

**IMPACT ANALYSIS OF NAGARKOT COMMUNITY HOMESTAY OF
CHANGUNARAYAN MUNICIPALITY, BHAKTAPUR**

A Thesis

Submitted to

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science
Central Department of Rural Development
University Campus, Kirtipur Kathmandu, Nepal
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts

In

Rural Development

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December 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is entirely my own original work whereby all the references have been cited and acknowledged. None of the parts or the whole thesis has been submitted or published previously for any other purpose of degree beyond the Tribhuvan University and Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

The undersigned certify that I have read and recommended to the Center Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University for acceptance, a thesis entitled **Impact Analysis of Nagarkot Community Homestay of Changunarayan Municipality, Bhaktapur** by Ms. Pinky Shrestha in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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APPROVAL LETTER

The undersigned certify that we have read, approved and recommended to the Center Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University for acceptance, a thesis entitled **Impact Analysis of Nagarkot Community Homestay of Changunarayan Municipality, Bhaktapur** by Ms. Pinky Shrestha in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis work is a product of many mutual minds and supporting hands. First of all, I am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Rajan Binayak Pasa who provided constructive comments, feedbacks and suggestions during his thesis supervision. I wish to thank Prof. Pushpa Kamal Subedi (Head of the Department) for motivation and encouragement. Likewise, I would like to acknowledge all the faculty members for their academic supports.

Likewise, I am grateful to University Grants Commission, Sanothimi Bhaktapur for providing thesis grant support. I am equally grateful to the members of Nagarkot Community Homestay Development Committee such as Suraj Bastola (President), Laure Tamang, Laxmi Bastola who provided gatekeepers' role during my field work. Besides, I would like to express heartfelt thank to Ms. Shila Sapkota and Ms. Sarbada Ghimire who assisted me in the field. At last but not the least, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude and heartfelt respect to my Aunt Mrs. Sabina Shrestha, my Brothers Mr. Rinku Shrestha and Mr Bablu Shrestha for their affection, inspiration and incredible support to precede my academic career.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.....	iii
APPROVAL LETTER.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
ABSTRACT.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURE.....	x
LIST OF TABLE.....	xi
ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATION.....	xii
CHAPTER I.....	1-7
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Rationale of the Study.....	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	7
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	7
1.6 Descriptive Hypothesis Testing.....	7
1.7 Limitations and Delimitations of the study.....	8
1.8 Organization of the Study.....	8
CHAPTER II.....	9-20
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1.1 Tourism Development in Global Context.....	10
2.1.2 Tourism Development in Nepal.....	11
2.2 Theoretical Review.....	15
2.2.1 Social Capital.....	15
2.2.2 Cultural Tourism.....	16
2.3 Policy Review.....	17
2.3.1 Tourism Development Plan.....	17
2.3.3 Nepal Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-2025).....	20
2.4 Empirical Review.....	20
2.5 Conceptual Framework of the Study.....	23

CHAPTER III.....	25-25
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	25
3.1 Research Design.....	25
3.2 Nature and Source of Data.....	25
3.3 The Field and Rational	25
3.4 Sampling and Population.....	27
3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection	28
3.5.1 Household Survey	28
3.5.3 Observation.....	29
3.6 Methods of Data Analysis	29
3.7 Ethical Consideration	29
 CHAPTER IV	 31-40
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	31
4.1 Social Demographic Characteristics	31
4.1.1 SexCompositon	31
4.1.2 Age Composition	31
4.1.3 Educational Status.....	32
4.1.4 Religious Group	32
4.1.5 Caste Group	33
4.1.6 Child Education.....	33
4.1.7 Occupational Status.....	33
4.1.8Land Holding Pattern	34
4.2 Economic Impact Analysis	35
4.2.1 Family Income	35
4.2.2 Family Expenditure	36
4.2.3 Comparative Analysis of Income and Expenditure	36
4.2.4 Bought Fixed Assets.....	37
4.2.5 Women Entrepreneurship	37
4.2.6 Quality Service Facilities.....	38
4.2.7 Use of Local Productsfor Quality Service	39
4.2.8 Homestay as Prominent Source of Family Income	39
4.2.9 Sustainability of Homestay Service	40
4.3 Social Impact Analysis	40
4.3.1 Leadership Role in Tourism Management Committee	40
4.3.2 Leadership Role in Community based Organization	40
4.3.3 Women Participation in Homestay and Community Development	41
4.3.4 Major Tourism Attractions	41
4.4 Environment Impact Analysis	42
4.4.1 Purpose of Visit.....	42

4.4.2 Environmental Awareness Programs	43
4.4.3 Wastage Management Practices.....	43
4.4.4 Environment Friendly Development Practices	44
4.4.5 Role of Women in Environment Conservation.....	44
4.4.6 Organic Farming Practices.....	45
4.4.7 Overall Impact of Tourism in Natural Environment	45
CHAPTER V.....	47-46
DISCUSSIONS OFFINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATION.....	47
5.1 Discussions of Findings.....	47
5.2 Theoretical Reflections.....	50
5.3 Conclusions.....	51
5.4 Recommendations	51
5.4.1 For Homestay Management Committee.....	51
5.4.2 For Local Government	52
5.4.3 For Tourism Development Stakeholders	52
REFERENCES.....	53-48
APPENDICES.....	55-69
Appendix A: Household Survey Questionnaires	55
Appendix B: Key Informant Interview Guideline	64
Appendix C: Observation Guidelines for Tourism Activities	68
Appendix D: Sampling Determination Table	70
Appendix E: Action plan for Tourism Infrastructure Development	66
Appendix F: Photograph of the Study Area	68
Appendix G: Photographs of the Field Work.....	69

ABSTRACT

In recent years, homestays have been quite popular in promoting tourism business in many rural areas of Nepal. In homestays, individual families rent their private rooms for tourists and visitors. It has become an important source of livelihood for many families in rural areas where they can generate some income. Unlike hotels run by business persons, homestays have been run by local families in their own houses. Homestays are primarily popular in most of the rural areas where hotels are not available. This has helped tourists (domestic and international) to explore local culture, traditions, diversity among others. Guests live with villagers as family members, sharing their kitchen, even daily activities and can feel like a home away from home. They can also engage in daily activities and household chores of local people that provide a memorable experience.

This study explores the Nagarkot Community Homestay of Bhaktapur and its impact on economic, socio-cultural and gender aspects of the region. This research uses a mixed method approach with the use of qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data. The findings of this study are based on research conducted among 120 households where 10 households are directly involved in this homestay business and 110 are indirectly benefited. Household survey, observation and key informant interviews are conducted in the study area to meet the objective of this research. The findings of this study are based on both positive and negative impacts on homestay business in this region. According to the analyzing of receiving data the researcher found about the economic impact of respondents life as well as their statement on the agreement about the increment in the income as well as relation between gender and financial satisfaction. 85.8% of sampled populations are with the statement of increasing their income through the homestay business where 14.2% are neutral.

In that community homestay business plays a vital role in their community in a sense of economic growth of every household, empowered women entrepreneurship, education and quality of life. Similarly, local communities were becoming aware of their cultural heritages, its preservation, and development of new local infrastructure. It will be contributing to generate more Employment opportunities, infrastructure development and eventually contributing to poverty reduction.

LIST OF FIGURE

<i>Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study</i>	_____	24
<i>Figure 2. Greenery around Bastola Village</i>	_____	25
<i>Figure 3. Research during KII</i>	_____	29
<i>Figure 4. Numbers of Tourists by Purpose of Visits</i>	_____	43

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1. <i>Terms of Tourism in Sanskrit Literature</i> _____	11
Table 2. <i>Economics of Tourism in Nepal</i> _____	13
Table 3. <i>Number of Registered Homestay in Nepal</i> _____	14
Table 4. <i>Types and Functions of Social Capitals</i> _____	16
Table 5. <i>Tourism Development Activities in Different Plan Periods</i> _____	18
Table 6. <i>Literature Gaps</i> _____	23
Table 7. <i>Major Components for Tourism Development</i> _____	27
Table 8. <i>Selection of the Respondents</i> _____	28
Table 9. <i>Key Informant Interview Participants</i> _____	29
Table 10. <i>Sex Group of the Respondents</i> _____	31
Table 11. <i>Age Group of the Respondents</i> _____	31
Table 12. <i>Educational Status of the Respondents</i> _____	32
Table 13. <i>Religious Group of the Respondents</i> _____	32
Table 14. <i>Educational Status of the Children</i> _____	33
Table 15. <i>Occupational Status of the Respondents</i> _____	33
Table 16. <i>Land Holding Patterns of the Respondents</i> _____	34
Table 17. <i>Food Sufficiency of the Respondents</i> _____	34
Table 18. <i>Monthly Family Income of the Respondents</i> _____	35
Table 19. <i>Annual Expenditure of the Respondents</i> _____	36
Table 20. <i>Relationships between Annual Income and Expenditure</i> _____	36
Table 21. <i>Fixed Assets Bought by the Respondents</i> _____	37
Table 22. <i>Respondents' View on Women Entrepreneurship</i> _____	37
Table 23. <i>Respondents' Views on Quality Service Facilities</i> _____	38
Table 24. <i>Relationships between Supplying Local Products and Quality Service Facilities</i> _____	39
Table 25. <i>Respondents' Views on Homestay Earning</i> _____	39
Table 26. <i>Membership in Homestay Management Committee</i> _____	40
Table 27. <i>Membership in Community based Organization</i> _____	40
Table 28. <i>Change Agent Role of Women in Homestay and Community Development</i> _____	41
Table 29. <i>Religious and Cultural Attractions for Tourists</i> _____	41
Table 30. <i>Respondents' Views on Local Culture</i> _____	41
Table 31. <i>Participating in Capacity and Skill Development Training</i> _____	43
Table 32. <i>Relationships between Sex Group and Wastage Management Practices</i> _____	43
Table 33. <i>Respondents' Views on Development Practices</i> _____	44
Table 34. <i>Respondents' Views on Environment Conservation by Female</i> _____	44
Table 35. <i>Respondents' Views on Organic Farming Practices</i> _____	45
Table 36. <i>Respondents' Views on Tourism and Natural Environment</i> _____	45

ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATION

BS	:	Bikram Sambat
CBS	:	Central Bureau Statistics
CDRD	:	Central Department of Rural Development
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HOSAN	:	Homestay Association of Nepal
ILO	:	International Labors Organization
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Projects
MoCTCA	:	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NCH	:	Nagarkot Community Homestay
NGO	:	Non- Governmental Organization
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
NTSP	:	National Tourism Strategic Plan
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SIT	:	Specific Interest Tourism
TDMC	:	Travel Development Management Committee
TMP	:	Tourism Master Plan
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	:	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organization
UNO	:	United Nation Organization
UNWTO	:	United Nation World Tourism Organization
:		

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word 'tourism' or 'tourist' is derived from the Latin word 'tornus' which means 'a tool for describing a circle or a turner's wheel'. It is from the word 'tornus', the notion of a 'round tour' or a 'package tour' has come in vogue. Tourism is defined as the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs (Kunwar, 1997, p. 2). Tourism means to travel for pleasure and even for the business purpose. Tourism can be mentioned as the business of attraction, accommodation, entertainment and operating tours for the tourist. Tourism might be either international or domestic travel within the country itself. Some people accept the perception of tourism just being limited to a holiday, vacation activity whereas tourism is extended to the people travelling to and staying in places other than their home surroundings for leisure, business and other purposes. "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 purposes." Tourism is different from travel. In order for tourism to happen, there must be a displacement: an individual has to travel, using any type of means of transportation (he might even travel on foot: nowadays, it is often the case for poorer societies, and happens even in more developed ones, and concerns pilgrims, hikers) (UNWTO, 2010).

Tourism is the largest human activity in the modern world. It is also the second largest export oriented industry after oil. In this industry countries do not export the real wealth but sell the dream with an aim of attracting more and more visitors. It acts as a catalyst for the economic development, reducing the economic disparities between rich and poor countries and to maintain social harmony by knowing the culture of one another. In order to prevent disaccords to define "Tourism", UNWTO defined it as: "As one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world, tourism is increasingly recognized as a vital contributor to job and wealth creation, economic growth, environmental protection and poverty alleviation. Indeed, a well-designed and managed tourism can help preserve the natural and cultural heritage assets upon which it depends, empower host

communities, generate trade opportunities, and foster peace and intercultural understanding” (UNDP, 2018).

Nepal is a small Himalayan kingdom wedged between China in north and India in East, West, and South. It has a total area of 1, 47, 181 sq.km. This is equal to 0.3% of the land area of earth. Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biodiversity due to its unique geographical position and latitudinal variation. The elevation of the country ranges from 60 meter above the sea level to the highest point on earth, Mt Everest at 8,848 meter, all within a distance of 150 Km with climatic conditions ranging from sub-tropical to artic. Within this spectacular geography it's also one of the richest cultural landscapes anywhere.

Along with Nepal, there are more than 6000 rivers and rivulets, 5000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, 850 species of birds and over 6000 of butterflies. Nepal is mainly divided into three regions (Terai, Hilly and Mountain), 7 provinces and 77 districts. It has four major river systems, Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali and Mhakali that have been a perennial source of civilization, nation state and economic development from times immemorial (Upadhyay, 2006).

The population of Nepal is 28.5 million people. Nepal is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-lingual country. It consists of 125 castes and ethnic groups; each ethnic group has its own cultural marker. They speak four major languages viz. Tibeto Burmise, Indo-Aryan, Munda and Dravidian. From those four languages people speak 126 languages and dialects. Nepali is considered as the Lingua franca with habitat for five religious groups but being over 80% Hindu (CBS, 2011). To develop tourism and to achieve socio-economic benefits, the activities like eco-tourism, community-based tourism or homestay tourism should be highly promoted. Nepal is a hotplate for such type of tourism that can offer the visitors an opportunity to experience the closeness of nature and traditional culture with unique life style of the local people. Besides all of that, it can be important source of foreign exchange earnings industry, creation employment opportunities and generating economic opportunities and economics growth of the country. Nepal's economy is generating us \$148 million annually and attracting just 375398 foreign visitors in the year 2014 (MoCTCA, 2014/2015). Tourism provides direct and indirect employment for over 3 lakhs people in

Nepal. In this scenario, there is no doubt that expansion of Tourism to village will contribute more to the economic development for the country like Nepal (Ghimire, 2015).

Homestay tourism as a phenomenon is concerned with river, sun environment, rural society and household. It represents conservation, lifestyle, experience, adventure and above all the nature adventure-oriented benefits to the local people. The objective of such type of tourism includes helping tourist to plan a trip, choose a tour and minimize ecological impact. Homestay tourism is a planned and balanced industry having a very broad dimension. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distribution pattern. Homestay tourism must address innovative transfers of technology, economic development and the socio-cultural environment with homestay accommodation facilities. So, there is no doubt to say homestay tourism is the best tourism in all type of tourism while offering alternative accommodations to the guests (Dhungana, 2014).

Homestay tourism can be flourished in remote village areas where tourists participate in their daily livelihood and learning about their way of life whereas villagers built, own, and operate tourism service and facilities themselves (Brown, 2006). Thus, planning and implementing successful rural tourism does not require large capital investment but it requires the local's sensitized effort to organize, control, and minimize the negative socio culture impacts (Kunwar, 2006). During the interim plan (2010-13) Homestay Regulation Guideline, 2067 BS (2010) was developed for the successful implementation of Visit Nepal Year 2011. Since then homestay tourism has been becoming key strategy for improving rural economy by generating income, employment and agro-based and craft based rural industries. Till the date, 275 registered homestays (159 community based & 116 private based) are offering tourism services that is directly benefitted to the 1850 households belonging to 42 districts (Homestay Association of Nepal [HOSAN], 2018). This indicates that homestay tourism also becoming foundation for rural tourism development in general community development in particular. If appropriate and relevant policies are adopted to develop, promote and monitor homestay tourism in more potential villages, it could be a miracle to improve living standard of the rural people and enhance rural economy.

However, Gandaki province is becoming hub for homestay tourism destination. The latest data shows that

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

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

Nepal has almost all the climates within a very short geographical distance. The diverse ecological zones with rich bio-diversity and unique socio cultural identity have termed Nepal alone of the most fascinating tourist destination of the world. The mountainous landscapes of Nepal provide significant potential to use nature based tourism as a low cost, eco-friendly alternative to support socio economic growth and fight poverty (Upadhyay, 2006).

Homestay is a newly adopted accommodation practice in the Nepalese tourism industry which means that the visitor enjoys the local cultural hospitality and a warm welcome from a host family in a particular area. It helps the tourist to explore the local cultural values, traditions on the one hand, languages and landscape settings on the other. Actually, the homestay program is a new concept in the Nepalese industry for community development. This provides accommodation to visitors by offering local cultural hospitality and receives financial benefit in returns. It is acknowledged as a potential economic activity in tourism industry. Homestay programs have been popular among those tourists who desire to be a part of local traditions by interacting with the community and have an experience of local culture, local cuisine and the natural attraction. In this background this study was conducted in Nagarkot Community

Homestay of Changunarayan Municipality, Bhaktapur for analyzing overall impact of homestay tourism in the lives of local people.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

Tourism is the fastest growing industry in the global market accounted by 9.5 percent of global GDP (a total of US\$ 7 trillion) and created by 266 million directly and indirectly jobs in 2016 (World Travel and Tourism Council [WTTC, 2017]). In the case of Nepal, tourism also becoming lead sector of national economy visited by 11, 72,073 international tourists visited last year that contributed 7.5 percent on GDP (Rs 2.876 billion) and also created employment to the 427,000 people (Nepal Tourism Board [NTB], 2019). Out of total number of international tourists, more than seventy percent were related to cultural and ecotourism (Pradhan & Gradon, 2008). The Government of Nepal has also formulated its Tourism Vision 2020, which focuses on creating employment in rural areas including women and marginalized communities, distributing tourism benefits at grass-roots level and enhancing community participation in tourism activities (MoCTCA, 2009). For developing and promoting alternative accommodation services to the international and national guests HOSAN also has been established under private sectors efforts. Therefore, the rationale behind selecting this study is for analyzing impact of Nagarkot community homestay that is operating by Bastola community (Brahmin ethnic group) that might become motivating source to other upper caste groups living throughout the country.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Homestay program is a newly adopted tourism program in Nepal but it has shown the preliminary positive impact on rural village development, rural women development, local economy, environment, and the entire community. It also helps to conserve the typical daily lifestyle of the villagers, culture and the identity. An increasing number of Nepalese communities homestay program, offers local cultural practices and unique traditions to its guest in a simple village houses. This study will briefly outline the homestay program's input on sustainable tourism development in Nepal. This study is helpful to explore the impact of homestay in rural areas. This study may be used for identifying social, economic and environmental factors. This study will identify social and demographic characteristics of respondents living in study areas.

Nepal can be known as a tourism hub from the view point of its natural and cultural beauty, tourism development activities have not been able to foster. Thus, it is inevitable for promoting rural tourism in general and homestay tourism in particular. Though the trend of homestay tourism is increasing but homestays are operating without legal registration process. And also, they are operating without proper implementation of homestay regulation guideline 2067 as well. Out of total 165 community homestay, 78 have been registered in HOSAN that aim to monitor and promote homestay tourism in Nepal (HOSAN, 2016).

Home stay involves in the community based programs which have a wide dispersal of benefits and contribute towards the rejuvenating of the rural economy. Benefits of tourism are unevenly distributed in tourism sectors in Nepal. Much of the tourist's dollar remains in Kathmandu and little finds its way into other parts of the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery dependency in which the center controls a very considerable extent of the distributions of tourism around Nepal. It is accumulated by the most of income generated through the organizing much of the travel activity in pre-paid packages and through the supplying many of needs from the center so that benefits flowing out to rural areas and small towns are limited. A series of general problems are several in the context of tourism development in many of the rural areas of Nepal. The Bastola Gaun Homestay is one of the same in nature which suffered by the problems in tourism. There are poorly developed tourism infrastructure and institutions in the rural areas. Lack of basic infrastructure, knowledge and scientific thinking has seriously hindered in tourism development.

Similarly, weak coordination between the center and local institutions, limited ability of the local people, persistent inequalities and fragile biophysical environment are some other major problems. Also the problems of environment pollution are growing up in the study areas. This study, therefore, attempts to investigate the economic impact derived by the Bastola gaun tourism can be one of the tools of the poverty alleviation and the transformation of the socio- economic development in the study area. Similarly, Homestay brings the changes in the lifestyle of the people. It brings social cultural and economic changes in the lifestyle of the people. It also brings the improvement in the quality of life.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the socio-economic impact of homestay tourism in study area. The specific objectives of the study are listed below:

- To look at on social and demographic characteristics of the respondents.
- To analyze overall impact (i.e economic, socio-cultural & environmental) of Nagarkot community homestay in the study area.
- To explain the relationships between social and demographic characteristics of the respondents and impact of Nagarkot community homestay.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The Home stay program is an important sector, which promises to provide greater contribution of rural economy as well as national economy. The development of Homestay obviously generated the desired socio-economic benefits in terms of the underdeveloped and local areas. Nepal is a rich country in natural resource. So, tourism development is most important factor for rural development. It helps to increase GDP of countries as well as Extension of International Aid and Relation. These will create many types of job opportunities such as tourist guide, operation of hotel and restaurant, selling of local goods and many more.

Particularly, the significances of the study are as follow:

- This study is helpful to explore the potential of rural tourism at Bastola Gaun.
- The findings of the study are helpful to the government agencies, organizations, NGO's, private sector, civil societies, local people and politicians directly concerned or working to promote tourism in Nepal and particular to Bastola Gaun.
- The finding of the study is helpful to the policy makers to make appropriate policies, strategies regarding promotion of tourism in Nepal in general and Bastola gaun in particular.

1.6 Descriptive Hypothesis Testing

1. Homestay has increased saving/credits habits of the homestay owners (direct beneficiaries).
2. Homestay has created earning opportunities to the local people (indirect beneficiaries).
3. Direct beneficiaries are earning more than those of indirect beneficiaries from tourism.
4. Vedic cultural practices are becoming major attractions to the visitors.

5. Buddhist cultural practices are becoming major attractions to the visitors.
6. Homestay tourism has increased mutual relationships among the local people
7. Homestay owners are following homestay regulation guideline for offering efficient services.

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations of the study

Due to various constraints, the researcher delimited this study in the following ways:

The following are the construct limitations of this study:

- The study is based on quantitative approach and survey methodology.
- Focus was given to analyze overall impact of community homestay.
- All descriptive hypotheses have been explained without any statistical testing by using descriptive and illustrative methods.

The construct delimitations associated with this study are as follows:

- This study covered economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact of homestay tourism.
- The researching issues are interpreted through the social capital and cultural tourism theoretical perspectives.
- This study is conducted based upon limited information collected from 120 respondents and 5 participants (Table 8 & 9).

1.8 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter introduces the background of the study. It also addresses statements of the problems, objectives of the study and significance of the study. The second chapter focuses on the previous literature relating to the homestay tourism as well as regular tourism. In the third chapter, it discusses about the research methodology which is going to be applied to find out the conclusion of this study. It involves the different tools, techniques, nature and sources of data and other analytical tools. Similarly, the fourth chapter includes the finding of research. It also includes the detail of the results as per the research objectives. Finally, the fifth chapter presents discussions of findings, theoretical reflections, conclusions and recommendations based on research findings.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews some of the particular research studies, research articles, published and unpublished dissertations. Because of the growing importance of tourism many writers or scholars have contributed a lot in the field of tourism. Here an attempt has been made to briefly review some studies and findings.

2.1 Historical Review

The word “Tourism” is derived from French word “Tourisme” consists of all those aspects of travel through which people learn about each other’s way of life. Tourism is defined and explained in various ways: according to Hunziker and Krapt: it is the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residents in so far as they do not lead to permanent residents and has not connected with any earning activities. It means tourism is a temporary travel and stay in any place by people. It is a temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence. The activities undertaken during their stay in those destination facilities catch their needs. A tourist is a person who makes journeys for the fun of curiosity, for the fun of travelling or just to tell others that he has traveled, in this way a tourist is someone who travels and goes to journey without their compulsion for satisfaction and pleasure (Dahal, 2060 BS)

According to Bhatia (2000 AD), tourism is also being recognized as a source of employment, it is a highly labor intensive industry. Being a service industry, it takes employment opportunities for local population. Its economic importance helps to reduce economic inequalities. It enables the wealth earned in a part of the country to be transferred in another part. The word TOURISM refers tour which is derived from the Latin word ‘TORNUS’. It means a tool for describing a circle of turner’s wheel (Bhatia, 2002). It is very important pleasure activity where tourists travel from one to another countries and one region to another region as well. And tourism also involves money for getting services and time. So, it basically results for temporary visit or move from their place other places. Therefore facilities provided to visitors to satisfy their wants and

needs come in tourism activity. Tourism is increasing expanding activity in national or international level. So, nowadays it has becomes serious concerns for any national.

2.1.1 Tourism Development in Global Context

Sustainable Development Goal 13 aim to, "take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy". In May 2015, a report concluded that only a very ambitious climate deal in Paris in 2015 could enable countries to reach the sustainable development goals and targets. The report also states that tackling climate change will only be possible if the SDGs are met. Further, economic development and climate change are inextricably linked, particularly around poverty, gender equality, and energy. The UN encourages the public sector to take initiative in this effort to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

Sustainable Development Goal 14 aims "to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, "Effective strategies to mitigate adverse effects of increased ocean acidification are needed to advance the sustainable use of oceans. The deterioration of coastal waters has become a global occurrence, due to pollution and coastal eutrophication where similar contributing factors to climate change can affect oceans and negatively impact marine biodiversity. "Without concerted efforts, coastal eutrophication is expected to increase in 20 percent of large marine ecosystems by 2050".

Sustainable Development Goal 15 aims to "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. This goal articulates targets for preserving biodiversity of forest, desert, and mountain eco-systems, as a percentage of total land mass. Achieving a "land degradation-neutral world" can be reached by restoring degraded forests and land lost to drought and flood. Goal 15 calls for more attention to preventing invasion of introduced species and more protection of endangered species. Forests have a prominent role to play in the success of Agenda 2030, notably in terms of ecosystem services, livelihoods, and the green economy; but this will require clear priorities to address key trade-offs and mobilize synergies with other SDGs

2.1.2 Tourism Development in Nepal

In Sanskrit literature, there are three terms for tourism, derived from the root 'aten', which means going/ leaving home for some other places.

The three terms are:

Table 1. Terms of Tourism in Sanskrit Literature

Terms	Meaning Making
PARYATN	It means going out for pleasure and knowledge.
DESATAN	It means going out of the country prominently for economic gains.
TIRTHATA	It means going out to places of religious merits.

(Kanwar, 2007)

Ancient history is mainly based on cultural purpose; the tourism history of Nepal began from the date when Manju shree, a Buddhist monk from Tibet, visited Kathmandu, Nepal. Manjushree is believed to be the first tourist of Nepal. It is believed that he came to Nepal and chopped the Chovar hill, drained all the water out of the valley and made the valley suitable for Living. And ancient king Ashoka (India) visited Lumbini, and erected the Ashoka pillar. He later visited Nepal frequently and constructed many monuments of similar types. Famous Chinese traveler, Huien Tsang, visited Lumbini in 643 AD.

During Lichchavi period Nepal got to see golden progress in the tourism industry. The Lichchhavi period started in 400 A.D. Marriage relationship between the daughter of Amshuverma, Bhrikuti and Tibet king Srong Sten Gampothe king of the northern state Lhasa in 592 A.D. gave rise to a strong relationship between Nepal and China. Also, it boosted the China-Nepal tourism relation to the next level. And Arniko visited Tibet and flourished Nepali art in there.

The Malla period is also very important in Nepali tourism history. The Mallas ruled over Nepal from around 750-1480 A.D. Plenty of magnificent and eminent pagodas, royal residences and houses reflect the richness of art and architecture during the Malla period. During Lichchavi and Mala period there had been enormous progress of art and culture. Many temples, monuments, sculptures and inscriptions and festivals still exists of

those times which are the center of tourist attraction. Chinese, Tibetan and Indians used to visit Nepal especially for religious and commercial motives.

After the arrival of popular democracy in 1950, Nepal began to build up the unique parts of social, financial and political life. Since that time, the entryway of Nepal has stayed open to outsiders with the longing to visit Nepal. After democracy, foreigners were embraced by the Nepal Government by providing them tourist visa. Before, the permits were provided by East India Company under the guidance of the British Government. (Poudel, 2019)

Tourism in Nepal after 1950 was popular due to the mountains of Nepal. In fact, all the major mountains of Nepal were scaled during that period. Mt. Annapurna I, Mt. Everest, Mt. Cho Oyu, Mt. Makalu, Mt. Kanchenjunga, Mt. Manaslu, Mt. Lhotse, and Mt. Dhaulagiri were scaled in 1960 only. So we can say 1950's as one of the golden periods of tourism in Nepal (Poudel, 2019). In 1955 Nepal became a member of the United Nations Organization (UNO) which helped Nepal to promote tourism at an international level. In the same year, 1955 world-renowned Thomas Cook and Sons brought a group of 60 tourists for a Nepal travel.

In 1956 National Tourist Development Board was also established. In 1958 Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation first started its operation as Nepal's first aviation service provider. This particular event changed the aviation scenario in Nepal. In the late 1960s and 1970s, hippies started to move in Nepal. During those days, Nepal was famous for two things, Hippies and Marijuana. The hippies were attracted due to the free availability of hashish and marijuana in Nepal. (Poudel, 2019)

Year 1972, including the joint partnership of UNDP and ILO, Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centre was established to generate trained human resources in the tourism and hospitality area. This institution was renamed as Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM) in 1999. And in 1998, Nepal Tourism Board was instituted to promote Nepal as an attractive tourist destination. The tourism industry is one of the rapidly growing industries in the world, and same is the case with Nepal. In the fiscal year, 2063/2064 1.2% of the total GDP was contributed by the tourism industry in Nepal. Likewise, in the year 2018, 7.5% of the total GDP was contributed by the Tourism industry in Nepal. (NTB, 2018)

Table 2. Economics of Tourism in Nepal

Result Indicator	Unit	Target Year		
		074/075 achievement	Targeted achievement	076/077 Goals
Agriculture products	Metric ton/ hector	2.97	3.12	3.32
Foreign tourist arrivals	Numbers (thousand)	490	12000	1550
Stay duration of tourist	Days	12.6	12.4	13
Per day tourists' expenses	USD	54	54	64
GDP contribution of Tourism	Per cent	2.6	3	4
Employment in tourism sector	Numbers (thousand)	33	45	61

(NPC, 2019)

2.1.3 Homestay Tourism in Nepal

A homestay is a cultural exchange in which a person visiting or temporarily staying in another country lives with a family in the host country. There are home stays for short periods (one night or a weekend) and for longer periods. The idea of homestay programs was floated so as to provide additional accommodation for the anticipated number of tourists visiting the country during Nepal Tourism Year 2011. However, the prime aim of homestay is to enhance rural people's participation in the tourism sector. Two modalities have been planned: community homestay and private homestay. It is also believed that such homestay programs in rural areas will provide additional income for the locals.

Private homes in urban areas are also encouraged to allocate two rooms with two beds each for homestay purposes. Under the homestay idea, anybody who has a home with at least four rooms can use the empty rooms for tourists' homestay. At the same time, the household should be able to give a taste of the local culture and food. As per the government rules for homestay, any house owner who would like to provide homestay accommodation at his home should register at the Local Homestay Management Committee. The house owner must be able to provide food cooked hygienically and with good facilities rooms. Accommodation packages and other charges are determined by the management committee.

The basic criteria are that the houses are able to ensure cleanliness and a safe and secure environment besides of course, adequate toilet and bathroom facilities. A house in an urban area can serve a maximum of four tourists per night. This is so as to minimize the impact of homestays on the business of regular hotels. As per guidelines put forward

by the concerned authorities, tourists are to be served the same food that the homeowners consume. The guidelines also include a code of conduct for tourists as well. It requires tourists to dress in appropriate manner and to accept their hosts' culture and traditions besides expecting them not to enter and leave homes after prescribed times. Further, they are advised to stay away from drugs and narcotics.

There was a fast response after the government brought regulations governing homestays in August 2010. Sirubari and Ghalegaon were the pioneer villages in this regard. Within the next six months, well over 50 commercial homestay homes had been registered with many more applications pouring in. Kathmandu too, has more than 10 community-based and two private homestay homes with a combined capacity to accommodate over 300 tourists. Kavrepalanchok has over 26 registered community-based homestay homes. Similarly, Chitwan, Makwanpur and Nuwakot have each about a dozen places to stay. Gorkha, Ilam, Palpa, Syangja, Kailali and Kalikot too are following close on their heels to register homestay homes. Each activity has two major impacts. Similarly, the Homestay tourism is not only a source of earning money and foreign exchange; it also plays a key role in the generation of infrastructure development in a tourism area. The roads, Bridge education health and drinking water, public transports, are the main infrastructure for the development in village level. In the study area, homestay tourism also has played an important role to develop these infrastructure developments.

Table 3. Number of Registered Homestay in Nepal

Provinces	Total Number of Homestay	Community Based	Private Based	Coverage Households	Coverage Districts
1	28	21	7	264	8
2	1	1	-	15	1
3	94	31	63	324	10
4	112	84	28	1022	11
5	32	14	18	148	7
6	3	3	-	21	2
7	5	5	-	56	3
Total	275	159	116	1850	42

(HOSAN, 2018)

The local people in the study area are very careful towards their native culture and traditions. The traditional customs (birth, marriage, death ceremonies) religion cultural behaviors, folklore, languages, dress pattern and indigenous art are the cultural heritages of the study area. Homestay tourism is promoting and preserving these. On the one hand, it has been preserving the traditional local culture and on the other hand it will help to improve the economic condition of the local people. The economic benefits of homestay tourism include the foreign exchange earning the generation of employment, the improvement of economic structure, the generation of income and the encouragement of traditional artistic industry. Similarly, incomes generation, employment, and the other occupation related to homestay tourism are the economic sources of the study area. Therefore, socio-culturally, economically and environmentally homestay tourism will help to improve the economic condition of local people.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Social Capital

Social capital deals function of neighborhood's relationships in any particular communities that uplift group participation or collective cooperation (Ponthieux, 2004). Thus, social capital is a process of maintaining social networks, social connectedness, trust, reciprocity, sense of identity and norms. The individual's amount of social capital depends on how large network of relations he or she effectively can mobilize, and on the amount of capitals (economic, cultural & symbolic), each member of the network possesses (Bourdieu, 1986). Reasoning that social capital is an attribute of individuals in a social context in which he or she can acquire social capital through purposeful actions/interactions. Coleman has highlighted his arguments in two broad intellectual streams in the description and explanation of social action. The first is the sociological approach, which sees the individual in a social and cultural environment, subject to 'norms, rules, and obligations. The second is the economic approach, which is about self-interested, independent individuals seeking to fulfill their goals (Coleman, 1988). Social

capital has come to be defined in a variety of ways¹, all of which have been linked to collective norms, values and relationships reflecting the involvement of an individuals in 'a common life based on family and community' (McClenaghan, 2000). Thereby, these theoretical ideas helped to analyze different types of social capital or relationships and its basic functions practicing by the local people of Nagarkot Bastola village as presented in the table below.

Table 4. Types and Functions of Social Capitals

<i>Social Capital</i>	Types of Social Capital	Basic Functions
	• Bonding relationships	○ Productive/mutual relationships between/among members of any one ethnic group
	• Bridging relationships	○ Productive/mutual relationship between/among members of multi ethnic groups
	• Linking relationships	○ Productive/supportive relationships between/among local people and politicians/bureaucrats having power/prestige

(Coleman, 1988)

2.2.2 Cultural Tourism

WTO (2004) revealed that cultural tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing global tourism markets. It has developed to become a significant phenomenon in the travel and tourism industry and an essential element of the tourism system (Ritzer, 1999; Urry, 2001 cited in Liu, 2014). According to OECD “Culture and tourism have a mutually beneficial relationship which can strengthen the attractiveness and competitiveness of regions and countries. Culture is increasingly an important element of the tourism product, which also creates distinctiveness in a crowded global marketplace. At the same time, tourism provides an important means of enhancing culture and creating income which can support and strengthen cultural heritage, cultural production and creativity” (OECD, 2009).

Following this typology, the five types of cultural tourists are:

1. The highly motivated cultural tourist.

¹Social capital in the reproduction of Inequality (Bourdieu, 1986); Social capital and human capital (Coleman, 1993); Social capital and economic and political development (Putnam, 1988) and social capital as society (Evans, 1996)

2. The sightseeing tourist (visiting only the main tourist attractions).
3. The casual cultural tourist (conventional interest in culture).
4. The incidental cultural tourist (culture contact/experience is rather superficial and not of main interest).
5. The accidental cultural tourist (although culture is not an interest, the contact/experience with culture gains the tourists impression).

These five types of cultural tourists can be classified in two key groups: The first group includes those tourist who main motivation is culture so they consume. The second group, refers to tourist for whom culture is only a complement, secondary or even accidental (Jovicic, 2014). Cultural tourism in the context of relation between mass and alternative tourism. Munsters in 1996, presents a similar approach in his attempt to classify a wide range of cultural tourism attraction in the Netherland and Belgium (Richards, 2003):

I. ATTRACTIONS

- a) Monuments
- b) Museums
- c) Routes
- d) Theme parks

II. EVENTS

- a) Cultural-historic events
- b) Art events
- c) Events and Attractions

The second approach is the conceptual approach, and is more clearly process based as it tries to describe the motive and meanings fasten to cultural tourism activity. In this concept, cultural tourists learn about the products and process of other cultures. Tourists increasingly visit destinations for experiencing lifestyles, everyday culture and customs of the people they visit.

2.3 Policy Review

2.3.1 Tourism Development Plan

Nepal adopted the planned policies in Tourism with the initiation of five year economic plans since 1956. Due to political instability before 1951, no special policies

and plans on tourism could be formulated. The experience of international world taught Nepal to perform the development activities through planning consequently five year plan started Nepal in 1956. Even though Tourism industries in Nepal become fully run up since the Nepal tourism master plan (NTMP) formulated in 1972 at national level. Nepal tourism master plan projected programs came up two phases as the first phase 1972 at national level. Nepal Tourism Master Plan projected programs came up two phases as the first phase 1972 to 1975 for four years and the second 1976 to 1980 for the five years.

Table 5. Tourism Development Activities in Different Plan Periods

Plan	Functions
First Plan 1956-1961	Got membership of World Tourism Organization. National Tourism Board established in 1957. RNAC established in 1959.
Second Plan 1962-1965	Developed Tourism Act 1964. Tourism statistics initiated for planning purpose. Providing training for tourist guides.
Third Plan 1965-1970	Preparation of master plan for Lumbini Development. International standards hotels established in Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Biratnagar.
Fourth Plan 1970-1975	Focus on international tourism for economic benefits. Prepared Tourism Master Plan (TMP) in 1972.
Fifth Plan 1975-1980)	Achieving balanced development by establishing regional level tourist carters (camps).
Sixth Plan 1980-1985	Increase foreign exchange earnings. Increase the number of tourists and length of staying.
Seventh Plan 1985-1990	Increase earnings by attracting quality tourists. Increase length of staying by extending tourism activities.
Eighth Plan 1992-1997	Increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry. Improve the quality of tourism services.
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Promote Regional Tourism in SAARC. Launched “Visit Nepal Year 1998”.
Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Sustainable development of tourism sector and promotion of tourism markets. Conservation of historical, cultural, religious, and archaeological heritage for economic benefits.
Three Years Interim Plan	Equal focus on national and international guests. Tourism Vision 2020.

Plan	Functions
2008-2010	Develop New Tourism Policy, 2008.
Interim Plan 2010/11- 2012/13	Prepared Homestay Guideline, 2011 Launched “Visit Nepal Year 2011”
Thirteenth Plan 2013/14- 2015/16	Establish Nepal as a major tourist destination of the world. Expand domestic tourist destinations for diversification.
Fourteenth Plan 2016/17-18/19	Vision: Tourism for economic prosperity. Stratégies: Développa new village tourisme destinations. Prepared National Tourism Strategic Plan (NTSP).
Fifteenth Plan 2019/21	Giving more emphasis to the successful implementation of NTSP

(Developed by the Researcher, 2019)

2.3.2 Homestay Regulation Guideline

During interim plan Homestay Regulation Guideline, 2067 (2010) was also developed for the successful implementation of Visit Nepal Year 2011. The prime aim of the homestay regulation guideline was to mobilize local people in tourism activities so that they can generate self-employment opportunities from tourism activities such as welcome program, cultural program, cultural museum and handicraft centers, agriculture farming and small scale industries, farewell program. This regulation guideline provisioned to fulfill basic requirement (Schedule 1 and article 4) related to condition of room (2 beds in each room with 6.5 feet length and 3 feet width, tea table, mirror, with chair and dustbin), kitchen room, dining room, bathroom and toilet, health, sanitation and security while offering homestay service. This guideline also provisioned role and responsibility of president of homestay management committee.

The guideline also developed following code of conduct for the homestay visitors (Schedule 4 and Article 7[3]):

- Do not pressure the owner for food-beverage-facilities not available at home stay.
- Do not disturb people at home or outside.
- Do not offer anything to the people beyond one's capacity.
- Beware of doing any behavior (such as sexual activities), which is impermissible to the local socio-cultural values.

- Respect to the rites and rituals of the local people. Wear such clothes that are permissible to the community.
- Do not impress the owner or use or other people for doing immoral or illegal activities. Respect to the household routine for entrance and exit.
- Supply and use of narcotics or any forms of psychotropic drugs at home or outside is strictly prohibited.

Respect to the bio-diversity and ecology of the environment

2.3.3 Nepal Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-2025)

National Tourism Strategic Plan (NTSP) launch the 10-year along with a five-year action plan to boost the tourism sector of the country by conducting the required reforms in policies, institutional changes and infrastructure development. The five-year action plan is focused on achieving the targets of Tourism Vision 2020 that envisaged increasing annual international tourist arrivals to two million by 2020. The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) had unveiled this document in 2009. As per the draft of the NTSP obtained by The Himalayan Times, the five-year action plan has set a target of increasing the tourism sector's contribution by six percent in gross domestic product (GDP) by the end of 2019, which is currently at around three per cent. Income from the tourism sector would stand at \$1.24 billion till the end of 2019. The government has planned to spend Rs 6.1 billion to implement the five-year action plan.

“Annual flow of tourists is expected to increase by 9.3 per cent per annum after the execution of the five-year action plan,” Shrestha said. It has been reported that arrival of two tourists generates employment for one individual and the tourism sector would be able to generate employment for 1,073,500 people by the end of 2024. Likewise, the country would generate income worth \$3.65 billion or equivalent to seven per cent of GDP by 2024.

2.4 Empirical Review

Bhatia (2000 AD) further explains this as “Tourism Development, Principles and Practice” besides economic benefit to a country, by way of earning foreign exchange and employment generation tourism is also makes a tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and political understanding. Travel in different countries fosters a better rapport between people in various stocks. Personal international contacts have

always been an important way of spreading ideas about other cultures. Tourism is an important mean of promoting culture exchange and international cooperation. The experiences gained through travel have a propound effect upon the life of the individual as well as open society as a whole. Travel exercise very healthy influence on international understanding and appreciation of other people's life (Bhatia 2000 AD).

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

Acharya (2010) found out that tourists not only bring money to region, they also carry along with them a strong and visible lifestyle. Their dress, food habits and merry making style all brings some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature human adopt new things or manners in which they feel comfortable. Sometimes, new habits are acquired from strangers just to get a new taste. Of course the economic aspects

only should not be overemphasized. Everyday acquaintances with the foreigners and outsiders have made it easier to be familiar with the lifestyle of the others. They are able to comprehend the similarities and differences among the people representing various nations around their courtyard. Interaction and observation of this kind have lifted their level of thinking resulting in a positive mind-set toward others and themselves. People have accepted some new favorable cultural traits regarding the diversification of menus or costumes without cutting down their social values constituting their identity. Familiarity with different languages has not only made the communication easier and better but also has added a new and useful skill in their life.

Homestay tourism has been emerging as a form of sustainable tourism in many rural areas as a community development program in Nepal. The entire activities from the particular locations have been integrated as a major component of rural tourism in homestay programmers. The homestay program has been contributing with a significant role in similar features of sustainability. Homestay is a very effective tourism tool for economic sustainability, and natural sustainability of a rural community by preserving the local tradition and culture. Additionally, it has also suggested measures to overcome some challenges i.e. well-structured government mechanism, basic infrastructure and capacity development of local community..

According to Nepal Rastra Bank (2015) in their report dissertation on the title “A Study on Dalla Gaon Homestay and Its Sustainability”, in input output analysis, “The contribution of tourism sector on Nepal’s GDP has remained low despite immense potentiality. A reason for an underperformance of the sector is poor capacity for accommodating the tourists. Further, the tourism benefits have not reached to the residents equally. In later days, the homestay activities have begun in different parts of the country in pursuit of remarkable progress in the tourism sector. It is estimated that the community-based homestay systems can presently serve around 1 million guests in Nepal.

UNWTO (2019) The Global Report on Women in Tourism report reveals that geographical scope covering developed and developing countries, additional in-depth industry analysis, and several case-studies that illustrate how women around the world are using tourism as a vehicle for empowerment and development. Some major findings: The majority of the tourism workforce worldwide is female 54 percent of people

employed in tourism are women compared to 39 per cent in the broader economy. The wage-gap is smaller in the tourism industry-Women in tourism earn 14.7 percent less than men. Tourism offers women greater opportunities for leadership roles 23 percent of tourism Ministers are female compared to 20.7 per cent of Ministers overall. The previous literature cannot explain about the type of homestay which is operated by the Brahmin community in their own houses. The previous study cannot identify about how many Bastola community homestay are engage in tourism sector.

Table 6. Literature Gaps

Literature Gaps	Addressing the Gaps
Knowledge based	Homestay tourism operating by Brahmin community members
Relationship based	Analyze the relationship among economic, socio-cultural & environment impacts
Theoretical based	Theorize from social capital and cultural tourism
Methodological	Quantitative approach triangulated by narrative information
Analytical based	Applied both descriptive and illustrative methods

(Developed by the Researcher, 2020)

2.5 Conceptual Framework of the Study

On the basis of literature reviews, researcher developed mind map of this study. This mind map helped to develop study variables based on researching issues. On the top of the framework, researcher presented methodological frame. In the center, researcher presented title of the study, research objectives and study variables. Finally, on the bottom, researcher presented list of theories applied in this study (Figure 1).

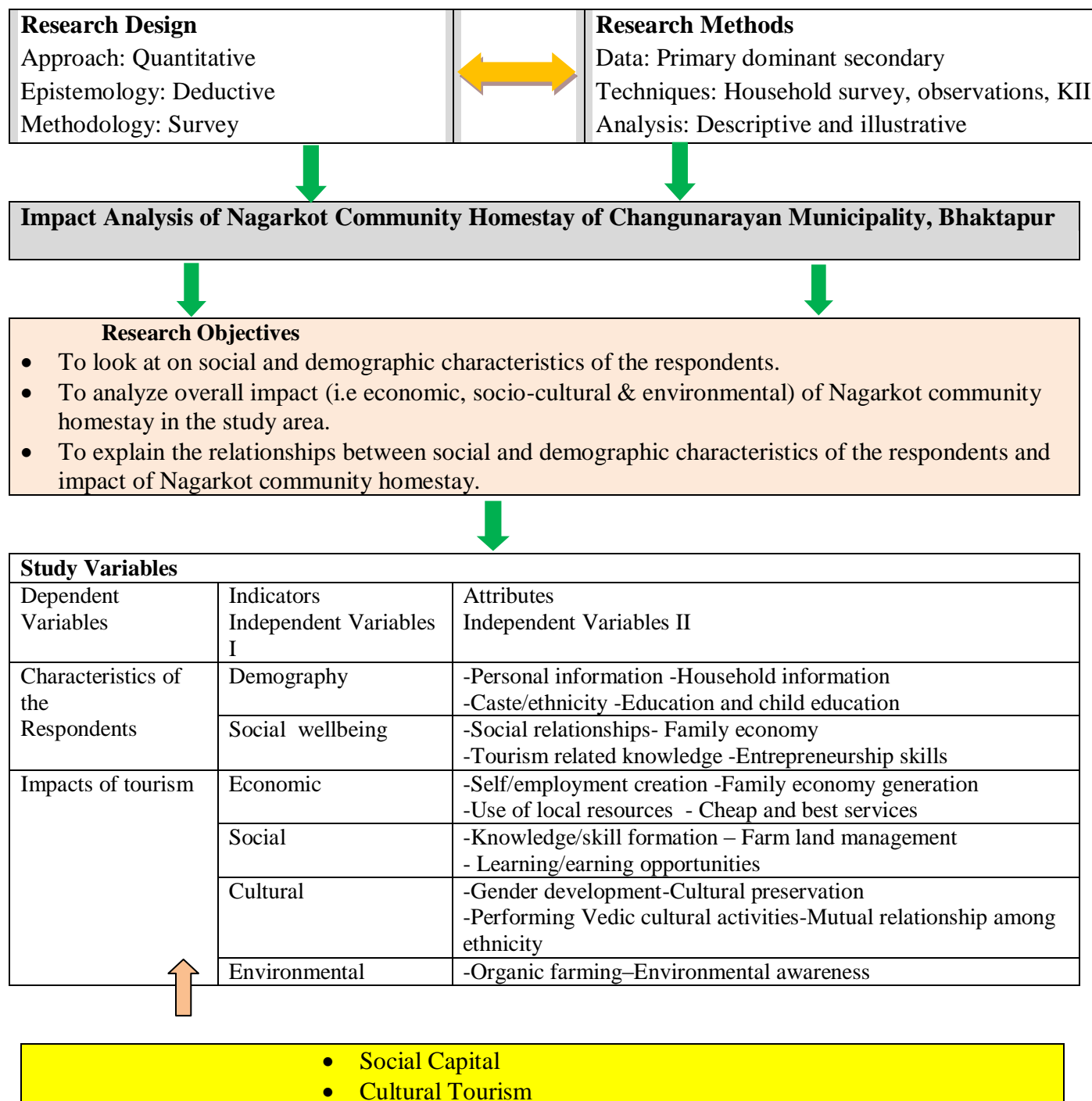


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design can be considered as the structure of research it is the “Glue” that holds all of the elements in a research project together. according to Jahoda, Deutch & Cook “A research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy and procedure”. Research design is the plan, structure and strategy and investigation concaved so as to obtain ensured to search question and control variance”. This study thus applied qualitative methodology following survey to collect numerical description of relevant aspects of the sample graduates to investigate against the specific research questions. In the survey process, a specifically defined group of skills tested graduates were asked to answer a number of questions (Baker, 1994; Gupta & Gupta, 2015). Of the various forms of survey, this study has applied a specialized survey that covers skill test and employment as the major subjects in the field of study (United Nations, 2007).

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

The research consist mixed method i.e. quantitative and qualitative. The primary information was collect through direct field observation, (Bastola Community Homestay) household questionnaire survey interview. Similarly, the secondary data was collect from Tourism related organizations, libraries, published and unpublished papers and articles.

3.3 The Field and Rational

This village is situated in the ward no 6 of Changunarayan Municipality. The village is predominantly dominated by the Hindu culture. Bastola community is the



Figure 2. Greenery around Bastola Village

inhabitant of that village. Homestay program has been launched by the Bastola community of that village. Nagarkot community Homestay is the first Brahmin homestay in Nepal which has been established in Nagarkot-6 (Bastola Gaun Village),

Bhaktapur. NCH is located 22 Km far from the Capital City (Kathmandu) in north-east direction on the way to Nagarkot Hill Station. With just about an hour drive from Kathmandu. Nagarkot Community Homestay is inhabited around rich in biodiversity and culture, a lot of things to see and do, proximity to the jungle and waterfall, and in a close distance for hiking, inspired 13 houses to register the village as the Nagarkot Community Homestay in Bastola Gaun. A calm environment with the panoramic scenes, fresh air on the lap of green forest, Natural River give tourist pleasure and delightful taste of local organically produced and prepared food.

The study was based on primary data had collected form a sample survey of 120 households. This sample is representing about 39 per cent of the total household in the village. Of this respondent are directly and indirectly benefited from Homestay tourism. Nagarkot community Homestay is the first Brahmin homestay in Nepal which has been established in Nagarkot-2 (Bastola Gaun Village), Bhaktapur. The Homestay is located in 22 Km far from the Capital City (Kathmandu) in north-east direction on the way to Nagarkot Hill Station. With just about an hour drive from Kathmandu. Nagarkot Community Homestay is inhabited around rich in biodiversity and culture, a lot of things to see and do, proximity to the jungle and waterfall, and in a close distance for hiking, inspired 13 houses to register the village as the Nagarkot Community Homestay in Bastola Gaun. Nagarkot is a famous Hill station in Nepal. Nagarkot Community Homestay (NCH) is inhabited around rich in biodiversity and culture, a lot of things to see and do, proximity to the jungle and waterfall, and in a close distance for hiking, inspired 13 houses to register the village as the Nagarkot Community Homestay in Bastola Gaun.

A calm environment with the panoramic scenes, fresh air on a lap of green forest, Natural River gives tourist pleasure and delightful taste of local organically produced and Prepared food. We can involve our self in local activities for our daily exercises which are just within 22 km around from the Kathmandu valley. So many new experiences are in reach. The accommodations are simple, clean and comfortable. The best of the exclusive aspect of a Homestay program at Bastola Gaun is that the guests live with villagers like family members, sharing their kitchen, even daily activities and can feel like a home away from home. Furthermore, engagement in daily activities like cow

milking, cattle grazing, firewood and grass collection from the woods and even farming provides a peculiar and memorable feel of being a villager own self. The magnificent view of Kathmandu valley along with the sunset adds up the specialty of the Homestay. In addition, the sound of birds chirping in the nearby jungle can be heard with the aroma of the fresh.

Homestay is potential business operation for the local villagers. It helps to ensure employment opportunities and economic advancement for the local people. Local communities can benefit from this program as economically, culturally and environmentally. One of the main attractions for homestay tourism is the rural lifestyle of the place. The calm environment surrounding village, culture of the tourist area can attract the tourists. Things can physical, cultural, and religious, natural as well these components are attract the tourists. The major components of Bastola Homestay are as follows:

Table 7. Major Components for Tourism Development

Components	Major Tourism Activities
1. Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Connectivity (22km from Kathmandu)
2. Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence /Home Exchange (The only homestay run by the Bahun community in Nepal)
3. Attraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterfall • Temple visits (Jalpadevi Temple) • Farming based activities (floriculture / planting of paddy{Ropai})
4. Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking (Waterfall around 1km, Changunarayan around 6 kms, Nagarkot view tower around 7 kms, Panmahalaxmi temple 2.5km, Peace park with Buddha temple, Local village) • Yoga lessons(Meditation) • Jhakri Dance (ancient culture Dance by Tamang community) • Khajadi Bhajan (Cultural art song by Bahun community) • Local food, fruits, poultry and dairy products

The fundamental attraction in Bastola Community homestay facility; rich in biodiversity and culture, the lap of green forest and natural river side, waterfall give tourist pleasure, and in a close distance for hiking, yoga lessons inspired, 10 houses to register the village as the Nagarkot Community Homestay in Bastola Gaun.

3.4 Sampling and Population

In the Nagarkot Community Homestay there are 148 Households in the study area. My study was in Bastola community homestay, which was run by Bastola families. There

are 10 homes who are direct involved in this community homestay. Finally out of sample population, 120 members (See in Appendix E) had been selected as a sample number that was generated with 95% confidence level and 5% marginal error by using sample size determination formula (Krejcie & Morgan², 1970).

Table 8. Selection of the Respondents

S.N.	Respondents Category	Respondents	Sample Population	Sample Number
1	Direct Beneficiaries	Homestay owner	10	10
2	Indirect Beneficiaries	Yoga Teacher	1	1
		Lama jhakri group	1	1
		Bhajan Mandali	1	1
		Youth club members	1	1
		Mother group members	12	5
		Local farmers	122	101
Total			148	120

(Field Study; PRA/RRA 2019)

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Questionnaire, observation and KII techniques of data has been employ to obtain different types of primary information which as follows,

3.5.1 Household Survey

For the collection of primary data structure and semi structured questionnaire schedule prepared which are related with the objective of the study. The questionnaire applied for the direct and indirect beneficiary people according the sample. For that the researcher used household survey questionnaires as the tool. Here I have talked to 10 direct beneficiaries of the homestay household and 110 indirect beneficiary's household participants.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

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

Where,

n = required sample size

χ^2 = Chi square for the specified confidence level at 1 degree of freedom (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)

A key information interview is a semi structure conversation with the people who have specialized knowledge about the topic. For this process, some key person of that area had been selected such as: yoga teacher, Lama Jhakri members, Local Farmers, president of Bastola community village etc.



Figure 3. Research during KII

Table 9. Key Informant Interview Participants

S. N.	Name of the participants	Designation
1	Suraj Bastola	Ward representative
2	Laxmi Bastola	Homestay owner
3	Laure Tamang	Lama Jhakri Group
4	Pushkar Bastola	Local Farmers
5	Punam Bastola	Yoga Teacher

(Field Study, 2019)

3.5.3 Observation

Observation plays a great role to know the real situation of the study area. To complete this study field observation were also being conducted. During the research period different tourism components like attraction, accessibility, accommodation, amenities had observed.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

The household survey has been conducted in order to collect qualitative and quantitative facts about socio-economic status of people living in the study area. Quantitative data were obtained from primary data. This data analysis was based on their data type using SPSS 23, Office Word format. This data organize, summarize, describe and generalize the collected data. Descriptive analysis method was used in single and multiple variables. And I've used exploratory method for analytical findings. Cross tabs, correlation and central tendency have been used for analytical findings. Before analysis, data coding of responses and analysis were made. Qualitative data analysis used for triangulation of the quantitative data analysis. The interview, observation, and report records were used to support the findings.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

The value of research depends as much on its ethical veracity as on the novelty of its discoveries. (Walliman, 2006: p. 147) Research is an ethical as well as moral process

that holds the critical parts. The term ethics are the norms of standards for conduct which distinguished between right and wrong. It helps to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. For maintaining ethical consideration in the study, researcher reflected upon the issue of privacy and consent to ignore any kind of biasness (Creswell, 2012). Thereby, the researcher has followed different codes of conduct in the research process. The purpose of data collection explained to the respondents with fuller sense of honesty, integrity, objectivity, carefulness. Confidentiality is the matter of secrecy and anonymity that was followed. Simple and sweet language was applied while communicating this study and environment of trust. Privacy has been maintained for sensitive issues and personal matters of the respondents/participants.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section provides data presentation and interpretation. Qualitative as well as quantitative techniques had been used for systematic analysis. To analysis the quantitative data simple statistical tools such as percentage, average were used. Besides these tables, figures and diagrams will also used for presentation of findings.

4.1 Social Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Sex Composition

Table 10. Sex Group of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	71	59.2
Female	49	40.8
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

Table.6 shows that the information about sex of the participant respondents. In the study area out of the 120 respondents 59.2 percent male and 40.8 percent respondents are female we found. According to the given table it clearly shows that the level of female is more rearward than male.

4.1.2 Age Composition

Table 11. Age Group of the Respondents

How Old are you?		
N	Valid	120
	Missing	0
Mean		28.4417
Median		26.0000
Std. Deviation		7.60229
Range		38.00
Minimum		18.00
Maximum		56.00
Percentiles (1 st quartile)	25	24.0000
Percentile (2 nd quartile)	50	26.0000
Percentile (3 rd quartile)	75	31.5000

(Field Survey, 2019)

Table.7 gives us the information about the average age of sample participants of the interview. According to this data, the mean is 28.4417 out of 120 people, median is

26, std. Deviation is 7.60229 and Rang is 38. Similarly, the minimum age of participant is 18 while the maximum age is 56. And as we can see in the percentile 25% (first quartile) of 24 years are selected, 50% (second quartile /median) are 26 years old. Similarly, 75% (third quartile) are 32.5 years are selected.

4.1.3 Educational Status

Table 12. Educational Status of the Respondents

Education Grading	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year completed	18	15
grade 1 – grade 5	14	11.7
Grade 6 – grade 12	78	65
Grade 12 and above	7	5.8
Informal preschool	3	2.5
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

Table.8 shows the educational level of sample population. The response is shown in the table below where the interview has taken from 120 samples. In the table, majority of 65% the populations are completed their study grade in range of 6 to 12. Similarly, 15% respondents are less than 1 year completed, 11.7% respondents are complete their study grade 1 – 5, 5.8% are has completed grade 12 to above, those respondents have completed the informal classes are 2.5%. Regardless of the level of education, these all populations are involved and benefited from homestay business both directly and indirectly.

4.1.4 Religious Group

Table 13. Religious Group of the Respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	68	56.7
Buddhist	51	42.5
Christian	1	0.8
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

Table.9 shows the information about religion of respondents. In this study the total number of respondent were 120. There were 56.7 percent respondent believe in Hinduism, 42.5 percent respondents are believe in Buddhist and only 0.8 percent respondent believed in Christianity.

4.1.5 Caste Group

Regarding the information about the caste of sampled respondents, the majority of people are Brahmin with 44.17%. Whereas other castes are chettri Newar Janajati and Dalit with 35%, 15.83%, 4.17% and 0.83% respectively.

4.1.6 Child Education

Table 14. Educational Status of the Children

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
In public/community school/ campus	24	20
In private school/ campus	74	61.7
Not studying	22	18.3
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

Table.10 shows that the sample population's children's are studying in different types of school and collages in different study area. The children are which studying public school and collage were 20%. The children are which studying private school and collage were 61.7%. Similarly, the children's which not studying any collage were 18.3%.

4.1.7 Occupational Status

People in this community are involved in various kinds of work as their profession. Some of them are also involved in more than one profession like as, agriculture, flowering, selling vegetables, handicraft, restaurant as well as quick snacks (chatpate business).

Table 15. Occupational Status of the Respondents

Occupational Categories	Frequency	Percentage
agriculture	89	74.2
Other Business	11	9.2
Service	11	9.2
Tourism Business	3	2.5
Foreign employment	2	1.7
other	4	3.3
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

These all are included in the following table.11 shows that of the majority of the people 74.2% of the study area are engaged in agriculture, 1.7% people are engaged in foreign employment. Whereas other business, service and others are 9.2%, 9.2% and 3.3% respectively. Researcher found only 2.5% people are involved in the tourism

business. Currently only 10 households are involved in homestay service in this study area. During the interview period, one respondent gave some information on this topic:

“I am a direct beneficiaries from the Homestay business, we are currently working in the beginning stages of this business and we are gradually working to expand this business.”(S. Bastola, Friday 6th December, 2019 [KII]).

4.1.8 Land Holding Pattern

Table 16. Land Holding Patterns of the Respondents

Land in Ropani	Frequency	Percentage
1	21	17.5
2	13	10.8
3	16	13.3
4	17	14.2
5	29	24.2
6	11	9.2
7	7	5.8
8	5	4.2
10	1	0.8
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The table.12 shows about the status on land holding capacity of respondents in study area. As seen in the table, the majority of the 5 ropani land holdings are 24%. Similarly, the population of 10 ropani land can be seen only 0.8% of the population. Whereas 1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 7 and 8 ropani are 17.5%, 14.2%, 13.3%, 10.8%, 9.2%, 5.8% and 4.2% respectively.

4.1.9 Food Sufficiency

The income of any person has mainly spent on food. If all the requirements related to food sufficiency can be met by cultivating agricultural land then only he can save some money from his income.

Table 17. Food Sufficiency of the Respondents

Food Sufficiency	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	32.5
No	81	67.5
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

In the table.13 given below shows that 32.5% of the households are able to produce enough grain from their land for 12 months whereas 67.5% households are not get enough grain to fulfill food sufficiency.

4.2 Economic Impact Analysis

According to the data analysis the researcher found the information about the beneficiaries from homestay tourism business. Where 8.3% respondent is direct benefited and 91.7% respondent are benefited indirectly through this homestay service. During formal interaction with one of respondent:

“After earthquake the number of homestay service has been decreased. The community is trying to build proper infrastructure and better services and facilities to increase homestay business which also helps to generate new opportunities as well as employment for our community.” (P. Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2020[KII]).

4.2.1 Family Income

Table 18. Monthly Family Income of the Respondents

Direct Beneficiaries			Indirect Beneficiaries		
Monthly Income	Frequency	%	Monthly Income	Frequency	%
Less than 20,000	-	-	Less than 20,000	11	9.2
20,000 – 50,000	7	5.8	20,000 – 50,000	29	24.2
50,000 – 1,00,000	3	2.7	50,000 – 1,00,000	70	58.3
Total	10		Total	110	

(Field study 2019)

The table.14 below shows the annual income of both direct and indirect related respondent separately. Here total number of respondents is 120, out of them only 10 respondents are directly involved in the homestay business and 110 are involved indirectly. The data shows about the indirectly benefited in the range that 9.2% respondents in less than 20,000, 24.2% in 20,000 to 50,000 and 58.3% in 50,000 to 1,00,000 range. Where directly benefited in the range are 5.8% in 20,000 to 50,000, 2.7% in 50,000 – 1,00,000 respectively. According to one respondent:

“This village need proper infrastructure and road development for better economic growth through tourism sector. Due to this, the tourist will be able to get service as per their need and this will also be helpful for employment generation.” (L. Tamang – Thursday, 5th Dec, 2019 [KII])

4.2.2 Family Expenditure

Table 19. Annual Expenditure of the Respondents

Expenditure level	Frequency	Percentage
20,000 - 50,000	1	0.8
50,000 - 1,00,000	21	17.5
1,00,000 - 5,00,000	92	76.7
Above 5,00,000	6	5
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

In the given table.15 shows the annual expenditure range of sample population. 0.8% in 20,000 to 50,000, 17.5% in 50,000 to 1,00,000, 76.7% in 1,00,000 to 5,00,000 and 5% in above 5,00,000 range respectively of annual expenditure.

4.2.3 Comparative Analysis of Income and Expenditure

Table 20. Relationships between Annual Income and Expenditure

Correlation			
		Annual Income	Annual Expenditure
How much you usually earn annually?	Pearson correlation	1	.448
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
Annual family expenditure?	Pearson correlation	.448	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120

**** Correlation is significant at the 0.001 level (2 – tailed)**

(Field Survey, 2019)

In the given table.16 it shows the study of measurements of the relationship between income and expenditure. There is effect of income in expenditure and saving capacity of people. The result shows that the relationship between income and expenditure where it has moderate level of positive correlation. The statistical analysis of correlation found that there was significant correlation between income and expenditure of home-stay because the $P = .000$ which is less than .05 significant level. The Pearson Correlation is .448 positive correlations indicate that if one point increases in income then expenditure also increases by .448 points. From the economic perspective, it is not good for saving of income.

4.2.4 Bought Fixed Assets

Table 21. Fixed Assets Bought by the Respondents

Assets Categories	Frequency	Percentage
House	1	0.8
Land	2	1.7
Ornaments	19	15.8
Livestock	12	10
No	86	71.7
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The below table.17 shows that there are total 120 respondents and only few of them where bought any fixed assets like House, land, ornaments and livestock. Out of 120 respondents 15.8% respondents bought ornaments, 1.7% respondents are bought land and 0.8% respondents are bought house.

4.2.5 Women Entrepreneurship

Table 22. Respondents' View on Women Entrepreneurship

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Neither agree nor disagree	4	3.3
Agree	26	21.7
Strongly agree	90	75
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The given table.29 shows the opinion of respondent about the women entrepreneurship in their community through homestay business. According to the data 75% respondents are strongly agree on the statement that due to homestay tourism business women entrepreneurship has been increased in present context. Similarly, on that statement 21.7% respondents are agree ,3.3% respondent are neither agree nor disagree. During KII interview one of the respondent give his view on that statement as below: The given table.29 shows the opinion of respondent about the women entrepreneurship in their community through homestay business. According to the data 75% respondents are strongly agree on the statement that due to homestay tourism business women entrepreneurship has been increased in present context. Similarly, on that statement 21.7% respondents are agree ,3.3% respondent are neither agree nor disagree. During KII interview one of the respondent give his view on that statement as below:

“Due to homestay business women are financially capable and able to focus on entrepreneurship in our community. Homestay business is that business where every woman can make their comfort zone for work which helps them to generate new ideas and opportunities to develop themselves personally and professionally.”

(L. Bastola – Thursday, 5th Dec, 2019 [KII])

*According to the literature review researcher had already explained in (Section 2.3) about the UNWTO 2019 Report, “The majority of the tourism workforce worldwide is female—54 per cent of people employed in tourism are women compared to 39 per cent in the broader economy. The wage-gap is smaller in the tourism industry—Women in tourism earn 14.7 per cent less than men. Tourism offers women greater opportunities for leadership roles—23 per cent of tourism Ministers are female compared to 20.7 per cent of Ministers overall.”

4.2.6 Quality Service Facilities

Table 23. Respondents’ Views on Quality Service Facilities

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	3	2.5
Neither agree or disagree	11	9.2
Agree	43	35.8
Strongly agree	63	52.5
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The given table.23 shows the opinion of respondents who engaged in homestay business about serving cheap and best facilities to the tourist. Here 52.5% respondents were strongly agreed, 35.8% were agreed, 9.2% neither agree nor disagree and 2.5% respondents were disagreeing. According to the statement of respondent,

“Yes, we provide healthy and organic food to the tourist who stays here. Our food where prepared in a small quantities and we are very much concern about taste, hygiene and pleasant environment to them.” (S. Bastola, Friday 6th Dec, 2019 [KII])

4.2.7 Use of Local Products for Quality Service

Table 24. Relationships between Supplying Local Products and Quality Service

Crosstab			Do you agree, homestay business served cheap and best facilities to the tourist?				Total
			Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Are you supplying local or indigenous to the guest?	Yes	Count	3	9	26	41	79
		%of total	2.5%	7.5%	21.7%	34.2%	65.8%
	No	Count	0	2	17	22	41
		%of total	0.0%	1.7%	14.2%	18.3%	34.2%
Total		Count	3	11	43	63	120
		%of total	2.5%	9.2%	35.8%	52.5%	100%

(Field Survey, 2019)

The given table.24 shows the relation between local products by homestay to tourist with cheap and best services that they provide. 65.8% percent of respondents are agree and 34.2% are deny with the response. Similarly, in the opinion about providing cheap and best facilities52.5% respondents are strongly agree, 35.8% are agree, 9.2% neither agree or disagree and 2.5% are disagree. Because of local product the respondents are able to provide cheap and best products to their guest, who stays in their homestay. According to the KII with the respondent,

“We serve local and fresh food to the guest, which is also organic and hygienic. Those products are able to find in the village because of that it cost cheaper than city so, we are able to provide cheap and best to our guest.”(P. Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2019 [KII]).

4.2.8 Homestay as Prominent Source of Family Income

Table 25. Respondents' Views on Homestay Earning

Response Categories	Frequency	percentage
Increase income	103	85.8
Neutral	17	14.2
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

In the given table.18shows that the tourist business seeks to understand the economic impact of the respondent's life. According to data and personal interview the researcher able to find out the majority of the respondent who are agreed with increased income and only some of them are being neutral. 85.8% are agreed with the statement of

increasing their income through the homestay business and 14.2% are neutral. During formal interaction with one of respondent, according to him:

“Those person who invested more in this homestay business have also get more profit and it helps them to increase their income level as well as due to this business now a day’s other people are also able to increase their income level directly or indirectly.” (P. Bastola – Friday, 6th, December, 2019 [KII]).

4.2.9 Sustainability of Homestay Service

Table 26. Motivating Children to Continue Tourism Occupation

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	113	94.2
No	7	5.8
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

Given table.25 shows about their opinion to motivate their children to continue their career in tourism sector in future. The researcher found 94.2% respondents are interested to motivate their children and 5.8% are not interested to motivate their children in this sector.

4.3 Social Impact Analysis

4.3.1 Leadership Role in Tourism Management Committee

Table 27. Membership in Homestay Management Committee

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	80	66.7
No	40	33.3
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

Table 21 shows that family membership in homestay committee group. Here 66.7% respondents are engage in homestay committee group and 33.3% have not membership in this homestay committee group.

4.3.2 Leadership Role in Community based Organization

Table 28. Membership in Community based Organization

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	118	98.3
No	2	1.7
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The given table.20 shows about the family membership in community group. The majority of the people 98% of the study area are engaged in community group and only 1.7% people are not engaged in any groups.

4.3.3 Women Participation in Homestay and Community Development

Table 29. Change Agent Role of Women in Homestay and Community Development

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	2	1.7
Neither agree nor disagree	4	3.3
Agree	33	27.5
Strongly agree	81	67.5
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The below table.30 display about the opinion of sample population opinions on the participation of women in various, political parties and social organizations. According to the data 67.5% of respondents are strongly agree on the statement that women's participation has been increased. Similarly, on that statement 27.5% respondents are agree, 3.3% respondents are neither agree nor disagree and only 1.7% people are disagree. During KII interview one of the respondent give his view on that statement as below:

"In recent days women are more aware than before to choosing better parties for our community and its development. Due to the current education system, media and social networking sites, there has been a lot of interest in political issues. Now women are also aware about voting rights too,"(P. Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2019 [KII]).

4.3.4 Major Tourism Attractions

Table 30. Religious and Cultural Attractions for Tourists

Multiple Response	Frequency	Percentage
Cultural Program	86	24.3
Panoramic view of nature	77	21.8
Hospitality	56	15.8
Historical and Religious Information	64	18.1
Yoga/ Meditation and spiritual activities	67	18.9
Others	4	1.1
Total	354	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

In the given table.22 it helps to understand about the recreational events which are held after coming the tourists in this community. While analyzing the data researcher found about 24.3% in cultural program, 21.8% in Panoramic views of Nature, as well as 18.9%, 18.1%, 15.8% and 1.1% in yoga/meditation and spiritual activities, historical and religious information, hospitality and including others respectively.

4.3.5 Modernization Effects on Local Culture

Table 31. Respondents' Views on Local Culture

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	12	10
Neither agree nor disagree	23	19.2
Agree	45	38.3
Strongly Agree	39	32.5
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

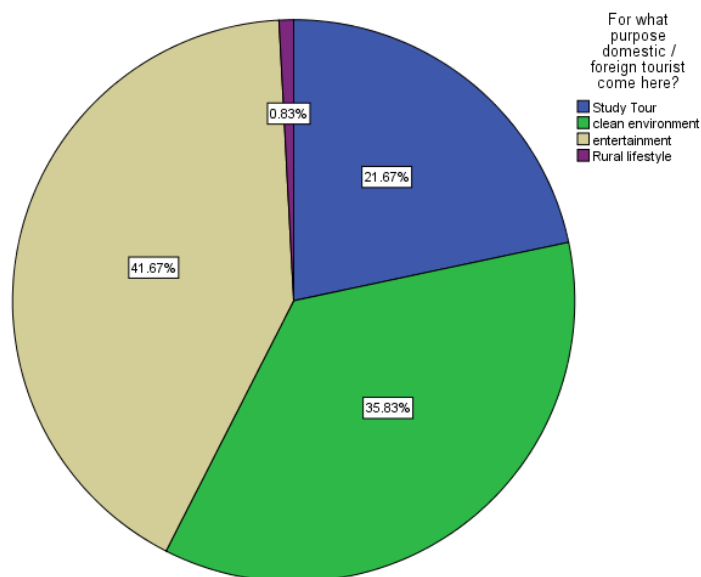
The table.27 given below shows about the opinions of sample population's in the preserving cultural norms and values of CBOs. Here 38.3% of respondents are agree, 32.5% are strongly agree, 19.2% respondents are neither agree or disagree and 10% respondents are disagree in their opinion to preserve these values in their community. According to the participant respondent:

"We organized various cultural events for tourist to entertain them as well as we also provide our community based cultural group programs and performances (Like as, Jhakri dance/Khaijadi bhajan etc.) for them. While doing such programs we are able to preserve and share importance about our culture for upcoming generation and they will also follow our guidance to protect and preserve these culture, norms and values."(S. Bastola, Friday 6th Dec, 2019[KII]).

4.4 Environment Impact Analysis

4.4.1 Purpose of Visit

Figure.2 shows about the purpose for visit of tourist in this homestay. Mainly the tourist has come to explore about new things, and study about economic status, education level and to get new experience about different culture religion and nature. 41.67% tourists are here for entertainment, 35.83% visit for pleasant environment, 21.67% for study tour (research) and 0.83% are for explore rural life style.



(Field Survey, 2019)

Figure 4. Numbers of Tourists by Purpose of Visits**4.4.2 Environmental Awareness Programs****Table 32. Participating in Capacity and Skill Development Training**

Multiple Responses	Percentage
Hospitality	25.2
Culinary art	23.1
Trekking	5.6
Craft	15.7
Organic farming and forestry	28.3
Others (Yoga)	2.1
Total	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The below table.19 shows about the information of vocational training taken by the respondents. Where the majority of respondents 28.3% had completed training in farming, 25.2% in hospitality, 23.1% in culinary art, 15.7% in craft, 5.6% in trekking and 2.1% respondents were completed in others (yoga). During formal interaction with one respondent:

“To provide qualitative services to the tourists, the local government should provide training to those people who are involved in such business. Especially modern agricultural training and development program, hospitality training, cooking training should be provide and monitor in well managed way to all who involved in this business.” (P. Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2020 [KII]).

4.4.3 Wastage Management Practices**Table 33. Relationships between Sex Group and Wastage Management Practices**

Crosstab							
			Wastage management cell is performing well in local level				Total
			disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	agree	Strongly agree	
What is your sex group?	male	Count	2	9	17	21	49
		%of total	1.7%	7.5%	14.2%	17.5%	40.8%
	female	Count	1	13	23	34	71
		%of total	0.8%	10.8%	19.2%	28.3%	59.2%
Total		Count	3	22	40	55	120
		%of total	2.5%	18.3%	33.3%	45.8%	100%

(Field Survey 2019)

**The relation between gender of respondents and financial satisfaction from the homestay business were found to be statistically not significant ($\chi^2 = 1.035$, $df = 3$, $p\text{-value} = 0.793$).

The given table.32 shows the relation between gender and financial satisfaction level from homestay business. According to the data researcher found that 28.3% female and 17.5% male are strongly agreed on the statement of the satisfaction level between gender and financial increment. Here, female are more satisfied on the ratio of male. Similarly, 19.2% female and 14.2% male are agreed, 10.8% female and 7.5% male are neither agree nor disagree and 0.8% female and 1.7% male are disagree on such statement. According to the participant,

“Due to the lack of proper infrastructure and good roads we are not able to do proper marketing for this business because of that we can hit our financial target and strategies.” (S. Bastola, Friday 6th Dec, 2019 [KII])

Here is another opinion on that same statement, which is given as follow:

“Due to homestay business women are financially capable and able to focus on entrepreneurship in our community. Homestay business is that business where every woman can make their comfort zone for work which helps them to generate new ideas and opportunities to develop themselves personally and professionally” (L. Bastola, Thursday 5th Dec, 2019 [KII])

4.4.4 Environment Friendly Development Practices

Table 34. Respondents’ Views on Development Practices

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	1	0.8
Neither agree or disagree	8	6.7
Agree	49	40
Strongly Agree	62	51.7
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The below table.26 shows about the agreement of respondents and the impact of homestay business on development work for their community. Here 51% respondents are strongly agree, 40.8% are agree, 6.7% neither agree or disagree and 0.8% respondents are disagree with that statement. In same opinion one of the respondent give his view on it as follow:

“Because of homestay business we are financially capable and able to do some development works towards our community. Like as, road construction, tree planting programs for nature, generate employment as well as help for entrepreneurship in this community. Our homestay mainly focus on health awareness so we provide yoga classes to the villagers as well as tourists.” (S. Bastola, Friday 6th Dec, 2019 [KII])

4.4.5 Role of Women in Environment Conservation

Table 35. Respondents’ Views on Environment Conservation by Female

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	1	0.8
Neither agree or disagree	9	7.5
Agree	42	35

Strongly agree	68	56.7
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The below table.28 shows about the opinion of sample population on gender discrimination practices in their community. According to the data 56.7% respondent are strongly agreed that gender discrimination has been decreased in present time. Similarly, on that statement 35% are agree, 7.5% are neither agree or disagree and 0.8% respondent are disagree on this statement.

4.4.6 Organic Farming Practices

Table 36. Respondents' Views on Organic Farming Practices

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	3	2.5
Neither agree nor disagree	6	5
Agree	45	37.5
Strongly agree	66	55
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The given table.31 shows the opinion on interactive behavior of women children and youth with guest in the community. According to the data 55% respondents are strongly agree in the statement that women and children are more interactive than before where, 37.5% are agreed, 5% are neither agree or disagree and 2.5% are disagree in that statement. According to the participant's view:

"Because of homestay business our women and children are more active and always ready to learn new things (like as, cultural events and performances, yoga, exchange of language and culture etc.) for the betterment of this community." (P. Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2019 [KII])

Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2019 [KII])

4.4.7 Overall Impact of Tourism in Natural Environment

Table 37. Respondents' Views on Tourism and Natural Environment

Response Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	12	10
Disagree	4	3.3
Neither agree nor disagree	15	12.5
Agree	70	58.3
Strongly agree	19	15.8
Total	120	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The given table.33 display about the opinion of sample population on impact on environment and climate change due to the flow of tourists in their community. According to the data 58.3% of respondents are agree on the statement that due to the change in environment it also affect in tourism business. Similarly, on that same statement 15.8 % are strongly agree, 12.5% are neither agree or disagree, 10% are

strongly disagree and 3.4% respondents are disagree. For this same statement one participant give her view as below:

“Tourists are always considering about pleasant and peaceful environment for travel and stay. Good environment always impact on the stay of tourist in any places. Our community has peaceful nature and wonderful environment than city so every tourist always prefers to stay here.”(P. Bastola – Friday, 6th December, 2019 [KII])

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSIONS OFFINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATION

5.1 Discussions of Findings

- Bastola community homestay located in the ward no 6 of Changunarayan Municipality Nagarkot and Homestay program has been launched by the village of Bastola community. This is the main feature here.
- Total sample of 120 respondents, there are in 59.2 % percent male and 40.8 % percent respondents are female.
- The average age of the participants respondents are determine in mean, median, std. deviation and range which is 28.4417, 26, 7.60229 and 38 respectively. The minimum age of participant is 18 while maximum age is 56.
- Looking at the education status of the sample population, 65% of populations are completing their study grade 6 to 12. Similarly, 5.8% of respondents are completing their study grade 12 and above, 11.7% are completed grade 1 to 5 , 15% respondent are less than 1 year complete and 2.5% respondents have completed the informal classes.
- In study area 56.7 % are Hindus, 42.5% are Buddhist and 0.8% are Christian.
- In the study 44.17% are Brahmin whereas, other castes chettri, Newar, Janajati and Dalit with 35%, 15.83%, 4.17% and 0.83% respectively.
- The children are which studying public school and collage were 20%, 61.7% are study in private school and college and 18.3% are not studying in any school or college.
- In the sample population of the study area 74.2% are engaged in agriculture, 9.2% in business, 9.2% in service sectors and 1.2% are engaged in foreign employment.
- The researcher found the status on land holding capacity of respondent in study area where 5 ropani land holding are 24% and 10 ropani land holding are only 0.8%. Whereas, 1,4,3,2,6,7,8 ropani are 17.5%, 14.2%, 13.3%, 10.8%, 9.2%, 5.8% and 4.2% respectively.
- Researcher found about the respondent's requirements related to food sufficiency which they can made by cultivating agricultural land where 67.5% households are not able for enough grain and only 32.5% are capable to fulfill food sufficiency for 12 months.
- There are total number of respondent is 120 out of them only 10 respondents are directly involved and 110 are involved indirectly in the homestay business. The data shows about the indirectly beneficiated in the range that 9.2% respondents in less than 20,000, 24.2% in 20,000 to 50,000 and 58.3% in 50,000 to 1,00,000 range. Where directly beneficiated in the range are 5.8% in 20,000 to 50,000 and 2.7% in 50,000 to 1, 00,000 respectively.

- The annual expenditure range of sample population is 0.8% in 20,000 to 50,000, 17.5% in 50,000 to 1,00,000, 76.7% in 1,00,000 to 5,00,000 and 5% in above 5,00,000 range respectively.
- The total numbers of 120 respondents are sample population for the research where 15.8% respondent bought ornaments, 1.7% respondent bought land and 0.8% are bought house.
- According to the statements of economic impact on respondent life 85.8% are agreed and 14.2% are neutral with that statement.
- According to the data the sample population has been taken various vocational training. Where 28.3% had completed training in farming, 25.2% in hospitality, 23.1% in culinary art, 15.7% in craft, 5.6% in trekking and 2.1% where completed other training(like yoga).
- The majority of the people 98% of the study area are engaged in membership in community group and 1.7% are not engaged in any groups.
- 66.7% respondents are engaged in homestay committee group and 33.3% have not membership in homestay committee group.
- While analyzing the data the researcher found about the programs that attracts tourist in that community were 24.3% are cultural program, 21.8% are panoramic views of nature as well as 18.9% , 18.1%, 15.8% and 1.1% in yoga/ meditation and spiritual activities, historical and religious information, hospitality and including others respectively.
- The Purpose for visit of tourist in this homestay is study and explores about new things and gathers new experiences. 41.67% tourists are come for entertainment, 35.83% are for pleasant environment, 21.67% are for study tour(research) and 0.83% are for exploring rural life style.
- The researcher found 94.2% respondents are interested to motivate their children to continue their career in tourism sector for future and 5.8% are not interested to motivate their children in this sector.
- 51% respondents are strongly agree, 40.8% are agree, 6.7% neither agree or disagree and 0.8% are disagree with the statement about the agreement of respondent and the impact of homestay business on development work for their community.
- 38.3% respondents are agree, 32.5% are strongly agree, 19.2% are neither agree or disagree and 10% are disagree in their opinion to preserve their cultural norms and values of CBOs in their community.
- According to the data 56.7% respondents are strongly agreed on the statement of gender discrimination has been decreased in present time. Where, 35% are agree, 7.5% are neither agree or disagree and 0.8% are disagree on that statement.
- According to the 75% respondents are strongly agree on the statement that due to homestay tourism business women entrepreneurship has been increased in present context. 21.7% are agree, 3.3% are neither agree or disagree on that statement.

- According to the data 67.5% of respondents are strongly agree on the statement that women's participation has been increased in various political parties and social organization. 27.5% are agree, 3.3% are neither agree or disagree and 1.7% are disagree on that statement.
- According to the data 55% respondents are strongly agree in the statement that women and children are more interactive than before where 37.5% are agree, 5% neither or disagree and 2.5% are disagree on that statement.
- According to the 58.3% of respondent are agree on the statement that due to the change in environment it also affect in tourism business. On that same statement 15.8% are strongly agree, 12.5% are neither agree or disagree, 10% strongly disagree and 3.4% respondents are disagree.

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

For its development and has to be expanded across the country so that the every possibility of tourism is utilized: it's not only in the urban area but also in the rural part of the country. So, it is quite obvious to seek for the model of rural tourism as like Bastola Guan. But the rural part of Nepal has different agenda for development of rural tourism. Tourism infrastructure is one of the important issues to be developed besides the physical infrastructures. Thus the study is able to show that Bastola community homestay has basic infrastructure facilities, which will be upgrade in future and it may help to attract more tourist in future. During the initial period of homestay business it was not that much satisfactory but later it increase and able to develop in many sense. Both positive and negative impact on tourism business has faced by the homestay business community and they are tried to maximize positive effects on their community through homestay business.

Bastola community homestay is only one homestay in the whole Nepal which is operated by the Brahmin community. Brahmins culture and traditions, yoga meditation, good greeting culture are the main features of this homestay community. In this homestay community alcohol is strictly prohibited which is also one of the rare rules that have been

set by them. According to the data of NPC, 2019 it also helps us to understand the value of tourism business for the betterment of economic growth in Nepal. Homestay business plays one of the vital roles to meet government plan to increase the policy for GDP of the country. In conclusion, the Bastola community homestay has wide and bright prospects of tourism development which will be actualized to increase the level of income of the local people.

5.2 Theoretical Reflections

According to the chairman of Tourism Development committee Suraj Bastola:

“In the past there were 17 households running the homestay program but after earthquake impact at present only 10 houses are running homestay in that village and this approach preserve the rural life style Culture and Identity”.

The people of that village conducted their own culture performance with a unity, harmony and social order. Due to the cooperation, coordination among the villagers Homestay program become successful in the village. Homestay program also teaches to the villagers to create harmony and peaceful environment in the village.

Bastola Gaun is very beautiful destination for rural tourism. From Kathmandu to being a quiet and beautiful area for tourism business, the possibilities are immense. But even so, there are still many problems that have affected the tourism business. If we are not able to solve those problems then the tourism business will not give us the results we expected. Here I have discussed some of the major problems in my study area.

- **Road Transportation**

The role of the road transportation is very important for the development of the tourism sector. At the same time, we are pursuing the concept of mass tourism, the importance of transportation increases. In my study area, when there is no pitch road, the dust of the road has a bad effect on the environment, the impact of which can be seen directly. I could not see the simple and easy way of providing modern passenger transport. Even in the journey of only 22km from Kathmandu, we have not been able to facilitate the tourists properly. Due to the problems of the roads there were also resources which were not clean and good for the tourists.

- **Accommodation**

Accommodation is also another major factor for the tourism sector at such a competitive time now. In my study area, accommodation is not sufficient for the tourists at the present time, while the government has celebrating now visit Nepal year 2020. The post-earthquake infrastructure and home construction work is not yet in proportion. As a result of this, the duration of the stay on the homestay of the tourists arriving here is short and the income of the businessmen is also lower than before.

- **Promotion and Marketing**

Like other business, it is equally important for the tourism sector to have proper marketing.

And there is also a lack of promotion and marketing for tourism in this study area.

- **Banking Facilities**

The basic amenities include banking facilities; this may be required by the tourist at any time. Money exchange, banking facilities and proper shops are not available here as it affects the tourism business, directly or indirectly.

- **Inadequate Inter- sectoral Linkage**

Despite being located near Kathmandu, a distributing aspect in the study area is the lack of inadequate linkages of tourism with the multiplier effect of the local economy generating additional income and employment and makes its excessively on external inputs.

5.3 Conclusions

The conclusion of the study is derived on the basis of the survey, field observation by the researcher myself on the study area and the view of the subject expert of the study area. Homestay has supported the livelihood of the rural community by creating entrepreneurship and employment opportunities at local level. Despite of the low volume of foreign visitors and little economic benefits of tourism, the community people are very much optimistic with the future benefits of tourism in the study area. Thus, the study is able to show that Bastola gaun has basic infrastructure facilities, which must be upgrade and it has such products which will attract tourist in future.

Bastola community homestay has wide and bright prospects of tourism development which will be actualized to increase the level of income of locals. If the rural people will educated, trained and efficiently groomed then, they will be capable to promote the tourism business through the use of available resources in local area as well as culture, tradition, religion and historical values which also will be the great opportunities to them. When a village is developed it helps to develop the whole nation in a better way. So, government should provide proper infrastructure, facilities, education, awareness and best training and development programs to all citizens to empower them from the root level. This also helps to increased economic growth of the country. This kind of homestay business also helps to meet the target of government for the development of tourism sector in Nepal.

5.4 Recommendations

The recommendations provided seek to promote the carrying capacity and sustainability of the Homestay program in Bastola community. Tourism industry shall be developed in such a way that the national development and distribution of income shall be satisfactory of the Nepalese society. For, this purpose, the study of Bastola community Homestay has provided us the following recommendations.

5.4.1 For Homestay Management Committee

- Adequate, reliable, up-to-date and trustworthy information of homestay should be available to the tourist. For that an important center would be a better idea.
- If marketing and advertising is not done well, we can attract both internal and external visitors here. The homestay committee must work on it.

- The homestay community should take clean and hygiene precautions and conduct appropriate training and awareness programs for that. This is also one of the many reasons to attract tourists. And also important for this committee to first create a waste management committee.
- For proper use of human resources, they should be trained efficiently and efficiently operated properly and then they are also employed. As much as possible, the youth of the village should be prevented from migrating and working in the same community.
- Management of community homestay practice, the issue of benefit sharing among the community members remains a problem. Therefore, a collective distribution system should be planned in such a way that every stakeholder involved in this sector gets his or her share.

5.4.2 For Local Government

- For the promotion of homestay tourism in this particular village local government must implement fruitful projects based on action plan developed in this study in this study (Appendix E).
- Transportation problems must be taken well care of because it is important that the tourists reach the destination comfortably at first and safety of the travelers is very important. For this, the construction of pitch road is very important in this area and the bus park should be arranged for the ease access.
- The foreign exchange should be fully utilize to its maximum for the development of tourism area and to attract more international tourists so that more and more foreign exchange can be raised or earn.
- For the development of tourism and development of this sector it is necessary to include income generation activities by conducting Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP), This program mainly covers the activities of agriculture, roads, drinking water, health, education, irrigation and income generation. Only then the living standards of the people in the poverty line will be raise.
- Modern agriculture training should be arranged for the development of agriculture and livestock. So that they do not have to imported externally to meet their demand.
- To promote the tourism sector's language culture and ancient art, which has a direct or indirect impact on the tourism business, a promotional program should be conduct.

5.4.3 For Tourism Development Stakeholders

- Bastola community homestay should continue to collect feedback from the visitors but needs to make improvements in the questions asked to the visitors.
- Cleaning around the homestay is essential to increase tourist volume. The host house also needs to be clean.
- Bastola homestay pathway to the village is very narrow and sloping, it can be maintained by villagers itself.
- Villages could be united and develop the infrastructure of the villages. At least they could set up public toilets and public drinking water taps to maintain health and hygiene.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Household Survey Questionnaires

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF NAGARKOT COMMUNITY HOMESTAY OF CHANGUNARAYAN MUNICIPALITY

Introduction and consent

सुचितमन्जुरी

नमस्ते ! मेरोनाम.....हो।तलउल्लेखितविवरणहरुएम. ए. चौथोसेमेस्टर, ग्रामिणविकासकेन्द्रियविभागको‘सोधपत्र’कोलागी‘नगरकोटसामुदायीकहोमस्टेकोप्रभावकोविश्लेषणात्मकअध्ययन’भन्नेविषयसंगसम्बन्धितछ।यससोधपत्रलेतपाईंकोरमणीयक्षेत्रमापर्यटनविकासकालागीमहत्वपूर्णनिष्कर्षमापुग्नसहयोगमिल्नेछ।अध्ययनकोलागीलगभग१०देखि२०मिनेटसमयलाग्नेछ।तपाइलेदिनुभएकोजानकारीसबैगोप्यराखिनेसाथैयसअन्तर्वार्तालाईटेपमारेकर्डगर्नेवाबिनाअनुमतीफोटोखिच्नेकार्यगरिनेछैन।तथापिमलाईआशाछ, तपाईंसर्वेक्षणमासहभागीहुनुहुनेछकिनकितपाईंकोविचारमहत्वपूर्णछन।तपाईंसर्वेक्षणसम्बन्धिकुनैकुरासोध्नचाहनुहुन्छ?

प्रश्नकर्ताकोसही _____ मिति _____

उत्तरदातालेअन्तर्वार्तादिनमानेको.....1 उत्तरदातालेअन्तर्वार्तादिनमानेको.....2→समाप्त

समय:

घण्टा.....

मिनेट.....

१. सामाजिकजनसांख्यिकीसम्बन्धितचरहरू (१०१ - ११५)

१०१. नाम..... १०२. उमेर.....

१०३. लिंग..... १०४. पेशा.....

१०५. शिक्षा..... १०६. परिवारसंख्या.....

१०७. धर्म..... १०८. जात/जातियता.....

१०९. वैवाहिकस्थिति.....

११०. तपाईंकोपरिवारकोखेतीयोग्यजमिनकतिछ? (रोपनीमा)

(a) कमाउनेजमिन_____

१११. केउत्पादितखाद्यान्नलेतपाईंकोघरपरिवारलाईवर्षभरीपर्याप्तहुन्छ?

(a) हुन्छ____1→ Skip११३(b) हुदैन____2

११२. यदिपुग्दैनभनेकतिमहिनापुग्छ?

(a)_____

११३. यदिआफ्नैउत्पादनलेपर्याप्तहुदैनभनेनपुगेकोखाद्यान्नकसरीचलाउनुहुन्छ?

(a) व्यापार/व्यवसाय____1 (b) पर्यटनव्यवसाय____2

(c)नोकरी____3 (d) वैदेशिकरोजगार____4 (e) अन्य____5

११४. हालतपाईंकोछोराछोरीविद्यालय/ क्याम्पसजानुहुन्छ?

(a) जान्छन____1 (b) जादैनन____2 Skip२०१

११५. हालतपाईंकोछोराछोरीकुनविद्यालय/ क्याम्पसमाअध्यनरतहुनुहुन्छ?

(a) सरकारीतथासामुदायिकविद्यालय/ क्याम्पस____1

(b).निजिविद्यालय/ क्याम्पस____2

*प्र.न.१०३कोसंकेत:लिंग*प्र.न.१०४कोसंकेत:पेशा*प्र.न.१०५कोसंकेत:शिक्षा

*प्र.न.१०७कोसंकेत:धर्म

01= केटा 01= कृषि 00= 1 कक्षापासनगरेको 01=हिन्दू

02= केटि 02= व्यापार/व्यवसाय 01 =1 -5 कक्षापास 02=बौद्ध

03= नोकरी 02 = 6 - 12कक्षापास 03=मुस्लिम

04= पर्यटनव्यसाय 03 = कक्षा12भन्दामाथी 04=क्रिस्चियन

05= बैदेशिकरोजगार 04 = अनौपचारीकशिक्षा 05= अन्य

0 6=अन्य 06= निरक्षर

*प्र.न.१०८कोसंकेत=जात/जातियता * प्र.न.१०९कोसंकेत:वैवाहिकस्थिति

*प्र.न.११०कोसंकेत=जमिन

01=ब्राह्मण05=दलित01=हालविवाहित 01=रोपनी

02=क्षेत्री 06=अन्य 02=पारपाचुके/छुट्टिएको 02=बिघा

03=नेवार 03=विदूर/विधवा

04=जनजाती 04=अविवाहि

२.आर्थिकगतिविधिकाप्रश्नावली (२०१-२०८)

२०१. तपाईंलेसुरुवातमायसपर्यटनव्यवसायमालगानीकतिगर्नुभएकोथियो?

२०२. तपाईंतथातपाईंकोपरिवारयसपर्यटनव्यवसायमाकहिलेदेखिआवद्धहुनुहुन्छ?

साल_____

२०३. तपाईंवातपाइकोपरीवारलेसामान्यतयावार्षिकआम्दानीकतिगर्नुहुन्छ?

(a) 20,000 भन्दाकम _____ 1

(b) 20,000 – 50,000 _____ 2

(c) 50,000 – 1, 00, 000 _____ 3

(d) 1, 00, 000 भन्दामाथी _____ 4

२०४. तपाईंलेगतवर्षवार्षिकखर्चकतिगर्नुभयो?

क्र.स. सुचीरकम (रुपिया)

a शिक्षा

b स्वास्थ्य

c खाद्यान्न

d लत्ताकपडा

e भ्रमण

f पानी/बिजुली/फोन

g घरमर्मत

h अन्य

i जम्मारकम =

- (a) 20, 000 – 50, 000 _____ 1
 (b) 50, 000 – 1, 00, 000 _____ 2
 (c) 1, 00, 000 – 5,00, 000 _____ 3
 (d) 5, 00, 000 भन्दामाथी _____ 4
२०५. तपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारकोकुनैसदस्यलेकुनैपनिसमुह/वित्तीयसंस्थामाबचतगर्नुभएकोछ?

(a) छ _____ 1 (b) छैन _____ 2

२०६. तपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारकोकुनैसदस्यलेजिन्सीसम्पतिकेखरिदगर्नुभएकोथियो?

घर _____ छ-1

जमिन _____ छ- 2

गहना _____ छ- 3

गाईवस्तु _____ छ- 4

छैन _____ 5

२०७. भविष्यमाआउदादिनहरुमात्यस्ताजिन्सीसम्पत्तीखरिदगर्नेविचारगर्नुभएकोछ?

(a) छ _____ 1 (b) छैन _____ 2

३. सामाजिकतथासांस्कृतिकगतिविधिहरु (३०१ - ३०८)

३०१. तपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारकोकुनैसदस्यसमुदायकोकुनैसमुहमासदस्यहुनुहुन्छ?

(a) छ _____ 1 (b) छैन _____ 2

३०२. तपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारकोकुनैसदस्यहोमस्टेव्यवस्थापनसमितिकोसदस्यहुनुहुन्छ?

(a) छ _____ 1 (b) छैन _____ 2

३०३. विगत१२महिनामातपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारकोसदस्यलेसमुहगतक्रियाकलापमासहभागिता जनाउनुभएकोछ?

(a) छ _____ 1 (b) छैन _____ 2

३०४. तपाईंकोसमुदायमायहाँआउनेपर्यटकहरुकोलागीआकर्षितकार्यक्रमहरुसंचालनगर्नेगर्नु भएकोछ? (बहुउत्तर)

(a) सांस्कृतिककार्यक्रम _____ 1

- (b) प्रकृतिकमनोरमदृश्यअवलोकन_____2
 (c) स्वागत, सत्कार, सम्मान_____3
 (d) एतिहासिकतथाधार्मिकविविधताकोजानकारी_____4
 (e) योग/ध्यानतथाअध्यात्मिकक्रियाकलापहरु_____5
 (f) अन्य_____6

* तपाईंनिम्नभनाईहरुमाकतिकोसहमतअसहमतकेहुनुहुन्छ।

प्र. न.	भनाईहरु.....	पूर्णअ		नसहमतन		
		सहमत	असहमत	सहमत	पूर्णसहमत	पूर्णसहमत
३	तपाईंकोविचारमापर्यटनव्यवसायलेमहिलाउद्यमशिलतावृद्धिभएकोहो।	1	2	3	4	5
५	तपाईंकोविचारमामहिलाहरुविभिन्नसमुहतथासंस्थाहरुकोसदस्यसहभागिताबढेकोछ।	1	2	3	4	5
६	तपाईंकोविचारमामहिलाहरुविभिन्नराजनीतिकपार्टीहरुमासदस्यसहभागिताबढेकोछ।	1	2	3	4	5

३ तपाईंकोविचारमाआजकामहिलाहरराजनीतिक 1 2 3 4 5

• विषयमासचेतछन।

८

४. पर्यटनसंगसम्बन्धितप्रश्नावली (४०१ - ४११)

४०१. तपाईंपर्यटनसंगपरिचितहुनुहुन्छ?

(a) छ _____ 1 (b) छैन _____ 2

४०२. तपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारकोसदस्यलेपर्यटनसम्बन्धितालिमहरुप्राप्तगर्नुभएकोछ?(बहुउत्तर)

a	Hospitality	1
b	Culinary art	2
c	trekking	3
d	craft	4
e	farming	5
f	others	6

४०३.

तपाईंवातपाईंकोपरिवारसपर्यटनव्यवसायमाप्रतक्ष्यवाअप्रत्यक्षरूपमाआवद्धहुनुहुन्छ?

(a) प्रत्यक्ष 1

(b) अप्रत्यक्ष 2

४०४. पर्यटनव्यसायलेतपाईंकोजीवनमाकस्तोप्रभावपरेकोछ?

(a) आम्दानीबढेको ___ 1

(b) आम्दानीघटेको ___ 2

(c) स्थिरअवस्था ___ 3

(d) थाहाछैन ___ 98

*तपाईंसभनाईमाकतिकोसहमतअसहमतकेहुनुहुन्छ

प्र.	भनाईहरु....	पूर्णअ	अस	नसह	सह	पूर्णस
न		सहम	हम	मत	मत	हमत
		त	त	नअस		

हमत

४	पर्यटनव्यवसायबाटसन्तुष्टछु।	1	2	3	4	5
०						
५						
४	तपाईंकोविचारमाहोमेस्टेपर्यटनव्यसायलेपर्यटकहरु	1	2	3	4	5
०	लाईसस्तोराम्रोसुविधाप्रदानगएकोछ।					
६						
४	तपाईंकोविचारमाहालकादिनमामहिलातथाबालबा	1	2	3	4	5
०	लिकाहरुबढीसक्रियभएकाछन।					
७						
४	पर्यटनव्यवसायबाटयसक्षेत्रविविधकिसिमकोविका	1	2	3	4	5
०	सभएकोछ।					
८						
४	तपाईंकोविचारमाघरपरिवारतथासमुदायमालैंगिक	1	2	3	4	5
०	विभेदकमभएकोहो।					
९						
४	तपाईंकोविचारमासमुदायीकसंगठनलेयाहाकोसंस्कृ	1	2	3	4	5
१	तीतथामुल्यमान्यताजोगाउनमदतगरेकोछ।					
०						

४११. केतपाईंयाहाआएकापाहुनालाईस्थानीयस्वदेशीउत्पादनहरुकोसेवादिनुहुन्छ ?

a) छ _____1

b) छैन _____2

४१२. स्वदेशी/विदेशीपर्यटकहरुकुनउदेश्यलिएरयहाँआउनुहुन्छ?

(a) अध्ययनभ्रमण _____1 (

b) स्वच्छवातावरण _____2

- (c) मनोरञ्जन_____3 (d) ग्रामिणजीवनशैली____3
(e) अन्य_____5

४१३. भविष्यमातपाईकोछोराछोरीपनियहिपर्यटनव्यवसायलाईअपनाउनभन्नेचाहनुहुन्छ?

- (a) चाहन्छु_____1 (b) चाहन्न_____2

५.वातावरणसंगसम्बन्धितविषयहरु

५०७.तपाईकोसमुदायमाफोहोरमैलाव्यवस्थापनसमितिछ?

- (a) छ_____1 (b) छैन_____2

५०८. पर्यटनमामौसमपरिवर्तनकोनकरात्मकअसरपरेकोछ ?

- पूर्णअसहमत_____1
असहमत_____2
नसहमतनअसहमत__3
सहमत_____4
पूर्णसहमत_____5

५०९. तपाईकोविचारमापर्यटनक्षेत्रमाफोहोरमैलाव्यवस्थापनसमितीकोप्रमुखकस्तोहुनुपर्छ?

- (a).....
(b).....
(c).....

५१०.तपाईकोविचारमास्थानीयसरकारलेपर्यटनक्षेत्रमाथपसुधारल्याउनकस्तोयोजनाल्याउनु पर्छ?

- (a).....
..
.....
(b).....
...
.....

५११.तपाईकोविचारमास्थानीयसरकारलेपर्यटनक्षेत्रमावातावरणीयप्रभावकमगर्नकेगर्नुपर्छ?

- (a).....
.....

.....

(b).....

.....

.....

धन्यवाद !

Appendix B: Key Informant Interview Guideline

सुचितमन्जुरी !

नमस्ते ! मेरोनाम.....हो। तलउल्लेखितविवरणहरुएम. ए. चौथोसेमेस्टर,
ग्रामिणविकासकेन्द्रियविभागको 'सोधपत्र' कोलागी "नगरकोटसामुदायीकहोमस्टेकोप्रभावकोविश्लेषणात्मकअध्ययन" भन्नेविषयसंगसम्बन्धितछ। यससोधपत्रलेतपाईंकोरमणीयक्षेत्रमापर्यटनविकासकालागीमहत्वपूर्णनिष्कर्षमापुग्नसहयोगमिल्नेछ। अध्ययनकोलागीलगभग१०देखि२०मिनेटसमयलाग्नेछ। तपाइलेदिनुभएकोजानकारीसबैगोप्यराखिनेसाथैयसअन्तर्वार्तालाईटेपमारेकर्डगर्नेवाबिनाअनुमतीफोटोखिच्नेकार्यगरिनेछैन।

तथापिमलाईआशाछ,

तपाईंसर्वेक्षणमासहभागीहुनुहुनेछकिनकितपाईंकोविचारमहत्वपूर्णछन। तपाईंसर्वेक्षणसम्बन्धिकुनैकुरासोधनचाहनुहुन्छ?

प्रश्नकर्ताकोसही _____ मिति _____

उत्तरदातालेअन्तर्वार्तादिनमानेको.....1 उत्तरदातालेअन्तर्वार्तादिननमानेको.....2→समाप्त

समय:

घण्टा.....

मिनेट.....

१.व्यक्तिगतप्रश्नावलीहरु

- १.१नाम..... १.२उमेर.....
 १.३लिंग..... १.४पेशा.....
 १.५शिक्षा..... १.६धर्म.....

१.७जात/जातियता.....

२.विविधजानकारीमुलकप्रश्नावलीहरु

२.१हालतपाइलेबास्तोलाहोमस्टेकोअवस्थाकोमुल्यांकनकसरीगर्नुहुन्छ?

- (a) धेरैराम्रो _____ 1
 (b) राम्रो _____ 2
 (c) सामान्य _____ 3
 (d) नराम्रो _____ 4

२.२स्थानीयसमुदायलेसंस्कृतिपर्यटनसेवाहरुकसरीप्रदानगरिरहेकाछ?

- (a).....
 (b).....
 (c).....

२.३समुदायकोसहभागितापर्यटनविकासरव्यवस्थापनकोलागिकिनआवश्यकछ?

- (a) आर्थिकवृद्धिकालागी _____ 1
 (b) रोजगारीकालागी _____ 2
 (c) सामाजिकविकासकालागी _____ 3
 (d) अन्य _____ 4

२.४पर्यटनव्यसायलेयसक्षेत्रमाकस्तोप्रभावपारेकोछ? (बहुत्तर)

- (a) रोजगाररसेवाप्रदानगरेको _____ 1
 (b) स्थानीयव्यापारकोअवसर _____ 2
 (c) पशुपालनफलफुलतथातरकारीकोअवसर _____ 3
 (d) प्राकृतिकतथासांस्कृतिकसम्पदाकोसंरक्षण _____ 4
 (e) समुदायमाचेतनाकोविकास _____ 5
 (f) नैतिकतथासामाजिकमुल्यकोउत्थान _____ 6
 (g) फोहोरकोउचितप्रबन्धरसरसफाईमावृद्धि _____ 7
 (h) अन्य _____ 8

२.५यसगाउँमासांस्कृतिकपर्यटनकोनकरात्मकअसरहरूकेछन्?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.६पर्यटनगतिविधिहरूलाईबढावादिनप्रमुखचुनौतीहरूकेकेहुन्?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.७कसरीस्थानीयसरोकारवालाहरूपर्यटनगतिविधिहरूलाईदिगोबनाउनकोलागीयोजनागरीरहेकोछ ?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.८यससमुदायकोपरिवर्तनशीलआर्थिकसंरचनाकेहो?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.९यससमुदायपरिवर्तनशीलसांस्कृतिकसंरचनाकेहो?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.१०वातावरणसंरक्षणकालागिसंस्थागतसहयोगकिनआवश्यकछ?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.११ कसरी स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरु परम्परागत संस्कृतिसंरक्षण गर्दै छन्?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.१२ यस गाउँमा वातावरणीय संरक्षणका अभ्यासहरु केके हुन्?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

२.१३ बास्तोला सामुदायीक होमस्टर अरु होमस्टेमाके फरक पाउनुहुन्छ?

(a).....

(b).....

(c).....

धन्यवाद !

Appendix C: Observation Guidelines for Tourism Activities

Date:

Time:

Venue:

Ward Number:

Tourism Components

- ❖ Accessibility (road networking and airport facilities)
- ❖ Accommodation (hotel, guest house, homestay and camping)
- ❖ Attraction (cultural, natural and religious)
- ❖ Amenities (cultural program and hiking, sight-scene and religious tour)

Flow of tourist and visitors

- ❖ Types of international tourists
- ❖ Types of domestic tourists

Guest and host relationship

- ❖ Well come program and well come drink
- ❖ Guest and host interactions during
- ❖ Guest and host interactions during sight seeing

Impact of tourism activities

- ❖ Household earning and daily life activities of tourism service providers
- ❖ Household earning and daily life activities of local farmers
- ❖ Socio- economical mobility of local people
- ❖ Social support and cultural integration of local people
- ❖ Health and hygiene of local people

Infrastructures and service delivery mechanism

- ❖ Rural networking
- ❖ Health institution
- ❖ Local cooperatives
- ❖ Rural electrification

Socio-cultural development activities

- ❖ Social capital (bonding, bridging and linking)
- ❖ Social mobilization
- ❖ Cultural integration

Economic development activities


- ❖ Household earning and family sufficiency
- ❖ Commercial farming practice
- ❖ Rural enterprises and craft development activities


Environment development activities


- ❖ Status of organic farming practice
- ❖ Land use plan and practices
- ❖ Implementation of local environmental management framework

Appendix D: Sampling Determination Table

Margin Error					Required Sample Size				
		Confidence =		95.0 %	3.84				
Populati on Size	Degree of Accuracy/Margin of Error				The recommended sample size for a given population size, level of confidence, and margin of error appears in the body of the table.				
	0.05	0.04	0.02 5	0.01					
10	10	10	10	10	For example, the recommended sample size for a population of 1,000, a confidence level of 95%, and a margin of error (degree of accuracy) of 5% would be 278.				
20	19	20	20	20					
30	28	29	29	30					
50	44	47	48	50					
75	63	69	72	74					
100	80	89	94	99					
150	108	126	137	148					
200	132	160	177	196					
250	152	190	215	244					
300	169	217	251	291					
400	196	265	318	384					
500	217	306	377	475					
600	234	340	432	565					

 Change these values to
select different levels of
confidence.

 Change these values to
select different maximum
margins of error.

 Change these values to
select different (e.g., more
precise)

(Krejcie & Morgan, 1970)

Appendix E: Action plan for Tourism Infrastructure Development

Work to do (Project)	Why	How	Expected Outcomes
Road Connectivity	To make accessible for the national and international tourist to visit the study area.	Through collaboration of municipality with provincial and central government	The number of national and international tourists will be increase.
Conserving forest resource and offering jungle sight-seeing.	To attract the tourist fond of caving and visiting religious place.	Through the collaboration of municipality with TDMC and local consumer committee	Conservation of the caves and generate revenue.
Marketing and Advertising of Bastola Community Homestay	To attract more external and internal visitors.	Through the collaboration with media, clubs, collages, and human networking	People from neighboring district will also get aware of this place resulting increment of tourists
Training of local people on tourism development	To Increasing employment for the host community	In collaboration with Homestay Committee, Nepal Tourism Board and Ministry of Tourism Development	People feel entrepreneurship and offers service professionally.

Offering diploma level hotel management and agriculture related program in selected secondary schools	To produce the skilled and knowledgeable human capital and agriculture sectors	Through the collaboration of municipality with Ministry of education and CTEVT	Local educated and skilled local youths will be mobilized in tourism and agriculture development
Preservation of heritage sites (Like, temples, monastery etc.)	To attract the more national and international tourist to the dimension of culture	Through the collaboration of host community with municipality, Nepal tourism Board, Ministry of Tourism Development and Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	preserve our rich and grand heritage for the rest of the world

Appendix F: Photograph of Study Area



Appendix G: Photographs of Field Work



Figure 3.



Figure 4. Host



Figure 5. Jalpadevi



Figure 6. Researcher during KII



Figure 7. Researcher during FGD



Figure 8. BCH Nagarkot