

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word 'Tourism' is derived from the French word 'Tourism' which originated in the nineteenth century and cited for the first time in Oxford English Dictionary in 1811, "the business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure". The World Tourism Organization explains the meaning of tourist as if a person who stays at a place of country other than his own place of stay for a minimum of one night for leisure, recreation, holiday, medical treatment, study and business, family mission or meeting. The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one proposed in 1991-1992 by WTO "Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose." Tourism links unique natural resources with an exciting living cultural heritage and friendly and hospitable people. It provides significant potential to use nature-based as a tourism low-cost, eco-friendly alternative to support socio-economic growth (SNV, 2003).

The movements of people from one place to another whether it may be Tourism in be within general, denotes the own country or second countries for different purposes. Moreover, tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon comprising many activities and experiences of hosts and guests who are away from their permanent home. Nepal is a land locked country in the lap of Himalayas and home place of natural beauty with traces of artifacts' where the majority of its people are engaged in agricultural activities. It has the total area of 1, 47, 181sq. Km. It is located in between the latitude 26° 22' N to 30° 27' north and longitude 80° 4' east to 88° 12' east and elevation ranges from 70m to 8848 meters. the average length being 885 km east to west and average breadth of about 193 km north to south. It is surrounded by two big countries of the world, India in the east, south, west and China in the north, the northern range is covered with snow over the year where the highest peak of the world the Mount Everest stands.

Topographically, it is divided in to three regions namely: high mountains in the north, hills in the middle and plain (Terai) in the south. The mountain comprise about 68% and the Terai region is the southernmost belt having a width ranging from 30 km and its attitude varies from 60 to 310 m above the mean sea level. Tourism is travel for recreation, leisure, religious family or business purposes, usually for a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with international travel but may also refer to travel to another place within the same country (World Tourism Organization[WTO], 2014). It is safe to assume that the center (Kathmandu) benefits disproportionately from incoming tourism. Much of the tourist dollar remains in Kathmandu and little finds its way into other parts of the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery dependency in which the center controls to a very considerable extent the distribution of tourism around Nepal,

accumulating most of the income generated, organizing much of the travel activity in prepaid packages, and supplying many of the needs from the center so that benefits flowing out to rural areas and towns are limited. (SNV, 2003)

Today tourism is a major source of income for many countries and affects the economy of both the source and host countries in some cases being vital importance. The has defined agro tourism's "An enterprise at a working farm, ranch or agricultural plant conducted for the enjoyment of visitors that generates income for the owner. Agricultural tourism refers to the act of visiting a working farm or any horticultural or agricultural operation for the purpose of enjoyment, education or active involvement in the activities at the farm or operation that also adds to the economic viability of the site (American Farm Bureau Federation [AFBF], 2004.)

Agro-ecotourism, a combination of agro-tourism and ecotourism, plays a critical role in Nepal by using diversified resources, both natural and man-made, landscapes, biodiversity and cultural heritages. Agro-tourism can be used to motivate and encourage farming communities to raise their crops in an eco-friendly manner and to conserve the biodiversity of farms (Dangol&Ranabhat, 2007). Nepal has plenty of natural resources, which has helped to make agro-tourism more popular and fascinating among tourists. Agro tourism allows visitors to come in close contact with the inhabitants of small, rural villages and to be involved in traditional ways of agriculture still existing in this age. In agro-tourism, tourists can find the answers to their questions about different indigenous agricultural practices, such as how crops are harvested, graded and preserved, how vegetables can be grown organically, how freshly picked fruits are converted into delicious marmalades, and so on (First Environmental Trekking, 2010).

Agriculture and tourism are major economic activities in rural CHAL communities. Generally, agriculture is subsistence, but several pocket areas have developed commercial farming. The climatic and topographic variability allow a wide diversity of agricultural practices, crops and livestock varieties. The principal crops grown are rice, maize, wheat and millet in the mid-hills and Inner Terai, while maize, wheat, barley, buckwheat and potatoes are the main crops in the mountains. There are some areas in mid-hills and high hill regions where shifting the cultivation is a major agricultural practice, especially livestock, and off-farm enterprises. Nepal has been a predominantly agrarian economy since time immemorial. The development efforts over the last few decades have doubtlessly strengthened our industrial base. However, agriculture continues to be the mainstay of our economy and even today 65. 6 per cent of population depends on it (CBS, 2010).

Forest based enterprises include: allow (nettle) processing, and production of bamboo baskets, hand-made paper, Lapsi (Hug plum) candies, sea buckthorn juice and timer (Sichuan pepper). Agriculture based enterprises include production offruit, vegetables, honey and vegetable seeds; and fruit processing (dried fruits, juice and brandy production). Common livestock based enterprises include milk, poultry and pig

production; cheese making; and fish farming. Cultivation of fruit and vegetables for commercial markets is becoming popular, especially in areas with good access to market centers. Improved access in remote areas has helped promote commercial fruit production: for example, apples from Mustang now fetch a premium price in the country. The diversity of climatic conditions at different elevations provides opportunities for vegetable production on commercial scales. Generally, the farming systems at lower elevations are cereal based.

Livestock farming is a major economic activity in the mountains, with transhumance being practiced in the higher regions of Gorkha, Manang, Mustang and Dhading districts. In southern districts like Chitwan and Nawalparasi, farming, poultry and dairy farming have been in addition to cereal production, commercial elevation farming is increasing. Although the agriculture sector has immense potential for transforming the economy and enriching the social life of the whole landscape, over past decade or so the increasingly scarce agricultural labor, combined with other political, social and ecological factors, has led to increased abandonment of agricultural land, especially in the mid and high hills. Increased incidence of crop depredation by wildlife has been emerging as a new challenge. Advancing climate change and increased climate variability are also having serious effects on the agricultural sector and this is likely to get worse in the future, especially through changes in precipitation patterns and intensity; rising temperatures; and changes in water regimes. Hence, this study aimed to explain potentiality of agro-tourism development in Nepalese contexts.

1.2 Rational of the Study

Nepal is known as an agricultural country in the world. The statistic shows that more than 66% of its population involve in farming. However, the farmers are not able to get expected benefits due to lack of modern technology and ideas. Farming systems and crop production in Nepal vary across the agro-ecological regions of plain, hills and mountains. Rice-based cropping systems, with wheat or maize as a secondary crop, are predominant in the plain and hill regions, whereas in the high hill mountains maize, millet, barley and buckwheat are cultivated (Pandey & Nakagawa, 2008). Agro tourism allows close connection with the inhabitants of small rural villages who have been involved in traditional way of agriculture. Nepalese economy consists of agricultural business, eco-tourism, industry, hydro-electricity and information technology (IT) services with semi-skilled human resources working abroad (GATS). Among these sectors, agriculture and eco-tourism contribute 33% and 8% to the national GDP, respectively (NPC, 2007). However, the contribution of agricultural sector is decreasing, compared to tourism sector contributing about 16% to the national GDP. These last contributors have the potential for growth. Nepalese economy is now transitioning from agricultural to an early-stage industrial track. Nevertheless, there is no one sector that contributes significantly to the economy thus far, except agriculture. The per capita GDP increase in production per year averages only 3%. In comparison to the population

growth rate (2. 25%), the average annual economic growth rate is (2. 8%) still low (MOF, 2009).

Tourism industry is one of the largest industries in the world. Many countries have renovated their economies by developing country's tourism potential. In recent years, the concept of the tradition tourism has been changed some new areas of the tourism has developed. The term agro tourism is also a kind of rural tourism, the concept of agro tourism is a direct expansion of ecotourism, which encourages visitors to experience agricultural life at first hand. It is closely related with the country side of rural areas and nature and has direct relationship with the agriculture activities. Agro tourism is the combination of agriculture activities and tourism. Agro tourism the way of responsible and sustainable tourism development. This advanced activity helps to lift up the socio-economic condition of the rural area by creating employment opportunities and the additional markets for the rural product and traditional cultural as well. The agro-tourism can be an alternative economic element for the country whose economy is largely dependent in agricultural and recreational tourism. In general, the agro tourism is the practice of attracting to visitors in the areas which are used for agricultural purpose. Many tourism activities can be added with little additional investment and small changes can results double benefits and increase the sustainability of the farm.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

Nepal is economically poor country but very rich in nature scene. Mountain and hills provide a lot of attraction, Mt. Everest the highest peak in the world is pride of Nepal. Flora and fauna, wild animals and varieties p[of birds are found here. So Nepal is rich in Bio-diversity as well as cultural diversity. People have different languages and cultures which are another attraction for tourists. It is unique apparent that Nepal has large potentials for tourists. Keeping in view the above facts, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has been paying proper attention development of tourism so that foreign currency can be earned by the country in large amount that can be invest by the Government to fulfill the increasing demand of the people and reduce poverty.

The aim of the article is to figure out the opportunities of the agro tourism in Nepal and to motivate the youths and traditional farmers to develop agro tourism, which can be an alternate way to prevent people from leaving country. The research attempts to analyze the possibilities of agro tourism in Nepal for the sustainable development of the country. The research will also figure out the situation of the Nepalese workers in the Gulf countries and the market of agriculture products and the scope of agro tourism in Nepal. The agro tourism provides additional income source and employment opportunity to the traditional farmers and rural peoples which is better alternative way than migrating to the Gulf countries for employment opportunities. Development of agro- tourism has great scope in Nepal because of huge flow of tourist in rural areas, It gives new look for the agri-business. Thus the study will be emphasized to solve the problems as given below:

- Inadequate institutional mechanism to promote agriculture and tourism linkages,

- Inadequate framework to exploit the potential for sustainable trade in agricultural goods and service within the tourism industry,
- Limitation identification promotes and introduction of new and unique agro-tourism products,
- Inadequate trained stakeholders in the technical and managerial aspects of agro-tourism,
- Lack of development and implementation of public awareness/sensitization programmers.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to explore the potentiality of the Agro-tourism development at the proposed site. The specific objectives are as follow:

- To examine socio-economic situations of selected households instudy area.
- To analyze perceptions of inter/national guests on agro-tourism development.
- To assess agro-tourism development/promotion activities in the study area.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The present study aims to analyze potentialities of agro-tourism development specially in Nawalpur district. The salient significance of the study is that being rich in tourism resources the people are a bit less aware about uniqueness and beauties of the site. Agro-tourism also impact to a number of indigenous industries and services or creating direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities and also changes the way of living of the people's lifestyle. This study visualizes and address Nawalpur District is one of the prospective and unique place of glories, land of culture, and temple, which can offer and welcome the increasing number of tourists and provides satisfactory pleasures to the visitors. As well as consequences of the changes in the way of living in life of local people.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The delimitations of the study are as follows:

- This is an academic work, as a researcher is a student who does not have previous research experience like this, thus there could be many shortcomings
- The increasing concern of tourist towards security condition.
- This study is based on the data available from the field visit of the study area.
- This study has not covered the other activities, except tourism.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized into six chapters. The first chapter describes the major issues to investigate along with the background of the study, rational of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study and significance of the study, limitation of the study, organization of the study. The second chapter is devoted to literature review. The third chapter is included the research methodology, data collection tools and techniques and data analysis. The fourth chapter include overview of the study area. The fifth chapter, setting of the study area. This chapter contains the analysis and interpretation of primary as well as secondary data too. It presents the result of survey of

Agro-tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions, policy makers and local communities as a potential-uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resources base. Apple farming in Nepal started in Kali Gandaki valley before the 1960 but first commercial Apple farming in Nepal started at Marpha, Mustang when Horticultural Farm was established and introduced new varieties of apples and production methods in 1966. Now farmers are being aware and attracted by fruit cultivation and growing Apple all over Nepal where there is suitable climate and possibility of farming. Apple can be used differently like fruit, jam, juice and wine. Apple farm main aim is to produce chemical free fruit in this way we are managing our orchard/apple farm organically implementing new organic techniques to maintain the quality of fruits. Apple is one of the most widely cultivated fruits there are many health benefits of apples it is useful to get whiter, healthier teeth, neutralize irritable bowel syndrome, avert hemorrhoids, control your weight, detoxify your liver, boost your immune system, avoid Alzheimer's, Protect against Parkinson's, Curb all sorts of cancers, Decrease your risk of diabetes, reduce cholesterol, get a healthier heart, Prevent gallstones, Beat diarrhea and constipation, Prevent cataracts in this way an apple a day keeps the doctor away for a variety of problems. Apple trees in the orchard are not planted from seed, but rather, saplings which have been grafted to proven rootstock. Productive lives of apple tree are 15 to 20 years it requires special knowledge and skills for cultivation. We provide information about all process of Apple farming including plantation, harvesting and marketing at Apple farm.

including plantation to harvesting.

Strawberry farming in Nepal is a new farming concept, only few farmers are involved to grow the strawberry. First commercial strawberry farming in Nepal started in Kakani, Nuwakot. Now farmers are being aware and attracted by cash crops cultivation and growing all over Nepal where there is suitable climate and possibility of strawberry farming. Strawberry can be used differently like fruit, jam, juice and wine etc. For commercial farming of strawberry require average altitude 1500 to 2500 meters above sea level, average temperature range of 4 to 25 degree Celsius and 3000 to 4000 ml rainfall. Strawberry is easy growing crop, fruits start to harvest from 3 months after planting. Organic strawberry is a cash crop alternative to traditional crops, help to improve the economic condition of Nepali farmers. Strawberry is not only delicious but also has many health benefits too. Basic requirements for strawberry farming include, water, animal manure or compost, garden tools, biological pesticides and fungicides, packaging materials and farming capital at strawberry farm. We provide information about all process of strawberry farming.

Every government in Nepal has been considering that agricultural development is in top priority, but the export situation is not that encouraging. Looking into the agro-ecological potentiality, Nepal can pursue agricultural development through the adoption

of organic agriculture. Yet, Nepal has added advantages of adopting organic agriculture because of its organic nature of production and readily available markets in neighboring countries, the China and India. Organic agriculture systems promote the environmentally, socially and economically sound production of crops with respect to the natural capacity of plants and local conditions (Sharma, 2005). It aims to optimize quality production and is an emerging area, so this is the right time to begin organic agriculture in Nepal.

Organic agriculture is more suited to the small holding farmers where majority of the farmers in Nepal owns less than a hectare of land. Organic produce not only contributes to the GDP but also helps in reducing the poverty through securing income. Organic agriculture is often inexpensive and easier for small farmers; it is not only because of price premiums, but also because of lower production costs. The technologies adopted in organic agriculture can decrease the costs of production as chemical inputs are substituted by locally available and cheaper organic inputs. In Nepal, agriculture has been contributing to more than 70 percent households (CBS, 2013), 66 percent employment (MoAD, 2015) and 35. 12 percent share to National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (MoF, 2014). Thus, agriculture is regarded as a major contributor to the national economy as well as individuals' livelihood. A strong and efficient agricultural sector would enable a country to feed its growing population, generate employment, earn foreign exchange and provide raw materials for agro-based industries.

2.2 Historical Review

2.2.1 Tourism Before 1950

When we come across the development history of tourism in Nepal, we can say that Tourism Prior to 1950 is the first. There was not institutional and formal development for the tourism before 1950s. But there were different practices of tourism even before 1950s. The ancient history of Nepal is the history of Kathmandu valley and the ancient history of tourism is also related to the Kathmandu valley. It is believed that Kathmandu valley took birth when a visitor named Manjushree came here from China, cut the edge of the hill in Chovar with a sword and emptied the water of the lake. After this in 249 BC, ruler Ashok of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and creates a Monastery entitled 'Charumati Bihar, and also four Buddhist stupas in the four corners of Patan. During the Lichhavi period, most of the foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims.

At this period, the great emperor of Tibet named ShrangchongGampo visited Nepal and married the daughter of King Anshuvarma, princess Bhrikuti. The Chinese visitor HuanTsang described in his travel accounts the KailaskutBhawan and Mangriha of Lichhavi dynasty. Similarly, around 6th century, in the Kirati Regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. In Malla Regime there was a significant development in art and culture, and then rulers of Nepal were more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered into the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims. Krishna Mandir of Patan, NyatpolDarwar i.e. a place of 55 windows, Pashupati Temple, Swayambhu and Stupas of Buddhist were built or renovated during this period. After the unification, the rulers of Nepal had not

made any attempt to develop tourism in Nepal on the contrary the policy of the government was not let tourist enter into Nepal, except in some special cases. In the Rana's regime for 104 years the policy of the government was not favorable for tourism development. Only during the great festival of Shivaratri, permission was given to Indians to enter into Nepal as pilgrims. Till 1950 only 100 foreigners visited Nepal.

The restrictions on tourists to enter into Nepal during the Rana regime of 104 years adversely affected tourism in Nepal. As a result there was a lack of foreign exchange earnings, from tourism for the development of infrastructure in the country. In that time, the religious tourism was highly flourished in Nepal because different monks and other religious personalities had visited to Nepal. On the other hand, the other persons from different dynasties used to visit to Nepal either for the political purposes or the religious purposes. After the unification of Nepal, Prithivi Narayan Shah had visited to Banarash and different other parts of India for the religious as well as political purposes. King Ashok had visited to Lumbini and had created a religious pillar which is still there. Tourism, although it has its roots in the ancient past, is the modern phenomenon, as far as its development is concerned. It is only after Second World War, that development of modern tourism started and picked up momentum, which marks the beginning of modern era in tourism.

2.2.2 Tourism After 1950

The second stage of Tourism started after 1950. The Tourism of 1950 is called Diplomatic Tourism where diplomats spread the word about Nepal. A great political change took place in Nepal in 1951. The Rana government was overthrown from power and democracy was brought into the country. Thereafter a rage of development in the country, internal as well as external communication and transportation tasks began to start. After that only Nepal opened its access for foreigners. Swiss geologist Tony Hagen and Edmund Hillary from New Zealand who was also one of the first to climb the peak of Mt. Everest, were among the most significant tourism promoters of Nepal. Edmund Hillary also introduced and promoted mountaineering in Nepal.

After the initial years of tourism, the country was rich in culture and blessed with nature's bounty emerged as one of the most popular adventure destinations in the world with its offer of mountaineering and trekking. In actual sense the promotion of tourism started more or less only in the beginning of 1960s. The then government made attempt for the development of tourism with relatively more liberal tourism policy than there before. A new era of Nepalese tourism started in November 1957 when a 'Nepal Tourism Development Board' was established under the chairmanship of the minister of trade and industry. We called the tourism of 1960 is Hippie Tourism, in this stage a lots of hippies were here as tourist to go into hiding towards toil as Army force.

In 1970, Nepal Tourism Development committee was constituted under the chairmanship of late prince Himalayan BirBikram Shah. In 1972, the committee published 'Nepal Tourism Master Plan' with technical assistance from the government of

Federal Republic of Germany. The master plan had been prepared for further development in the field of tourism started to be considered the country, tourism started to be considered as an industry and for its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation facilities to tourists. As a result, there was 41 fold increases in tourists visiting Nepal, 6179 tourists in 1962 and 2, 548, 885 in 1990. In 1965, John Copman, who was running 'Tree Top' in Africa, came to Nepal and was begin impressed with dense forest and wild animals started 'Tiger Top', first jungle Resort. Similarly, James Robert, Ex-British Army-man who was in British India came in contact with Nepalese Gorkha soldiers and with their links came to Nepal and introduced trekking tourism by opening company named 'Mountain Travel' in 1965, which still runs today. The 1970 decade is also called as Trekking and wildlife Tourism decade. Similarly 1980 is Cultural Tourism decade.

2.2.3 Tourism After 1990

Accordingly after 1990 is third stage which is Ecotourism and now Endemic Tourism of the 21st century. By the late 1990s tourism evolved as one of the main industries of Nepal contributing 18 percent of the foreign currency earning and 4 percent of the GDP. Analysis of the event related to the development of tourism in Nepal suggested that in the decade for nineties there have been much more conscious effort to globalizing the economy of Nepal. However, here we are taking up only some important events that reflect upon globalization of tourism related activities in Nepal. These are:

- Formation of Tourism Council(1992)
- National Civil Aviation Policy (1993)
- Tourism Policy (1995)
- Visit Nepal Year (1998)
- Formation of Nepal tourism Board (NTB) in (1999)
- Destination Nepal (2002-2003)
- Tourism year (2011)
- Homestay guideline(2011]
- Ecotourism(2015)
- Internal tourism year (2015)
- Visit Nepal year (2018)
- Tourism strategy (2016-2025)

From then onwards however, there has been a steady decline in terms of tourist arrival as well as income generation owing to several national and international misfortunes. Tourist arrival in Nepal was on a steady rise in the late 1990s, with almost half a million tourists visiting the country wholly during the Visit Nepal'98 period, it suddenly plunged to low numbers in the after years with the hijack of the Indian Airlines in December 1999, followed by the street riots caused by the alleged statement of Indian

actor HrithikRoshan. Since then tourist arrival has not picked up the expected numbers. The main cause behind the lagging tourist numbers in the country has been the civil strife in the country started by the Maoists and the political turmoil that has followed. Although there have been regional and global incidents as well, Nepal's own armed conflict and political uncertainty have been the biggest obstacles to this fledgling industry. As the political strikes and harsh security measures obstruct tourists from movement, cancellations of bookings are but the natural outcome. The main causes of the Maoist insurgency and the decade-long armed conflict are: asset inequality, unemployment, unequal access to public services and over taxation, economic mismanagement, lack of democratic right and suppression.

Instead of trying to find peaceful measures to end the violent conflict, the government adopted coercive methods initially to cope with it. The other massive loss Nepal's tourism industry is facing today is the negative publicity being carried out by national and foreign media as a war prone zone. Political instability, frequently organized mass rallies, and strikes have significantly contributed to negative publicity in the international market. This has also led to issuance of negative travel advisories by many embassies of the primary and secondary market countries. Finally, with the royal takeover of political power in October 2002 the country plunged into an emergency and further political turmoil. The brunt of all these have been borne by all sectors in the country, and tourism is no exception. But after the peace accord we are in revival stage and belief of 30% increment in tourism.

Peace has been elusive in Nepal, ever since the start of the armed conflict, even though all governments formed after 1996 stated peace as the primary agenda. In the past two attempts at peace and cease fire were total fiascos. With the success of the April 2006 Peoples Movement carried out jointly by the seven major political parties in coordination with the Maoists, a third attempt at peace between the democratic government and the Maoists was initiated. With the declaration of constituent assembly in recent days, a ray of hope seems to have been seen among all Nepalese. However, the endless civil strife and upraise of ethnic conflict, difference in power sharing, issues concerning decommissioning of arms and management of the militia, process of and representation in the constituent assembly, restructuring of the state etc. are some of the contentious issues and challenges that have to be met with before sustainable peace can be attained in the country.

2.3 Theoretical Review

2.3.1 Agriculture Transformation

The agricultural transformation has been a remarkably uniform process when viewed from outside the agricultural sector itself. As documented by Clark(1940), Kuznets (1966), Chenery and Syrquin (1975), and the patterns reported in the introductory chapter to Part II of the Handbook, the share of agriculture in a country's labor force and total output declines in both cross-section and time series samples as incomes per capita

increase. The declining importance of agriculture is uniform and pervasive, a tendency obviously driven by powerful forces inherent in the development process, whether in socialist or capitalist countries, Asian, Latin American, or African, currently developed or still poor. It is at least slightly puzzling, then, that a second uniform and pervasive aspect of the development process also involves agriculture- the apparent requirement that rapid agricultural growth accompany or precede general economic growth. The logic of the classical model of economic growth requires it: Now if the capitalist sector produces no food, its expansion increases the demand for food, raises the price of food in terms of capitalist products, and so reduces profits. This is one of the senses in which industrialization is dependent upon agricultural improvement; it is not profitable to produce a growing volume of manufactures unless agricultural production is growing simultaneously. This is also why industrial and agrarian revolutions *always* go together, and why economies in which agriculture is stagnant do not show industrial development [Lewis (1954, p. 433, emphasis added)]. The historical record to which Lewis alludes supports the strong link between agricultural and industrial growth, at least in market-oriented economies. The English model is often held up as the case in point: Consider what happened in the original home of industrial development, in England in the eighteenth century. Everyone knows that the spectacular industrial revolution would not have been possible without the agricultural revolution that preceded it. And what was this agricultural revolution? It was based on the introduction of the turnip. The lowly turnip made possible a change in crop rotation which did not require much capital, but which brought about a tremendous rise in agricultural productivity. As a result, more food could be grown with much less manpower. Manpower was released for capital construction. The growth of industry would not have been possible without the turnip and other improvements in agriculture [Nurkse (1953, pp. 52-53)]. Despite a significantly different view in the current literature about the impact of the English agricultural revolution on labor productivity, the key importance

2.3.2 The process of agricultural transformation

From both historical and contemporary cross-section perspectives, the agricultural transformation seems to evolve through at least four phases that are roughly X. For a very useful summary of the literature that documents the agricultural transformation process itself and also attempts to explain it in terms of the prevailing models of economic development, see Johnston (1970). definable. The process starts when agricultural productivity per worker rises. This increased productivity creates a surplus, which in the second phase can be tapped directly, through taxation and factor flows, or indirectly, through government intervention into the rural-urban terms of trade. This surplus can be utilized to develop the nonagricultural sector, and this phase has been the focus of most dual economy models of development. For resources to flow out of agriculture, rural factor and product markets must become better integrated with those in

therest of the economy. The progressive integration of the agricultural sector into the macro economy, via improved infrastructure and market-equilibrium linkages, represents a third phase in agricultural development. When this phase is successful, the fourth phase is barely noticeable; the role of agriculture in industrialized economies is little different from the role of the steel, housing, or insurance sectors. But when the integration is not successfully accomplished and most countries have found it extremely difficult for political reasons- governments encounter serious problems of resource allocation and even problems beyond their borders because of pervasive attempts by high-income countries to protect their farmers from foreign competition. Managing agricultural protection and its impact on world commodity markets thus provides a continuing focus for agricultural policy makers even when the agricultural transformation is "complete".

2.3.2 Agro-eco Tourism

Theoretical and practical aspects of the need for development of the diversified set of tourism services of Uzbekistan, including eco and agrotourism services sector, the effectiveness of their various services, quality, value, cost, and other economic indicators were analyzed by the number of economists and the results of their works are reflected in the works of scientists and researchers. However, the issue of efficient use of existing touristic resources has not been thoroughly studied yet and to make this sphere at the same level as other modern touristic countries is our prior task. Accordingly, the economic literature on this topic has been published in few numbers. That demands to study the sphere of the tourism and learn both theoretically and practically the effective use of agro and eco-tourism resources.

The problems of development of tourism were discussed by Uzbek and foreign scientists involved in various aspects and dimensions. Tourism development characteristics, trends and companies engaged in tourism (Pardaev *et al.*, 2007), theoretical issues of the service system of ensuring development of sustainable tourism, socio-cultural and tourist-based and historical tours' descriptions of the main features and the issues and needs of the population were described in details (Fayziev, 2007).

Uzbekistan's potential in tourism resources has been evaluated and possibilities in touristic activities were analyzed, the opportunities and prospects of the development of new tourism in some regions have been taken into consideration and perspectives of further development of tourism industry in our country have been formulated (Ibodullaev, 2008). The development of tourism regions, in turn, creation of the opportunity to establish cooperation with other sectors of the economy and the basis of the development of tourism infrastructure (Mamatkulov, 2008), the structure and functions of the tourism market, the development of tourism products and services and theoretical and practical aspects of the tourism market specific features were revealed by scientific researchers and scientists (Tuxliev *et al.*, 2010). Some of the most important issues for the development of tourism are creating a vast variety types of tourist routes, principles and routing

services, creating appropriate routes in accordance with the development of ecological tourism routes, route planning project design, tourism promotion and European Scientific Journal May 2016 edition vol.12, No.14 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431 advertising of tour routes as well as mechanisms of ensuring the safety of the tourists are studied and expressed in details (Hayitboyev *et al.*, 2009). Rural and agricultural economic development of the tourism sector, tourism, agro and eco-tourism in rural areas can be explained by the means of touristic directions. The main areas of agro and eco tourism and the ways of developing it were analyzed by a number of scientists. The principles of ecological tourism, recreational tourism and their definitions, as well as the specifics of the development of eco-tourism development and ecotourism resources, estimation of potentiality and agricultural development in Uzbekistan are studied and analyzed and organizational as well as economic mechanisms of implementation of these proposals are formulated (Pardaeva *et al.*, 2015). Agricultural enterprises in rural areas and recreation facilities in agricultural factories, agricultural activities, participating in agricultural activities and helping them can result in practical knowledge (Miroslav *et al.*, 2012).

2.4 Empirical Review

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

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

"Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006)", written by Manoj Kumar Agarawal and Rudra Prasad Upadhaya, is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find our role of the tourism sector in economy of

Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the country. Besides, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure (Agrawal and Upadhyay, 2006; 312-322).

Sharma P. (2006) in his article "Village Tourism for the sustainability of Rural Development" in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural studies (Vol 3. 1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP2002) The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aided tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has adopted a policy of expanding village tourism all over the country, for poverty alleviation. Likewise Nepal village resort private limited had taken as sample. Sirubari village tourism, Syangja, Dhankuta, Lamjung and Tehratuum. The next private NGO SNU/Nepal has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural areas like Ilam, Taplejung, Chitawn and Kaski tourism. Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encouraged in the sector so that more revenue can be generated investment of the public and private sector will be gradually increased to create basic infrastructures solely on the basis of per-planning and zoning of few feasible tourist sports. Temple's monasteries, building national sites 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, places and ideas too. Nepal's unique geographical setting and outstanding natural beauty has created an exceptional tourist attraction. The potentialities to attract tourists into new areas are associated with the long uhal market. There are many significant differences in the demographic, attitudinal and behavioural characteristic of potential travelers. So, it is essential that every rural region of the country should understand the potential benefits, costs and limitations of tourism if they want this sector to be sustainable and successful.

A tourism inventory assessment can be a tool to receive the feedback from tourists. (Nirola, 2003:112)

Banskota, K 1974 "Rural tourism in Nepal thesis submitted to the institute of humanities and social science, T. U. Kathmandu, Nepal. This study's main aim was to estimate the income and employment generated by trekking tourism in rural areas. The study argues that significant employment and income is generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural infrastructure. Environmental Resources limited (1989) "Natural Resources Management for sustainable Development". Environment Resources Ltd. London,

A study of feasible policies institutions and investment activities in Nepal with special emphasis on the hills. Only the section the concerns tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructure development on the hill resources base of Nepal tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be till two chief sources impacting the hill resources base. Natural resources tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuel wood, environmental pollution and conflict with resource need of the local people, the demand for firewood created by natural resources tourism in about 0. 14 percent of the total annual demands of the hills, but this demand is concentrated in specific pockets. In monetary terms it is worth US\$20. 4 million in the future.

Tourism has benefited local people economically and hence also created incentives, better resources management has occurred. 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 mechanisms are not being used as tools to manage the 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 been more successful than other in this regard. The government may due to the greater autonomy grant this to the nature conservation in managing this project.

2.5 Policy Review

2.5.1 First Plan (1956-1961)

During this plan, a tourist's development board was established in 1957 and tourist information center was established in 1959 and the rest of the world better knew Nepal since 1957 onwards. Many fundamental infrastructures for the tourism development were started with dawn of first plan. Tourist information centers were established. Survey of hotel was conducted, some training was provided to tourist's guides. Among other worthwhile steps taken from the development of tourism was the setting up of Kathmandu Airport. Since this was the first five year plan of government it

couldn't achieve much more accordingly with the plan. But this was an important initiation for the national development as well as tourism development in Nepal.

2.5.2 Second Plan (1962-1965)

Due to the increasing improvement in tourism sector the second plan emphasized the tourism development plans. It continued to develop the Tribhuvan International Airport at Kathmandu; the main entrance of foreign tourists. It was aimed to spend Rs. 12lakhs for the development tourism by providing accommodating and transportation in this plan. The hotel industry was given the most priority and promotional activities were conducted abroad. Tourists resort was constructed in Pokhara, Kakani, Lumbini and Nagarkot for the purpose of tourism development during it. The total outlay during this plan on tourism approximately Rs. 8.03lakhs, the number of hotel beds reached 270 at the end of this plan. The company act 1964 was the main achievement of this plan to regulate and develop tourism sector.

2.5.3 Third Plan (1965-1970)

During the plan, the expenditure of Rs. 50lakhs were allocated in the tourism sector and special attention was paid towards the proper transportation and accommodation. In the 1968-69 the tourist's arrivals in India was estimated to be 2, 00, 000 and it was estimated that ten percent of the total arrivals in India came to Nepal. By estimating this, the plan aims to receive 20, 000 tourists per annum. But statistics revealed that 24209 tourists arrived in Nepal in 1968 and 34901 in 1969. This plan aimed to complete the Kathmandu Airport runway, establishment of one hotel each at Pokhara and Biratnagar. Plantation of trees, established of library and museum and other programs were made for the development of Lumbini. Again, the maintenance and reconstruction of temples in Kathmandu valley was also given a priority during this plan to enhance tourism industry in Nepal.

2.5.4 Fourth Plan (1970-1975)

The fourth plan estimated cost of Rs. 5 million for the tourism development and also aimed to make tourism master plan. The plan envisaged increasing the number of tourist by 40 percent annually. Hotels of different standards were planned to be established in Kathmandu valley so that a total of 2600 hotel beds would be available. Emphasis was given to advertisement by establishing a photo laboratory and this plan aimed to establish a tourism information center in Pokhara and in Birgung and produce 150 guides during the plan period. Reading the impact of tourism on the national economy a master plan was prepared in this plan having all necessary ingredients to be implemented on a phase wise basis. The private sector was also encouraged by providing loans for hotel industry through Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC). Foreign exports were also invited to prepare the master plan for tourism development in effective way.

The tourism master plan pointed out the potentiality of sightseeing tourism, trekking tourism, 'Nepal style' tourism; recreational tourism as well as pilgrimage tourism in the country. This master plan also aimed to increase foreign exchange earnings, to make favorable balance of foreign exchange, to create an impulse towards the development of the national and regional economy.

2.5.5 Fifth Plan (1975-1980)

The plan aimed to spend Rs. 200lakhs in tourism in the area of number of airfields and length of road of number construction. This plan aimed to distribute 35, 00, 000 booklets and 100 prints of two films designed for the advertisement purpose. Move over, 135 advertisements be estimated to be given to various international magazines. This plan period hoped to produce, 500 manpower in different fields including guide, front officer, housekeepers, etc.

The fifth plan objectives of tourism including increasing foreign exchange earnings, increasing employment opportunities, achieving regional development by establishing tourist's center and improving balance of payment situation.

2.5.6 Sixth Plan (1980-1985)

This plan also draws heavily on the master plan was to increase foreign currency reserve to improve the balance of payment situation by increasing numbers of tourists and duration of stay emphasis was also give to encourage the establishment of import substitution industries in the tourism sector and to enhance employment generation through growth and expansion of tourism.

2.5.7 Seventh Plan (1985-1990)

Seventh plan also emphasis retaining maximum foreign currency earnings from tourism to improve the balance of payment situation, creating more employment opportunities and diversifying tourism activities to potential areas with basic infrastructure facilities, During this plan period 12, 32, 184 tourists visited Nepal and the total foreign exchange earning was Rs. 11079. 1 million. The attempts were made to get maximum benefit from mountain tourism, trekking, rafting and mountaineering etc. the plan levied different types of taxes, fees, charges and conducted regulations lunching the effective tourism promotion, establishment of tourist centers, provide more tourism training to provide more securities to the tourists. The tourism oriented national heritages were preserved and improved and the development of cultural was realized. And also, for tourism promotion each development region was proposed at least one location to be developed and recognized as a resort area.

2.5.8 Eighth Plan (1992-1997)

This five year plan also adopted tourism as an important industry for generating foreign exchange and employment opportunities. During this plan period highly emphasized on to promote cultural, historical and environmental assets via, tourism promotion and developing linkage between and other sector of the economy when His

Majesty's Government of Nepal had formulated "Tourism Policy 1995". The tourism sector in Nepal having following objectives stated as points given below.

- To maintain high image of the nation in international community by providing standard services and necessary security to the tourists.
- To increase employment foreign currency earnings and national income and to improve regional imbalance having expanded the tourism industry up to the rural areas.
- To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the nation by establishing it's inter - relation with other sectors of economy.
- To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural, cultural and human environment of the economy.

2.5.9 Ninth plan (1997-2002)

The plan highly emphasized to assist poverty alleviation program by making tourism sector a part of the all-round economic development of the country (NPC, 1998). From this plan emphasized on the promotion of the village, professional and festival tourism apart from the existing ones, since beginning of the ninth plan just to promote rural tourism of the rural areas by private sector as well as government sector had encouraged. In order to develop tourism industry and achieve the targets, the 9th plan has aimed to achieve the objectives like as to establish the backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy so as to develop it as an important sector the overall economic development. The second objectives were to establish Nepal as a premium destination in the world tourism market through effective publicity and promotion. The third one was to enhance employment opportunity, income generation and foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector and spread these benefits down to the village levels.

From the 9th plan, the special policies and strategies had formulated for tourism development, like village tourism. In recent years Nepal has also taken step forward to promote tourism in the rural as it being of accorded high priority.

His Majesty's the government has declared on the title of campaign of destination Nepal has been operated as two years programs since 2058/59 to fiscal year 2060/61 and international year of mountain 2002, international year of eco- tourism 2002 and visit south Asia 2003 have also been planned to operate harmoniously as the important program of tourism development.

2.5.10 Tenth Plan (2002-2007)

The tenth plan reviewed the progress and problems during the ninth plan and concludes that tourism industry which is developing as the backbone of the country's economy, if its activities could be enhanced then not only the tourists who visits Nepal could be benefited but it could also generate employment and income generation opportunities for Nepali which finally could contribute in poverty alleviation.

2.5.11 Eleventh Plan (2007-2010)

The interim plan has accorded high priority to tourism development so as to make this sector a building block of the economy. It has emphasized on tourism diversification that would contribute for balanced regional development in the country. The plan has focused on rural tourism in order to raise the standard of living of rural people. It has introduced the concept of integrated tourism infrastructure development which is carried by the respective sectoral ministries. The plan has a policy to encourage the youth and the people from backward communities, women and the rural poor to participate in tourism related awareness and employment oriented trainings and skill development and capacity development programs.

The government of Nepal had brought out, for the first time in its history, a separate set of Tourism Policy in 1995. Its cross-sectorial linkages were found crucial to support other sectors of the economy too. With distinct aims of expanding broad based tourism in the country, it has emphasized on the income generating activities at central as well as rural level to support in narrowing down the regional imbalances through tourism. The major objectives of the Policy are to accommodate natural, cultural and human environment for the sake of tourism at the internal front as well as reinventing the prestigious image of the country as an attractive tourist destination internationally. It has also dwelt upon the linkages between tourism and agro-based and cottage industries. The local communities are motivated to take part in tourism and the Agro-tourism has been especially encouraged. Twelfth and thirteenth periodic plan were not valuable for tourism description.

2.5.12 Fourteenth Plan (2016-2018)

Nepal is a destination for natural culture courageous historic religious as well as for tourism spot. Here is the need of promoting the present tourism spots and search of other possible spots which can help in national economic condition. By the help of tourism we can earn more than more money and create the condition of getting chances of jobs and eliminating poverty. In Nepal there are more than more spots for tourism if we develop them nicely that will be the milestone for the development of nation.

There is more possibility of arrival of the tourism from neighbouring countries to what we can give more employment to our Nepalese brothers and sisters in own country. They should not get the difficulties in foreign countries tourism creates more opportunities in our own country but the careless vision of the government in tourism takes to the downfall movement. There are not basics for tourism destruction by earthquake, one to what Tourism trade even reducing day by day. The number of tourism is all in the same form Nepal celebrated one of the tourism festivals in 1998 giving the name Visit Nepal 1998, But in the past days, in the form of Tourism development. What the government of Nepal did brought some changes in this sector as the one of tourism increased in the year 2072/73 up to 7 lakhs ten thousand and the duration time remained 12. 4 days as much as foreign currency (American dollar) was earned yearly 49. 8 Corer. -

There is a great challenge for the government to promote the condition of tourism in the previous form because devastating type of earthquake created a great problem in tourism. Most of the cultural heritages were destroyed by the earthquake of 2072 B. S. Moreover Maoist government conflict created a massive destruction. Consequently, the number of tourists was decreased. Because of these reasons tourism sector in Nepal was badly affected. Several propagandas were heard in the international market by which the tourism trade of Nepal started to go down. Thus there is a great challenge to uplift the tourism of Nepal for the government and concerned authorities. To have unique tourism-spots, at first we need to improve the internal conditions as well as external affairs which lead the nation to prosperity and wholistic development. Improve in basic infrastructure, viability of job opportunities, increase in precipitate income, utilization of available resources and particularly increase in national economy are the major opportunities.

At the end of the plan/mission the arrival of the tourism will reach up to 12 lakhs, Settlement period 15 days expenditure in average daily 60 American dollar will be reached, By the help of tourism sector 1st and 2nd third years 25 thousand, 40 thousand and 45 thousand additional employment will be created the last periodic plan determined the target is given bellow.

Result Indicator	Unit	Base Year	Target Year		
			2016	2017	2018
Foreign Currency Income	UsDollar (In lakh)	4978	5940	8004	10800
Arrival of Tourist	Per Lakh	7. 1	8	10	12
Time Duration of Each Tourist	Day	12. 4	13. 5	14	15
Expenditure of per Tourist per day	Us dollar	53	55	58	60
Employment Opportunities	Person (per thousand)	20	25	40	45
Growth Rate of Agricultural Product	In Percentage	1. 4	4. 5	4. 7	4. 9
Contribution in GDP (Agricultural Sector)	In CommissionPercentage	31. 7	31. 1	30. 4	9. 5

(National Planning Commission, 2015).

2.5.13 Tourism Strategy Plan (2016-2025)

Tourism Ministry of Nepal has launched the new National Tourism Strategy 2016-2025 which envisages a fivefold increase in arrivals to 2.52 million annually by the year 2025. The new scheme has recommended a budget of Rs 6.44 billion to implement the action plan. One-fourth of the funding is expected to be spent in the first and second years and one-fourth during each of the remaining three years. “The strategy was implemented officially after being endorsed by the Cabinet’s Economic and

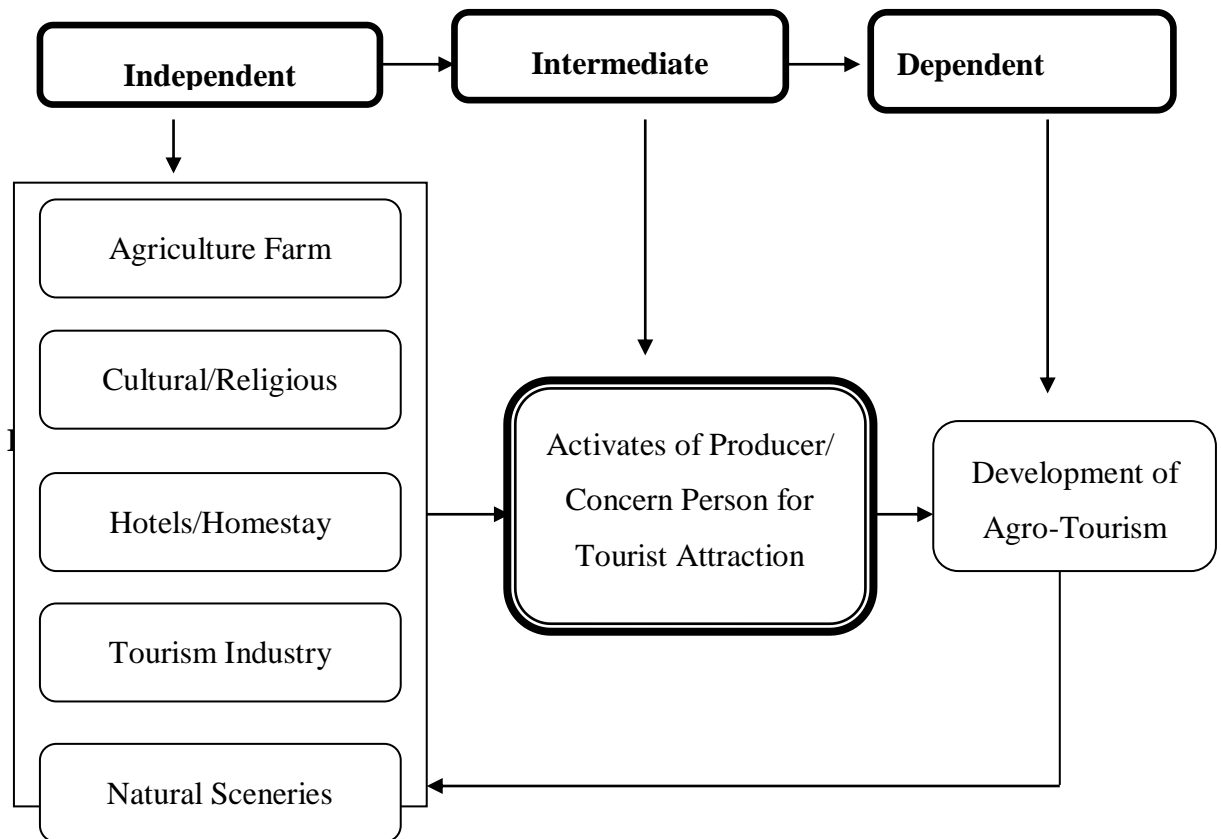
Infrastructure Committee recently,” said Ghanshyam Upadhyay, spokesperson for the Ministry. The strategy has set 11 special strategies for the overall development of the tourism sector-branding target, marketing target, focused programmes and development target, tourism economy, improvement of business investment target, human resource development, infrastructure development target, improvement of tourism quality, reforms in institutional and management, conservation of cultural heritage and zero carbon target. The strategy, which was developed with the technical assistance of Samarth-NMDP, has set a target to boost the average tourist length of stay to 15 days from the current 13 days and spending to \$90 per tourist from \$68.57 in 2015.

Likewise, the strategy has envisaged increasing foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector to Rs 340 billion annually from Rs 49.78 billion in 2015. The tourism sector’s contribution to the country’s GDP has been projected to jump 9.29% from the existing 2.44% in 2015. Similarly, the strategy has projected an increase in jobs in the tourism industry to 898,000 from 633,000 in 2015. Employment in the tourism industry and future projections are based on the report published by the World Travel and Tourism Council. A commendable part with the Tourism Policy is that the respective roles of the government and the private sector have been clearly delineated. The government is bestowed with the role to act as a catalyst; leader, coordinator and facilitator while the commercial and business activities are set-aside for the private investors. Development of the required infrastructures and facilities in the rural areas, enhancement of the quality of services, promotion of pilgrimage, and development of adventure tourism are also some of the major activities mentioned in the policy document but failing concrete actions to support those initiatives. More critical review is done in the following segments.

2.6 Conceptual Frame work (Operational Evidence)

Kawasoti Municipality is the most potential for Agro-tourism attraction because it is full of productive land and agricultural farm being the best in dependent variables on which producer (farmer) should be engaged on activities to produce varieties of Agro products that play most important role as intermediate variables. The result of Agro-tourism activities became fruitful for development of agro-tourism attraction which is supported to be dependent variables. For completion of this study following conceptual frame work had been used.

Figure 2: Conceptual Frame work



Chapter III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study was carried out mostly on the basis of descriptive and explanatory research design as the study is trying to analyze impacts of cultural tourism in host community. However, the study was focus on case study methodology. Case study is a research method involving an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a subject of study or case. The "case" being studied may be an individual, organization, event, or action, existing in a specific time and place. The case, "requires experiencing the activity of the case as it occurs in its context and in its particular situation" (Stake,2006, p.2). A case or cases are selected for what they can reveal about topic of interest and depend on the aim and conditions of the study. A case is selected because it is interesting in itself or can facilitate the understanding of something else; it is instrumental in providing insight on an issue (Stake, 2006).

Case study design are the hallmarks of a post positivist approach to research: seeking rival explanations and falsifying hypotheses, the capability for replication with a multiple case study design, the pursuit of generalizations (if required), minimizing levels of subjectivity, and the use of multiple methods of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis(Yin, 2014). There by in this study, multiple case study design was applied for examining and analyzing multiple activities (tourism, social, cultural, economic as well as environmental). A case was selected respondents and unit of analysis selected community itself.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The study has been used primary and secondary data information. Primary data have been collected through questionnaire, field survey, interviews, key informative interview and observation. Similarly, secondary data have been collected from various published and unpublished materials by related organizations. Secondary data or information has been derived from different books, journals, reports, institutional publication, website dissertation etc as well as qualitative and quantitative data in nature are used for completion of this study.

3.3 Sampling and Population

12230 total households of the Kwasoti Municipality was universe or theoretical population of the study. Out of that 845 potential households for agro-tourism development were considered as sample population of the study. Out of that 169 households were selected as sample number of the study by applying sampling determination formula*(Krejcie& Morgan, 1970).The sampling technique was applied for collecting reliable data in which stratified random sampling technique was used for selecting sample households.

$$\text{*Sample size (n)} = \frac{\chi^2 * N * (1-P)^2}{ME^2(N-1) + (\chi^2 * P * (1-P))}$$

Where,

n = required sample size

χ^2 = Chi square (Value* 3.841 for 5% confidence level with 1 degree of freedom)

N = Population size

ME = Desired Marginal error (expressed as a proportion)

P = Probability of success (0.5 value for unknown population)

Q = (1- P , i.e. 0.5 value for unknown population)

Ward No	Wards Names	Theoretical Population	SamplePopulation	Sample Number
1	Hathikhor	1015	35	7
2	Talpokhari	1049	41	8
3	Shivabasti	1127	26	5
4	Hasaura	507	27	5
5	Paschimtol	527	24	5
6	Nayagaun	338	21	4
7	Taruwagairi	496	104	21
8	Kawasoti	1175	51	10
9	Bagaicha	299	21	5
10	Magarkot	449	25	5
11	Kundaui	515	27	6
12	Pithauli	460	33	6
13	Tengri	633	53	11
14	Agyauli, Danda	941	67	13
15	Tharu Village	755	105	30
16	Shahidnagar	839	59	12
17	Amaltari	1105	126	26
Total		12230	845	169

Sources: Field Survey 2018

3.4 Technique and Tools of Data Collection

Questionnaire is used as a tool to fine required information of study. In general the word questionnaire refer to a device for securing answer to question by using a form which the respondent fills in himself (Goode &Hatt). A questionnaire is a list of questions sent to a number of person for them to answers. (Bogardus) Questionnaire I a form containing questions to be administered to number of people may in order to obtain information and record opinions (Collins Sociological Dictionary). Both qualitative and quantitative techniques have been used to collect required information by using questionnaires as the tools for completion of this study.

3.5 Household Survey Questionnaire

A questionnaire has been prepared consisting questions with close and open structure. The household survey has been conducted in 169 members using structured questionnaire and other household non- structured questionnaire. . The basic quantitative information such as age, gender, educational attainment, landholding, occupation and other socio economic characteristics related and non- related with Cooperative activities of members have been selected through questionnaire survey. A social survey is usually an inquiry into the composition activities and living conditions of a group of people (HsinPJo Yang). A social survey is the collection of data concerning the living and working conditions broadly speaking of the people in a given community (Bogardus).

3.6 Participant Observation

After establishing good rapport with local people, village pattern, household types, sanitation, health practices, drinking water facilities, toilet condition, kitchen ware, dress pattern, occupation, education, agriculture production and some festivals celebration pattern, tourism activities have been observed directly participating with the local people. The role of Potentiality of Agro-tourism has been observed through comparative analysis of facts on some related sector before and after the timeperiod of the establishment of scheme for tourism attraction. The information about potential Agro-tourism had been collected by interview from members engaged in tourism sector and respondent through structure questionnaire.

3.7 Key Informants Interview

The Tourism-cooperative members of study area, KM representative and some local leaders, Head teacher 'Tourism trader, Home stay regulators, skilled farmer and tourism guide has been selected as key informants in order to collect information about real activities and condition of potentiality of Agro-tourism identification,

3.9 Methods of Analysis and Interpretation

Collected information has been processed scientifically. Data has been represented in various units and forms on its nature to conduct through analysis on it to fulfill the set objectives. Some statistical calculations as well as mathematical calculations have been used. Format, graph, diagram etc. has been used according to the situation and requirement of study. Information have been analyzed with the help of computer software like excel and as well as manually. Different tables have been prepared for independent, intermediate and dependent variables according to the need of study, converted into percentage and they were analyzed and interpreted on the basis of simple statistical procedure.

Chapter IV

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Nawalpur District At a Glance

As the constitution was promulgated on 3rd Ashoj 2072 BS, decentralization process has divided this district into two districts Nawalpur and Parasi with the border Bardaghat-susta. Where east part is Nawalpur and west part Parasi. Brief information and indexes related with Nawalparasi district. This district lies almost in the middle part of Nepal represents Western Development Region among the five development region. The maternal house of Lord Buddha also lies in this district. The center area of this district has been divided by "Daunne Hill" Which is approximately in the middle where east part is known as Nawalpur and west part is known as Parasi. Even 99 kilometers portion of Mahendra Highway is almost in the midst of the district. Its total area is 2, 162 square kilometers. The two parts in the east pole "Nawalpur" and in the west 'Parasi' was merged in 2018 BS. And known as Nawalparasi. Before that it used to be called 'Palhimajhkhandha' of Butwal district.

Situated in the middle the Mahabharat hill in the north as well as south buckler and to the south up to Narayani River Chure Hill is regarded as hilly region. The altitude of this area ranges from 500 meters to 1936 meters. The highest apexes of this region are Devchuli (1936 m), Badchuli (1765 m) and Mahalpokhari (1032 m). The steams which flow to the south and meets Narayani river are, Giruwari, Arun, Jharahi, Kerunge, Turiya, Dhanewa etc. Deusat, Fulmadi, Nirundi, etc. and the steams flow to the north and meets Kaligandaki River. Food grains are not produced remarkably due to lack of irrigation facility. In the high region rhododendron, salla and sal, sisaunare found in the lower region. In this region there are 4 Rural Municipality major human habitation of this region are Bungdikali, Bulingar Hupsekot and Binayatriveni.

Doons are enclosed by chure and Mahabharat range which used to be called Oliya region, The North-east part of the district Nawalpur is lies as inner Terai. It's elevation is about 300m up to 500m from the sea level. The forest of this region is regarded as the best one in Nepal. Rice, wheat, maize are the major agro-products of this region. There are 4 Municipality Gaindakot, Devchuli, Kawasoti and Madhyabindu, Municipality are major for human habitation.

South-west part of chure hills, plain land of parasi is called terai region. It borders with India in the south, Narayani in the south-west and Rupandihi in the west. This region has mostly alluvial soil which is suitable for sugarcane, Rice, Wheat, Pulse, Oil as well as vegetable. It's elevation sea level is up to 300m. There are 3 Municipality, Ramgram, Sunawal, Bardaghat and 4 Rural Municipality, Palhinandan, Pratappur, Nawalpur has been reconstructed in different states and district after the declaration and implementation of new constitution 2072. The earlier Nawalparasi district has been reconstructed in to two district .The eastern part from bardaghat to suita has been

reconstructed in Nawalpur district and the western part of Bardaghat-susta has been named as parasidistrict.

The former Nawalpur district was reconstructed in 2019. The total area of Nawalparasi district was 2162 square kilometers. The total area of Nawalpur district was 1400 square kilometers after the reconstruction. There were 315,000 people during the census 2068. But it is expected that there are 400,000 people at present time. It is taken second after Kaski in mother of population density and literacy rate 71 percentage. Nawalpur is linked with India in the south. The neighboring district of Nawalpur are Chitwan in the east, Kaski in the north and Palpa and Parasi in the west. Nawalpur is taken as the entrance way to neighboring country India for state no 4 where this district lies.

The ethnic minorities of Nawalpur are Tharu. More than 90 percentage people have been migrated in this district from hilly regions so there are different kinds of people having their own cultures and customs. Triveni is taken as the specific place of the state no 4 and then district it joins, this district with India. Not only that Triveni has its religious value. There is Gandaki barrage in Triveni which is taken as the milestone for joining the border with India. It is expected that Nawalpur might have very outstanding role for the further development of state no 4. There can be established different kinds of industries in the plain area of this district. There is the greatest iron mine of the country in Hupsekot village council Dhobadi.

If it can be run, there will be the prospective of development in this region. There is the famous Mukti Nath temple in Mustang. It also has been the very important religious place. There is potentialities of Internal Aviation in the lowland of Nawalpur. The Narayani river flows in the eastern to southern part of Nawalpur which can be used for rating boating. There is also Chitwan National park in the eastern part where people can for watching wild animals through this district. Amaltari a resorted village beside the Narayani River can be used as the entrance way to Jatayu restaurant in Chitwan National park where the endangered vultures have been conserved.

Many external and internal visitors can visit to Chitwan National park through Amaltari village daily. Amaltari has been a good gifted place for the nature lover from where people can exist for watching wild animals like tiger, one horned rhinos, bear, elephants, chital, crocodile, and wild birds. Now the local people are conducting many home stays where the tourists can stay with local cultures. Caravans. Every year elephants 'polo game' is held in Amaltari. Which attract many tourists there is undergoing the construction of road from Kawaoti, the headquarter of Newalpur district Pokhara, the state capital of state no 4. It is 90 km. If the road can be constructed in the time certainly. It can promote the tourism in hilly region. The work of memorable road bridge has been finished here in above Kaligandaki river in Dedhgaun.

The literacy rate of Nawalpur is 71 percentages. It is higher than National literacy rate of Nepal. The total literacy rate of state no 4 is 63 percentages so the educational point of view Nawalpur has better literacy rate. There are nineteen public composes five

technical collages, master's level classes is being run in these campuses and two election region in Nawalpur. The populations of different local authorities are given on the table.

S.N.	Local authority	Population	Voters	Area
1	Kawasoti Municipality	62421	39335	108. 34 sqkm
2	GaindakotMunicipality	58836	34866	159. 93 sqkm
3	DevchuliMunicipality	42603	26675	112. 72 sqkm
4	MadhayvinduMunicipality	54140	33497	233. 35sqkm
5	Bungdikali Rural Municipality	15734	9054	91. 87 sqkm
6	BulingtarRural Municipality	19122	10579	147. 68 sqkm
7	BinayatriveniRural Municipality	37000	19313	357. 21 sqkm
8	HupsekotRural Municipality	25065	13282	189. 21 sqkm
	Total	31492	186604	1400.23 sqkm

(District ElectionCommisson Nawalpur,2017).

In conclusion Nawalpur in the district of potential as of Agro-tourism in the state there are mainly two kinds of geographical region. They are tropical and sub-tropical to hear people are living in different diversities this in lowland areas. If there is can be promoted wetland area are maximum possibilities of tourism. In hilly region there can be promoted the paragliding as well as watching beautiful views of nature.

4.2 Tourism Activities AroundNabalpur District

Particular there are a lot of areas for environmental tourism, Agriculture tourism, educational tourism, adventurous tourism and homestay in this district.Except this there are other destinations having possibilities BalmikiAashram, Daunnedevi, Tribeni, Devghat, Ramgramstupa, Palhibhagwati, Madarbaba, Maulakalika, Rudrapugadhietc.are the major tourism are of this district. Some of the municipality and rural municipality have started the concept of homestay to promote rural tourism can be found in this district as below.

S.N.	Major Place	Municipality/Rural Municipality	Distance
1	Ramgramstupa	Ramgram	From Ramgram-3 km
2	TribeniDham	Tribenisusta	From Bardaghat-25. 5km
3	Daunedevi	Tribenisusta	From Bardaghat-8km
4	MaulakalikaTemple	Gaindakot	From Gaindakot-2. 5km
5	PalhiBhagawati	Palhinandan	From Ramgram-8km
6	Narayanidham	Kawasoti	From Danda-10km
7	Kumarwartimai	Kawasoti	From Bardaghat-12km
8	Madarbaba	Rupauliya	From Bardaghat-21km
9	Aakaladevi	Bungdikali	From Daldale-49km
10	KailashSanyasAashram	Gaindakot	From Beldiyachok-1. 5km
11	Ghumaurighat	Bungdikali	From Daldale-36km
12	ShivapurGadi	Tribenisusta	From Bardaghat-10km
13	Devchulidada	Devchuli	From Devchuli-30km
14	Mahalpokhari	Sunawal	From Sunawal-11
15	Baba Bardagoriya	Ramgram	From Bhumahi-1. 5
16	DivyanrisinghDham	Gaindakot	Near from Gaindakot

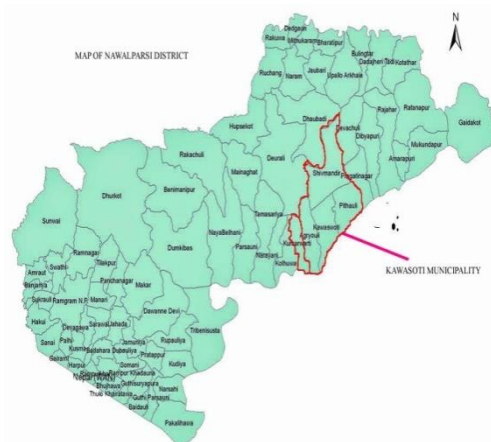
17 Devdaha
(Nawalparasi Darpan, 2017).

Sunawal

Near from Sunawal

4.3 Kawasoti Municipality At a Glance

Kawasoti Municipality is one of the new model Municipality of Nepal which is situated at the midpoint of East West highway bounded by Madhyabindu Municipality in the West, Hupsekot Rural Municipality in the North, Devchuli Municipality in the East and Narayani River to the South. It covers 108 Sqkm in total area of land which is located between the latitude 26°51' north 27°2' north and longitude of 80°4' East -85°16' east with total house hold 12230 and total 62421 number of population dwelling in 12230 households among them 845 households in field survey have fond potentials ,out of them 169 only have chosen for fulfillment of determined objectives as on the table given bellow;



Ward wise Population and Areas of Kawasoti Municipality

Ward No	Wards Names	Area (Sq.km)	Total Population
1	Hathikhor	20. 69	5179
2	Talpokhari	3. 86	5350
3	Shivabasti	5. 61	5724
4	Hasaura	5. 92	2590
5	Paschimtol	4. 34	2687
6	Nayagaun	4. 16	1724
7	Taruwagairi	4. 57	2528
8	Kawasoti	4. 28	5996
9	Bagaicha	1. 93	1522
10	Magarkot	4. 01	2364
11	Kundauli	3. 03	2626
12	Pithauli	6. 10	2348
13	Tengri	5. 86	3227
14	Agyauli, Danda	4. 87	4802
15	Tharu Village	8. 0	3849
16	Shahidnagar	6. 96	4272
17	Amaltari	14. 17	5633
Total		108.34 sqkm	62421

(KMO,2016 and Field Survey, 2017).

There are different caste and ethnic group such as Brahman Chhetri, Tharu, Gurung, Magar, Newar, Kami, Dhamai, Bote, Majhi, Musahar live in this municipality. It has south faced productive land touched on Narayani river with Chitwan National Park where different kinds of loving birds, wildlife and amazing fish, domestic animal diversity, birds and agro product diversity are found for psychological treatment of visitors. Everyone who came to visit here one visit not enough for them because it is the most potential for tourism over Agrotourism in Kawsoti is the central point of Nawalpur District it is going to be the facilitate area because it has strong Banking services, security, Health facility, Education, Transportation, Information Communication Technology etc are available here. Home stay regulator, Jatayo Restaurant, Tempel Tiger Resort, Unique culture are also the most potential attraction of this Municipality. There are 17 wards in this municipality among them ward no.1, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are emphasized for the study because highly potential area for Agrotourism attraction.

Chapter-V

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This chapter basically analyzes the primary data collected in the field and attempts to fulfill the objectives of the study.

5.1 Result and Analysis of Survey of Local People

The respondents were chosen from Kawasoti Municipality of different ward. The questionnaire was distributed to the willing 169 people who were at the market area of Kawasoti Municipality for a public gathering. The respondent chosen randomly but it was taken care that they should be at least 15 years and above. The main concept to do so was to get responsible answers from the respondents. The first 169 local residents and 48 tourists (24 domestic+24 foreign) who accepted to answer the questionnaire from where chosen in a given time and territory. That's why the number of people is varied as per age group. But to be fair in the selection, gender, age, cast, and occupation of the respondent were not considered.

5.1.1 Profile of the Respondents:

Population of the study is an important to sketch out its real result. It is not possible to survey to all households in the study period as a result, population sampling is taken. The profile of the sampling population has been listed below the table:

Table 5.1: Profile of the Respondents

Respondents	No. of respondents	Percentage
Local people	169	77.88
Tourist(D 24+F.24)	48	22.12
Total	217	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

Table 5.2 shows the main respondents from which primary data were collected. The main respondents were local people and tourists. The sample size for local respondents was 77.88%, out of total respondents and sample size was 22.12% for tourist respondents. Figure below give the brief profile about the respondents.

5.1.2 Travel Trend

As this study aims to explore the potentiality of Agro-tourism in Nawasparasi and some part of the study area is somehow linked with Kawasoti Municipality Master Plan. So, travel trend analysis of Kawasoti Municipality would have been fruitful to justify the objective of describing potential use of natural, cultural and religious heritage in ecotourism development.

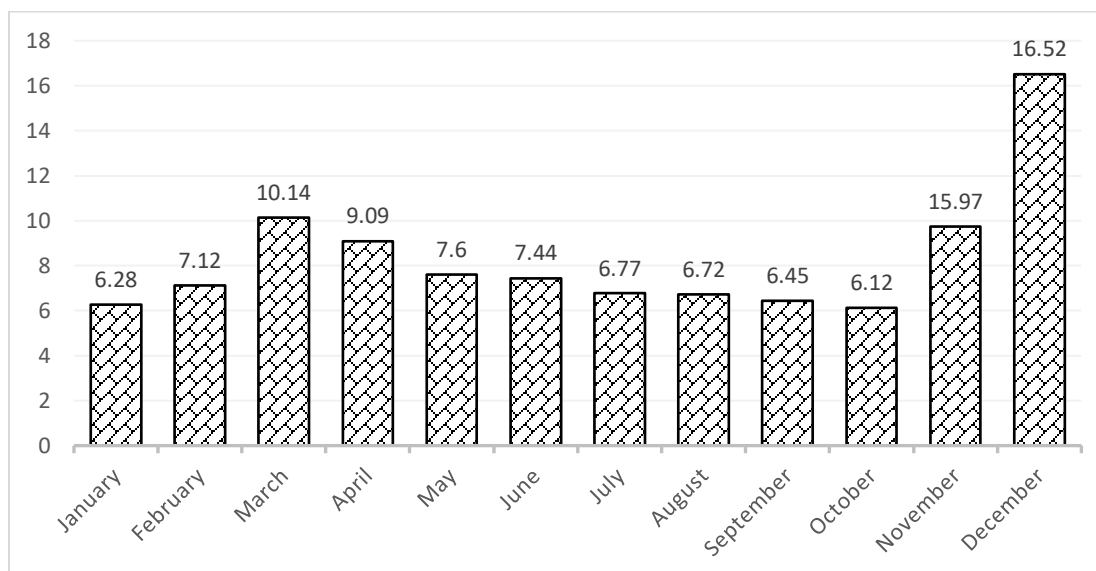
Table 5.2: Travel Trend of tourism

Month	No. of Tourist	Percentage (%)
January	1900	6.28
February	2150	7.12
March	3070	10.14
April	2750	9.09
May	2300	7.60
June	2250	7.44
July	2050	6.77
August	2030	6.72
September	1950	6.45
October	1850	6.12
November	2950	9.75
December	5000	16.52
Total	30250	100

(Amaltari Homestay Development Trust, 2017).

Note: Figure exclude Indian tourist trend of tourist inflow in Kawasoti Municipality was analyzed comparing number of tourist arrival in different month of a year 2017 (Visit Year). So it shows that the peak season of tourist visiting this area is December with 16.52%, followed by November 15.97% March 10.14. Whereas, October was the month of least visitor with 6.12%. Travel trend of Amaltari Home Stay has been presented in figure below.

5.2 Travel Trend of tourism



5.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table No. 5.3: Age group

Age group	No.of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
15-24 years	41	24.26%
25-49 years	93	55.03%
50-64 years	31	18.34%
65 and above	4	2.37%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

I can say that the age frequently shows the most respondents fall within the age group of 24-49 with 55.03% respondents followed by 15-24 of age group with 24.26, and then 50-64 of age group with 18.37 and below 65+ of age group with 2.37%. The minimum age was 15 and the maximum was 75 years. The average of the respondents was 45 years.

Table No. 5.4: Distribution of respondents by sex.

Gender	No.of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Male	118	69.82%
Female	51	30.18%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

The number of male respondents (69.82%) is higher than female (30.18%). This is because at the public gathering, number of participants was dominated by male and more over female respondents were a little bit more reluctant to answer the questionnaire like male respondents.

Table No. 5.5: Distribution of local respondents by occupation

Occupation	No.of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Farmer	85	50.20%
Student	39	23.08%
Teacher	15	8.87%
Trader	10	5.92%
Other	20	11.83%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

Majority of the people were farmer 50.20% on that one of them is social worker and one is working as a coffee distributor followed by student 23.08%, Teacher 8.87% and Trade 5.59%. Finally remaining participants 11.83% are Radio Jockey and Research assistance equally. It is quite obvious that Nepal's rural area is dominated by the agricultural activity, so the number of farmers in the survey is highest. But there are cases

of double occupation also. Like a local teacher is also a farmer, that's why main occupation of the respondent was noted down to downplay the confusion.

5.2.2 Distribution of Respondents familiar by the term tourism.

Table No. 5.6: Distribution of Respondents familiar by the term tourism

With Tourism	No.of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Familiar	137	81.07%
Not familiar	32	18.93%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

The survey findings reveal that 80% of people are familiar with tourism and 20% are not familiar. This is because of the regular tourist's visits in the area, 80% were aware of the term tourism as well as they see the tourism as the benefiting things to the village. But those who were a little confused on this term were of higher age group. They were not clear about, what tourism is neither any positive response of the Agro-tourism to their village. This clearly indicates that the younger generation is more sensitive and enthusiastic towards tourism.

5.2.3 Respondents view on the Potentiality of Agro-tourism.

Table No. 5.7: Potentiality of Agro-tourism

Potentiality	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
A lot	70	41.43%
Enough	43	25.44%
Little	41	24.26%
Don't know	15	8.87%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

Villagers were asked to rate the potentiality of Agro-tourism in their area, it is found that 41.43% of them rate as "A Lot" and "Enough" 25.44% followed by "Little" 24.26% and 8.87% are unknown about the potentiality. As it is defined in the local people's response toward term Tourism, the younger people were very positive about the potentiality of the rural tourism in the area. But those of higher age group were a little negative and ignorant. This rating shows that majority of younger respondent have given their view on the potentiality of Agro-tourism in their village area. All in all, we can say that Kawasoti Municipality has capacity to attract the tourist by the majority of positive response.

5.2.4 Distribution of Respondent by Agro-tourism Attraction.

Table No. 5.8: Distribution of Respondent by Agro-tourism Attraction

Major attractions	No. of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Natural sceneries	64	37.87%
Agro-products	69	40.83%
Culture/Cultural Heritages	21	12.43%
Hospitalable Peoples	15	8.87%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

Regarding the major attractions Natural sceneries leads with 37.87%, followed by Agro-products 40.83%, Culture/Cultural Heritages 12.43% and Hospitalable peoples 8.87%. This survey reveals the fact that the local people are friendliness and helpfulness. So that this village is known as a model village for the community, culture and nature are the following attraction alone with agricultural attraction.

5.2.5 Unique cultural features of Kawasoti Municipality

The majority of local people explain their unique cultural features as “Dances of Tharu community” (Sorathi, Stick dance, etc.). Moreover villager images also include fairs and festivals including “Ropai Jatra” and “Hospitalability”.

5.2.6 Unique factors of Kawasoti Municipality

The survey findings reveal that Kawasoti Municipality is famous for the hospitality, Model Village for Community, Vegetables, Fruits, Meats and Fish production, Unique cultural of Tharu, Bote, Majhi-Musahar and special Natural sceneries of Chitwan National Park view. Majority of People like to explain about the Community based FM Radio and TV as their unique factor because it is conducted by the Community in this Area.

5.2.7 Infrastructural State/ Condition of Kawasoti Municipality

Table No. 5.9: Infrastructural State

Infrastructural state	No. of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Yes	144	85.21%
No	25	14.79%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

Local people were asked whether they are satisfied with the infrastructural state/ condition. 85.21% of the respondents were satisfied with their village infrastructure and remaining 14.79% are unsatisfied. Majority of respondent were satisfied with their infrastructural because they think it's okay for their day to day life. But the remaining respondents think the infrastructure for the tourism development is insufficient. So, to

develop the study area as Agro-tourism destination more development on infrastructure is required.

5.2.8 Distribution of Respondents by infrastructural condition.

Table No. 5.10: Respondents by Infrastructural Condition

Infrastructure	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Transportation	80	47.34%
Accommodation	44	26.04%
Communication	20	11.83%
Sanitation	15	8.87%
Other	10	5.91%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

47.34% of respondents thought that improvement in Transportation is required followed by 26.04% in accommodation, 11.83% in communication, 8.87% in sanitation and remaining 5.91% says that there should be health center and also some of them comment more development in overall infrastructure. This shows that the term tourism is incomplete without transportation facility. So that respondent gave their views on the transportation facility improvement.

5.2.8 Distribution of Respondents by Condition of lodging and fooding.

Table No. 5.11 Distribution of Respondents by Condition of lodging and fooding.

Present Condition	No. of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Excellent	20	11.84%
Satisfactory	140	82.84%
Unsatisfactory	9	5.32%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

The majority of the respondents were very satisfied with the lodging and fooding condition of their village area, 82.84% of the respondents were satisfactory followed by 11.84% by excellent and 5.32% unsatisfied. This data shows that the villager have ability to keep visitor at their home. Hence it is clear about the fact that Kawasoti Municipality can be develop as Agro-tourism destination.

5.2.9 Distribution of respondents by Sectors.

Table No. 5.12: Distribution of respondents by Sectors.

Sector	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Government	92	54.44%
NGO/INGO	21	12.43%
Local people	41	24.26%

Private sector/ Tourist operator	15	8.87%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

The survey denotes that government plays the major role for the development of the Tourism in the Kawasoti Municipality. The survey finding reveals that 54.44% major role is to be played by government whereas 24.26% denotes that local people should develop their area by themselves. 12.43% respondents focused their view toward NGO and INGO for the development. Finally 8.87% respondent says that private sector travel and tour operator should make the village based tourism package to develop Agro-tourism.

5.2.10 Distribution of Respondents by Opinion

Table No. 5.13: Distribution of Respondents by Opinion

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	162	95.86%
No	7	4.14%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

Survey reveals that 95.86% of people want the development of tourism whereas 4.14% don't want tourism development in their village. It is the matter of fact that tourism has positive and negative impact. Ignoring the negative impact majority of respondent has chosen the development of tourism in their region.

5.2.11 Distribution of Respondent by their expectation

Table No. 5.14: Distribution of Respondent by their expectation

Expectation	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Infrastructure development	15	8.88%
Employment opportunity	51	30.18%
Income/ earnings	93	55.03%
Others	10	5.91%
Total	169	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

The survey denotes around 55% of respondents have expectation on the benefit of Agro-tourism development by income earning whereas 30% says employment opportunity, infrastructure development carries 8.88% and 5.91% says it develop the life standard of the local people.

5.2.12 Source of Information

Advertisement and exposor of a particular place plays a vital role for development of tourism of that area. To sketch out the status of publicity or exposor level of study area we had collected some information related data which has been presented in table below:

Table 5.15: Source of information

Source of Information	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Friends/Relatives	21	43.75%

Print Media	18	37.50%
Audio Visual Media	9	18.75%
Total	48	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

From the table above we can conclude that the exposure level of tourism in Kwasoti Municipality is itself a challenge. Most of the visitor 43.75% of them found to be recommended by their friends or relatives. Whereas, 37.50% of them got information from print media and audio visual media provided information to 18.75% of total visitor.

5.2.13 Purpose of Visit

Tourists have many purposes for visit of any place. The main purpose of visit by tourist is dependent on their psychology, economic status and education level the main purpose of visit by respondent tourist is given below:

Table 5.16: Purpose of Visit

S.N.	Purpose of Visit	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Entertainment	43	89.58%
2.	Research	3	6.25%
3.	Official work	2	4.17%
Total		48	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

From above table, we can say that the main purpose of tourist visit in this region is entertainment, where 89.58% respondent believes that they are here for entertainment. As it is a place of international significance in terms of wetland and migrated bird, 6.25% of visitors found to have research and study as their purpose of visit. Whereas 4.17% of them visited this place for their official work. Purpose of visit made clearer in the figure below:

5.2.14 Frequency of Visit

Naturally Nepal 'once is not enough' this slogan also proves that eco-tourism is important for repeated visit in Nepal. The following table represents the frequency of visit according to their purpose

Table 5.17: Frequency of Visit

No.of visit	No.of Tourist	Percentage	
First visit	32	66.67%	
Twice and more visit	16	33.33%	
Total	48	100%	

(Field Survey, 2017).

The table 5.18 show that 66.67% of tourists visited this place for the ones visit and around 33.33% of tourists visited twice and more for their further study and entertainment. The frequency of visit is presented in figure below.

5.2.15 Opinion of Tourist about local people

Local people play vital role for the development of tourism of particular place, the tourist's perception towards the local people of the Kawasoti Municipality, Amaltari Homestay region is positive. Most of the tourists are satisfied from local people.

Table 5.18: Opinion of Tourist about Local People

Opinion of Tourist	No.of Respondents	Percentage
Positive	48	100%
Negative	-	-
Not Any	-	-
Total	48	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

The above table shows the tourist's perception towards the local people. The people of Kawasoti Municipality, Amaltari Homestay have positive behavior and very friendly towards tourists. Almost 100% tourist have positive opinion about local people.

5.2.16 Tourism Satisfaction by different services

The satisfaction of the tourist is important for the promotion of Agro-tourism. There are various tourism related service by which tourist had got satisfactions. The following table presents service level available in Kawasoti Municipality, Amaltari Homestay area:

Table 5.19: Satisfaction by different services

Services	Excellent	Good	Average	Bad	Worse
Transportation	0	10	14	14	10
Security	0	10	13	14	10
Accommodation	0	11	31	6	0
Service	0	15	15	3	2
Marketing	0	0	2	13	13
Other	0	12	14	2	0
Total Points	0	88	89	52	35

(Field Survey, 2017)..

Table 5.19 shows the satisfaction level of tourists regarding in different services of Kawasoti Municipality, Amaltari Homestay. Overall satisfaction level of tourist by different service is not so good. Most of the tourist seems to be disappointed by accommodation service and market facilities not quite well here. None of the tourism related service found to be excellent. Where, security and communication related service seems to be good. The satisfaction level of tourist got have made clear that the potentiality of Agro-tourism is high in the study area but all of above.

Distribution of tourist by their reference.

Reference	No of interlineate	Percentage
Yes	48	100%
No	-	-
Total	48	100%

(Field Survey, 2017).

All of the responsible tourists given above table have liked to refer there friends to visit potential tourism area of Kawasoti Municipality. It is proved that different wards of Kawasoti Municipality is the most potential for Agro-tourism attraction. KawasotiMunicipality is one of the must attractive tourism potential to provide different kinds of ideas, products, Services, for the satisfaction of all tourists like us. Moreover than it is full of beautiful sceneries productive land and unique farming system organic Agro products available here. So I would like to refer to visit here for their self-actualization. (K. Malston, 10th Oct. 2017, INT)

Land ownership of respondents

To develop the agro-tourism, the local people must have their own land. The family who have got enough land to activate for production of various kinds of food crop, vegetables, fruits, cash crops etc could be able to attract more tourists in their farm to take enjoy by working with themselves and have to do traditional farming practice which is supposed to be milestone for promotion of agro-tourism. land ownership of respondents are as given on the table:

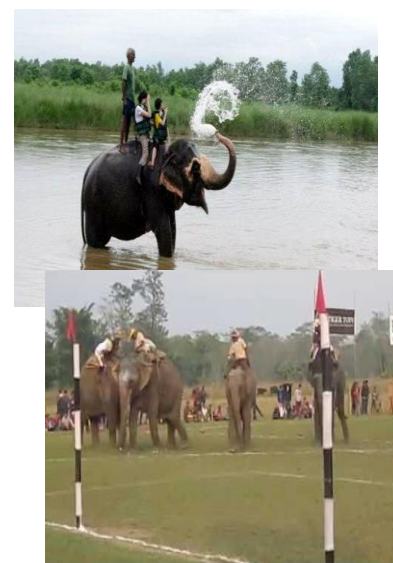
Ownership of land(kattha)	Number of respondents	Percentage(%)
0-10	15	8.87
10-20	92	54.44
20-30	41	24.87
30+	21	12.43
Total	169	100

(Field Survey, 2017).

5.3 Section I

Tourism Potentialities in Kawasoti

As Kawasoti has the highest concentration of the most productive land and beautiful sceneries, there are vast opportunities for organizing expedition. People's get work as expedition guide and on skilled people are employed as porter and labour. Treaking also available for enjoyment of potential tourists. Being the best ground for the adventure lover here lies the best potentialities such as rafting, boating and swimming in Narayani river. Wathing imaging birds like vulture is also from Jatayurestaurant is also being must popular for



expedition, educational attainment, research study about birds and wild animals, elephant polo (Hatti Polo), Rhino cup sport, elephant bath are also being popular in the world. For ethnic tour, natural wonders, unique Tharu cultural Dance (Stick dance, Jhamta dance), Magar culture, Majhi Mushhar culture, religious tradition, values and norms have magnetic power for potential tourism attraction. Fish pond, metal works, banking service, model schools, campuses, fields of paddy, lentils, mustard plant, potatoes, vegetables are also supposed to be as backbone of tourism attraction here. Transportation facilities have reached everywhere in Kwasoti is another tourism attraction. Unforgettable friendship behaviour of rural site people also potential for agro-tourism attraction. (I. Pandey, KII, 30th Oct. 2017)

Cultural Heritage in Agro-tourism

The relationship between culture, heritage, the environment, natural sceneries, bio-diversity and Agro-tourism has received a great amount of attention throughout the world. Yet rarely have individuals or organizations representing these special interests worked together on a local, regional, or national basis to define their common interests and discover ways in which they can develop a strong and mutually beneficial working relationship that conserves natural, cultural, and human resources.

Today, it is not distance but culture and heritage that separate the people of the world. How do we create stronger links between historic sites and monuments, indigenous people in the host community, and those individuals seeking a quality Agro-tourism experience? How do we improve the life of the two hundred and fifty million indigenous people in the world through Agro-tourism?

Individuals interested in Agro/ ecotourism tours and projects are generally professionals with a higher degree of education than the average traveler. Those people choosing to participate in adventure travel are usually younger than travelers interested in cultural travel. Most have an interest in the natural in ecotourism, key informants i.e. RD teacher of local college, responded that: 'Agro-tourism of tomorrow will need to become more strategic to maintain its success. It will be necessary to combine business skills with integrated planning practices in order to satisfy customers and meet competition. The tourism industry must be an active participant in the continuing dialogue over conservation of natural and cultural resources. For example, Central America is one of the richest zones



of biodiversity in the world. It is also home to 43 distinct indigenous/linguistic groups, a population of 4 million to 5.5 million people. Local culture contributes significantly to the Agro-tourism experience, but what are we doing to ensure that it continues to minimize the impacts of increased visitation? Indigenous groups must value, preserve, and develop their cultures, as expressed through their dance, music, architecture, and food. Many of the indigenous peoples' survival into the next century is questionable. Since the beginning of this century, more than ninety of Brazil's indigenous tribes have disappeared'.

Another respondent i.e. teacher of sociology and anthropology responded as: 'Our natural and cultural resources are the engine that drives the tourism industry. Use of cultural heritage in ecotourism is much more relevant in Terai region of Nepal because level of natural biodiversity is lower than Mountain range of Nepal and tourism in Terai region need to shift toward responsible tourism'.

So by the analysis of information or thought provided by key informant we can assert that responsible tourism is today's need and formula to develop tourism industry along with people of destination area. It's impossible to provide typical agricultural diversity products natural resource and wildlife, biodiversity everywhere to experience Agro-tourism. So mixing the cultural heritage along with other natural assets would be a great combination to develop Agro-tourism in place like Amaltari, Tharu village, Sanda as well as Pithauli in kawasoti.

5.4 Section: II

Potential activities for Agro-tourism attraction:

5.4.1 Poultry farming

Poultry farming in Nepal and its popularity increasing between local farmers they raising chickens organically for meats or eggs that provides a rapid return on your investment. Nepal established first pasture raise poultry farming business in Nepal free range poultry production Nepal. In our Poultry farms follow sustainable free range poultry or raising domesticated birds like chicken, turkey, emu, ostrich, guinea fowl, duck, goose etc. health benefits of pastured poultry, are superior texture, hygiene and flavor that play the vital role to increase in demand for organic poultry products. Poultry farm use modern poultry farming equipment and organic chickens rise in natural free range land. Poultry is fast growing meat business sector in Nepal, because of the high demand. Visit our free range natural poultry farm Nepal to know the organic poultry farming techniques.



5.4.2 Buffalo farming

Buffalo farming in Nepal is a profitable business it has good potential source for generating income and employment in community. Buffalo is multi-purpose animals commercial buffalo farming in Nepal is to produce the milk, meat, skin and Manure. Demands of grass feed buffalo meat and organic dairy products increasing rapidly all over the world because of its distinctive flavor and health benefits.



For thousands of years man has raised buffalo for Milk and meat in India and Nepal, now Buffalo farming is an almost worldwide phenomenon. Buffalo milk contains more butter fat in this way price of buffalomilk is more. Buffalo is strong then cows and least chance to surfing from diseases and easy to feed, grow and make the shelter. Base of economy of Nepal depend on agriculture there are lot of possibility in buffalo farming. Our buffalos eat green grass; high quality hay, grazing on pastures and produces milk and meats supply on market.

Buffalo farming is a best source to improve the economic status of rural farmers. Organic farm Nepal produce grass feed dairy products from Buffalo farm and being supplied in national and international market. It is necessary to know about food, care, health, nutrition, pasture, breeds and farm management before starting buffalo farming. We offer buffalo farming training as well as a practical knowledge for all interested farmers at buffalo farm such types of activities also being huge potential for Agro-tourism attraction here. (D. Tharu informal communication, 10th Oct. 2017)

5.4.3 Sheep farming

Sheep farming in Nepal has been practiced since the beginning of agriculture itself, especially in mountain region. Recently we started commercial sheep farming in Nepal to produce the meat and wool. There are some sheep farm in plain region of Nepal sheep is an alternate hive of goat but not very popular like goat. Sheep are full grown at two years common weight is about 40 and 75 Kg it can live till eleven or twelve years. Sheep are gregarious animals; they like to flock in a common group, Sheep not only most productively livestock but also sheep growing for their meat, milk, wool, manure, skins and transport. Sheep is one of the oldest domesticated species of multi-purpose animals. Lamb is a popular red meat with remarkable health benefits a good source of high quality protein. The sheep are never given antibiotics, growth stimulants, steroids, or any other chemical additives.



Our sheep farm established utilizing the modern technology and raise grass feed sheep for meat and wool. There are lots of similarities between goat and sheep farming it is better to generate income, employment and uplift the economic condition of Nepali peoples. Before starting sheep farm it requires to know about sheep food, care, health, husbandry, pasture, breeds and farm management etc is also unique for tourism attraction.(B.Tharu,atDanda Informal communication, 27th Oct 2017)



5.4.4 Mushroom cultivation at Mushroom farm:

Mushroom farming in Nepal going popular between Nepali farmers its new farming concept on the contest of Nepal. Now there are many commercial mushroom farms Nepal that produce different variety of mushrooms. Few years ago wild mushroom has been collected and accepted (eating) socially and culturally by certain ethnic groups nobody farming it but now days due to urbanization and awareness, when people knows the health benefit of mushrooms they started using widely. Mushrooms are edible fungus we are growing mushrooms indoors and supply in the markets. Most of the parts of Nepal are the mushroom cultivation area of Nepal. Farmers can cultivate mushroom year round in natural environment different variety like Shitake, red mushroom in Nepal. Mushrooms are neither a plant nor an animal it is rich in disease-fighting phyto-chemicals it boost immunity provides protection against colds, flu and other viruses, there are many health benefits of mushroom like prevention of cancer, diabetes and tumors, It keep immune system healthy and strong and boost heart health. Mushrooms are low in calories, fat-free, cholesterol-free and very low in sodium, yet they provide important nutrients, including selenium, antioxidant mineral, calcium, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin D, copper, potassium, protein, iron and phosphorous. Organic farm Nepal produce high quality organic mushrooms grown under controlled conditions using the trusted source seeds (called spawns) year round. Before starting mushroom farming it is necessary to know the technical knowledge about how to grow mushrooms and farm management system. We offer mushroom farming training as well as working opportunity on mushroom farm for interested farmers also the must potential for Agro-tourism attraction in Kawasoti municipality.[N.Lamichhane, 15th Oct.2017 (INT)]



5.4.5 Fruits farming:

Fruit farming and horticulture is done every were in Nepal that means cultivation of fruits and vegetables mangos litchi, banana, pineapple, papaya, cucumbers, lady's fingerebrinjal and pumkinsare mainly grew in the terrain and hilly reason of Nepal Junar

oranges lemons are produced successfully in the different parts of the hill region. Fruit farming depends on the temperature, moisture environment and climate, soil and nature of land for good quality of fruit. That's why fruit farming also plays the most important role for tourism attraction in rural areas of KM such as Tribhuvantar, Magarkot, Kumarwari, Bisnunagar, Shahidnagar Danda. (K. Neupane 25th Oct 2017)

5.4.6 Swine Farming:-

In Nepal, swine farming is developing as an occupation for meat production; it has high reproductive capacity. The farming of swine is popular in Pakhribas of Dhankuta district. It is also being popular in Amaltari in Kawasoti, Nawalparasi now. It is a weighty animal and beneficial for economic development. There are various kinds of swine farming found around Amaltari as wild Boar, Pigmy Boar, Chwache, Hurrah are used as different kinds of meat production according to the consumer's interest or tourist interest. Travelers can be entertained. Then served by products as they liked. That's why it is potential for Agro-tourism attraction. [T. Magar, 27th Oct 2017 (INT)]



5.4.7 Fisheries (Fish farming):-

Agriculture with the breeding of fisheries in the pond or in the sources of water for sources of food is called fisheries, fishing or fish farming which is considered as a profitable occupation that can be done in natural or artificial water resources such as on ponds, rivers, streams, lakes and also in the paddy field by adapting some modern technology. Worms, small insects, grains etc. are the food matter also for fish. Fish swimming is seen in water resource are very peaceful, beautiful and also most enjoyable for human being also for the travellers. So fish farming is supposed to be an incomparable future for Agro-tourism because many species of fishes are found near Amaltari such as Rahu, Nani, Boheni, common carp, Grass Carp, Rahu, Trout, Bahietc, it is used for meat items [P. Ghimire, 18th Oct. 2017 (Int.)]



5.4.8 Bee Keeping:-

Bee keeping in Nawalparasi is also popular in Nepal which is a kind of agriculture as a technique of producing maximum quantity of honey from the properly managed bee hive and bees show social characteristics of bees as living each other is unique and cute for touching the heart of tourists. Attraction: Nature of hard working of bees before collection of honey is so knowledgeable for us. Honey is used as medicine for treatment of some diseases and used for diet. The demand of



honey is increasing day by day and economic alee is high Bee Keeping or bee farming is the most potential for development of Agro-Tourism because tourists can be satisfied with its social characteristics and enjoyed themselves my hawing different kinds of honey products which is available in Nawalpur.(L.Lamichane, Informal talks 28th Oct.2017)

5.4.9 Banana Farming:-

Banana farming is the most popular in KawasotiMunicipality in Nepal. It is granary fruit farming which is the most attractive and beautiful for green scenery with potential economic benefits for farmers and for tourists can be felt enjoy by collecting fruits of Banana.



5.5 Section III

Products diversity for Agro-tourism attraction;

5.5.1 Kitchen garden

Garden established near to house at the backyard or near our kitchen we are growing different varieties of vegetable were as of look properly. This is very important because it gives a nice greenery view and also most helpful to our body to keep fit and fine by daily exercise. Tourists are also involving in these activities are very interesting.



5.5.2 Dry Fruit and Vegetables

It is not possible to keep fruit and Vegetables fresh for long time at the shortage of cold storage facilities in rued village of Nepal and also some places in urban area. To solve these types of problem to save the vegetables, this is unique for tourist for enjoyment of themselves involving in the types of work so it is potential to development tourism industries by using dry food items like turmeric powder ginger, Gundruk etc. (G.Gaire,Informal Talks,14th Oct.2017)



5.5.3 Floriculture

Farming of flower with knowledge and skills in center in area of land is known as floriculture. Flower are used in Nepal since long time for different purposes as to worship god in the Temple decorate house. It is use in celebration of marriage party and neutrals. Various kinds of flowers are found in Terai in Hills and in Mountains. Some flowers areavailable in winter and some are in summer. Different types of flower like Rhohedendran, JasminMagnolia, lotus, marigold, touch me not etc. Are more attractive for visitors to welcome.The period of blossoming flower, the natural scene is being so beautiful to touch



the heart of tourists. That's why it is also one of the elements of Agro-tourism potentiality attraction in Kawasoti areas. (Observation, 13th Oct. 2017)

5.5.4 Medicinal plants

Over 100 species of plants of Nepal have been identified as plants having medicinal values for healing pain and clinical use for treatment of different kinds of disease. They medicinal plants found in mountain region and hilly region, some medicinal plants found in the terai region example of such plants are Neem, Bojho, Tulsi, Amala, Barro, Asuro, Ghiukumari (Aloe-Vera). Bholtapre (water penny wart) literati, Timur (Xanthoxylumarmatum) are found in different part of Nepal is also effective attraction for tourism development. Medicinal plant farming also potential for tourism development (KII).



5.5.5 Rearing Cows

Cows is our National animals and they as goddess Laxmi by Hindus and they are the source of milk curd, ghee and other dairy products in Nepal and also all over the world seeing cowshed milking them by the tourists is also very riding elephants also the another animal suffering is another unique attraction for tourists can be seen here.



5.6 Potential Sceneries of Agro-tourism attraction.

Picture SpeaksItself and Inspires.....



Entrance Gate of Chitwan National Park, Amaltari



Paddy Field at Kawasoti-15



Lady's Finger farm at Kawasoti
Municipality Ward No. 13



Lantil Farm at Kawasoti Municipality
Ward No. 07



Paddy Field of Amaltari



Vegetables Farming



Farming Activities, Kawasoti-4



Buckwheat Farm, Kawasoti-13



Sales of Agro-products, Kawasoti-16

Sales of Agro-products, Kawasoti-16



Chapter VI

DISCUSSIONS OF FINDING AND IMPLICATIONS.

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the major finding of the study related to Identify the potentiality of Agro-tourism attraction, potential activities and Agro-diversity products in Kawasoti Municipality along with major findings and implication.

6.1 Summary

This study has analyzed the identification of potentiality of agro-tourism attraction in Kawasoti Municipality, based on primary sources of data and required information collected from field survey for 169 (20%) respondents out of 845 potential households and 24 eligible domestic tourists with 24 foreigners who were purposively selected by using quota sampling and random sampling techniques with the help of structured (tools) questionnaire.

At first the researcher himself has visited to Nawalparasi district offices for secondary data and required information collection to make this study reliable and valid and arrived to glance places over the districts together Nawalpur, one of the new districts as a subset of set (Nawalparasi) has taken at a glance.

From the respondent profile the sample no of local's found over 77% and no tourists were found around 22% only. After analyzed of travel train of tourism at Amaltari were found the highest 16.52% in December, as the tourism peak season and lowest in October around only 6%.

The selected no. of respondents were highest 55.03% (25-49 yrs) aged group by age and lowest 30.8% female were found by sex. Among them there were farmers more than 50% out of all respondents followed by students 23% and lowest percentage were traders around 6% only by occupation over 8% of total respondents found familiar with the term tourism. The highest 41.43% of respondents view on potentiality of agro-tourism in Kawasoti found of highest "a lot approximately 41% followed by enough little and list only 8.87% are unknown. Major tourism attraction considered by the respondents are

Agro-products, Natural scenarios Cultural heritage and people behaviors in sequential order.

The accessibility regarding major attraction of tourism is agro-products lead with 4.83% followed by natural scenery, Cultural heritage and hospitality of local people gradually and the important and unique culture also attractive for tourism development and also so many types of agro products are available for tourism attraction more than 85% of respondents were satisfied with their village and the condition of lodging and fooding system also have satisfactory level.

The survey denote that the government should be played most important role to development agro tourism attraction followed by NGO/INGO, local people as well as the role of private sectors/tourism operators. 85.86% respondents wanted to develop tourism remains respondents haven't to do so. To develop agro-tourism for income /earning expectation of employment opportunity 30% and for infrastructure only 8.88% except other all most 6% . Information communication technology is the most for agro-tourism attraction.

Most of the visitors of Kawasoti have referred by their friends/relative found more than 43% followed by print media and very low no of tourist have received information by audio-video media. Visiting purpose of tourism respondent was for entertainment above 89% for researcher ware found only 6%. The majority percentage of tourism respondent were visited first time and only 33.33% were visited to or more time. No tourism had negative opinion to the local people It means it is the most potential place for agro tourism. The satisfaction level of higher in respondents means potentiality of agro tourism also found higher in the study area. The information received by key informants were divided into three section according to the objective in accordance to section I identification of agro tourism potentiality, in section II provided information about activities of tourism attraction and in section III about agro products diversity with relevant pictures/photos.

6.2 Major findings

Natural beauty, cultural diversity and religious as well as historical significance help to promote Kawasoti Municipality as a unique Agro-tourism destination.

- Autumn and winter are the peak seasons of tourist arrival.
- The area near Narayani river-banks is very rich in terms of cultural places, historical monuments and reservoir is popular for bird viewing and boating. So, the most preferred attraction of this site is bird viewing, boating, historical monuments like Asoka pillar, local Tharu culture and other religious places.
- The main challenges for Agro-tourism development in study areas are poor infrastructure facilities, conservation level of local assets, accommodation and awareness level of local people.

- Use of cultural heritage and natural sceneries in Agro-tourism is much more relevant in Terai region of Nepal because level of natural bio-diversity is lower than Mountain range of Nepal and tourism in Terai region need to shift toward responsible tourism
- The exposer level of Agro-tourism in different wards of Kawasoti Municipality is also a challenge. Most of the tourists (43.75%) found to be recommended by their friends or relatives. Whereas, 37.50% of them got information from print media and audio visual media provided information to only 18.75% of total visitor.
- The main purpose of tourist visit in this region is entertainment, where approximately 90% tourists believe that they are here for entertainment. As it is a place of international significance in terms of wetland and migrated birds. Around 6% of visitors found to have research and study as their purpose of visit. Whereas around 4% of them visited this place for their official work.
 - Overall satisfaction level of tourist from different service is not good. Most of the tourist seems to be disappointed by accommodation service and market facilities available here. None of the tourism related service found to be excellent.
 - The people of Kawasoti have positive behavior and very friendly to the tourists. Almost 100% tourist has positive opinion about local people.
 - Religious and cultural and Agro-tourism activities are found to be changed due to tourism in different wards of Kawasaki municipality.

6.3 Conclusion

Finally, through the finding it can be concluded that the tourism industry has both its pros and cons. Even though the social attributes and the way of life of the locals of Kawasoti are changing day by day, tourism has also helped in the revitalization of the arts crafts natural scenarios, unique agricultural products, games and spots as well as the customs along with providing employment to the locals of rural village of Kawasoti. This study shows that there is a reciprocal relationship between tourism and culture. In Kawasoti tourism, natural sceneries and culture complement each other: tourism conserves the culture and in turn the culture promotes tourism. This dynamics of tourism and culture in Kawasoti Tourism may involve in the degradation of culture as well as its revitalization. All in all tourism runs the wheel of culture and culture runs the wheel of Agro-tourism. The tourism of Kawasoti is the tourism of Agricultural products heritage of culture, craft work, Agricultural activities such as poultry farming, fishing, rearing buffalos and cows, wood carving, hand-women textile, colorful festivals, colorful lifestyle, religious harmony and watching amazing wild lives, loving wild-bird, seeing fish swim are the most attraction.

The cultural heritage and natural resource management and relevant activities run of this area is playing a vital role for the Agro-tourism development. To keep alive the Agro-tourism attraction various agencies and organizations should be active and prevailing the culture, customs, traditions in the new generation. For tourists in

whole country launched various programs in potential places of Nepal. The celebration is going to be a visit to Nepal year 2018. It is being planned to celebrate as tourism year and planned to create various programs to this year. Which helps to promote the tourism industry?

6.4 Implication

On the basis of opinion expressed by respondents and also according to the findings of the study the following suggestions are recommended in a way to promote the tourism in general and raise the awareness to the natives about their culture in Particular. Kaski is a tourists' destination so this place should be maintained and promoted. It is an attractive town with rich cultural heritage. Its natural and Agricultural resources tend to become an important tourist attraction. In order to make this town an important tourist's destination as well as promote tourism the following suggestive measures can be used:

6.4.1 Knowledge Level

- Necessary attraction should be given in generating more employment opportunity to local people in tourism related sector.
- Municipality should regulate the increasing number of hawkers and local guide.
- Basic facilities, i.e. parking, toilets information should be made available.
- Capacity building for organizations and tourism entrepreneurs' should be focused.
- The beauty of the town has to be sharpened and well maintained.
- The citizens should follow all the festivals as a pride and to maintain the Agricultural pride govt. should provide opportunities and support.
- The culture reflected in local tradition and customs should be well studied and preserved.
- Necessary publicity and information notice should be made with regard to local heritage site and stratum in published and in websites.
- The negative impacts of the tourism activities should be controlled by the citizens.
- It has to make the flexible policy and strictly implementation its rules.
- Revive the charm of festivals; especially youngster should be made aware of local festival and rituals which can be one of the main attractions for tourists.

6.4.2 Practical Level

- Historical structures need to be conserved properly.
- Future deterioration and distortion of monuments and historical structure should be effectively controlled.
- Standard accommodation, travel related facilities & communication should be made easily available.
- The traditional forms of arts and crafts should be promoted extensively.

- Law and order should be maintained.
- Comfortable and pleasant access/transportation to and from Amaltari should be managed.
- The municipality should focus on the sustainability aspect of the tourism.
- Organizing Kawasoti Municipality Amaltari Agro-products festivals (Mahotsab), could promote the village as well as local products.
- Local agricultural product Fruits, ginger, vegetable etc should be promoted within Agro-tourism. Such type of products could be provided to tourist as the local gift for the memory.

6.4.3 Policy Level

- Kawasoti Municipality has not developed necessary Agro-tourism development policy, master plan, program and promotion strategy etc. the domestic and international tourist wants to visit new place and feel new experience. Therefore it is necessary to think about the new concept to develop Agro-tourism in this area. To develop Agro-tourism the government and the local people should take responsibility.
- Necessary attraction should be given in generating more employment opportunity to local people in tourism related sector.
- Municipality should regulate the increasing number of hawkers and local guide.
- Basic facilities, i.e. parking, toilets information should be made available.
- Capacity building for organizations and tourism entrepreneurs' should be focused.
- The beauty of the town has to be sharpened and well maintained.
- The citizens should follow all the festivals as a pride and to maintain the Agricultural pride govt. should provide opportunities and support.
- The community based forest must be preserved and a collective effort must be done for the protection through a forestation program. This in turn will help to sustain favorable climate, natural habitation for the wildlife and scenic beauty of the area.
- Since there are limited hotels in market area and tourism activities are running within that boundary. So that to make equal distribution of the revenue of tourism and to share the benefits within the villagers it is necessary to make participation of the members of the society, the 'Agro-tourism' concept is to be developed and extended to the near community like Tharu village.
- Tourist should be ensuring about the security and peacefulness of the place.
- Modern communication like Email, Fax, Internet facilities should be made accessible and more circuit of the telephone lines should be installed in minimum charge in future.

- Moreover infrastructures like toilet and sanitation, safe drinking water and as well as should be developed in those communities. In this case the Municipality must take a more active role to make funds available to develop the social infrastructures.
- Up gradation of the transport facility must be one of the top priorities for Agro-tourism development in Kawasoti Municipality. The main road from Kawasoti Municipality, Dandato Amaltari should be paved.

Training Level

To run Agro-tourism successfully and smoothly, accommodation providers should have to receive formal training on tourism like training in hospitality, housekeeping, local tourist guide food preparation services and moreover English language to communicate with the visitors. Similarly, there is lack of trained guide for the tourist who could define about the village of its natural and cultural attraction. So, among the villager some of them should be trained for the local guide.

Replication

This study has been carried out of potentiality of agro tourism attraction in Kawasoti further study can be carried out in other specific approaches like creational tourism attraction, industrial tourism attraction, natural tourism attraction as well as cultural attraction and as in other dimensions.

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ANNEX-1 QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for the respondents

1. General characteristic of the respondents:

Name:

Address:

Age group:

Sex:

Occupation:

Organization:

Designation:

2. How familiar are you about tourism?

a. familiar

b. not familiar

3. How much potential of Agro- tourism do you see in Kawasoti Municipality?

a. A lot

b. enough

c. little

d. don't knowe. others

4. What do you see as a major attraction in Kawasoti Municipality for Agro-tourism ?

a. culture and cultural heritage b. Natural sceneries c. hospitable people

d. Agricultural products e. others

5. What is the unique culture feature of Kawasoti Municipality?

.....

6. What is the unique factor of Kawasoti Municipality?

.....

7. Do you find infrastructural state/condition of Kawasoti Municipality satisfactory?

a. yes b. no

8. For the development of tourism in Kawasoti Municipality, what changes should be made to infrastructural condition?

a. transport

b. accommodation

c. communication

d.

sanitation

e. others

9. What is the present condition of lodging and fooding for tourism in Kawasoti Municipality?

a. excellent

b. satisfactory c. unsatisfactory

10. For the development of the tourism in Kawasoti Municipality which sector should have a major role?

a. Government

b. I/NGOs

c. local people

d. private sector tourist operator

11. Do you really want tourism development in Kawasoti Municipality?

a. yes

b. no

12. What do you think will be the benefits from Agro-tourism in Kawasoti Municipality?

- a. infrastructural development b. employment opportunity
- c. income/earnings d. others

13. Have you any suggestion for the improvement of tourist in Kawasoti Municipality?

.....

Key in Formants Guidelines

14. How do you know about Kawasoti Municipality as a tourist destination?

.....

15. Is it your first visit to Kawasoti Municipality?

.....

16. What is the purpose of your visit?

.....

17. How did you find the perception of tourists among the local people?

- a) Positive b) Negative c) Not any

18. How do you evaluate the existence infrastructure facilities in this area?

Excellent = 1 Good = 2 Average = 3 Bad = 4 Worse = 5

- a. Transportation (road condition)()
- b. Communication ()
- c. Security management ()
- d. Hotel and lodge ()
- e. Toilet facility ()
- f. Health service ()
- g. Services ()
- h. Guest house ()
- i. Behavior of local people ()
- j. Local market/shops ()

19. Will you refer to visit Kawasoti Municipality to your acquaintances or others?

- a) Yes b) No

20. Why would you like refer to visit here?

.....

21. What types of Agro products would you like to have most.

Agro-farm specific

The respondents who have choosen for the study done different kinds of yeild production on their own land field used for specific production by respodents are as given on the table:

purpose of land use	Number of respondents	percentage(%)
Potato farming	21	12.42
fishing	50	29.58
Maize and buck wheat farming	51	30.17
lentil farming	47	27.83
Total	169	100

(Field Survey, 2017).