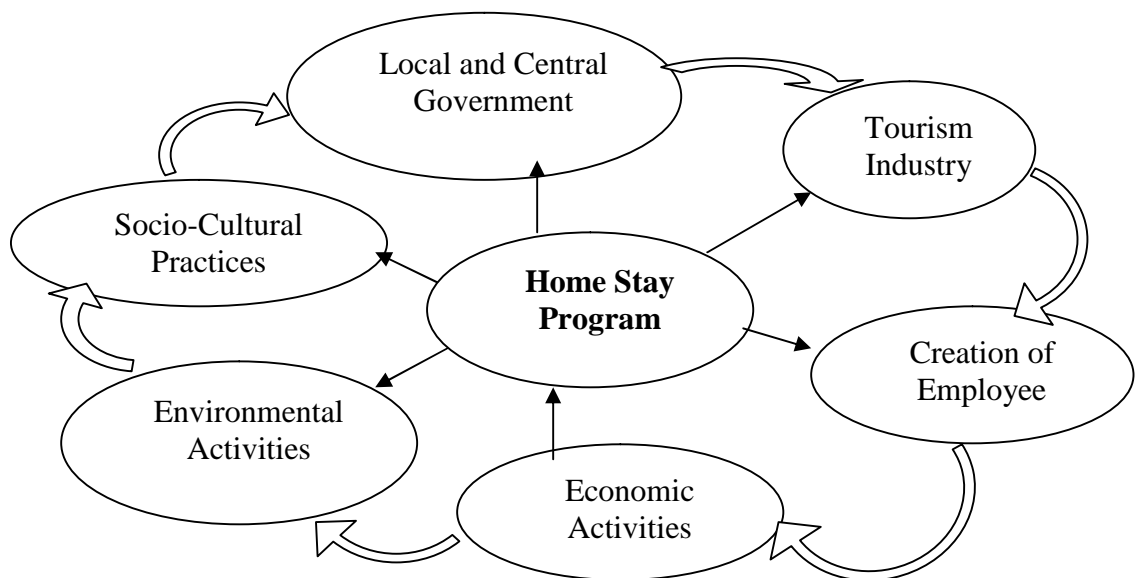
The history of tourism industry is not so long in Nepal. It began only after the political change of 1950 AD. Nepal received membership of international travel association (ITA) in 1951 AD. Tourism development board and tourism development committee were established in 1956 AD and 1957 AD department in 1958 AD and the ministry of tourism was established in 1977 AD. At present, a separate ministry called the ministry of culture, tourism and civil aviation as the focal point of tourism development country.

This research has explored the status of home stay programme in Bhakunde. It has analyzed the socio- cultural practice, economic activities, environmental activities, management of resources and the role of stakeholders.

The graph below shows how this research has incorporate the social dimension to describe home stay and its impact on tourism industry and society.

Figure 1.1

Correlation of the Home Stay Program



According to Figure No: 1, this thesis explores the planning and distribution of local resources. How community people or home stay operator involve during planning i.e. planning for the home stay operation, planning for the local resources and management of resources, planning of marketing and equally distribution of income, resource and more. Similarly, social cultural practices are studied in depth. The interaction between both parties somehow brings something new in community and how such new activities and practices makes a difference in community and how this interaction affects the sustainable development is another part of analysis.

There is no doubt that home stay operator's make income by offering their own services to their guest. Income is one part which will make better life standard but sometimes such income brings inflation and other negative impacts together in economy. Here, it may be hard to analyze all the dimensions of economic impacts but major impacts are taken in consideration during analysis. During the implementation of a home stay program some environmental issues may arise i.e. waste management, deforestation etc. How concerned communities have been addressing such issues is an important part of the thesis. Another important part of the thesis is local government policies, national policies and tourism industries practices for home stay operation and their effort for sustainable tourism development.

Though, nearly 48 years the five years plan, HMG of Nepal keep an eye on the village base tourism in the village areas by making special policy and strategy at the national level. The concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village tourism so that the villagers could direct benefits from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated:

- * Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the local people directly as well as indirectly. Rich cultural and natural resources attract tourist and will be developed into tourist centers.
- * Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encourage in the sector, so that more revenue can be generated.
- * Temples, monasteries, building and national park, sites of historical, religious and cultural significance will be preserved well developed and utilized as tourist sports.

- * The tourism areas of cultural, natural, historical and religious heritage will be preserved by local VDC and municipalities.
- * HMG, The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had declared Sirubari village of Syangja as a first model tourist village in 1998.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism plays a vital role in the process of national development. It is not only important sources of foreign currency but also a major employment generating industry, however for a country like Nepal tourism industry has major role in economic. Tourism is the major source of earning valuable foreign currency, it has generated about 170n million annually and attracting just fewer than half a million foreign visitors in 2000 in Nepal. Tourism has become an attractive means of earning currency which strengthens the Nepalese economy.

Tourism is one of the most important sources of earning foreign currency. Most of the underdeveloped country like Nepal is concerned tourism industry provides the employment opportunities to the citizens directly or indirectly.

The richness of natural beauty is also another aspect that promotes village tourism as means of attractions.

Following statements make clear as a research problem.

-) Present tourism situation of Bhakunde.
-) Explore the potentialities of Bhakunde home stay.
-) Analyze the existing problem for the promotion village tourism in this home stay Bhakhunde area.

The blend of cultural heritage and natural beauty are significant tools to promote village tourism, which is a growing phenomenon in Nepal. Such issues have been explored out discussed and highlighted.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study are to find out the various socio-economic impacts of home stay program and its contribution in the improvement in livelihood of rural society. The specific objectives are:

- i) To find out status of rural tourism in Baglung, Bhakunde.
- ii) To evaluate the role of home stay programmer in the improvement of Livehood status in rural tourism in Bhakunde.
- iii) To assess the impacts of home stay tourism in Bhakunde VCD

1.4 Introduction to Study Area

Bhakunde is an Mgar village, Bhakunde an enchaing VDC nestled in the tranquil village, is the tourism destination. The seniority of BarahaLake and the magnificence of the peak summit of Dhauligiri rising behind it create an ambiance of people and magic. The VDC surrounding Bhakunde is home to thick forest, gushing kaligandaki river and the world famous views more than 2 dozens of the Himalayan. Bhakunde is the way to trekking routes like the Gaja trail and the Dhorpatan circuit. For non-trekkers the VDC offers mountain views and glimpses of rural Nepal life going for beyond those of the Kathmandu valley. The tourist area of Bahara Lake for boating. Sure (picnic sport) for picnic, hira lake for playing, Toppest playing ground for football and volleyball In the occasion of Dashain, mulabari and saure, stretched out along the southwestMulabari of the VDCs famous view tower, is centered sunrise sight. Saure has its own charm, especially in the picnic. For every one Bhakunde is a wonderful relaxing place. Situated 290 km west of Kathmandu-pokhara-Bagling to Bhakunde (Village Profile, 2016).

This village is one of the best distinction for the home stay tourism program for many domestic tourist of Nepal as well as for international tourist. Most of the people are from the indigenous group with the different culture and practice in this village and the home stay tourism program has been operating there by some welcome who are also involved in the Women's Group called "AamaSamuha". The Women's group welcomes their guest with the "Panche Baja" (five traditional Nepali Musical instruments) and singing a song in to the village.

Bhakunde lies in the southern part of Baglung in Nepal. This is one of the major VDC of Nepal that provides areal escape and a perfect get way from the chaotic life of the village. It is situated 290kms west of Kathmandu. The capital of Nepal. Exploration of this lovely place is made easier by its accessible location. It is connected by motor able road. Calm and reposed in the lap of majestic Dhauligiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan range, the VDC stands on an elevation of about 2200 meters above sea level. Before the unification of Nepal there were many small principalities in west Nepal. Bhakunde was one of them. The ruins of old palace of the rulers of bhakunde can still be seen in mulabari near Hira lake Bhure raja was one of the rulers who established his kingdom in bhakunde. Bhakunde in the land of the magars hardworking farmers and valorous warriors who have worldwide fame as gurkha soldiers.

In general, the major occupation of the Bhakunde village is agriculture and most of the young has been outside of the country for work. Most of the youth of the Bhakunde have been working in British army in United Kingdom or in the India and some unskilled youth are in Arabic countries. The major income sources of the village is the remittance for the foreign employment. However the Home stay programme has become a noticeable of income for the villagers in Bhakunde.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study was focused on Bhakunde home stay program launched by local man /woman. It was point out the positive and negative aspects of the home stay program at Bhakunde settlement area. Furthermore this study is a new study made regarding the home stay Programme at Bhakunde VDC.

No, doubt, tourism is much suitable for Nepalese context. Nepal is a mountains country where agriculture is one of the important professions of Nepalese people. Natural surrounding are the main feature of Nepal which are also the key elements of tourism are also the key elements of tourism. Today, tourism being a major and importance industry as a source of foreign exchange. No country can achieved economic growth without development of tourism sector. It plays an importance role in economic development of the lest development countries, like Nepal. This study provides in brief knowledge about tourism, socio economic effect of tourism in study

area policies related to the tourism sector and problems facing by this area in tourism sector.

This study aims to analyze the problem and prospects of home stay rural tourism in Bhakunde VDC. This study has been examined to raise the level of awareness among the rural people. This study will provided basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourist and concerned agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism development. This study was also important for investigation the changes and natural environment and tourism activities of the study area. This research will be important for the plane and policy makers to formulate appropriate plans for development of tourism in Nepal as well as BaglungDistrict Bhakunde VDC.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited on the home stay tourism area of bhakunde VDC the study has been very specific. So, the conclusion drawn from this study was more suggestive rather than conclusive. Therefore, findings of this study may not be applicable for the context of national aggregate level. Every study has its own limitation due to the time and resource availability so this study is limited as follows:

-) The study covers only the selected area of Bhakunde.
-) Estimation of number of tourist arrivals in Bhakunde is based on the information of Bhakunde home stay development committee.
-) The interview is conducted with the home stay owners, visitors and local people.

The findings and recommendations of the study are useful to formulate plan and policy of tourism. This study will be useful to provide a clear cut research framework to analyze the tourism related issues for future researcher.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The whole study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter describes the introduction part which contains historical as well as statement of problem, objective of the study have been also presented in the chapter.

In the second chapter presents the review of literature. It covers theoretical review, international concept and nation concept about the tourism as well as other related books and articles which are bought for fulfill the research work.

In the third chapter deals with research methodology of the study, being an essential tools and techniques for the completion of research work.

In the fourth chapter covers present status of home stay tourism in Bhakunde and real situation developing tourism in Bhakunde and also covers the description of the study area.

In the five chapter contains on problems and prospects of home stay tourism area Bhakunde and,

The last chapter deals on summary, conclusion and recommendation. References and appendices are mentioned at the end of the story.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

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

Having analyzed the various literatures relating to the sprit and the objective of the study, the various book and other publications including some unpublished reports and information were sought and also found effective in conceptualizing the various aspect of tourism.

Agrawal and Upadhya (2006) have suggested that tourism is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find our role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the country. Besides, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure.

World Tourism Organization has defined 'tourist' is precise term as "Any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual environment for a period of at least one night but nit more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other then the exercise of an activity remunerated form with in the counter

visiting Friends and relatives, business and professional, health treatment, religion /pill grim mages and other purpose.”

Tourism is one of the world’s biggest industries. It is also the fastest growing for many regions tourism is the most important source of income, for other the potential economic returns from tourism development are enormous, In these places it is generally accepted that climate in determining the suitability of a region for tourism or outdoor recreation is often assumed to be self evident and therefore to require no elaboration. Relatively little is known, other than in very general terms, about the effects of climate on tourism and outdoor recreation or the role it plays. And evilness is known, other than in very general terms, about the effects of climate on tourism and outdoor recreation or the role it plays. And even less is known about the economic impact or significance or climate on commercial prospects for tourist.

Tuladhar (1993) has aimed to study the development of international tourism in Nepal, his main findings were, tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. Visitors continuously seek to see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. In this case Nepal fascinating, exciting, mystic and exotic venue for mountain lovers, it is a red dreamland. Practically tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky in the limit. Turning visions into mission is the prime key to success in tourism which is never ending and ever changing.

Burger (1978) has attempted to analyzed input and output of tourism. Based on the both primary and secondary information the study mention the majority of the tourists comes for pleasure and sightseeing purpose and only one of six tourists who visited India also visit Nepal. In his study he observed that tourism in Nepal is of rather recent origin. Before 1950 no foreign were allowed to visit Nepal without permission of rana rulers. After opening door to tourism, the tourism inflow of Nepal rapidly increased. he indicated that more than 1 million tourist visited the country in 1976. Since 1962 the number of tourist arrivals has grown at an average 20 percent per annum. More than 80 percent of total tourist arrival in the country via air where as about 20 percent arrived overland excluding Indian tourist. One of the most important findings of the study was one out of six tourist who visited India also visited Nepal.

Baral (1999) has advised that Natural beauty, local life of indigenous people and the tradition culture have become the most valuable wealth. An American geo-grapher, JR has noted that roof meeting ones basic requirements trading of cultural importance becomes necessary and here is no alternative to tourism. In fact this can surely be a thing of benefit as long as the mountains don't become smaller to tourists will keep on growing, judging from the stand point of tourism, the Himalayan region can ensure more advantage. The expert in planning and people has to improve management as well as preserve the opulence of the Himalayans. In many places especially in the delicate environment of the Himalayan region has become a threat. The mountain treks where nearly about five thousand on foot tourists move become hateful with the useless articles, plastics bags, cans and other waste materials. In Khoum of the mid-mountain region of Nepal. Due to trekking on foot the adjoining dense forests have been badly damaged.

The influence of external culture or limitation of their values is perhaps the consequences, which cannot be checked and brought about by inviting the tourists. The Himalayan region has been bearing the impact of this adverse influence for cars. Only a few will say that the open door policy for foreign visitors is completely wrong. Some others also say that it is necessary to take the Himalayan society in the modernity of the twenty first century such as the almost extinct handicrafts and art of Kaski have been revived by tourism. But in the long run some people think that a bad culture will drive away good things. They think that owing to excessive number of tourist, Kathmandu has not remained a dear place as in the past.

Adhikari (2005) conducted that a study about the economic benefit of tourism and its role in further promote of local arts and crafts of Kaski. The study suggested increasing sightseeing excursionists so as to make them stay longer by offering restaurant facilities and cultural attractions.

Sharma (2000) conducted that any style and type of tourism that has the potential to bring benefits to the local economy while contributing to natural and cultural resource conservation. Tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world and it is said to be the third largest industry after oil and automobile. Direct employment through tourism industry in the world is believed to be maximum. Many people in the world are engaged in tourism and travel industry for livelihood.

William A., mithington (1999). Has study on “upland resorts and tourism in Indonesia”. This study found out that there were substantial increase and improvement of infrastructure however, shortage to meet with demand scenic resources of their upland areas where the major tourist attraction, and it became an important source of employment for local people. Besides these, there are studies on tourism conducted in the context of Nepal.

Pradhananga (1993) has analyzed tourist consumption pattern and its economic impact in Nepal. His study showed that the tourism sector contributed 37.99 percent of the direct expenditure. The study has also found that the direct import content was 33.49 percent, in tourist sector, 17.34 percent in tourism related sector and non tourism sector the increase in tourist expenditure leads to increase in import and this was found to reduce the negative effort on the national economy. In this study the finding is that higher the prosperity to import higher is the leakage of money. Tourist expenditure was used for imports and thus the ultimate result would be unfavorable to balance of payment. This study revealed that the major source of government income is usually from direct taxes and custom duties. It is indicated that the direct taxes generated from tourism sector was 4.72 percent, tourism related sector was 0.074 percent and from non tourism sector it was 2.27 percent. Beside this he also found that the direct employment opportunities in tourism sector was 12.41 percent, in tourism related sector it was 54.71 percent in 1993.

It analysis the direct indirect and induced effort of the tourist expenditure on Nepalese economy. The study examines both foreword and backwards linkage of tourism, imports of goods and service and employment generation. He concludes that linkage of foreign earning; high import contents and seasonal fluctuation and season totality factors have been major weakness of the tourism industry in Nepal.

Village tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the development profession, policy makers and local communities as a potential uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resources base. The objective of village tourism despite: often ambiguous is to attract tourist to natural areas and use to revenues for local conservation and economic development activities.

The concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village people will get direct benefit from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated.

-) Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the village people directly as well indirectly.
-) Resource rich village for tourist attraction will be developed in to tourist centers.
-) One village in each of the 14 zone is developed as a model village during this plan period

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

Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has adopted a policy of expanding village tourism all over the country, for poverty alleviation. Likewise Nepal village resort private limited had taken as sample. Sirubbri village tourism, syangja, dhankuta, lamjung and teharatum. The next private NGO sun Nepal has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural area like Ilam, Taplejung .

Sharma (2006) has extracted the quotes of the Tenth Plan (PRSP, 2002). The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trains and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aided tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Private sector and local agencies will be involved and encourage in the sector so that more revenue can be generated investment of the public and private sector will be gradually increased to create basic infrastructure solely on the basis of per- planning and zoning of few feasible tourist sports, temple's monasteries, building national site of historical religious and cultural significance will be preserved, well develop and utilized as tourist sports. They will be registered as national heritage, participation of general and local people for this conservation.

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

Environmental Resource Limited (1989) "Natural Resources management for sustainable Development." Environment Resource its., London, A study of feasible policies institution an investment activities in Nepal with special emphasis on the hill. Only the section the concern tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be till two chief sources implanting the hill resource base. Natural resources tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuel wood, environmental pollution and conflict with resource need of the local people, the demand for firewood created by natural resources tourism in about 0.14 percent of the total annual demands of the hills, but this demand in concentrated in concentrated in specific pockets. In monetary terms it is worth us \$ 20.4 million in the future. Tourism has benefited local people economically and hence also created incentives, better resources management has occur. To manage the impacts of tourism the study suggests management and monitoring of natural areas; regulatory mechanism, user charges and pricing, local incentives and diversification currently

management and monitoring activities are underfunded. Except in the case of kerosene use, regulating mechanism are not being used as tools to manage to environment. Incentives for local people have been provided in the parks in terms of energy management infrastructure and conservation education. Project planning and implementation has not been effective enough the Annapurna conservation area project has heard respectively more success than other in this regard. The government may due to nature conservation in managing this project.

Bhatia (2012) has states that tourism is a valuable source of employment and is a highly labor intensive survive industry. it provides job for both unskilled and highly specialized man power. Tourism creates both direct and indirect employment. The promotion of tourism in developing country. Country can be great endorsement to economic development and specific to employment generation because the basic infrastructure such road airport etc. and also construction of hotels and other accommodation units creates job for skilled and unskilled manpower. Tourism also generates brother hood among the world people by understanding people face to face.

Bhusal (2010) has identified the problems and prospects of tourism and potential tourist destination in Parbat distinct. Her study also shows that 65 percent of sampled population is not interested in tourism industry. In short it can be concluded that there are number of problems, challenges and constraints in front of village tourism development in the Parbat distinct. She recommended if tourism destination of Parbat distinct are linked with famous tourism destination “Pokhara” development of tourism success. Also give some useful guidelines to tourism policy plans makers and additional researcher regarding the development of tourism in Parbat distinct.

Sharma (2011) has attempted to deliver through the and impact of tourism on the economic development process of Nepal. He has made a thorough analysis on the impact of tourism in Nepal. On government revenue, gross domestic product, exports and balance of payments with data for the period of 1974-1996, this has shown very positive results. His study has saving of the country and an increase in tourism return. Likewise, Sharma has also analyzed employment patterns of trekking sector in Nepal which shows that western Development Region alone generates 56 percent followed by the Eastern Development Region as 36 percent viewing it by destinations Kanchenjunga and Manaslu have created highest rate of employment per trekker that

is 3.7 and 2.8 persons respectively. By purpose of visit, the conference culture and business tourists are the highest per day spenders. They have found spending \$109, \$91 and \$73 respectively, cultural tourist and trekkers are the high spenders in accordance with per visit, i.e. \$1,040 and \$860 respectively. Indeed pleasure and trekking tourism is one of the major sources of tourism income in Nepal.

According to Government of Nepal ministry of Tourism and civil Aviation; home stay working procedure 2067 B.S. says that “Home stay is the place which provides food, lodge and other services to tourist by house owner or communities that run by personally or commonly

2.1 Development of the Home Stays Programme

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

Therefore to address those issues and for the poverty alleviation from the rural area government introduced the village tourism for the first time in 1997. Sirubari (Syangja District, West Nepal) and Ghalegaon (Lamjung Distinct North central Nepal)

Were the first two villages to implement the concept of community home stay which was a first effort a develop village tourism by the Government of Nepal. (Thapa 2010).

The government’s program ‘Nepal Tourism Year 2011’ is another major reason to boost up home stay tourism in Nepal. The government’s target was to bring one

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

2.2 Home Stay of Patterns

Home stay is a type of accommodation where visitors or guests pay directly or indirectly to stay in private homes, where interaction takes place to a greater or lesser degree with a host and/or family who usually live upon the premises and with whom public space is shared to a greater or lesser degree.(Lynch 2003, quoted in Sweeney 2008,20).

Home stay tourism is an evolving branch of the accommodation sector as well as a comprehensive tourism product in tourism industry around the world and especially in developing countries. The use of the term home stay might be different in different countries. It is connected with the culture of the area. For example, in Australia home stay is particularly related with the farmhouse accommodation where as in the United Kingdom it is often associated with learning the English Language. It has a wide range of accommodation which include host families, private house, farmhouse stay, small hotel and bed and breakfast, boarding houses, guest house whose terms are sometimes used similar to the home stay but the only objective description does not carry the significant meaning of the home stay such as private homes, host families who becomes public by sharing their culture to the guest, interaction between the host family and the guest are the significant aspects of the home stay which may be enough to distinguish home stay tourism from other forms of accommodation, such as those hotels resorts etc. where the hosts are the professional staffs (Lynch 2003,1).

“Home stay venues as private home in which unused rooms are rested for the purpose of supplementing income and meeting people” (Lanier and Berman 1993,12 quoted in Bhuiyatsiwar, Islam 2011,540-546).Different countries have different patterns of home stay programmes and they describe it with different words, such as second home tourism in Denmark, or paying guest. Similarly most of the western countries seem practicing home stay studies programmes to foreign students who visited abroad to continue their study in the universities. In a host family student live in their study period. Students experience a family environment even though they are far from their own family (Bhuiyan, Siwar, Islam 2011, 540-546).

So we can say Traveler, foreign or domestic students during their study period or tourist visit another place for scientific purpose and they can be hosted in local family where they can get the traditional, natural and cultural hospitality with warm acknowledgement.

Normally the students who have limited resources i.e. money can enjoy the home stay at lower prices and can access their need. Rivers define home stay as a term that refers to “Visitors renting accommodation from a local family in order to learn local culture, lifestyle, or language.” Here visitors have specific purpose of learning local cultural believes traditions, research, and community.

Likewise, there are also community home stay where real tourists or guests can stay with the host family for a certain period and explore the knowledge on local values culture and local life style. These kinds of home stay programmers 'provide pure cultural practice and an opportunity to explore environmental recreation for the visitors of the particular place. Home stay facilities are available in the city areas but most of the community home stays are in the country side. This thesis focuses on the community home stay program (rural countryside home stay) in Nepal which has been appearing as a complete sustainable development tourism produce in Nepal. The following sub chapter will describe about the home stay programmer in Nepal its working procedure and how it is operating in the particular area.

2.3 Home Stay and Working Procedure in Nepal

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

After regulating Home stay Tourism Procedure 2010, the government and the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) have been promoting in to the whole nation. The Home stay Management Community (HMC) has been established to manage, monitor and guide the Home stay stakeholders. On the community level the Nepal Tourism Board mobilized the village development communities (VDSs), district development committees (DDCs) and local stakeholders such as Women's Group, community level non-government Organization (NGOs) Community Forest Group to manage home stay training to ensure the quality of home stay arrangements in rural areas. (MCTCA2010) The guidelines of the government direct that the host family should offer the local culture experience to their guest and serve the local products of foods whatever the host family themselves eat. Home stay operating house have to ensure a hygienic, clean safe, peaceful and secure environmental with adequate bathroom and toilet facilities. Beside the accommodation facility the community are suggested to welcome the tourist with the full traditional arrangement, entertain the visitors through the local culture performance, make participation in traditional function and conserve and develop the other tourism product foe the tourist such as community forest for jungle safari, sightseeing, ethnic museum, visit local handicraft center etc.(MCTCA, 2010)

In the code of conduct, the guests are also requested to dress in an appropriate environment manner and to participate actively in any community cultural functions

or other rituals programs. They are not allowed to give pressure to owner for food, beverage and facilities that are not available. Guests have to eat whatever hotel family offered the food in a respectful manner. They are also asked to beware of doing any unusual behavior (such as sexual activities), which is offensive to the local socio-cultural values. Similarly they are asked to enter and level homes only within the prescribed routine of the host family and any forms of psychotropic drug use is totally forbidden at home or outside home (MCTCA, 2010).

For the registrations process, both the community home stay as well as individual home stay can be registered at the department of ministry of culture, tourism and civil Aviation ,Government of Nepal or ministry related to any tourism offices on the local level. Regarding to the community home stay, an agreement paper signed by at least five home stay members, operating on a community basis, national identity cards, the legal paper of property and the recommendation letter from the local authorities should be enclosed with the application. Whereas for the individual home stay property ownership certificate, national identity certificate along with the recommendation letter from the local authorities should be enclosed with the application. If all the requirements are not fulfilled, more time will be given to the related group or person for the improvement and a field visit will be done from the authorized office (MCTCA, 2010).

For the community home stay programme ‘home stay committee board’ is mandatory for the proper management of the home stay in the community. The role of the home stay committee board is very important. They are assigned to manage the community tourism program and first hospitality activities during guests arrival equal distribution of homes(host) to the visitors, maintain well a record of the guest and very important is to keep transparent economic account, manage the stranded of every homes, conserve the local heritage site and the cultures, organize the culture, program for the tourist, take care about safety and health of the tourist and many more (MCTCA, 2010).

In Nepal commonly accepted home stay are ethically and traditionally made where the host families reside in traditionally built house and involves in home stay tourism the Nepalese home stay gives a family atmosphere to the visitor and visitors can get an opportunity to observe or participate in the local social culture environment with

heaving delicious Nepalese cuisine which is totally based on local skill and products. Next chapter describes the core products of the home stay programme

2.4 The products for Home Stay Programme

'Home stay' the word is itself a product but in the home stay programme there are more products to be found. Such products are the practices of community and assets of nation. Nepal is a country very rich in nature and the culture which is accepted by whole world. Nepal has a huge potential in wide range of tourism products. Gifted by the beautiful natural and artificial diverse heritages are found across the country. Varieties of cast and ethnic group bring different colour in social cultural and traditional. Their festivals feasts and celebration are unique from each other. Hinduisim and Buddhism are followed by the majority where both Mongolian and Aryan cultures are deep-rooted. (Sedai, 2006). Even though there are the people with different value and culture but there is a perfect social harmony and tolerance between there cast and ethnic group. Above mentions facts are the treasures to be enjoyed for tourist taking part in the home stay Tourism Programme in Nepal.

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

Although home stay program is newly adopted tourism program in Nepal but it has shown the preliminary positive impact on rural village development, rural women development, local economy, environmental, and the entire community. It also helps

to conserve the typical daily lifestyle of the villagers, culture and the identity. An increasing number of Nepalese communities home stay program, offers local culture practices and unique traditions to its guest in a simple village houses.

CHAPTER -THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study has focused on the current situation of tourism with special reference to problem and prospect of home stay rural tourism in Bhakunde VDC Baglung. The information which is collected through different sources is analyzed with suitable statistical tools. To get reliable primary information required for the study three types of questionnaires for home stay owners, tourist and local people were prepared for field survey.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected from field survey and secondary data from various sources. The methods were such as interview, questionnaire, observation etc. whatever we need have will be used to collect the primary data.

Secondary data will be used in this study where necessary for these data different sources such as libraries, Tourism board, government office, books, statistical reports, bulletins, magazine etc. will be used.

3.3 Universe/Population of the Study

The universe of the study was the whole population of the Home stay of the study area Bhakunde VDC of Baglung district. From these population in this study 18 tourist, 10 home stay owners and 22 local people were sampled with random sampling.

3.4 Sampling Procedures

In this study, descriptive as well as analytical research design is adopted. Random sampling method was used in the study the method employed for the pre sampling procedure techniques and sample size has been taken from four wards in Bhakunde VDCs where people are involving on home stay program. Sampling procedure is

selected systematically, scientifically and methodologically collected data were manipulated and articulated with power technique. Qualitative and quantitative method have been used and study was focused on key informant's interview and EDGS were carried out with checklist with highly extrovert informative and reliable people were chosen.

For the convenience of the researcher and the effectiveness of the information the specific location were selected as the research target areas. In this study 18 tourist, 10 home stay owners and 23 local people and stratified random sampling method was used. While selecting the sample it was essential to bear in mind the representation of the individual from various social background in order to ascertain the validity of the findings. Thus, it was decided that the three type's questionnaire were followed in every group discussion.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Technique

In order to collect the primary information pertaining to the issues and objectives of this study questionnaire, observation and interviews well as focus group discussion were applied. Similarly, secondary data were also collected from books, magazines, newspapers, published and unpublished documents of the concern institutions.

(1) Questionnaire

The study had under taken the structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism on problems and prospects of tourism. For these, the study was based on questionnaire from local people and political party.

(2) Observation

Observed the study area himself to collect the required information during the fieldwork. Researcher Everyday life of local people, historical place and scenic beauty, involvement of people in economic activity, culture and religious practices, festivals, social interaction and house hold activities in the study area were observed.

(3) Interview

In this study direct personal interview was undertaken with local people, some experts and teachers to collect their opinion on problem and prospect of home stay rural tourism in Bhakunde VDC Baglung district.

3.6 Data processing methods

The study has based on primary and secondary data, which were collect through the field survey from the respondents, key informants and case study of the selected area. The collected data from the field survey has tabulated and processed forward by using Database and Microsoft office program. Frequencies tables and cross tables have used to analyze and describes the basic characteristics of the respondents. Simple and statistical such as frequency counts mean value ratio analyze have used as a necessary tools to explain and interpret the data and overall findings.

CHAPTER-FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This selection based on the overall analysis of the field that the researcher had acquired through the field study. In the process of the analysis researcher highlight the overall view lecture political party and local people on the tourism sites. To justify the statements the researcher had used both qualitative and quantitative method. Both primary and secondary data tabulated and analyzed descriptively.

4.1. Arrival of Tourists in Nepal

Even the door was opened for foreign in 1950. Statistics on tourism industry and tourist became available only after 1955. Since the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal was opened to outside world, the flow of tourist to Nepal increased year by year. The first record of tourist visiting in the country was found in 1995. At that time the number of tourist record was 1140. The following data reveals the total annual tourist arrivals since 1955 to 2014.

Table 4.1: Tourist Percent Arrival in Nepal

Year	Total number	PercentChange
1955	1140	-
1962	6179	442.02
1966	12567	103.38
1970	45970	265.799
1975	93520	103.43
1980	165425	76.88
1985	180989	9.40
1990	254885	40.82
1995	363395	42.57
2000	463646	27.58
2005	375398	-19.03
2010	602867	37.73
2011	735932	18.081
2013	594848	-23.71
2014	585981	-1.51

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2014.

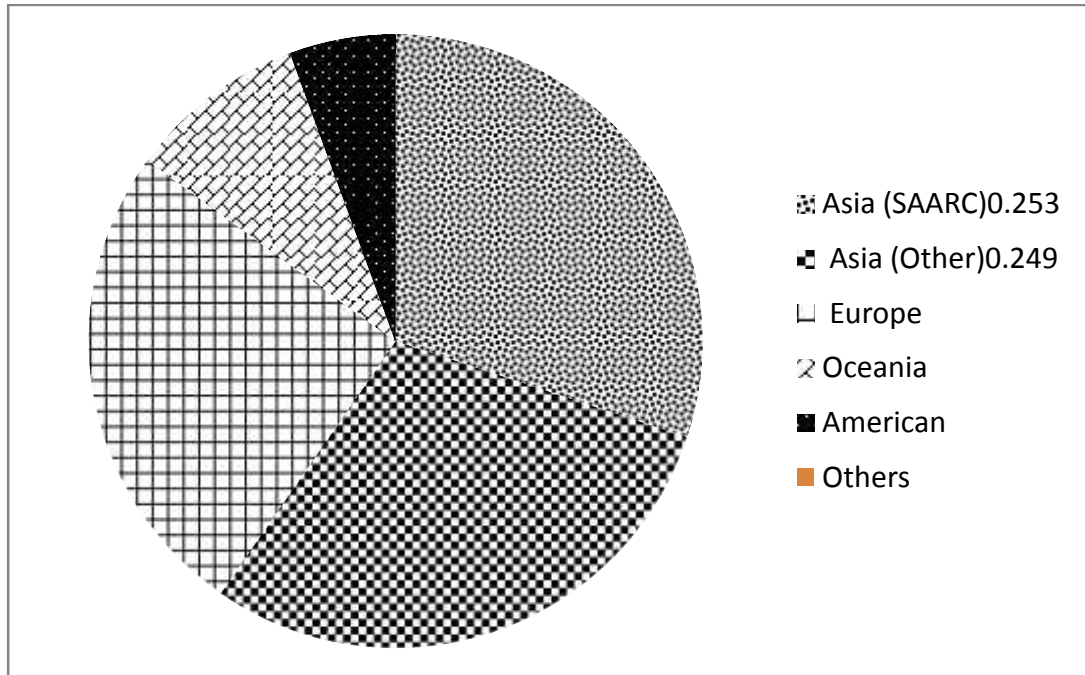
The above mentioned table shows that the annual tourist arrival was 1140 in 1955 and 45970 in 1970. The growth rates of tourist inflow enormously increase up in 1975s and then were found gradually decreasing. In 1995 the growth rate reached up to 42.57 percent and consequently became negative in 2005. But the growth rate reached 60.59 percentage in 2010. On October 2008 Government of Nepal had declared the year 2011 as the tourism year with the ambitious mission, in that year 2011 government was interested to welcome about 10,00,000 tourist in Nepal but end of 2011 number of visited tourist were 7,35,932 and 18.081% more than 2010.

Table 4.2
Country and Nationality Wise Travel Tran

Country and Nationality	Year		% Change	% Share
	2013	2014		
Asia(SAARC)	195,175	148,110	-24.11%	25.30%
Asia(other)	136,067	145,905	7.23%	24.90%
Europe	102,672	125,176	21.91%	21.35%
American	43,047	46,236	7.40%	7.90%
Oceania	71,353	27,039	-62.10%	4.60%
Other	46,534	93,515	100.96%	15.95%
Total	594,848	585,981	-1.49%	100%

Source: Tourism Statistics, 2014. (Above data contains arrivals by air route only)

Figure 1



The above mentioned table shows the tourist arrived record on the basis of country of continent. Asian (SAARC) countries tourist visited 25.30%. Asia (other) country's tourist visited 24.90%. European tourist visited 21.35%. American tourist visited 7.90%, others country's tourist visited 15.95% in Nepal and minimum number of tourist were from Oceania 4.60%. Likewise Chinese 12.90% tourist visited in Nepal. Japanese tourists 4.0% were visited in Nepal. Italian tourists 1.54% were visited in Nepal. 25.05% tourists were from the India but in commercial the Indian tourists are not so beneficial for tourism sector.

The government of Nepal aimed to bring 1,000,000 tourists in Nepal in 2011 but only 735932 visited Nepal. Instead of increasing the number of tourists the number decreased to 585981 in 2014, due to lack of sufficient advertisement. The programme was not well management and prepared, draught of conflict to the visitors and top leaders of political parties were sign on the commitment not to strike, although some party repeated such types activities etc. were the main obstacles to obtain the target of tourist and visitors.

4.2 Tourism in Bhakunde VDC

4.2.1. Magar Home Stay

We can find the well management of home stay in Bhakunde which is run by native Magar community. Home stay in Bhakunde was started from three house with five room in 9 bed in 2011 (2068 B.S) now there are 30 rooms and 43 beds in the house they are planning to extend the number of 30 house and 150 beds. They are collecting money to build a major culture in Bhakunde village and planning to start next five year in the home stay. Tourist can get know ledge about agar culture, traditional, language, dress or laments and their food items. Tourist can enjoy the different delicious food like:- timurko chaatani, local kukhurakomasu Nepali food kodakodhido, local raksi(wine) kurauni, sinki, gundruk and lapsi; s pickle etc.

When many number of tourist goes to Bhakunde first a fal tourist welcome with Nepali pancheyabaja (madal, sanahi, dholaki, dahama, tamko) to visitors and after having tea and short break home stay owner committee share to the visitor to other house where home stay program is run of the basic of turn by turn policy. Home stay owners pick up visitors to their home and welcome then in the evening they organize singing and dancing program in centre place house, tourist or visitors can take extra entertainment by dancing and singing song.

Comparatively home stay of Bhakunde is one of the cheaper than other home stay in the country launched in different district. Case of the surrounding scenic beauty of Bhakunde there are home stay there many Himalayans like it Machapurchha, Annapurna Manasalu Himalayan scene the tourist stay bed observe the tourist. So many tourist attracted the Bhakunde home stay. In the tourist flow are very high there are many domestic and international tourist stay in home stay from different place of the country (japan, jarman, Indian, europanetc) country and world.

4.2.2 Major Attraction of Bhakunde Home Stay

4.2.2.1 Bhakunde View Tower

View Tower, an enchanting sightseeing nestled in the tranquil Bhakunde VDC, is the tourism destinations. The serenity of View Tower and the chain of mountain

(Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan Range) it create an ambience of peace and magic. The View Tower is about 1600 m. above sea level. After visiting BaglungKalika, Baraha Tal, Saure, Hira Tal and Thula Tal, View Tower is one of the most enchanting destinations. It offers mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of View Tower for sightseeing and (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan Range) is centered sightseeing.

At the end of the Bhakunde VDC, gushing Kaligandaki River, there you can have enjoyed by rafting through Maldunga to Nayapul according to your wishes.

4.2.2.2 Rafting and Kaligandaki

At the end of the Bhakunde VDC, gushing Kaligandakiriver, there you can have enjoyed by rafting through Maldunga to Nayapul according to your wishes.

Baraha Tal (Lake), an enchanting Lake nestled in the tranquil Bhakunde VDC, is the tourism destinations. The serenity of Baraha Lake and the magnificence of the peak summit of Dhaulagiri rising behind it create an ambience of peace and magic. The Barha Tal is spread 19 m. height and 60 m. breadth. After visiting BaglungKalika, Baraha Tal is one of the exciting destinations. It offers mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of Baraha Lake for boating and praying is centered sightseeing. It is said that the created of Baraha Lake by sinking in quagmire due to the heavily rain fall and plougher, yoke, shed and farmers as well. After happening this accident the documentation also indicated that trust property was found. In the occasion of every Full moon there should be asked to worship.

4.2.2.3 Saure, KhuthukarmaKoLek

An enchanting Hill nestled in the tranquil Bhakunde VDC, is the tourism destinations. The serenity of Saure and the chain of mountain (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan Range) it create an ambience of peace and magic. The Saure is the highest hill about 2000 m. above sea level. After visiting BaglungKalika and Baraha Tal, Saure is most enchanting destination. It offers mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of Saure for having camp fire and picnic is centered sightseeing.

4.2.2.4 Hira Tal, Lake

An enchanting Lake nestled in the tranquil Bhakunde VDC, is the tourism destinations. The serenity of Saure and the chain of mountain (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan Range) it creates an ambience of peace and magic. The Hira Tal is spread 9 m. height and 20 m. base/breadth. After visiting BaglungKalika, Baraha Tal and Saure, Hira Lake is another point. It offers mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of Hira Lake for boating and praying is centered sightseeing. It is said that the created of Hira Lake is cleaned by birds so no leaves are seen over the Lake. In the occasion of every Full moon there occur a big fair. From different places of people come to worship and spend whole night by singing

4.2.2.5 Thula Tal

(Playing Ground), an enchanting playing ground nestled in the tranquil Bhakunde VDC, is the tourism destinations. The serenity of Thula Tal and the chain of mountain (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan Range) it create an ambience of peace and magic. This is the tappets playing ground where is very comfortable feeling while playing and visiting. The Thula Tal is the highest playing ground about 1600 m. above sea level. After visiting BaglungKalika, Baraha and Saure, Hira Tal, Thula Tal is another point. It offers mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of Thula Tal for playing football and volleyball, basketball, and so on is centered sightseeing.

4.2.2.6 Culture and Custom

This is such area where many kind of the people stay as a permanent habit in concern of the cast, Magar, Brahaman, Chhetry, Tamang, Newa, Kami, Damai, Sarki people also stay there, the village is very rich in nature and the culture also not less than this to get enjoy of hot hospitality and too see traditional type of the dispersed & agglomerated stone paved or roofed architect found in this VDC. They celebrate Magar festival, ChaiteDashainMelaBaglung, Magesanskrinti, DashainTihar, JanaiPurnima, Teej, Newyear, ShreekrishnaJanmasthami, Shivaratri and many more.

The Nepalese way of life is regulated by religion though the performance of various rites and rituals, seeking God's grace for the well-being of the family, prosperity and moksha (salvation) for the self. Religious custom guides every step of a Nepalese from birth to death and beyond. Every important event in the life of a person from cradle to pyre is marked by performing certain religious rites and functions. These rituals may generally differ from community to community. A new-born child undergoes chhaithinwran the naming ceremony (6th day of birth), and Annaprasan, the rice-feeding ceremony 5th or 6th month of Hinduism is the main religion of the Nepalese people. The trinity of Hinduism Brahman, Vishnu and Shiva- and the pantheon of numerous other Hindu gods and goddesses are devotedly worshipped in Nepal. Every caste celebrates each other festival as a common festival its preventative how all caste are stay and saving socio culture and festivals. The exhibition organized by local youth club and the mother group annually to promote tourism and their culture,

4.2.2.7 Mula Bari

Mulabari an enchanting sightseeing nestled in the tranquil Bhakunde VDC, is the tourist destination. The serenity of Saure and the chain of mountain (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu Himalayan range) it creates an ambience of peace and magic. The Mulabari a historical place where the Bhure raja ruled over many years ago, there can be found the usage materials by Bhure raja. After visiting Baglungkalika, Bahara Tal and Saure, Hira Lake, Mulabari is another point. It offer mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of Mulabari for camping and historical study is centered sightseeing. In the occasion of Dashain here occur a big fair from different place of people come to worship and spend by singing and dancing.

Saure (khuthukarmakolek)

An enchanting Hill nestled in the tranquil BhakundeVDC, is the tourism destination. The serenity of Saure and the chain of mountain (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu Himalayan range) it create an ambience of peace and magic. The Saure is the highest hill about 2000 m above sea level. After visiting Baglungkalika, and Barahata Saure is

most enchanting destination. It offers mountain views and glimpses of greenery hill. The tourist area of saure for having camp fire and picnic is centered sightseeing.

4.3 Length of stay of Tourism in Bhakunde

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

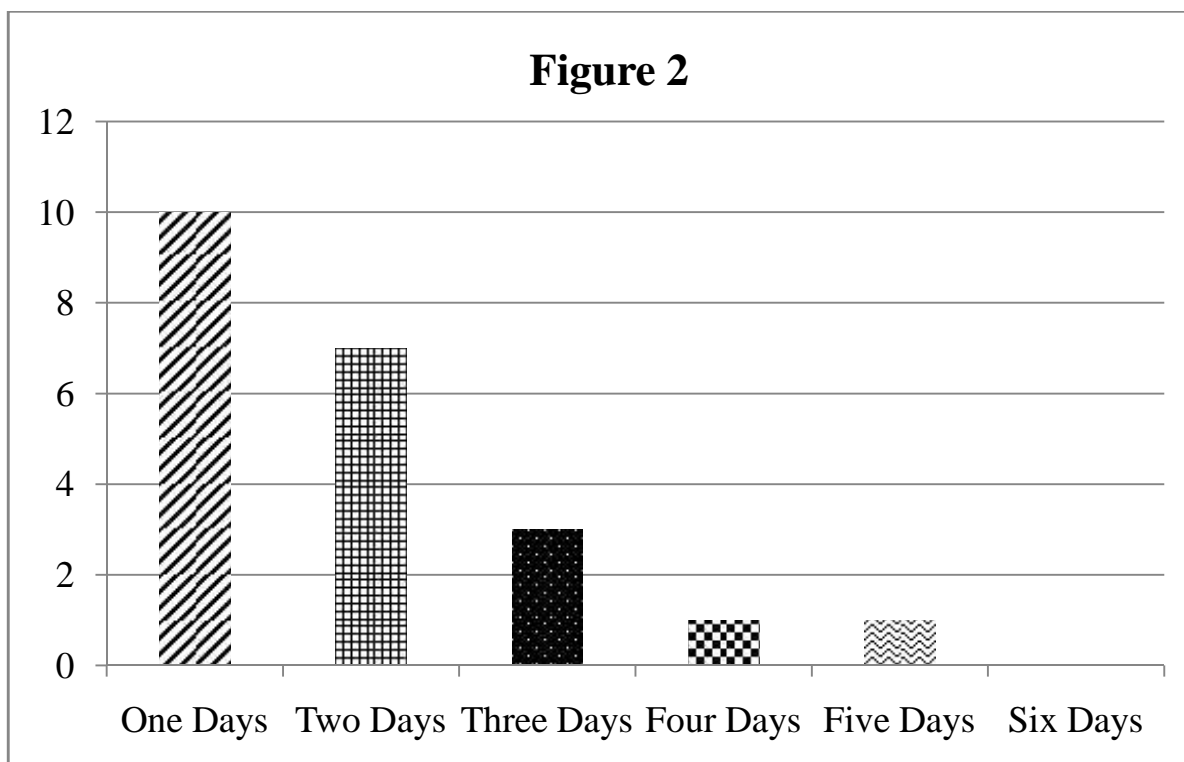
The duration of stay by tourist visiting of Bhakunde can see from given table.

Table 4.3

Length of stay of Tourists at bhakunde VDC

	Time Period	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1.	1 Day	10	45.45	Two days means three nights and two days.
2.	2 Days	7	31.80	
3.	3 Days	3	13.65	
4.	4 Days	1	4.55	
5.	5 Days	1	4.55	
6.	6 Days	-	-	
	Total	22	100.00	

Source Field survey, 2016.



Above table 4.3 shows that 45.45% of tourist visited Bhakunde for one days, 31.80% visited for the two days, 13.65% visited for the three days, 4.55% visited for the both four and five days but, tourist were not come for the six days.

4.4 Accommodation Facilities and Capacity of Bhakunde VDC

The history of tourism in Bhakunde is short. The first home stay in three house fi with nine room was in the (2068 B.S). In the Bhakunde home stay the existence of home stay in Bhakunde is recent phenomenon. Now, there are altogether fifteen Home stay. There is no exact distance between one home stay to another home stay. Among these home stay are typically and made by soul and stone. The available facilities and service are not different from one home stay to another.

The facilities and rate of lodging and food in home stay are same. Home stay owners take six hundred rupees for domestic visitors in these six hundred rupees visitors can get dinner lunch and breakfast case of international tourist they take six hundred and fifty rupees per person and get same as domestic tourist facilities. Some of the home stay are registered and some are in process. These home stay pay royalty to the government. This is the main source of income generation of the national. From the beginning 2068 the number of home stay are increasing up to 2073.

The accommodation capacity of home stay is also a responsible factor for earning foreign currencies. Accommodation capacity of home stays are given below.

Table 4.4

Accommodation Facilities and Capacity of Bhakunde VDC

S.N.	Name of Home stay	Number of Rooms	Number of Beds
1.	Machhapuchhre Home Stay	2	4
2.	Nanu Home Stay	2	4
3.	Thapa Home Stay	1	2
4.	Namaste Home Stay	1	4
5.	Magar Home Stay	2	2
6.	Kamal Home Stay	1	2
7.	Juna Home Stay	2	3
8.	tula Home Stay	1	2
9.	Maita Home Stay	1	1
10	sarala Home Stay	1	2
Total		14	26

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The above table 4.4 reveals that ten home stays were assigned with fourteen rooms and twenty six beds.

4.5 Major Purpose of Visit Bhakunde Home Stay

Table 4.5

Arrival of tourist by purpose of visit

Propose Year	Cultural study	Playing game	Pleasure	Other	Total
2011	4	7	10	11	32
2012	5	11	17	20	53
2013	7	16	23	26	72
2014	10	25	31	33	79

Source: - Field Survey, 2016. (Note: - Before 2012 there were any home stay)

The purpose of visit many different for each tourist because the desire of tourist may or may not be the same. As record in the table no 4.5 twenty six tourist culture studies, fifty nine tourist playing game, eighty one tourist pleasure and ninety tourist for others purpose come their home stay Bhakunde.

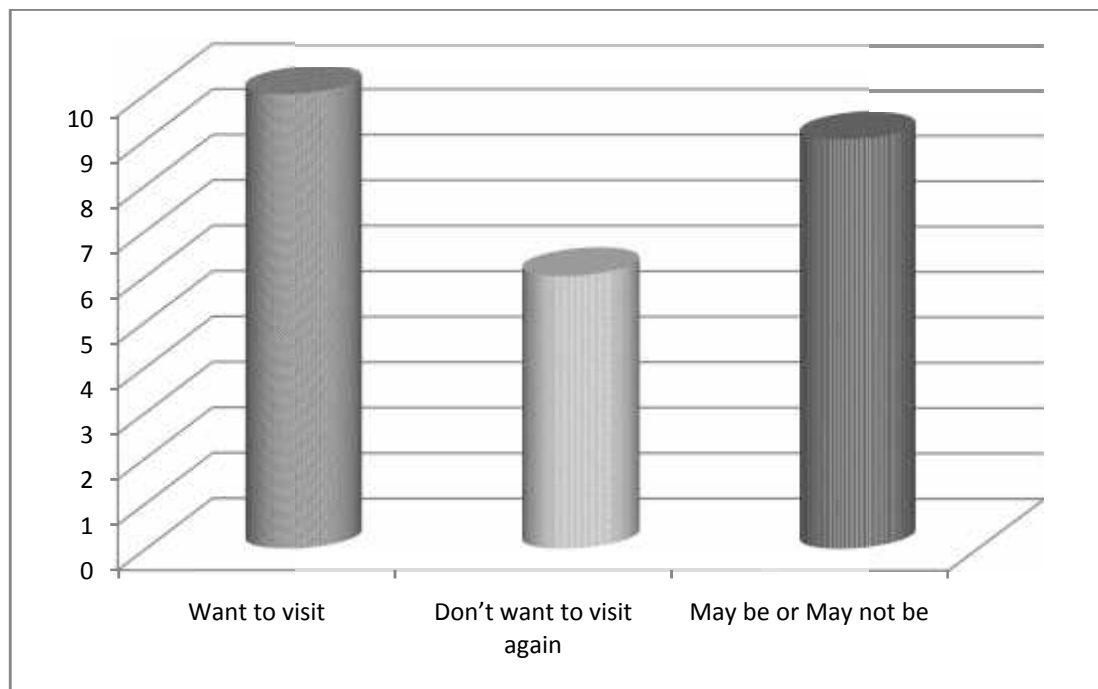
4.6 Probability of Visiting Bhakunde Again

Table 4.6

Showing the probability of visiting Bkakunde again

Probability	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Want to visit again	9	40.90
Don't want to visit again	5	22.72
May be or may not be	8	36.36
Total	22	100

Source: - Field survey 2016



The above mentioned table 4.6 reveals that forty percent to the respondents answered that they will visit Bhakunde again because of its natural beauty and twenty four percent of the tourists don't want to visit again. But thirty six percent of the tourist answered that they were not sure about their future plan to visiting Bhakunde again.

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

4.7 Distribution of Tourist by Major Continents in Bhakunde

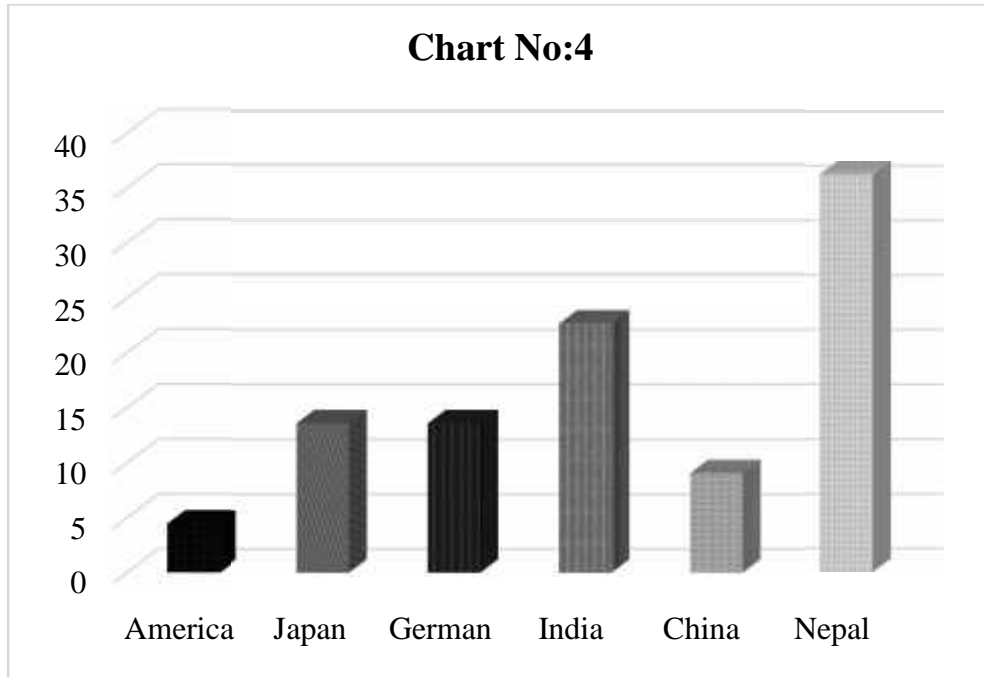
Tourist come Nepal from different continents like Europe, Asia, South America, for this section twenty two tourist from different countries were interviewed. The number and present of tourist visited at Bhakunde from different continents while the study time. Which are given below.

Table 4.7

Distribution of Tourist by Different District in Bhakunde VDC

Country's	Number of Respondents	Percentage
America	1	4.45
Japan	3	13.63
German	3	13.63
India	5	22.72
China	2	9.09
Nepal	8	36.36
Total	22	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016



According to interviewed of the total number twenty two respondents in Bhakunde. The large number of tourist visited Bhakunde was from Nepal which is thirty six point thirty six, followed by German tourist visited thirteen point sixty three present and four point five present tourist from America ,Japanese thirteen point sixty three, Chinese nine point zero nine and indian twenty two point seventy two.

4.8 Income of Home Stay in Bhakunde

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

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

Table No: - 4.8

Income of Home Stay of Bhakunde

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

Source: Field Survey 2016.

The above table no: 4.8 shows annual income of 10% home stay owners is below twenty thousand Nepalese rupees, 40% home stay owners achieve between twenty to thirty thousand Nepalese rupees. Where 30% earn between thirty thousand of forty thousand Nepalese rupees, 10% home stay owners earn forty thousand of fifty thousand Nepalese rupees and 10% home stay owner earn more than fifty thousand Nepalese rupees annually.

4.9 Home Stay Management Committee of Bhakunde

KhimBahadurThapa	Chairman
ManojThapa	Vice Chairman
YemBahadurThapa	Secretary
NanikalaThapa	Member
ApsaraThapa	Member
PremBahadurThapa	Member
ChhabilalThapa	Member
Chandra BirThapa	Member
Hark BahadurThapa	Member

According to 'home stay procedure 2068 'Nepal's government has defined that home stay management committee should be organization to run this programme. So there is one hotel management committee in Bhakunde. Chairman of this nine member committee is from Bhakunde village and vice-chairman is from Bhakunde village. Likewise among this nine member committee there are seven members from man and two women from both village for back support of women and encourage to young people in tourism.

CHAPTER -FIVE

PROMOTION PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE TOURISM IN BHAKUNDE

5.1 Introduction

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

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

The Bhakunde VDC in Baglung is facing common problem to promote village tourism. In formations for this study are taken through several sources such as observation, questionnaire and interview with statues of people such as local people, home stay owners, member of Bhakunde Home Stay Development Committee. Major problem associated with the tourism in the study area are given below:

5.2 Infrastructure And Other Problems

Proper management and marketing are necessary to increase tourist arrive in Baglung, Bhakunde. In spite of hug a potentially of tourism of Baglung is could not develop rapidly. Inadequate physical infrastructure hampers the growth of tourism. Without infrastructure facilities in the area. The major problem of tourism infrastructure in

Baglung are supply of water, facilities of local transportation, parks, recreation of health care facilities for the national and international tourist. The major problem is given below.

5.2.1 Transportation

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industry. It enables people to visit destination. It is well known that transportation facilities are not well condition in the study area. The condition of road from Baglungbazzar to Bhakunde is not good Khathekhola there is not bridge so it is very difficult in rainy season. So that is one problem of road transportation in promotion of home stay tourism in Bhakunde.

5.2.2 Education

Education is also one of the major parts of human development and tourism industry. Village tourism is developing in the village area generally in from center there isn't job opportunities and private school for their children. So, must of educated people have been migrated in Pokhara for a job and theirs children's good education some of home stay owners are not able to write to speak English, they need support of other like children tourist guide they can cheat them. So, the education and migration of educated people is one of the problem in Bhakunde home stay program.

5.2.3 Health Service Center

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

5.2.4 Trained Manpower

To create the congenial environment for visitors, trained manpower should be available. It can satisfy the need of visitor visiting Bhakunde. Unfortunately, there is

lack of trained manpower especially who have knowledge of archeological and cultural sites.

5.2.5 Lack of Promotion and Marketing

For the development of tourism advertisement and publicity play important role. Advertisement and publicity are only means to attract tourist from its organization country. To attract tourist, culture, architecture, natural beauties, religious and environment etc. through pamphlet, booklets, films, postcards, internet magazines and other possible means. It is also the major tourism problem in all tourism sites of Baglung, Bhakunde.

5.2.6 Political Instability

Political instability is a crucial problem not only in tourism but also all sectors in Nepal. Today tourism industry is suffering hard due to political instability. After second term election of Constitutional Assembly Nepal has gone in transitional phase. Government is failed to provide peace and security to the people as well as tourist. Arms group victimize the tourist. They are collecting the money from tourist by forcedly. So the tourist is victimized. In this period the culture of 'bandh' strike has raise rapidly. Many political parties are announced the 'Nepal Bandh' if their political mission are not fulfill. So due to the Bandha no one can reach to destination easily and in limited time. Many tourists cancelled their air ticket from their country to Nepal due to 'Bandha' strike.

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

5.2.7 Lack of People Awareness

One of the major problems of tourism in Bhakunde and lack of people awareness. Only few people have knowledge about tourism. Majority of the people engaged only

their own occupation with agriculture which is also limited also to the subsistence level.

5.3 Prospect of Tourism in Baglung District

Baglung also high possibilities of developing tourism industry there are so many religious and culture place. Scenic beauty, settlement pattern, agriculture product, fishing. Rafting are the main attraction of tourism in Baglung, Bhakunde, KalikaBhagawati Temple, Dhorpatan, Gaja pond, Bhairabsthan, Bhakunde, Ghumtekolekh, Jiminighat, Sansarskot, Hadikot, Satyaswati temple and Shivadhuri, are potential areas for tourism in baglung.

Chitraasthamimela, Hanuman dance, Lakhedance,Ropai dance, Makarsakrantomela, Jogi dance are the min culture attraction for tourist. Agro based, timber and non-timber products, Handicraft, Buttinali, Randipakhi, coffee and herbs ginger are the potential tourism products, in Baglung. Home stay and village tour,fishing,rafting,treaking, hiking, kayaking, and hunting are potential activities and services in the Baglung district. The fundamental bases for developing this industry in baglung are outlined below.

5.3.1 Natural Beauty

Natural beauty is one of the important aspect for the attraction of tourism. Baglung is a great place to view a range of Himalayas. There are a lot of places near Baglung city that are blessed with natural beauties very good views of Himalayas can be had from Baglung city is a good to place to see the panorama of the various range Himalayan therefore there is high possibility for the tourism. Dhorpatan Hunting Rserve at Far Western side of Baglung (Nepal) is the only hunting reserve and beautiful sight seeing in the nation till the

5.3.2 Climate variety

From the climate view too, Baglung, on the basis of topographic altitude, provides varieties of pleasant and helpful climate-hot, warm, cool and cold. Here one can choose one's own climate. In other words tourist coming from any part of the world can have the climate best suited them.

5.3.3 Rural Settlement and Less Expensive

Rural settlement is also another way to attract tourist of Nepal, because people of advanced countries are full of urban life with modern technology. They like to spend leisure time in rural areas with peacefully. Besides the cost of living in comparison to other countries is environment in Baglung district.

5.3.4 Fishing and Rafting

Kaligandaki River is a must favorable rafting and fishing destination in this region. Rafting and fishing service will increase number of tourism and it also given them chance to spend more days in Baglung and they also anxious to other.

5.3.5 Store-house of Antique Arts and Cultural heritage

Baglung is also several attraction place of ancient kings in various part of the country similarly, Baglung Kalika Bhagawati, Bhairabnath temple, Satyawoti temple also more religious center and Gaja pond, Dhorpatan hunting reserved, Bhakunde, Hadikot, Ghumtelekh are, recreation and side sinning place in Baglung district. All these features prove to be great attraction to foreigner from different part of the world.

CHAPTER: - SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Finding

The contribution of tourism sectors in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant however Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. Nepal as a whole can be means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It has comparative advantages then other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period to give returns it can ethnic group and bears direct relation to all dimension of contribution of GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced affect. This study was carriage out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development on the development of rural community.

According to the LHMC personnel more than 0.002% of the tourist visited Bhakunde home stay village. Among the tourist who come to PokharaMuktinath. The average length of stay of tourist was only day before two days but now it has been increasing. According to home stay owners now days the average stay of tourist in Bhakunde village 1.5 days.

Thus tourism development has very important contribution in the economic development of Bhakunde. As mentioned above tourism has contributed to the foreign exchange employment generation and regional and rural development.

Major findings of the survey are mentioned as following:-

-) The number of tourists has been gradually increasing. However there is fluctuation in the annual in casement.
-) In visit Nepal 1998 (463684) and 2014 (58598) tourists arrived in Nepal.
-) The arrivals of tourist in 2013(46) and 2014 (98) are fluctuating in Bhakunde home stay.

) Bhakunde VDC area is one of the popular home stay destinations in Baglung District.

6.2 Conclusion

This is a study of Rural Tourism at Baglung, Bhaukende VDC. Bhakunde is emerging place for internal as well as external tourist. This study intends to explore the potential areas for the tourism especially to establish the BaglungBhakunde as a tourism center. The objective of the study are to be highlight the natural sceneries of Bhakunde to analyze the potentialities of natural, culture, religious and historical tourism of the respective areas.

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

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data to meet these objectives. The secondary data were collected for different publication, department of tourism, district development committee and government of Nepal. Likewise, the primary data were collected by administering the questionnaire, interview, observation, discussion and survey of hotels/ lodges, domestics tourist, businessman, and other local people of the study are described here udder's

Major findings of the study shows that religious place, cultural place, scenic beauty, settlement pattern, attractions of tourism in baglung district. KalikaBhagwati temple, dhorpatan, Gaja pond, Bhairabsthan, Bhakunde , Ghumtekolekh, Jalminighat, sansarkot, hadikot, Ghodabadhe, ramkot, chameregupha, Satyswati temple, and shivadhuri, Baglungbazaar are potential areas for tourism in Baglung District. Chitraasthamimela, Hanuman dance, lakhe dance, Ropai dance, makarsakrintimela, jogi dance, are the main cultural attraction for tourist. Argo based, timber and non-

timber products in Baglung. Home stay and village tour, fishing, rafting, trekking, hiking and hunting are potential activities and services and services in the Baglung district.

6.3 Recommendations

The research comes to the conclusion with some specific recommendations for the further development of rural tourism in Nepal and baglungbhakunde vdc as well as to promote sustainable tourism development this could generate maximum alternative employment opportunities to underemployed and unemployed people of this VDC or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better lifestyle of this VDC. The local people along with the local and central government need to concentrate on this point:-

-) The VDC should focus on the infrastructure development with the help of government because the primary requires of tourist are infrastructure.
-) People's participation is the key to success. Local communities should be encouraged and closely involved in the complete cycle of rural tourism home stay development programmers.
-) Bhakunde VDC should be developed externally and advertisement should be made to attract the tourist.
-) Natural beauty is the major attraction of Bhakunde VDC. But now the village is facing many problem like road. Communication, electricity, health facilities and littering etc. thus, the government and private sector should concentrate towards this area. And the most essential thing we have to think is to protect and preserve social cultural traditional and natural beauty of Bhakunde VDC.
-) Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve site with historical, religious and cultural importance.
-) To promote the tourism and sustain it for the long future there there should be maintained harmonies tourist oriented activities like environment sanitation security etc.
-) Tourism planning should also maintain the spatial perspective lacking of spatial perspective is the indication of failure of tourism planning.

-) Public and private sector should be encouraged to developed rural tourism. Because of single entries cannot provide all services on its own.
-) The home stay regulate training should be provided by government in changing situation.
-) The number of the bed rooms and number of homes in Bhakunde home stay should be increased.
-) To make tourism development, sustainable Bhakunde village should be designed as the heritage zone should remain inviolate and if possible sacrosanct. The Magar cultural heritage like their custom.
-) There are no such official records of tourism visiting Bhakunde and their expenditure pattern so there is necessity to establish an office which can clear date concerning tourism.

Adaption and implementation of the above mentioned measures will led to increase the number of tourist inflow significantly with comparatively high rate of retention that would ultimately contribute in the raising the standard of living and poverty alleviation of rural people in this area.

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ANNEX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Date:-

For Home stay Owner Time:-

A. Personal Information

Name: -

Address:-

Age/Sex: -

Nationality:-

Hotels. Name:-

B. Questionnaire

1. When was your hotel established?

Ans:-.....

2. How many local people are employed in your hotel?

Ans: - Total:Local:

3. What is the name of country that the tourist visits most?

1) Nepal 2) Indian 3)Japan 4)Europe 5)Others

4. How long do they stay in your hotel?

i) 1 day ii) 2 days iii)3-5 days iv) More than 5 days

5. What are the peak seasons of the tourist?

i) Summer ii) Winter iii)Autumn iv) Others

6. In which of the following are the tourist in has great impact?

i) Social/Culture ii) Economic iii)Environmental iv)All of these

7. What types of tourist are benefit able for you?

i) Nepali ii) Japanese iii)European iv) Others

8. Do you see the possibilities of domestic tourism in this area?

i) Yes ii) No iii) Don't Know

9. If you have seen, what sorts of attempt you have done to promote and enhance domes tourism?

Ans:-.....

10. Will you please tell me about the impacts of tourism in this area?

Ans:-.....

11. How much income do you have from hotel?

a) Daily:-.....b) Monthly.....c) Yearly:-.....

12. In average how much amount spent in your hotels by a tourist?

Ans:-.....

Thanks for your answers and help.

ANNEX II

QUESTIONNAIRES

Date:-

For Tourist

Time:-

A. Personal Information

Name: -

Address:-

Age/Sex: -

Nationality:-

Hotel's Name:-

B. Questionnaire

1. What is your purpose to visit.....?

i) Sightseeing ii) Re-creation iii) Cultural & Village tourism iv) Others

2. Is it your first visit to Bhakunde or How many times have visit here?

Ans:-.....

3. If you have visited earlier what differences did you find?

Ans:-.....

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

i) Positive ii) Negative iii) Not any iv) Others

5. How much money do you spend here?

Ans: - NRs.....

6. How many days do you stay here?

Ans:-.....

7. What make you more satisfied in this place?

Ans:-.....

8. In your opinion what are the attraction in Bhakunde that they are not available in other part of Nepal?

Ans:-.....

9. Do you think that local people are benefiting from tourist?

Ans:-.....

10. What is the possibility of tourism in Bhakunde in future?

Ans.....

11. In your opinion, what should be done to attract more tourists here?

(i) Very good (ii) Good (iii) Satisfactory (iv) Need to improve

12. Do you think tourist support in the local economy?

i) Enough ii) Satisfactory iii) Slightly

13. Would like to give some suggestions and comments the development of tourism in this area?

Ans:-.....

14. Will you visit this place again?

Ans:-..... 'Thanks for your answers and help'.

ANNEX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

Date:-

For local People

Time:-

A. Personal Information

Name: -

Address:-

Age/Sex: - Nationality:-Hotel's Name:-

B. Questionnaire

1. From how many years ago have you living this place?

Ans:-.....

2. Is this place high potentiality for tourism sector?

i) Yes:-.....ii) No:-.....

3. What types of benefits from tourism activities to local people?

i) Employment ii) Market of local product iii) Others

4. What types of goods of products are selling to hotel & lodge?

i)Timor ii) Milk Iii) Gundruk IV) Others

5. Any infrastructure development in built by tourism activities?

i) School ii) Drink water iii) Road/Bridge iv) Others

6. Any Impact on local culture is you feeling?

Ans:-

7. Have you any opinion to promote village tourism in this place?

Ans:-.....