

**A STUDY ON
BAUGHA GHUMHA HOME STAY TOURISM
MANGEMENT: PROSPECT AND PROBLEM**

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MBS

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	Anno Domini
B.S.	Bikram Shambat
CO	Community Organization
COS	Community Organizations
DNC	Destination Nepal Campaign
GETUP	Group for Environmental & Tourism Upgrading Palpa
ILO	International Labor Organization
MOTCA	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
NEPECON	Nepal Engineering Consultancy Service Center Ltd
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIDA	Nepal Industrial Development Bank
NIDB	Nepal Industrial Development Bank
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PCCI	Palpa Chamber of Commerce & Industry
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PO	Partner Organization
Km	Kilometer
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nation for Development Region
USA	United States of America
VDC	Village Development Committee
VNY	Visit Nepal Year
WTO	World Tourism Organization
VNY	Visit Nepal Year

Chapter One:

Introduction

Nepal is a country of villages. About 83 percent of total population resides in the villages. At present there are 3915 village development committees (VDCS) and 58 municipalities in the country. Even most of municipalities have not been urbanized; some percent of people still have the village life. There is a migration to the urban centers from the villages of Himalaya, Hill and Terai regions. The main causes of push migration from the village are the less income and employment opportunities due to the lack of development and infrastructure. This tendency of out migration has negative effect in the lose of working hands in the villages in one hand and on the other the villages are losing the attractive social, culture tradition and traditional houses.

Apart from the above mentioned scenario the rural area is full of bio- diversity with natural beauties and cultural attraction. The different ethnic people are the center of attraction because of the simple life style and their hospitality the visitors. On this background to develop the villager's income level and employment opportunities and to preserve the rich natural resources and culture, the home stay tourism can be a important element to change economy and the life style. This home stay tourism will be a basic factor for the balance economic development of the country.

1.1 Concept of Home Stay Tourism.

Generally traveler who travels from one place to another with different objectives is known as a tourist. The tourism business provides the necessary services for the travelers. In another words, tourism is to travel for recreational, leisure or business purpose. The World Tourism Organization (W.T.O) defines tourist is a person who "travel to stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty four (24) hour and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited "

) At present Home stay means an activity of the tourist (person) who travels temporarily to different Nepalese villages and urban places to enjoy the natural beauty, unspoiled social and cultural life and mix up with the daily simple life of the

people. Thus home stay provides the best way to study the various rich ethnic cultures of people and unspoiled biodiversity of nature during their stay with friendly people.

) According to the Nepal government Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOTCA) Home stay working policy 2067 B.S defines it as " Home stay is a service to provide the lodging and fooding and other facilities to the tourists by private houses in urban area and communities in the rural village"

1.1.1 Home Stay Tourism in Nepal

The home stay is being carried out in their own way in different countries. In some countries this service is provided to the tourists in old house on rent and on the other the guest is provided the lodging and fooding facilities in the family houses. The host families are paid for their services and it is known as "home stay" In Nepal this concept was in practice since centuries so the new travelers in the village are well-treated. Even today the religious norm in village to treat the "guest are like god "and the family of the villages host the new travelers with free lodging and fooding.

Nepal opens its door, since 1951 A.D after the fall of Rana's autocratic family rule, for all foreign visitors. The mountaineering activities were started during the Rana period. The mountaineering expedition on high Himalaya like Mt. Everest and Mt. Dhaulagiri took places by the limited western foreigners. In those days these teams had to organize all the necessary things for lodging, fooding and medicine for the team by themselves. They have to walk through various villages in the Annapurna and Everest religions. These teams use to get warm welcome by the villagers on their routes. The mountaineers were highly influenced by the hospitality shown by the local people of the remote areas. They spread this message in the western countries and slowly Nepal was introduce as the country of enough natural beauties inhabited by the hospitable people.

Now the visitors from different countries are growing in the various trekking regions. Due to this trend of trekkers the lodging and fooding facilities have been develop in the different trekking areas. In Nepal the numbers of visitors are increasing day by day. The so called popular tourist destinations are limited around the Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Everest areas. Besides these destinations there are lots of attractive natural and cultural place in the country. These charming village are slowly link by the infrastructures and other tourist facilities of lodging, fooding, communication and promotional activities. So to distribute the

benefit of tourism and up lift economic condition of rural area, the concept of home stay tourism has been encouraged by Nepal government in different part of the country. Thus the different potential village of the Nepal has been a new tourist destination among our visitors.

1.1.2 Home Stay Program

Nepal government had declared to mark year 2011 as Tourism year by organizing a variety of programs. There are many districts with unique cultural heritage and rural beauty which attract both internal and external tourists. Among them Manang, Mustang, Kaski, Illam, Humla, Jumla, Mugu, Dolpa, Lamjung, Gorkha Palpa, Sindhupalchok, Kathmandu, Patan, Bhaktapur, Kavre, Nawakot, Dhankutta, Chitwan, Kapilbastu and Dhanusa etc are the major tourist attractions. In these districts thousands of tourists visit each year. Now tourism has been expanded in the interior parts of the of the remote districts in these days. Nepal government should improve the tourism products in these district, there can be increase the earning of foreign exchange. The home stay management could ensure the grantee of safety environment and manage the congenial situation and pleasant facilities to carter the needs of tourists in rural areas, this will increase not only the national income through foreign currency but also contribute to the poverty reduction of the community people. Among many tourism product of Nepal Home Stay Program is considered one of the best products to bring a number of domestic and foreign tourists in different corners of rural Nepal, this will contribute to the poverty reduction of rural poor.

In the way Home Stay Program was conceived and promoted in Nepal by TRPAP Project under the support of UNDP. Since then, this program is gaining popularity and effective in every year. The foreigners and Nepal citizens are the main client of home stay.

The failure of past effort to improve the situation of the lower level of the society living below the poverty line is a well known reality. The Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) is trying to develop and implement programs to address the issue and problems of the lower class of the society, by involving the poor and disadvantaged groups themselves as implementer in this effort PAF is implementing targeted demand-driven community based program

At present PAF is implementing its program in 75 districts of Nepal. In the first phase, six districts Dadeldhura, Mugu, Pyuthan, Kapilbastu, Ramechep and Siraha were selected for the program implementation.

PAF projects advocates the demand led community based approach to reduce poverty by implementing its program through community organization (COS) for facilitations, social mobilization and technical support to team COs-Partner Organizational (POS) including NGOs, Private, sector, Civil society, Community Based Organizations and local government agencies are contracted with PAF.

1.1.3 PAF and Home Stay Program.

TRAP introduced Home Stay Program in the northern Village Development Committee (VDC) of Rasuwa district (Thuman, Galjung, Gatlang, Syafru Bridim and Lantang.) Since its inception, PAF was covered all there VDC's where 56 CO's had received NRS 649300 from PAF and invested for Home Stay Program. The target community members had invested this fund for the management of one of two room for the tourists. The CO members were well trained with the knowledge and skill for growing commercial green vegetables and preparing hygienic food stuff to serve to the tourists. Thus, PAF Co members who are in the Home Stay Program operators are carrying the following activities.

- Cultivation of commercial different green leaf vegetables
- Kitchen gardening.
- Small scale poultry farming (Local Chicken).
- Production of Dairy Milk/Ghee/Honey/Hard cheese (Chhurpi).
- Goat Carpet/hand loom Selling
- Dissemination of information about holy shrine for pilgrims.
- Maintaining cultural museum of Indigenous Nationals in Gatlang and Dhunche of Rasuwa where typical Tamang culture symbolic identity can be observed.
- Formation of groups/organizations in community for collective works.
- Awareness training in education, health and sanitation
- Empowerment of women in society.

Beside this in Rame Chhlep district also two VDC's namely Program through the financial support of ILO.

1.1.4 Model Home Stay–Sirubari

Sirubari is the one of the first model home stay village in Syangja district of Nepal. The Gurung community has successfully managed the home stay management the success of Sirubari village this concept of village tourism now being implementing in the different parts

of the country by various ethnic communities like Ghalegaun (Lamjung) Bridim (Rasuwa) Bandipur (Tanahou) Warpak (Gorkha) Kandibhanjyan (Taplejung) Manakamana (SankhuwaShabya) and Baughagumha (Palpa) etc.

The success of home stay development will bring new opportunities to experience the hospitality provided by the local families for domestic and international tourists. The visitors will get new taste of the local food, culture and simple Nepalese life style being as a member of the family.

1.2 Statement of problem

Nepal is one of the best tourist destinations for the foreign travelers. The visitor's number is increasing in the country. But their duration of stay in the country is around 11 days. So to extend their stay the new destinations have to be explored and develop, as the most of our guests are limits their travel usual tourists circle i.e. Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and too some extent to Lumbini and Everest regions. Now the Nepalese government has realized the needs to start home stay tourism activities in some of the selected parts of the country.

Tansen is a well-known tourist destination for nature and culture. The number of visitors to this place stays about 2 night in average. It lacks to offer different activities in and around the town. There is a need to increase the visitor number and their length of stay, to promote tourist activities and benefit the locals, the government has identified Baughagumha village as a potential village to development a Magar home stay. The home stay program started in this village since of 2066 B.S Poush with the initiation of villages and District Development Committee of Palpa. But the visitor to home stay is increasing slowly. The main core of this study in to examine tourist potential and the problem faced by the home stay management.

1.3 Significance of the Study

At present our tourist destinations are limited particularly the Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lumbini and Chitwan areas. To extend the visitors duration of stay in Nepal and to offer new tourist destinations in different parts of the country is necessary. This will extend the visitor's duration of stay in Nepal and the benefit from tourist activities will be distributed to the

different regions, which will help to preserve our nature, culture and create new job opportunities in the country.

Palpa district has big tourism potentials. Baughagumha is Magar dominated village with various attractive tourist places like Rani Mahal, Siddha Pani Cave, forest and view of Himalaya with Kali Gandaki river loops from the village and Magar culture with simple daily life style. This village is one hour driver (11 km) and 3 hours walk from the famous hill station Tansen. The government of Nepal has identified and trying to development this village as first model of Magar home stay village in the country for the domestic and international tourist. Now this village is offering home stay facilities to the guests. The new initiation will be a tool to create new source of income and employment for the household in the off-farm and preservation of the traditional culture and environment.

1.4 Objective of the Study

1. To focus on the tourism prospects in study area
2. To examine the present trends of visitors
3. To find out the problem face by the home stay management
4. To recommend and suggest for the improvement of the home stay program.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Every research has its own limitations. This study is conducted for the partial fulfillment of MBS. So this study cannot meet the expectations of professional researchers and practitioners who have long experience in this field. Similarly, the study period is very short to undertake thus it possess some limitations of its own kind, which can be presented in the following manner.

1. The findings of this study is not applicable to whole country
2. The study is mainly concerned to the study area
3. The study covers the time period from F/Y 2065/66 to 2068/69.
4. There is also a time constraint, as this report is based on limited data.
5. The study is based on the primary and secondary data so the accuracy depends on the accuracy of data collected from the house- hold and concerned organization.

6. This study is only limited to Baugha Ghumha home stay tourism management: prospects and problems So this study is only concerned to the home stay at the study area.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study will be organized in the following major chapters

Chapter First- This is the first chapter which deals with the following headings.

- a) Introduction
- b) Concept of home stay tourism
- c) Statement of the problem
- d) Signification of the study
- e) Objectives of the study
- f) Limitation of the study

Chapter Second: This chapter focuses on review of past studies & literature in the concerned field likewise books, articles, journals, thesis/dissertation studied in the related field undertaken earlier either published or unpublished and any sort of other publications concerning the subject matter. It contains the conceptual framework of home stay management and other various books and research works.

Chapter Third: This chapter presents the methodology used in this study. It deals with research design, nature and source of data, period covered, data collection procedures and data analysis tools such as financial & statistical tools and finally definition of key terms are also mentioned.

Chapter Four: This chapter includes natural, historical and cultural attraction of Tansen and also the present situation of home stay.

Chapter Five: This chapter will be the main part of the study. It include presentation of prospects & problems of Home stay tourism. Tables, diagram and graphs are also interpreted to accomplish the research objective.

Chapter Six: Sixth chapter summarizes the whole study moreover it draws brief summary of the report, conclusions and forwards the recommendation for the improvement of Baugha Ghumha home stay.

Bibliography and Appendix are also included in this chapter.

Chapter Two:

Review of Literature

The purpose of the review of literature is to assess the extent of the study which has been made on the marketing and promotional aspect of tourism. This chapter deals with these subtitles: 2.1 Studies on Tourism in the world. 2.2 Nepalese Government's efforts in Tourism Development. 2.3 Empirical Studies on Tourism in Nepal based on the relevant books, booklets, published and unpublished thesis, reports and websites.

2.1 Concept of Tourism

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) has defined Tourist as "Any person who travels to a country other than that in which she/he has her/his usual residence but outside her/his usual environment for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and where main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of any activity remunerated from within the country visited" (1996:24)." It means people travelling for leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends and relatives, business and professional, health treatment, religion/pilgrimages and other purposes". (WTO, 1996:24)

Seth (1977) conceptually, "tourism arises from the movement of the people, to and their stay in' different destinations. The 'journey' is the dynamic element in it and the 'stay', static. The journey and 'stay' are to and in, destination outside the normal place of residence and work. Destinations are visited for purpose not connected with paid work of regular employment. Again this movement is a temporary and short duration- a few days, weeks or months" (Seth, 1997: 04).

Tourism is the largest and the fastest growing industry in the world. According to Tiwari "tourism is a multifaceted human activity with wide ramifications and it permeates practically all sectors of national life. It is of considerable economic, social, cultural, educational and political and significance International tourism, however, provides a valuable source of foreign exchange earnings income for many countries and has a positive effect on balance of payments. In comparison to the world trade in goods, tourism revenue

has recorded a much faster rate of growth and forms one of the largest in the world." (Tiwari, 1977)

2.2 Review of Government Efforts

2.2.1 Tourism Development in different Plans

Tourism development planning is necessary to get maximum benefit with least burden on natural, social and cultural resources. It may create unexpected impacts without tourism plan. In other words planning is to maximize the positive benefit on development and minimize the negative impact in a sustainable manner. Planning means giving a shape to future. This require knowledge of present on development trends, from which the future can be forecast, as well as control the techniques and methods which govern the transformation from the present state to a future one. .Planning in tourism provides a bridge between the present situation and the desired future situation in a destination area "

Nepal remained a forbidden country for foreigners for countries. Only after the advent of democracy in 1951, the entrance of tourists was opened in Nepal. But since 1956 the different periodic' national development plans were started.

First plan (1956-61) During this plan period some efforts was made to develop some institutions and infrastructures in the country. Tourism Development Board was established in 1957 under the chairman of prime minister to develop tourism plan and policies for the tourism development in the country. Nepal took initiation to get membership in different international organization like United Nation and it's agencies and varying tourism organization W.T.O. The development of Tribhuvan International Airport and Tourism Guide Training were some of the achievement of this plan.

Second Plan (1962-65). The important achievement of this plan was the establishment of company Act 1964 to regulate and develop tourism actor. During this plan new tourism hotel were develop in the different destinations like. Pokhara, Kakani, Lumbini and Nagrakot besides the Kathmandu. .

Third Plan (1965-70) This plan emphasis to develop tourism infrastructure like hotel, extension aviation facilities and promotion of in abroad by prod city promotional films and

print materials. It gave due attention to distribute tourism materials, conservation of historical places, movements and development of mausoleum.

Fourth Plan (1970-75). This was important as took initiation to develop long term tourism by formulating "Nepal Tourism Master Plan (1972) with joint co-operation of the government of federal Republic of Germany in 1971. The main objectives of Nepal Tourism Master Plan were:

1. To develop international tourism and period sustained economic benefit to Nepal.
2. To provide a planned development of tourism sector and best utilization of resources and possibilities of Nepal.
3. To induce economic activities through tourism which would assort in the development of agriculture, industry infrastructure, foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunities?
4. To develop tourism in a manner that would presence and enhance the social, culture and historical values of Nepal.

The plan also aimed to establish Tourism Information Centre in Pokhara and Priryng. The private sector was encouraged providing loans for hotel and industry through Nepal Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) foreign experts were also invited to prepare effective master plan for tourism development in Nepal.

Tourism Master Plan points out the potentiality of sightseeing and trekking tourism of Nepalese style including the recreational tourism as well as international pilgrims in Nepal.

Master Plan 1972.In the Nepalese tourism history, to develop tourism in a planned manner and to formulate appropriate tourism development policy, Nepal tourism master plan was prepared in 1972 with joint co-operation of Germany phase: phone one (1972-1975) and phase two (1976-1980). This master plan determined the tourism development programs and projects for ten years. The master plan surveyed attractions of Nepal, both national and cultural and found great potentialities for tourism development. The main features of this plan were given below:

1. The plan proposed five different types of tourism in Nepal, which are as follows:

- i. Sleight seeing tourism.
 - ii. Trekking Tourism.
 - iii. Recreational Tourism.
 - iv. Pilgrimage Tourism and
 - v. Nepalese style Tourism
2. The USA, France and UK were identified as the primary market and West Germany, Japan, Scandinavian and Australia has been the target as secondary markets. Nepal was known as the tourism market of the world because of mountaineering expeditions but Nepal should publicize its other attractions in the world travel markets.
 3. Kathmandu was seen as the centre of tourism actions for this the following activities were proposed.

'To increase the duration of stay of tourists, sleight seeing tours in the west and east of the valley the development of resort areas with appropriate recreational facilities were recommended.

1. Place of height national cultural interest was thought for integration into west -ward and east-ward Gotkha-Pokhara-Tansen-Lumbini-Chitwan-Kathmandu circuits. The following activities were proposed for west-ward tour.
2. Development of Pokhara and Chitwan should be forwarded for tourism.
3. New facilities at Lumbini and Tansen should be developed.
4. One night facilities at Gorkha should be provided.
5. Resort areas should be developed at Tansen and Gorkha to fulfill Indian recreational demand.
6. Chitwan National Park should be extended.

The second East-ward destinations were Kathmandu, Namche-Bazar, Janakpur and Chitwan. For these eastwards tours following activities were purposed.

1. Development of National Park at Lamjung, Aunapurna, Dhaulagiri and Khambu regions.
2. Development of pilgrimage center at Lumbin, Muktinath, Bara Chhetra and Janakpur.

3. Development of resort area with of basic infrastrature was thought for different locations in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Tansen, Limbini, Chitwan and Gorkha etc.

On the institutional aspect, the master plan recommended for the establishment of the ministry of tourism and culture as an authoritative body for over all planning, promotion and development of tourism.

Fifth Plan (1975-80) this plan had emphasis on the protection of historical, cultural and natural altercations of the country to promote tourism and its growth in other potential areas from the Kathmandu valley. The preference was given to increasing the airfields and extending the road in the country. The Fifth Pear Plan adopted an integrated approach with the following objectives.

1. To increase the foreign exchange-earning and thereby improving the balance of payment situation.
2. To increase the employment opportunities in tourism sector by developing skill and ability
3. To achieve balanced regional development by establish sing tourism center in different parts of the country.
4. To encourage regional inter-regional tourists.

Sixth Plan (1980-85). The main concern of the plan were adoption of liberal policy in the area of aviation, regulation of in services, tourism survey, research, compilation of authentic data and producing manpower required for tourism industry. The program included a Resort Area Development project that made a detailed study on setting up places in Illam, Dhankutta, Rupatal, Begnastal, Shrinagar and Rara areas. This plan adopted a integrated approach with in the following objectives.

1. To earn foreign currency
2. To increase the member of tourist and length of this stay.
3. To replace foreign goods by domestic products.
4. To provide employment opportunities through tourism industries.

Seventh Plan (1985-90). This plan looks the policy to attract investment from both the public and private sector in tourism. The Mountain Tourist Development Program was

intended to maintain mountaineering, rafting, sightseeing by hot air ballooning. The main objects of the plan were:

1. To improve the balance of payment situation through increase foreign currency earning by attracting high class tourists.
2. To create new employment opportunists by utilizing tourism industry to a large capacity.
3. To increase the duration of stay by extending tourism related activities and business where tourism infrastructure is available.

Eighth Plan (1992-57) The government of Nepal lightly emphasized assets by developing linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy. This plan lunch many promotional programs to increase the number of tourists from the countries like Europe, USA, Australia and South East Asia. The Nepal government had taken a Tourism Policy – 1995. The restricted areas like Mustang and Manang were open for trekking. The objectives of the plan were:

1. To maintain high image of the nation in international community by providing standard services and necessary security for the visitors.
2. To increase employment, foreign currency earning and national income and to improve regional in balance by expanding the tourism industry to the rural areas.
3. To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the nation by establishing its enter-relation with other sector of the economics.
4. To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural, cultural and human environment of the economy.

Ninth Plan (1997-2002): This plan highly focused to assist poverty alleviation program by making tourism sector as part of all round economic development of the country. Designing this plan period, it was target to increase number of tourists by 20 percent. The number of tourists expected to visit Nepal during the first and last year was 420,000 and 676,414 respectively. The plan aimed to develop the all season tourism for which the plan had brought some policies regarding the tourist trade festivals. Studies were carried out to know the feasibility of rafting in major rivers like Koshi, KaliGandaki, Karnali and Mahakali. This plan adopted a long term tourism development concept with following objectives.

- 1) To promote the use of high technical instrument as internet and e-mail.

- 2) To survey and keep records of lakes, ponds, caves and water falls to attract public and tourist attention.
- 3) To study the international tourist market thoroughly to implements the tourism promotional plan and market by making conclusion of the finding.

Tenth Plan (2002 - 2006): The challenges of the tenth plan were political instability, strike, people's movement of Nepal Communist Party (Moist) etc. Besides this, the negative impacts on the tourist flow, less tourism infrastructure development, the decrease in the duration of tourist stay and less foreign exchange were the main challenges of the tenth plan. This plan reviews the problems and program of the last plan (Ninth) and concluded that tourism industry is the back bone of the developing country. This plan had following objectives.

- 1) To develop quality and sustainability in tourism sector.
- 2) To preserve and maintain the historical, cultural and religious resources and increase their practical use.
- 3) To improve, standardize and make air transport services easy, accessible and affordable to the travellers.

Three Year Interim Plan (2007 - 2009): To increase the contribution of tourism sector in the national economy by promoting external and domestic tourism through the development external and internal air service. This plan main focus (objective) was:

- 1) New tourism product (destination) will be identified and developed with emphasis on increasing employment, regional balance and social inclusion.
- 2) New destination based on the natural beauty and biodiversity potentials will be developed and expanded.
- 3) New tourism areas and products based on religion, sports, meetings, conference, exhibitions, health, education and others would be developed & expanded.
- 4) The construction of the second international airport would be started to facilitate tourist arrival and support export and import trade.
- 5) The destroyed airports due to conflict would be reconstructed.

2.2.2 Tourism Policy and Programs

Tourism Policy - 2007 (2065): Nepal government bought new tourism policy by revising the last Tourism Policy of 1995 (2052 BS) and focus to make polices and program of all concerned ministries oriented towards promotion of tourism. The aim of this new police was to increase the earning of foreign currency employment opportunity and to use tourism as a tool to integrate with poverty alleviation through improving the living standard of the peoples. The following polices were targeted

1. In order to establish the image of Nepal in the globe tourism market, "Branding" of Nepal shall be carried forward in an appropriate manner tourism heritage and tourist spot.
2. To attract maximum number of tourist in Nepal and to give continuity to this trend different kind of attractive program shall be presented as Visit Nepal Year or Tourism Year.
3. Tourist arrival and departure procedures at international airport shall be simplified and well managed.
4. Effective programs shall be implemented on rural tourism connecting with poverty alleviation.
5. A mechanism shall be drawn and developed to provide access to poor, women, ethnic community, Madheshi and other communities, who were not included to the benefit of tourism through rural tourism.
6. Tourism enterprise shall be diversified, expanded and developed on the basis of professional tourism. Mountaineering, trekking, rafting adventure, cultural, religious, sports, casino, cinema, education, health and agro-tourism.
7. Travel to the tourist spots which are considered sensitive from peace, security and military point of view, shall be regulated.
8. The search and rescue of tourists in trouble and crisis management, a revolving fund shall be established and Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) shall contribute definite amount in the fund every year.

9. By extending the service of the national carrier, Nepal Airlines Corporation, which helps to bring more number of tourists into Nepal services.

Programs-the Nepal government had lunch different tourism program to enhance the tourism activities in the country.

Visit Nepal Year 1998: The Visit Nepal Year - 1998 was a broad campaign which announced in the year 1996. It had the objective of creation of public awareness towards tourism, promoting domestic tourism, mobilizing the private sector in tourism and enhancing the quality of tourism goods in Nepal. It aimed to attract 500 thousand tourists during the visit year and launched different activities over the country. The major objectives of the Visit Nepal Year - 1998 were

- Increase the number of visitor arrival and increase the duration of the stay.
- Enhance the image of Nepal by repositioning it as a unique visitor destination.
- Improve and develop friendly and value based tourism product.
- Create intense awareness the benefits of tourism. Establish measures to ensure regional development through tourism.
- Provide thrust to improve and develop infrastructure and effectively deal with environmental issue.

The government declared the year as VNY 1998 on 15 April 1996. To materialize the declaration into action various programs and objectives were set. They were followed by some work strategies as follows.

- More airlines would be encouraged to make more international flights by 1998 and more airlines would be setup.
- There would be an atmosphere for travelling internationally.
- There would be major socio – political stability and approve tourism policies would continue their direction.
- Program and activities would design to make infrastructure to handle the expected number of visitors.

VYN - 1998 was celebrated within these presuppositions. The strategies were equally important and were effectively brought into force through the year. VYN - 1998 also aimed

to develop Nepal as a final destination for tourist and to operate the tourism industry as a main source of employment generation.

The result of the 'VYN - 1998' was very positive and productive. The total tourist arrival in the year was 463684 which were 9.9 percent higher than the previous year i.e. 421857. The tourist arrival by the air and land were 398,008 and 65,678 respectively. The foreign currency earned was US \$ 12, 152,500 during the year.

Destination Nepal Campaign 2002 – 2003: The Tourism Council, represented by the government and private travel sector in Nepal, in the year 1999, decided to launch Destination Nepal Campaign (DNC), 2002 - 2003 which was officially announced by the government on January 2002. A comprehensive action plan had been developed by the program committees on subject like the developing tourism infrastructure, creating awareness about tourism service, presentation for tourism purpose international promotional and marketing policy driven changes including other necessities.

The activities held for one year as a part of Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration 2002 - 2003 begin in 2002 and ended up in May 2003. Events lined up for the period included international rock climbing competition, golf tournament, cricket tournament, Everest marathon, white river rafting and elephant polo tournament etc. Nepal is said to be the meeting point of famous Everest summiters from all over the world who were honored in the year.

The objectives of DNC were:

- To enhance and re-establish the image of Nepal as a safe, reliable and attractive travel destination by effective international marketing and promotion.
- To create massive awareness about tourism and tourists related activities.
- To make necessary improvements in policies and structural levels to make tourism policies compatible to the current need the sustainable, integrated and coordinate development of the tourism sector.

Nepal Tourism Year 2011: The government of Nepal decided to launch a national tourism campaign "Nepal Tourism Year 2011" to contribute economic growth, poverty alleviation, equity and over all tourism development in the country. This announcement

reflects the government's expectation to bring into at least one million international tourists in Nepal by the year 2011.

Objectives of the tourism year 2011 were.

- To establish Nepal as a premier holiday destination with definite brand usage.
- To improve and extend tourism related infrastructures in existing and new tourism site.
- To enhance the capacity of service renders.
- To build community capacity in the new areas to carter the need of the tourist.
- To promote domestic tourism for sustainability of the industry.

Programs

To fulfill the objectives of tourism year 2011, the following program has focused on

- Focusing marketing and promotional activities on regional and emerging markets.
- Exploration of new tourism potential market segments.
- Highlighting the tourism brand “Naturally Nepal Once is not enough.”
- Enhancement of air connectivity with regional, emerging and potential markets.
- Lobbying with government for sufficient budget to improve and expand, tourism related activities infrastructure in existing and new tourism area.
- Attract and encourage private sector for investment in tourism sector.
- Capacity building of human resource involvement in tourism sector.
- Promotion of domestic tourism by endorsing Leave Travel Concession (LTC) by the government and
- Organize major sports/events in associate with tourism association and stakeholders, during the Nepal Tourism Year 2011. (At least one event in a month)

2.2.3 Literature on National Context

Berger (1978) in his work, ' Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal', on Nepalese tourism, confined to economic impact of tourism. The main findings of his study were, tourism in Nepal was shown to be an effective instrument for earning foreign exchange for the requirement high investments, both on private and public. But this will provide few jobs

and less scope for the improvement of personal and regional income distribution. So he suggested to develop tourism to the extent that foreign exchange is needed for development purposes.

Emgma (1989) had studied on "Recreational Tourism in Nepal". This study describes how the climate, land reforms, wildlife and sports are the important attractions for recreational tourism in Nepal. It has described the recreational facilities like sightseeing and bird watching can be developed in the central, western and eastern hill of Nepal. It also mentioned the possibilities of hiking of back - packing, adventure trekking, bird and animal watching tourism in Nepal. This types of tourism activity were highly important through the drawbacks like sanitary problems around the trails and cultural divergence etc.

Pradhananga (1993) on "Tourist Consumption Pattern and It's Economic Impacts In Nepal" has studied on the changing pattern of tourist's consumption and its economic impacts on employment, exports and government revenue were made. This study dealt with various tourism aspects like hotels and lodges, airline, travel agencies, trekking agencies, carpet and garment industries and transport agencies working in Nepal. In the writer view leakage of foreign exchange earnings, high import contents, seasonal fluctuations in the demand for tourism and over dependence on seasonality factor has been the main weakness in tourism related policies and the sectors like infrastructure, open sky policy, planning for new tourism industry.

Paudyal (1987) has studied on the topic "Nepal's Tourism in the context of SAARC region". The writer has pointed that there are many factors negatively affecting the tourism development in Nepal e.g. pollution problems, transport bottlenecks, skilled guide and low quality tourist products. This study suggests that the government should implement suitable programs for the cleaning of Kathmandu , to start new airlines as a joint venture between the private and public sector to establish some top standard international quality hotels to increase the number of tourists in Nepal.

Shrestha (2000) in "Tourism in Nepal, Marketing challenges", He studied the full-length attempt to access the existing tourism marketing setup in Nepal. Focusing on the empirical analysis of the promotional efforts and impact of tourism on the overall development of Nepal. Trends of tourist arrivals along with an examination of world tourism

and position of South Asia and Nepal in particular in the world are systematically presented. Lack of coordination between government and private sector sources to be one of the major factor to retards the growth of tourism in Nepal. Similarly the problems of inadequacy of access to the country, growing environmental problems, especially in Kathmandu valley and the poor preservation and development of tourists resources have to be purposely addressed in order to preserve the world's most interesting tourist destination.

Kasajoo (1988) in this book "Palpa As You Like It" is mainly focus on the potential touristic destinations of Palpa in and around Tansen . In this book there is detailed description of Tansen heritage and natural sites like Tansen as hill station, Srinagar -a tourist resort, city of temples like Bhagawati, Amar Nayaran, Bhimsen, Laxmi Nayaran, Ganesh, and Buddha shrines. Besides this it includes brief description of places of interest of Palpa like Ranighat, Palpa Bhairab, Rambhapani, Ridi, Satyawali lake. It also does not forget to mention the main ethnic group, their culture and festivals like Magar, Newar, Kumal, Bote, Musalman etc. This book is full of pictures of the touristic spots, people and festival. The touristic icon of Palpa - Ranimal Mahal and man made water pipe tunnel of Chandibhanjyang of Baughaghuma village has described in length.

District Development Committee (2067). "Tourism collection of Lumbini zone (in Nepal)". This is a report on the tourist destinations of six districts of Lumbini zone, which describes on the home stay of Baugha gumbha along with other thirty three tourist potentials sites of Palpa.

Chapter Three:

Research Methodology

Research methodology is one of the important areas of modern research work. To make a systematic study of the above mentioned research topic and to research the objective of present study certain research procedure have been followed

3.1 Research Design

It is the plan, structure and strategy investigation the research design of the study is analytical and descriptive approach. It is the conceptual structure on which the research is conducted. So this study will be based on analytical study of Baughagumba village tourism.

3.2 Population Sample

To achieve the purpose of primary data collection, the field survey will be conducted. In this study all the home stay active home (11 houses) will be taken as a sample size. This sample size will be sufficient to carry the study of the purposed area.

3.3 Nature and Source of data

The present study will be completed with the help of primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected from the study area of 3 wards. The secondary data will be collected from published and unpublished literature that is, various books, magazine, articles, newspaper and research papers etc. of Nepal Tourism Board, District Development Committee.

3.3.1 Primary Source of data

Mainly the study is best on primary information. This data will be collected during the field work by interview and questionnaires. The responses of the people will be regarded has the main source of information.

3.3.2 Secondary Source of data

For the sources of secondary data will be the different publication of Nepal Tourism Board, Palpa District Development committee, Tara Gaun, Ministry of culture tourist a civil

aviation and other tourism related research works and books will be used from Tribuwan campus library.

3.3.3 Tools of Primary Data Collection

The necessary primary data will be collection from household of Baughagumha and their stake holders who are directly related in home stay activities.

3.3.4 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a important step for data collection. Different sets of questionnaire will be prepared for home stay owners, tourist, key information, and local people to get the necessary information of the study this will help to know the village towered the home stay. The household needs will be selected to answer the structured questions, but in case their absent the other senior family member will be interviewed.

3.3.5 Interview

Interview will be taken among the different class of people, besides the home stay owners. The unstructured method of data collection will be useful to know the attitude experience and perception of the people toward the home stay program from teachers, social workers, farmer a housewife etc.

3.3.6 Technique of Data collection Analysis

The collected information from question will be transferred into master sheet and data will be tabulated on the basic of master sheet. The information will be grouped; sub- grouped and classifies to meet the objective of the study. The systematic analysis will be done using the quantitative and qualitative technique. To analysis the quantitative, average etc will be used besides maps, table, chat diagram will be used for the result.

Chapter Four:

Tourism Prospects of Study Area

4.1 Geographical Location

Palpa district is situated in the northern part of Lumbini zone of the country. It is surrounded by Syangja, Tanahu and Gulmi in north, Rupendehi and Nawalparasi in south Nawalparasi in the east and Arghakhanchi in the west. Palpa district extends between 8315 to 8200 Eastern Longitude and 2742 to 2757 Northern latitude. The total land area of the district is 1463.73 sq. km. with 65 VDC's and one municipality. Baugha Ghumba lies in the North West from the district headquarter, Tansen.

4.1.1 Climate

Palpa district is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in the month of winter. The maximum and minimum temperature does not rise above 32 c during summer and it does not fall below 8 c in winter. The main source of rainfall is summer monsoon. The district gets high amount of rain fall from June to September in the year

4.1.2 The river system

The Kali Gandaki River is the main river which separates Palpa and Syangja district. The other major rivers of the district are Niodi, Auran in the east, Tinau, Jhumsa, Dhobhan in the middle and Ridi khola in the west parts of the Palpa. The Kaligandaki Rivers covers about 40 km.

4.1.3 Land use

The land use map shows the usage of land areas for different purposes. As a Land Resources Mapping Project (LRMP) map, about 43.78 percent land areas are covered by the forest where different types of forests like coniferous forest, Hardwood forest Mixed forest and protected forest are included 39.98 percent are cultivated land, 10.87 percent use shrubs 5.24 percent are grasslands, 0.04 percent are plantation, 0.06 are sand/gravel/boulder land and 0.03 percent are settlement and urban area found in the district.

4.2 Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen

4.2.1 Tourism Trends of Nepal in Brief

Tourism is a fast growing industry in the world. Every country of the world is attracted to tourism as it is smokeless industry with sources of good earning foreign exchange and offer employment opportunities. This industry can contribute to strengthen in the development various sector of natural economy.

Nepal tourism development industry is six decade long. Lots of changes have been made in tourism during this period. The first record of tourism arrival in 1962 was about 6000. Since then the numbers of visitors increasing in the different periods. There was some ups and down to the visitors members due to international factors and moist insurgence. The tourism development in India and Nepal was started in the same period. India now having more than 5 million tourists per year where as Nepal is able to receive only 0.7 million visitors.

At present more than 80 percent of our visitors come from air route. The Indian tourist are the main visitors, it share is more 30 percent to the total visitors in Nepal. The western European and North American are the other main visitors of the country. Palpa can be a best hill station to the Indian tourists. The dense populated north Indian cities like New Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Banaras and Gorakhpur is in short distance. So there are good prospects to attract Indian tourist to Tansen in future.

4.2.2 Tourism Attraction of Palpa

4.2.2.1. Natural attraction and Bio-diversity.

The climate of Palpa is fit for all visitors of different climatic zone. The view of long range of Himalayas and valleys can be observed for any hills from one place. Srinagar hill is the best point from where more than two dozen high mountain peaks can be seen.

Palpa is rich in nature and bio-diversity. The high hills are full of medicinal herbs and orchids. The valleys and gorges made by the Kaligandaki are worth viewing. The Kali Gandaki has best opportunity to develop commercial rafting in Palpa Areas. These River can be used for fishing and irrigation.

Palpa has different famous lakes and caves. Satyawati, Parvas, Suketal and Sitakunda are in short drive from Tansen. Likewise the attractive caves are Siddhapani (Bangha-Gumbha) Siddeshor (Siddeshor) Jure (Sahalkot) siddha (Ramdi) Haatilake Cave (Siluwa)

4.2.3 Historical Attraction

Tansen, headquarter of Palpa is the main centre of historical heritage. The Amar Narayan temple, Batuk Bhairab temple, Bhagwati temple, Parvas shivalaya temple, Tansen palace, Ranighat palace are the sites of tourist attraction.

Ranighat palace is the icon of Palpa tourism. The hike to this destination, one can observe the traditional village, life style biodiversity in the walking hours along with Barandi river and deep in the river pond is another attraction to the hikes. Ranighat offers the beautiful river bank full of different colorful pebbles and some Saligram. (Limarite) fossils.

Tansen has the rich history of past which is linked to the Sen King and Rana rulers during shah period. The Newars are the main dwellers in the town with full of Newari art and culture, which has been depicted in their houses temple and shrines. The name of some tole like Asan, Makhan, Basantpur, Tansen etc is good example of Newari art and culture.

4.2.4 Cultural Attraction

Palpa is a mixture of different ethnic groups like Magar, Brahmin, chhetri, Kumal, Newar, Darai, Bhote etc.. It is famous for Magari and Newari culture. The Magari dances like Kaduwa Sorathi, Magari and Newari. Lakhe, Daffa, Bhajan. Besides this the various dances like Balan, Malsri, Fagau, Khayali etc are of other culture attraction which are celebrated in the different festivals . The Bhagawti jatra Gaijatra, Ropai Jatra and fair at Ridi, Ramdi, Satyawati, Parvas etc are their attraction in the district.

4.2.5 Religious Pilgrimage Attraction

Palpa is famous as a Hindu pilgrimage. Ridi is one of the internationally recognized pilgrimages since centuries. The Rishikeshav at the bank of KaliGandaki is the centre of attraction to Hindu for their salvation. so lots of Hindu pilgrimages from Nepal and India gather here for bath in holy Kali river and worship Rishikeshav temple during Maghe Sankranti (Jan) fair (Mela). The other holy places at KaliGandaki are Ranighat, Ramdi and Keladighat in Palpa .

4.3 Main Tourism Activities of Palpa

Palpa is one of the attractive tourism destinations. At present the tourism activities has not been commercialized. The tourist activities of Palpa can be group on the following way, which is based on the visited of small numbers of foreign tourists and domestic tourists who comes as student, community users groups and on different festival and fairs.

1. Pleasure tour of Tansen- as hill station
2. Cultural and historical study tour
3. Pilgrimage
4. Health
5. Education and training seminar
6. City home stay experience
7. soft trekking
8. Tour of rural village
9. Observation of Agro technique and practice (Coffee and Vegetable)

4.4 Tourism Infrastructure and facilities- Present Position

Palpa is a hill district; the road infrastructure is less developed than Terai districts. The Siddhartha Highway link Tansen to Pokhara in north and Butwal. Transport Accessibility

4.4.1 Present condition Tourism Infrastructure of Palpa

Palpa is only connected road transport with Indian border Kathmandu, Pokhara, Butwal, Narayanghat. The Siddhartha Highway passes through Palpa connecting Pokhara in the Northeast, Butwal Bhairahawa and Sunauli in the south . The district road which connects Tansen to Tamghas headquarters of Gulmi. Besides the road facilities have extended to the Rampur and Chhahara in the east and west part of Palpa which links Argahkanchi district. Now this east and west road is under the process of Otasil pitch.

Now the network of soil roads facilities have been extended to 62 VDSs out of total 65 VDSs of Palpa. Thus about 1200 km. roads network of back pitch and soil road have been

constructed. The nearest access to the airport Bhairahawa is only 60 km.south from Tansen and Pokhara is only 117 km. in the north covered by 2 hours and 4 hours drive from Tansen. The Bhairahawa and Pokhara air are being developed as Asian regional airport and international airport with the assistance of Asian Development Bank and Chinese government.

4.4.2 Accommodation facilities

In Tansen the basic accommodation facilities are available. There ten tourist standard hotels in town with 129 rooms and 282 beds. At present more than five new hotels are under construction with modern tourist standard, it will increase the growing needs of accommodation in the town. For the budget domestic tourist there numerous hotels and lodges around the bus station and United Mission Hospital area in the east part of the town. These hotels and lodges can accommodate 300 to 400 domestic tourists.

Home stay accommodation facilities in the core area is available near Sital Pati also running well, where 32 beds are available in the different homes. The host families are mostly Newars, so it is good opportunities to observe the life style and culture of Newari people.

BaughaGhumbha Home stay is another village 11km west of Tansen, where the classic Magari village and can be experienced along with the beautiful view of KaliGandaki and compound area of Ranimahal and Dhaulagiri and Annapurna range. This home stay was started with support of DDC Palpa and Tara Gaun and the villagers initiation since 2066. The 11 Magar families are providing the home stay services in the village.

4.4.3 Amenities

1. Hotels- It provides restaurant, bar, conference hall, parking facilities, at tourist standard hotels.
2. Restaurants- Bakery cafe, Souveniorshop, Air ticket
3. Banking- ATM, Travelcheque, exchange of Euro, Us Doller, Sterling Pound, Money transfer.
4. Communication- cyber cafe, FM Radio, Daily and weekly Newspaper
5. Entertainments- Movie Hall, Boating at Parvas

6. Information centre- Tour- city tour, Metal from coffee plantation tour, trekking guide, city map, Seven type Brochures, Postcards poster by GETU Palpa tourist information center

4.4.4 Information Media and Advertisement

The information and communication is growing very fast in Nepal. The different communication services are available in district headquarter. The landline telephone, cell phone, email and internet are available for all the internal and external tourists in this town. The rural GSM prepaid services are more than 124616. But the internet service to the village is still a problem.

The service of media is better in Palpa. Television and FM radio facilities are available in the villages. There are three radio stations in Tansen and two FM radio station are in operation in Madan Pokhara and Rampur VDS. There are two daily and four weekly newspapers in circulation. The government postal service and private carrier's services are also available.

The different information is necessary for the domestic and international tourists about the various tourist destinations in and around Tansen. The group for Environment and Tourism upgrading Palpa (GETUP) a non-government organization was registered in 2000 AD for the tourism promotion of Palpa. The GETUP is providing free tourist information since 2002. The organization provides 7 different brochures of hiking and trekking around Tansen, 7 Post cards of tourist places of interest, tourist map of Tansen and Palpa. It has also developed different hoarding board, maps and signage in town and tourist hiking areas.

4.4.5 Tourist stakeholders involved in Tourism promotion

The main actors of tourism promoters in Palpa are very limited in numbers. The main government organizations are district development committee (DDC) Palpa, Tansen Municipality and some village development committees.

The **DDC Palpa**- It is the main development organization working for the overall development of Palpa district. The tourism sector still is not in the priority of the district as the focus of the district developments are roads, school, drinking water, health, agriculture, irrigation, forest and different ethnic communities. It allocates 0.5 million rupees for the tourism promotion. The bulk of this budget is distributed to different fairs (Mela) and religious work.

At present DDC has published tourist information on the different destination on Lumbini Zone in 2067 BS. There is a big need of district tourism master plan in Palpa to make detail plan of tourism activities. To fulfill it had organized a workshop on district tourism in 2067 which prepared a draft of "Tourism Development and Management Plan of Palpa District" 2010/11-2014/15. Unfortunately this draft plans programme of tourism could not be implemented in different district plan.

Tansen Municipality- It is one of the old municipality of Nepal and engaged itself for the tourism promotion since long time. Recently it has completed the tourism period plan of the town. Its main thrust of tourism is to keep the town clean. For this new land filed site has been develop in the west part of the town. Due to limited revenue and central budget, lots of maintenance work of historical monuments and the beautification of the natural places like Srinagar hill and Parvas lake etc are in poor conditions otherwise these could have attracted more visitors. Now the Srinagar view tower with garden restaurant and Tansen palace are at the point of completion and it will be good assets for the tourists attraction.

Palpa Chambers of Commerce and Industry (PCCI)- It is working for the promotion of tourism of Tansen. Organizing trade fair on trade and tourism once in two year in Tansen. Resource constraints also PCCI constraints for the promotion of tourism in Tansen, This association organize training and workshop for Dhakka, Karuwa, coffee and food preparation for its members and very useful for cottage industries and tourism promotion.

GETUP Palpa's role is very important in Tourism of Palpa. It is active to find out new tourist destination and promotion through different hiking brochures, Postcards and tourist maps since its establishment 2000 AD. Tourist Information service center in another important work of this organization started since 2002 AD. The world tourists guide book on Nepal has mark it as "Best tourist information in Nepal"

The other tourism stakeholders engaged in Palpa are Nepal Tourism Board, Ministry of Tourism culture and civil Aviation, Depart of Archeology who are working for the maintenance of historical, archeological, religious monuments like Ranighat (Mahal) Bhairab Temple, Rambhapari, homestays in different places of Palpa.

4.5.1 Natural, Historical and Cultural Attraction of Tansen

Palpa is famous district for its rich history, culture and natural beauty. Tansen is the center of tourism attraction and activities of the district. The district headquarter is located in the hill lap of Sringar hill with the pleasant climate with the variation between 32⁰ c in winter of the year. Tansen in location as the Lumbini, birth place of Buddha, beautiful Pokhara and Chitwan national park is only 2 hours; 4 hours drive duration by car.

Tansen is the attraction for all visitors for its clean, quite non Touristic district nation and full of historical temples, Vihar and friendly people.

Palpa has different culture and religion. The main inhabitant of the district is Magar (50.52) and followed by Bramin, Chettri, Newar, Dalit, Kumal etc. The culture and settles of Baugha ghumbha, Koldanda, Therubas and Foksinkot are the worh places of interest to visit.

Hindusim is the main religion of the district followed by Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. There are attractive hindu temple and Shrines in the district. The Hindu temple like Amar Narayan, Bhagwati, Reshishav, Bhairabstan, Rambhapani, Satyawati tal, Bhimsen, Shivalaya and pilgrimage sites Ridi, Ramdi, Ranighat, Keladhighat, Parvas are the important cultural destination of the distrit. The main festival celebrated in Palpa are the Mange Sankanti, Gaijatra, Ropai Jatra, Bhagwati Jatra, Janaipurnima, Teej, Dashai, Tihar, Basanta Panchami, Shiva ratri and phagu etc with enthusiasm.

Tansen is famous in the production of traditional metallic water jug “Karuwa”, Antee oil lamp, the Palpali Dhaka, the fabric which is used to make cap, hat, tie, purse and shall and it is a good gift to the present once near and dear. The Palpali organic coffee is another product which is produce in the different VDCs.

4.5.1.1 Natural Attractions:

4.5.1.1.1 Sringar Hill:

Sringar is one of the best picturesque sport in the district. The altitude of this hill is 1452m fro the sea level, it is a vantage point to view the panaromic view of long range of Himalaya peaks from Guruja, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Nilgiri, Tukucho, Fishtail, two peaks Lamjung and Manasalu. One can view the three high peaks with an altitutde more than 8000 meters like Manasalu, Dhaulagiri I and Annapurna I from this hill in the north and in the south Madi Valley, Kaude, Repdikot and plain terai in the south attracts visitor attention.

Now the 40 meter high view is at the point of completion, it will be a best view to view majestic Himalaya and beautiful settlement of Tansen from here. The facilitate the visitor the road connection is there and it offer good picnic spot around the plain terai area near the Newari style lamp statue along with garden.

4.5.1.1.2 Sringar Parileyak Ban:

This spot is another attraction for the Buddhist pilgrimage and nature lover. The meditating Buddha's statue describes the legend that which Buddha's three month meditation in the forest. The animals like monkey and elephant regularly offer fruits to the lord. So the images of these two animals are there on the base of Buddha Statue. The statue is surrounded by the forest and garden.

4.5.1.1.1 3 Sun Gufa Ramdi

This cave is popular among the pilgrimage who visits the holy river at Ramdighat for rituals. Inside the cave different limestone, gods figure have developed and some statue also remaining there. On the occasion of Hari sayani and Hari Bodhani Ekadasi visit Kali Gandaki river at Ramdi for holy deep and to the cave for worship. The cave is located about 100 meter above the river and lots of wild pigeons can be seen on the rock over the Kali Gandaki on the other side.

4.5.2 Historical Attractions

Tansen has a last capital of Sen King Prithivi Pal Sen. In 1861 he was invited to Kathmandu to marry her sister with Rana Bahadur Shah. He was arrested as he reached there and Palpa Kingdom was captured by the Gorkha army led by the force of junior Kaji Amar Singh Thapa and Kaji Dal Bhanjan Pandey. There are some important historical building constructed during the shah period in Tansen.

4.5.2.1 Tansen Durbar

Tansen Durbar is situated at the center of the town. The old Tansen palace was constructed by the governor Bardinar Singh in the Nepali style. The new western style of present palace was built in the same place by General Pratap Shumser in 1927 A.D. This is the huge four storied building with 63 room, 2 meeting halls, 2 minorits on north and south side.

The south part of the place has Kotghar and Silkhan house; two sentrances gate one Baggi Dhoka in the north and another in the east entrance. This palace used to the governor house during Rana period. All administrative offices were located the small building along with big gate in the north of the palace.

This palace is used as district administrative building with important offices since 2018 BS. In 2006 Feb 1 the Tansen Durbar complex was under Moist attack and all historical building collapsed by fire. Now the main building is being reconstructed on the point of completion this durbar complex is the center of attraction for all visitor of Tansen.

4.5.2.2 Sitalpati:

In the north of Mull dhoka the famous Sitalpati is located. The octagonal Sitalpati is a round resting place which was built by the Khadka Shumsher. This is a popular place for different cultural and political activities. Now small flower garden is built in the south part of this place.

4.5.2.3 Ranighat:

Ranighat is the tourism icon of Palpa. The attraction palace was built by Khadka Shumsher Rana in the memory of his beloved wife Tej Kumari on the bank of the holy river Kali Gandaki.

The trek to Ranighat is one of the main activity of tourist. The 22 km circle trek to Ranighat is a worth memory for the tourist. As the trail passes through the Newari village Gorkhekot, beautiful terrace of rice field of Barandi, Durali, Khani gau.

While returning from Ranighat one has to pass through the deep gorge between the hill and the water fall of Baikuntha Pahad, big stone Hatti Dhunga (Elephant Stone) and Auele can be an adventure. Another exciting activity is to have a bath on Barangdi khola and Kali Gandaki river.

4.5.3 Religious and Cultural Attractions:

At present it is accessible for mountain bikers by motor bike and four wheel visitor. The basic lodging at tent and house is possible near the palace. After the renovation of the palace and road facilities by the Nepal government the number of visitor to the Rani Mahal is increasing day by day.

4.5.3.1 Amar Narayan Temple

This temple was built by Amar Singh Thapa in 1807, the governor of Palpa and western region of Nepal. The temple presents the master piece of Nepalese architecture. The wood carving of the temple attracts lots of visitor. The temple square has small garden forest with hunting bats on the tree and the two stone pond, one Mahadev temple along with natural tap. Every morning & evening the devotee gathered in the Narayan temple to chant Bhajan.

4.5.3.2 Bhagwati Temple:

This three storied temple was build by Col Ujir Singh Thapa, the governor of Palpa in 1815 to celebrate the victory over the British troop in the battle at Butwal. This temple was damaged by the earthquake in 1935 and renovated in the two storied temple. The renovation work in 1974 spoiled the beauty of the temple as the brick roof replaced by stone slate and enamel color painting of the wall spoiled the originality of the temple. On In this temple complex there is Balmandir, Mahadev temple, Saraswati and Bronze statue of Col. Ujir Singh Thapa.

4.5.3.3 Rishikeshav Temple:

This dome style temple is built by the famous Sen King Mani Mukunda Sen. The temple complex comprises of Laxmi Narayan, Gaijatri Devi priest and Guest house. The legend story of the black stone of God was found by Mani Mukunda Sen while taking a holy bath in the Kali Gandaki River. The Rishi Keshav temple complex has recommended to UNESCO to include on world heritage site by Nepal government.

4.5.3.4 Anand Bihar:

It is situated at Bhimsen Tole in the town. The Buddha chaitya and three storied building of Bihar are in the complex. The two century of old stupa was built by the sculptor name Sundar Banda of Kathmandu, who came to construct the Amar Narayan Temple. The statue of Buddha, the stone peacock pillar is the main attraction of this place.

4.5.3.5 Maha Chaitya Bihar:

It is situated at Taksar. The Stupa and Buddha statue are the main attraction of the Bihar. On Baisakh Purnima (full moon day) the Buddha Statue is taken on a chariot around the town to celebrate the birthday of Gautam Buddha.

4.5.3.6 Palpa Bhairabstan Temple:

This temple is 9 km west from Tansen. The temple situated on the top of a small hill with big had mask of Bhairab and big golden Trisul (Trident). It is one of the four Bhairab Statue which had been snatched from Kathmandu during the attack by Sen King Mani Mukunda Sen. This temple is crowded on Saturday and Tuesday to offer different size of rice cake (Rot) and sacrifice of animals. The magnificent view of long Himalayan range can be seen from here.

4.5.3.7 Rambhapani

This is an open temple of the deity Ramba in the middle of the forest. It is 30 km east from Tansen and located above the Tahaon Bazar. This is one of the famous temples in the district. On the top hill the view tower and picnic spots have been developed for the visitors. One can view the majestic scene of Himalayan range in the north and Tansen is the west from here.

4.5.3.8 Satyawati Tal (Lake):

This small lake is situated on the hill top at an altitude of 1400m in Koldanda VDC. The lake is surrounded by tall trees and near the lake there is a temple of Satyawati Devi. On Kartik Purnima (Oct/Nov) it attracts a huge gathering of people for a night fair (Mela). During the Mela different Magari dances are performed. The devotee comes here to take the blessing from the Devi. For this they have to take a round of the lake and shout in a loud voice to fulfill their desires as the deaf are deaf. The devotee offers the sacrifice of animals whose wishes have been fulfilled.

4.5.4 Main Festivals of Tansen:

4.5.4.1 Gai Jatra (Cow Festival):

Palpali celebrate the Hindu and Buddhist festival listed in the Nepali calendar. This is a week of special festival in Tansen area, starting with Janai Purnima at the full moon day in August. On Janai Purnima Brahmin and Chhetri men change their religious threads worn from their shoulder to waist. Traditionally on this day the Gai Jatra festival is announced.

Gai Jatra is celebrated in a special way in Tansen after this Janai Purnima at full moon day in Bhadra. During that week people are entertained by a daily program of statistical performance and procession, which is meant to cheer up the mourners.

Cow festival was started by Malla King in Kathmandu Valley to heal his wife from deep depression after the death of the prince in a small pox epidemic. So this festival combines the remembrance of the deceased with an attempt to cheer up the mourning families who experienced a death in previous year from procession through the town singing religious songs. Some of these processions are led by children of the mourning families dressed like Kings and Saints.

On the same day huge artificial cows, made of bamboo, cloth, paper etc are carried around, accompanied by clowns. These groups perform small ironic and satirical dramas in public square and entertain the crowd of the town.

4.5.4.2 Ropai Jatra (Rice Planting Festival):

Gai Jatra is followed by Ropai Jatra, when farmer of the area show the town dweller the pleasure of rice planting “Ploughing”. The streets of Tansen while singing the folk songs

4.5.4.3 Bag Jatra (Tiger Festival)

Bag Jatra fall on the following of Ropai Jatra. On this day men dressed as Tiger and hunter roam around the town to caricature the favorite hobby of the old rulers.

4.5.4.4 Chariot Festival (Rath Jatra)

In this festival the chariots of Ganesh (Elephant headed god of success), Bhimsen (Strongest Hero) and Narayan (One out the trinity of Hindu Gods) are carried through Tansen the town inhabitants lights the candles in their window, offer flower, fruit and money to the chariot passing their homes.

4.5.4.5 Bhagwati Jatra

Bhagwati Jatra marks the end of the week festival (Jatra). The goddess Bhagwati Indian troops. The devotee stays in the Bhagwati temple throughout the night to worship, sing and chant Bhajan and observe the placing of statue of Bhagwati into the chariot. The next day morning the government official, army, police joined the large procession through out the town.

4.5.5 Present Situation of Home Stay:

Tourism is a fast growing industry in the world. It is the most sensitive industry as small political, social, cultural and religious conflict easily hampers this business. The pace and security is the condition of tourism development; which Nepal realized during the Maoist conflict. After peace negotiation between Nepal government & Maoist, the tourist flow in Nepal become better.

Baugha Ghumha is well known Magar village since past time. But the number of visitors to this village was very few. After the recognition by the government it is a model Magar village in Nepal, It gets popularity in this region. Though tourism development is a combined effort of its stake holders.

To develop this village as a classic Magar home stay needs good infrastructure. This village is connected by a dirt road to Tansen. There is a road access from here to Chherlung. To get the visitor to Ranimahal to Baugha the road link between Chherlung and Ranimahal is a must to increase the number of domestic and international tourist. Because the number of amenities are increasing day by day to Ranimahal.

Table No. 1: Home Stay Visitor Records

Year	Domestic	International	Total	Remarks
2065				No Records
2066	3	4	7	
2067	102	32	134	
2068	278	4	282	
2069	115	15	130	Land Slide No Transportation
Total	498	55	553	

Source: Field Study

The visitor of this home stay totally depends on transport for this visit. Very few tourists come on foot. The compositions of domestic tourist are government banker, community user group, students, journalists, civil society member & students. Generally the internal tourist are more interested to the culture programme and hike to Ranighat and stay one night and two day.

Though the number of westerner visitors are nominal. Generally western visitors are more interested in Nepali culture so they stay 2 or 3 nights.

As there is a trend of visiting new places by the domestic tourist is growing slow in the country. The home stay management must be active to find new market for home stay. Tourist market has to be explored extensively as the visitor from the periphery are like Tansen, Butwal, Bhairahawa have to be knocked.

There is a problem of pre booking for home stay in Bhaugha ghumha. They must settle this problem so that consumer of home stay can visit here in short period of time. Time and again the visitor booking is cancelled due to the busy time of the farming, marriage ceremony, firewood collection time. This home stay is located in the ward no. 4 of the VDC and mostly member have family relation to each other. So if any death of one home stay member than there is no chance of hosting the visitor during the mourning period. In this situation they have solution to manage the visitor in other wards for this they have to extend the home stay facilities in the village.

Chapter Five: Tourism Prospects of Baugha Gumha

5.1 Location

Baugha Gumha is situated in the north of west part of Palpa district and 11 km. road distance from Tansen. This V.D.C is surrounded by Khanigau VDC, in the east, Argali and Baugha Pokharathok VDC in the west, Kali Gandaki River in the south. The average altitude is 1221 meter.

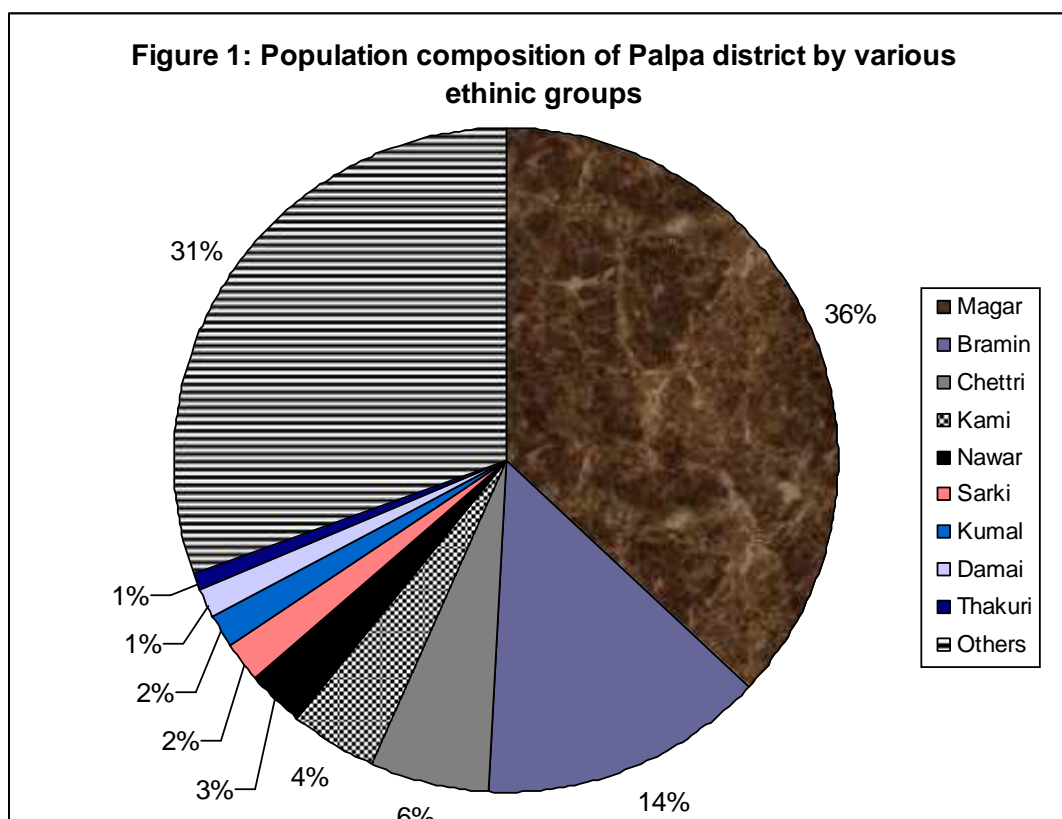
5.2 Demography

The population of this V.D.C is different from the national composition of Nepali. The last population census of Palpa show the percentage of Magar was more than 50 percent. The percent of Magar's of this V.D.C. is more this 57.1 percent which is shown in the V.D.C.s perfect conducted by D.D.C Palpa.

Table No 2: Population Composition of Palpa district by various Ethnic groups.

s.n	Ethnic group	No of Population	Population in%
1	Magar	136750	36
2	Bramin	51703	14
3	Chettri	21611	6
4	Kami	15631	4
5	Nawar	9706	3
6	Sarki	6971	2
7	Kumal	6013	2
8	Damai	5193	1
9	Thakuri	3684	1
10	Others	112956	31
Total		370218	100

Source : CBS 2001 Kahmandu



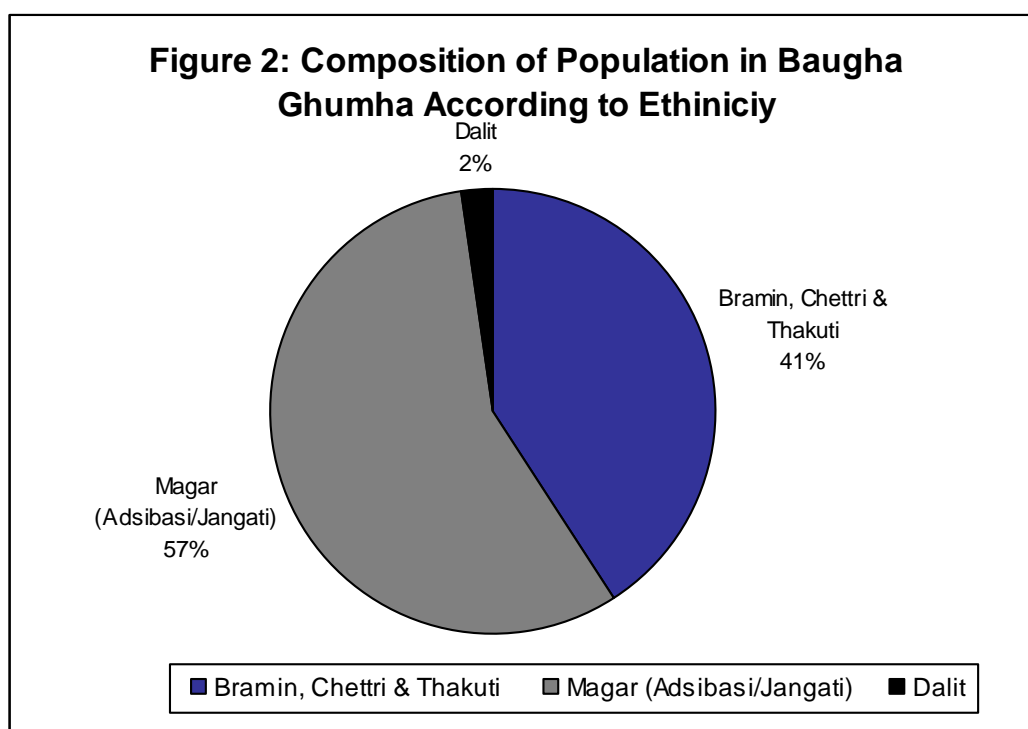
Above table 2 and figure 1 represents the population composition of Palpa district by various ethnic groups. Magar community has a leading population and it has the percentage

of 36% of the total population of Palpa district. The Bramin has followed by 31%, Chettri by 6%, Kami by 4%, Nawar by 3%, Sarki & Kumal by 2%, Damai & Tharu by 1% and so on. Thus, Magar, Barmin and Chettri have occupied more than 81% of the population in the district.

Table no 3: The composition of population in Baugha Gumha according to Ethnicity

S. No.	Ethnic group	No of population	Population %
1	Bramin, Chettri & Thakuti	1359	40.1
2	Magar (Adsibasi/Jangati)	1901	57.1
3	Dalit	70	2.1
Total		3330	100

Source: V.D.C Profile 2068

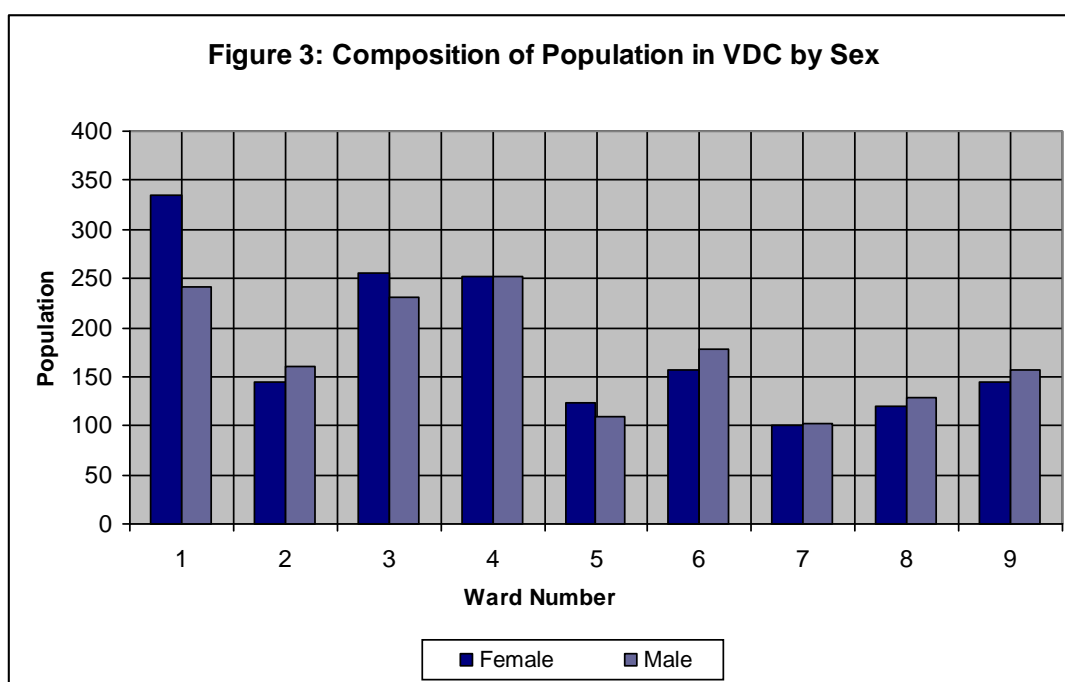


Above table no. 3 & figure no 2 depicts the composition of Baugha Ghumha according to Ethnicity. According to the different ethnic group of the V.D.C the Magar ethnic comprise 57.1 percent while Bramin, Chettri and Thakuri by 40.8 percent and Dalit by 2.1 percent.

Table no 4: Composition of Population in V.D.C by sex

Ward	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Total	Percent
1	334	49.4	242	50.6	676	100
2	144	47.2	161	52.8	305	100
3	255	52.5	231	47.5	486	100
4	252	50.0	252	50.0	504	100
5	123	53.0	109	47.0	232	100
6	157	52.5	178	47.5	375	100
7	101	49.5	103	51.5	204	100
8	119	48.2	128	51.8	247	100
9	145	48.2	156	51.8	301	100
Total	1670	90.1	1660	49.9	3330	

Source: V.D.C. profile 2068



Above Table no. 4 & figure no 3 depicts the composition of population in V.D.Cs by sex shows the percent of female is more than male. The male populations are more in five ward like 1,2, 7,8,9 and female are in 2,5, 6 and equal in ward no 4. The average family size of the V.D.C is 6, 4 which more than national average.

5.3 Places of Interest in Baugha Gumha

The places of tourist attractions are national and cultural attractions the prospects of tourism development in any area influenced by various of factors like geography culture and religion. This V.D.C. has its own scope for tourism development.

5.3.1 Natural Attraction.

The settlement of this V.D.C has been spread from the river bank of Kaligandaki to the hill Lahare Danda (hill). In this VDC different villages are settled on the river like Chherlung, Baugha Gumha and Luhung.

The scenic beauty from the top of the village Baugha Gumha is very interesting. From this village the view Dhaulagiri and Annapurna ranges worth viewing particularly in the sun rise on the snow clad mountain.

The other charming view Kaligandaki long river loop can be observed from the eastern part of village namely having rock point or from the Bainse danda on the hand on the other the view of Alamdevi (family Kul Devi of Shah Kings) big land slide view of Birgha and the view of Srinagar hill of Tansen.

5.3.2 Siddhapani Cave

This cave is situated on the west and south of this V.D.C. near Aule on the rock chuff above the Barangdi River. This cave was find out by the villagers one decade before. The interesting part of the cave is the entrance, as it so narrow that every has to crawl for 5 meter to get a small hall and taking ladder up than there is big hall with the different shaped slate. The cave is very dark and full of bats and its sheet. To visit this cave is a adventure sport. The surrounding area is quite with Small River in the forest.

5.3.3 Biodiversity

There are two big forests at the top and bottom of Baughagumha namely Lahare dada and Bukheni dada (hill). Bukheni forest is just backside hill of the famous place Ranighat. These two forests are rich in biodiversity, particularly for birds, animals and funa. The barking deer, languor, Woat, Dumsi, Jarayo, Syaal, Faeuro, Ban Biralo, Nyawari Musa, Chemero (bats) golden Monitor ligard, Python, Kharayo and birds like Titra, Jurali, Lampuchere, Fista, Suga, Rani chara, Kaalig, Maina, Kokale & Gidda etc. Besides this the plan spices one Sal, Salla, Asna, Harro, Barro, Bel, Bar, Pipal, Simal, Asana, Khayer, Jamon. These forests now managed by the community forest user groups. The success story of the

community forest is the existence of many wildlife. This has promoted the habitat of wild life.

The fishing is carried out in Kaligandaki near Ranighat & Chhertung area. The Kumal and Bote of lower area of Chhertung, carry out the fishing using to their traditional profession. But after completion of Kaligandaki Hydropower Project the number of fishers has declined a lot. The main fish species of the area are Shar, Katle, Gomch and Aba.

This all biodiversity resource are the tourism attraction of this place. There are many activities of tourists based on it, like fishing, bird watching, forest walk and study tour on there forest.

5.4 Cultural & Religious Attraction

Ranighat Palace is known as the Tagmahal of Nepal, which was built by Khadga Shamsher - The government of Palpa, in the memory of his beloved queen Tet Kumari in 1807. The building is erected on the hand rock on the left bank of Kaligandaki River.

The construction of the palace is on such remote place ,when there was no access to reach there. After the completion of the palace it has been a destination point for most of visitors in Tansen. The beauty of Ranighat is the trail which passes through the forest along with Barabgdi river. This place has big importance for Hindu because the flow of the rivers turn on north direction. To make any religious reticules on this holy river has great value for Hindu. So on different occassion like Maghe Sankranti, Ekadashi etc. The people gather there for hilly dip. The death body of Hindu people is cremitrated here for the salavation of the dead soul.

In the palace compound there are there temples of god Shiva, Ganesh & Gangamai. The search for Saligram (Laminated fossil) the symbol of god Narayan, is taken as good luck. This place lies within the boundaryof Baughagumha V.D.Cs. It lakes one hour walk to the palace from the V.D.C ward no 4 (Homestay)

5.4.1 Chherlung

This village is settled in the east part of the V.D.C at an elevation 650 meter just above the Gandaki river. Chherlung village is famous for the man made community irrigation. The Barangdi Khola is the source of water for there cannels which is constructed

about nine decade before. The water distribution system for the farmer is very scientific on the basis of their land tax. The farmer takes their time harvest in a year. The inhabitants of this village are Brimin, Chhetri, Magar & Bote.

Baugha Gumgha this is the main place settlement of Magar community in the South of Lahare Danda and North of Bukheni Dada (hill) on a small valley Tyge of agriculture land. In this surrounding the different small family temples of Kali, Raina Devi etc are established by various Magari casts like Rana, Thapa, Lamtari and Buchha. Mostly the dwellers of this area are ex-military pensioners of Indian army. The homes structures are of two story building with small box type of kitchen on outside of main houses. The out side entrances are painted with dark red soil along.

Flower garden and kitchen garden of vegetables. On each of the houses roof one made of corrugate tin roof with small Baranda. All these settlement of the people give a people environment of peace and calmness for the home stay guests to be a part of family members by the welcoming and friendly behavior of the honest.

5.4.2 Festivals

The people of this village celebrates the various festivals in a year. Among them on Fagu Purnima (full moon day) the villagers gather at Rainadevi temple at Lahare dada for the worship of Devi with Pooja & dances Fagu (Festivals of color).

This festival is celebrated in the month of Falgun for 3 days. The Jethi Panchami the people offer Pooja to the Devi, Soorathi dance is organized and have the feast. On Mahili Panchai, second day the Jeu mama dance is performed with two group's dance of male and females in a row. In the third day Kanchi Panchami Jamre dance is performed.

Besides this Daisai and Tihar also celebrated in the village with enthusiasm. In the rotating swing fixed at Bhaisee danda for the entertainment. All these festival activity are the cultural attractions for the visitors.

5.5 Baugha Gumha Home Stay Program

5.5.1 Introduction

Palpa is a potential district for the development of different types tourism. Among them it has great prospect of development of some stay tourism in various V.D.Cs. In 2066

Baishak, there was a district level interaction programme, with the tourism experts from Tara Gau Development Committee to develop Magar Home Stay in Palpa. The meeting recommended the five different Magar Villages- Kolda (Jheerubas), Jhokedi (Foksingkot) Koldanda V.D.C., Baugha Gumha village. Baughagumha is selected to develop a model Magar Home Stay by the experts after their field visit and from wards 4, 5,6, 7 were recommended V.C.Ds for this program.

5.5.2 Main attraction of Baugha Gumha

This village is selected to lunch home stay program due to the following attractions.

- Clean and rice settlement on the high hill.
- Enough houses for home stay.
- Road facilities & connected with highway.
- Historical and attractive Rani Mahal is located in the V.D.C.
- Traditional irrigation channel developed by local people.
- Community forest with full Bio-diversity.
- View points to observe the Himalaya & the river Kaligandaki.
- Local Magari hospitality.

5.5.3 Attractions around Baugha Gumha

- Tansen- beautiful medieval town.
- Srinagar Touristic Spot.
- Historical Tansen Palpa.
- Lumbini- Birth place of Gautam Buddha.
- Pokhara – Lake City.
- Chitwan National Park.

5.5.4 Importance of the Program.

The concept of this home stay is based on the community's joint activities. The community cooperation is necessary to keep the clean and safe environment of the village. The relation with host and guest become near and close with this program. The guest gets an opportunity to learn and observe the traditional community, knowledge and skill. The home stay program is a good means to share their idea, culture and friendship. It an enterprise to earn income by hosting the guests.

5.5.5 Management of Home Stay

The 15 member's management committee has been formed to manage the Baugha Gumha a Home stay. The formation of this committee are represented as different stake holders of the V.C.D's

Table No. 5: Tourism Management committee

s.n	Representations	Position
1	V.D.C. Chairman/Secretary	Member
2	Mother's group - representative	Member
3	Local NGO	Member
4	Local club	Member
5	Community organic group	Member
6	Principal- local higher secondary school	Member
7	Water supply consumers committee	Member
8	Community forest user group (each one from group)	4 member
9	Local leader, teacher and development worker	Member
10	Retired Army Group	Member
11	Tourism Development officer appointed locally	Member Secretary

Source: Field Study

5.5.6 Procedure of registration

The visitors who wants to travel and stay in the home stay need to informed in advance to the chairman or secretary. Generally it is done through the mobile phone. GETUP Palpa – The Tourist Information centre also working as a contact point. The domestic and international tourists reserve the accommodation through the GETUP.

5.5.7 Home Stay Tariff

A. Two single bed room	Rs. 200
B. Breakfast	Rs. 75
C. Lunch or Dinner (Veg)	Rs. 150
D. Non- Veg	Rs. 225

For Cultural Programme

1. Jhamre	Rs. 500
-----------	---------

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 2. Jyu Bhena | Rs. 500 |
| 3. Thulo Naanch (Sorathi) | Rs. 1000 |

5.6 Problems of Home Stay Tourism:

Baughha Ghumha has lots of possibilities for tourism development, but it is not free from problems. The main problem is related with the tourism infrastructure in one hand and on the other marketing of the home stay. Besides these problems management of home stay, awareness and local guide training the pace of to visitors in tow village.

5.6.1 Accessibility: At present Baughha is connected by the narrow dirt road to Tansen. Host of the visitor used the vehicles to travel this home stay. The location of the village is highly affected during rainy season due to land slides. The no of visitor decrease in big number due to land slide near the Chandibhayanjang. The tourist flow to the home stay hampered for months due to road block.

Ranighat is the most popular tourist destination of Palpa. The visitor to this place has less before the road connection. The number of visitor has increased after the road connection. This has hampered the home stay visitor to some extent as they used to stay one night and next day visit Ranighat using the road up to Chherlung.

5.6.2 Marketing Problem: Marketing is essential factor for any product. At present there is no any travel agency and tour agency marketing for Baughha home stay. The marketing of the home stay has been done by the local media and its stakeholders which is not enough. The message of home stay must be in media constantly.

5.6.3 Management Problems: In the home stay management committee is not active. The regular meeting is not regular. Lack of meeting of executive committee creates a confusion and misunderstanding and it has affected the joint working sprit of the members.

5.6.4 Role of Local Government: DDC Palpa and VDC are the main promoters of village tourism. The priority of local government for tourism development is less as the budget disbursement is insignificant.

5.6.5 Lack of Advertisement: Baughha ghumba home stay is the first Magar home stay in Nepal. Up to now there is no well organized and regular advertisement of trip home stay through the different media.

5.6.6 Lack of initiation among the organizer: The promotion of Baugha home stay mainly depends on the initiation of each home stay community. But there lack active lobbying and marketing by the member of home stay households.

5.6.7 Transparency of the Activity: The home stay activity must be transparent to the VDCs. The regular annual meeting with its stakeholders encourages the support and help for the promotion of home stay.

5.6.8 Lack of FAM Tour: The formalization tour to the different media and observation tour for the operation of home stay are very essential for the promotion of home stay.

5.6.9 Lack of Village Guide Booklet: The village tour guide booklet is essential for the tourist to inform them about the place of interest and village trails in and around the VDC's. It fulfills the lack of village tour guide.

Chapter Six: Summary, Conclusion & Recommendation

6.1 Summary

The government of Nepal has identified and trying to development this village as first model of Magar home stay village in the country for the domestic and international tourist. Now this village is offering home stay facilities to the guests. The new initiation will be a tool

to create new source of income and employment for the household in the off-farm and preservation of the traditional culture and environment.

The government has identified Baugha Gumha village as a potential village to development a Magar home stay. The home stay program started in this village since of 2066 B.S Poush with the initiation of villages and District Development Committee of Palpa. Baugha Ghumha is the found to be the first Magar home stay in Nepal. The Magar community has successfully managed the home stay management.

The concept of this home stay is based on the community's joint activities. The community cooperation is necessary to keep the clean and safe environment of the village. The relation with host and guest become near and close with this program. The guest gets an opportunity to learn and observe the traditional community knowledge and skill. The home stay program is a good means to share their idea, culture and friendship. It an enterprise to earn income by hosting the guests to come extent.

The main tourism prospect in the Baugha Ghumha VDC are its natural attraction, biodiversity, friendly community, cheap price at the home stay, neat & clean environment, culture and festival celebrate among the Magar community are also the main prospect in the study area. This V.D.C. has its own scope for tourism development.

Baugha Ghumha has lots of possibilities for tourism development, but it is not free from problems. The main problem is related with the tourism infrastructure in one hand and on the other marketing of the home stay. Besides these problems related to management, awareness, lack of advertisement, initiation among the organizer, transparency of the activity, lack of FAM tour and the lack of village guide book let are the major kinds of problem faced by the Home stay management in Bhaugh Ghumha.

Domestic tourists are the major visitor of the home stay in Baugha Ghumba VDC. In the fiscal year 2066, 2067, 2068 & 2069 the total number of domestic visitor were 3, 102, 278 and 115 while the number of international visitor were 4, 32, 4 and 15 in the fiscal year 2066, 2067, 2068 and 2069. The total number of domestic visitor from the year 2065 to 2069 were found to be 498 and international visitor were 55 only, which concludes that in

comparison to international visitor domestic visitor are the main visitor of the home stay here in Bhaugha Ghumha VDC. The major domestic visitors are government banker, community user group, students, journalists, civil society member & students.

At present Baugha is connected by the narrow dirt road to Tansen. Most of the visitor used the vehicles to travel this home stay. The location of the village is highly affected during rainy season due to land slides. The year no of visitor decrease in big number due to land slide near the Chandibhayanjang. The tourist flow to the home stay hampered for months due to road block.

Ranighat is the most popular tourist destination of Palpa. The visitor to this place has less before the road connection. The number of visitor has increased after the road connection. This has hampered the home stay visitor to some extent as they used to stay one night and next day visit Ranighat using the road up to Chherlung.

6.2 Conclusion

The following are the major conclusion derived from the study.

1. The main tourism prospect in the Baugha Ghumha VDC are its natural attraction, biodiversity, friendly community, cheap price at the home stay, neat & clean environment, culture and festival celebrate among the Magar community are also the main prospect in the study area.
2. Domestic tourists are the major visitor of the home stay in Baugha Ghumba VDC. In the fiscal year 2066, 2067, 2068 & 2069 the total number of domestic visitor were 3, 102, 278 and 115 while the number of international visitor were 4, 32, 4 and 15 in the fiscal year 2066, 2067, 2068 and 2069. The total number of domestic visitor from the year 2065 to 2069 were found to be 498 and international visitor were 55 only, which concludes that in comparison to international visitor domestic visitor are the main visitor of the home stay here in Bhaugha Ghumha VDC. The major domestic visitor are government banker, community user group, students, journalists, civil society member & students.

3. The main problem is related with the tourism infrastructure in one hand and on the other marketing of the home stay. Besides these problems related to management, awareness, lack of advertisement, initiation among the organizer, transparency of the activity, lack of FAM tour and the lack of village guide book let are the major kinds of problem faced by the Home stay management in Bhaugh Ghumha.
4. Baugha Ghumba home stay is the first Magar home stay in Nepal. Up to now there is no well organized and regular advertisement of trip home stay through the different media.
5. The Nepalese government has realized the needs to start home stay tourism activities in some of the selected parts of the country.
6. The success of home stay development will bring new opportunities to experience the hospitality provided by the local families for domestic and international tourists. The visitors will get new taste of the local food, culture and simple Nepalese life style being as a member of the family.

6.3 Recommendations

The following are the major recommendations derived during the study.

1. The main tourism prospect in the Baugha Ghumha VDC are its natural attraction, biodiversity, friendly community, cheap price at the home stay, neat & clean environment, culture and festival celebrate among the Magar community are also the main prospect in the study area.
2. In order to improve the number of visitor in the area first we should promote the tourism infrastructure of Baugha Ghumba VDC, all the activity among the organizer should be transparent. Accessibility is main prominent factor for tourism so it should be managed well, and a small book let should be made.
3. Marketing is essential factor for any product. At present there is non of travel agency and tour agency marketing for Baugha Ghumha home stay. The marketing of the

home stay is done by the local media and its stakeholders which is not enough. The message of home stay must be in media constantly.

4. In the home stay management committee is not active. The regular meeting is not regular. Lack of meeting of executive committee creates a confusion and misunderstanding and it has affected the joint working spirit of the members, so this should be managed well.
5. The familiarization tour to the different media and observation tour for the operator of home stay are very essential for the promotion of home stay in Baugha Ghumha.
6. The priority of local government for tourism development is less as the budget disbursement is insignificant. So government should allocated budget or make some kind of program for the promotion of home stay and tourism in the study area.
7. The promotion of Baugha Ghumha home stay mainly depends on the initiation of each home stay community. But there lack active lobbying and marketing by the member of home stay households.
8. The home stay activity must be transparent to the VDC's. The regular annual meeting with its stakeholders encourages the support and help for the promotion of home stay.
9. The village tour guide booklet is essential for the tourist since it provides many information regarding the place of interest and village trails in and around the VDC's. The village guide book fulfills the lack of village tour guide, so a small guide booklet should be developed.

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Appendix 1

Questionnaire of Home Stay Owners

Baugha Gumha Home Stay Tourism Management

वौघा गुम्हा होमस्टेका व्यवसायी संगको अर्न्तवार्ताका लागी तयार गरिएको प्रश्नावलि

- होमस्टे व्यवसायीको नाम : महिला / पुरुष
- वडा नं. गा. वि. स.
१. तपाइको परिवार संख्या कति छन् ? महिला पुरुष
२. तपाइको मुख्य पेसा के हो ? कृषि नोकरि सरकारि निजि अन्य
३. तपाइका परिवारका सदस्यको शैक्षिक योग्यताको स्थिति कस्तो छ ?
- वावु आमा छोरा छोरि
४. कृषि वाट हुने उत्पादनले कति महिनालाई खान पुग्छ ?
- ३महिना ६महिना ९महिना वर्ष भरि अन्य
५. तपाईलाई तरकारि किन्नु पर्छ वा पदैन ?
६. तपाइ कहाँ सौचालयको सुविधा छ छैन ?
- कच्चि, पक्की वाथरुम सहित
७. खाने पानीको लागि कस्तो सुविधा छ ?
१. घरैमा धारा २ कुवा ३ खोला ४ अन्य
८. तपाइ कहाँ विजुलि सुविधा छ छैन ?
९. होमस्टेको सुरुवात कहिले भयो ?
१०. पहिलो वर्षमा दास्रो वर्ष तस्रो वर्षमा कति-कति पर्यटकहरु आए ?
- क ख ग
११. नेपाली तथा विदेशी को प्रतिशत ? क) नेपाली कति % ख) विदेशी कति %

१२. पर्यटकहरुलाई कस्तो सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउनु हुन्छ ?

क. खाने ख. सुत्ने ग. खाने र सुत्ने घ. पथ प्रदर्शन ड. सास्कृतिक कार्यक्रम

१३. तपाइको होमस्टेमा कति कोठा उपलब्ध छन् ?

क. एक वेड ख. दुई वेड ग. टुइन वेड घ. कमन वेड

१५. पर्यटक लाई कस्तो खाना उपलब्ध गराउनु हुन्छ ?

क) ब्रेक फास्ट ख) लन्च ग) डिनर

१६. गाँउमा उत्पादन हुने र बाहिर बाट ल्याउनु पर्ने के-कस्ता खाद्य वस्तुहरु हुन ?

स्थानिय स्रोत	वाह्य स्रोत
क	क
ख	ख
ग	ग
घ	घ
ड	ड

१७. यि खाद्य वस्तु प्राप्त गर्नमा कठिनाईको सामना गर्नु पर्छ पदैन ? क) पर्छ ख) पदैन

क. यदि पर्छ भने कस्ता समस्याहरु छन् ?

क
ख
ग
घ
ड

१८. यहाँका होमस्टे परिवारलाई सेवा सम्बन्धि तालिम प्राप्त भएको छ छैन । छ भने कस्तो तथा कति दिनको ?

क. खाना तयारि ख. हाउस किपिड (सरसफाई) ग. गाईड
घ. भाषा तालिम ड. तालिमको दिन च. अन्य

१९. होमस्टे परिवारको सदस्यहरुले अध्ययन भ्रमणमा गएको छ छैन ?

क) छ ख) कहाँ १..... २..... ग) कति दिनको

२०. सेवा तालिम तथा भ्रमणले कस्तो प्रभाव भएको महसुस गर्नु हुन्छ ?

क) पहिले भन्दा राम्रो ख) पहिले जस्तो

२१. होमस्टेमा आउने पाउनाहरु कति दिन वस्ने गरेका छन् ?

क) एक दिन ख) दुई दिन ग) तिन दिन घ) अन्य

२१. यहाँ वस्ने पर्यटकले दैनिक कति खर्च गर्ने गर्दछन् ।

क) साकाहारिले कति ख) माशांहारिले कति

२२. तपाइको होमस्टेले पर्यटकहरु बाट बार्षिक कति आम्दानि हुने गर्दछ ?

२३. बौघा गुम्हामा पर्यटक विकासका के कस्ता सम्भावना देख्नु हन्छ ?

(प्रथमिकताका आधारमा)

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२४. यहा पर्यटन विकास गर्न तपाइका सुभाबहरु के के हुन ?

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२५. यहाँ पर्यटन विकासका के-कस्ता समस्याहरु छन ?

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२६. यहाँको होमस्टेमा पाहुनाहरु आकर्षण गर्न तपाइको कस्तो प्रयास रहयो ?

क) प्रचार प्रसारमा के गर्नु भयो

ख) कहि गएर यसको विज्ञापन गर्नु भयो

ग) आफ्ना सुभेच्छुकहरुलाई निम्तो दिनु भयो

घ) प्रभाव कस्तो रहयो ?

Appendix 2:

Questionnaire for Stake Holders

Baugha Gumha Home Stay Tourism Management

Name :

Status / position:

Organization:

Address:

sex:

1. How long you have been to this profession ?

2. How long you serve the present position ?

3. Have you been to this home staying when & for how long?

D) a) Yes b) One night / more c) Alone or group

d) Purpose of visit

- a. Recreation b. Sight seeing c. Study d. If other
6. How much will spend here? In Nrs.
7. How long you have been to Tansen & how many days will you stay here?
8. What makes you more satisfied in your visit to home stay?
- a. Peaceful Environment b. Sight Seeing c. Village & Village life
9. Are you satisfied with the service of the host family?
- a. Yes b. No
- If No, which section are defective?
- a. Food b. Lodging c. Manner of host d. Guiding e. If other specify
10. What do you think about the standard of food and accommodation in the home stay?
- a. Tourist Standard b. Good c. Moderate d. Low
11. Do you have any suggestion for the future development of tourism in Baugha Ghumha?

Appendix 4 PHOTOGRAPHS

View of Baugha Ghumha VDC



Cultural dance at Baugha Ghumha VDC



Home Stay Guest Welcoming program at Baugha Ghumha



Interview with Home stay chairman at Baugha Ghumha



Weaving Straw mat at Baugha Ghumha



View of Kaligandaki river from Baugha Ghumha



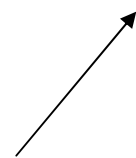
Appendix 5
Map of Nepal Showing Tansen, Palpa



Appendix 6
Map of Palpa District Showing Baugha Ghumha Home Stay VDC

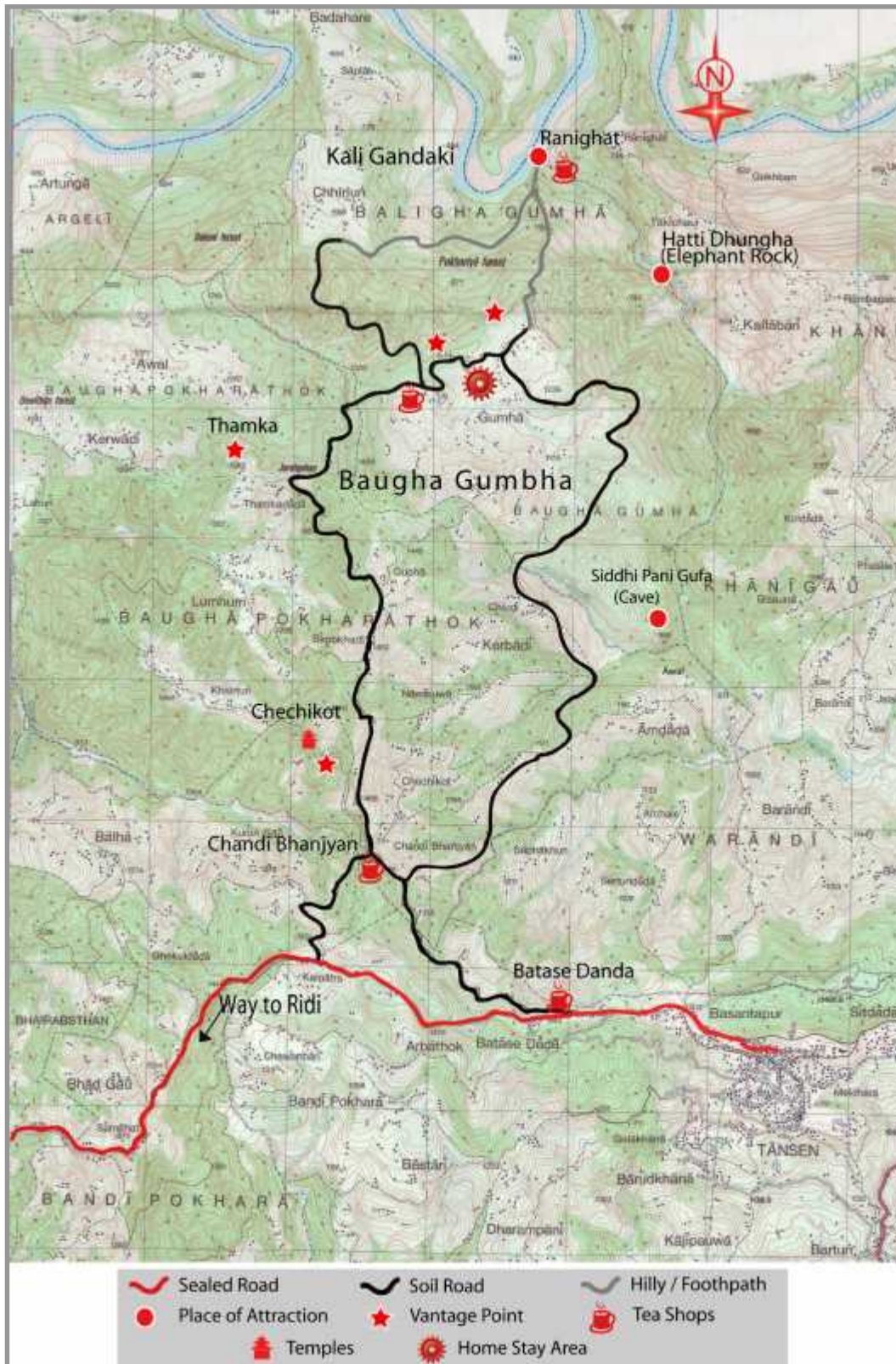
Bhaugha Ghumha Home Stay VDC

MAP OF PALPA DISTRICT



Appendix 7

Trekking Map of Baugha Ghumha VDC



Appendix 8 Places of Interest in Palpa District

