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**DEVELOPMENT OF AGROTOURISMIN NEPAL, AN
ALTERNATIVE TO EMIGRATION FOR NEPALESE YOUTHS
Case: BishramBatikaRestaurant**

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<p>This thesis was conducted about the development of agrotourismin Nepal The working life instructor of the thesis was Achyut Raj Mainali, an officer of the Nepal Agriculture Development office. Nepal is an agricultural country which has huge potential water resources,geographical diversified landscape and climate. The country is rich in unique traditional cultural heritages and also has lots of opportunities in the tourism sectors and in spite of that, country is very poor and most of the youths are migrating to the Gulf countries in search of jobs and each dayhundreds of Nepalese workers are migrating to Malaysia and other Gulf countries by paying huge amount of money and many Nepalese are being killed and becoming disable in foreign land for very low amount of salary.</p> <p>TheMaoist civil war has directly impacts on the industrial sectors of the country, which enforced youths to run away from the country in search of secured life in foreign land and nowin the recent years, remittance has become one of the major economic pillar of the country. The tourism and agriculture sectors can drag out the country from dependency and make self-reliant.</p> <p>The objective of the study is to explore the possibilities of development of agrotourismin Nepal which can be an alternative than emigrating tothe Gulf countries. An empirical part of the study consisted of the qualitative research. The research was conducted in two ways: as semi-structured interviews and textual analysis. The interview with the proprietor of the BishramBatika restaurant has been used as a tool for collecting data. The textual analysis was completed by analyzing the cause of emigration and comparative benefits of the agrotourismin Nepal. The secondary data, maps and different reports were taken from various sources for the textual analysis. The study revealed that the development of agrotourismis better alternative way than emigration to the Gulf countries.</p>		

Key words Agrotourism,,CBS, GDP, Remittance, UN

ABSTRACT

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ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	Gross Domestic Productions
UN	United Nation
CBS	Central Bureau Statistic
NRP	Nepalese Rupees Price
RS	Rupees
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Corporation
HDI	Human Development Index
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
UNESCO	United Nation Educations Scientific and Cultural organization

1 INTRODUCTION

In the past 20 years of twenty-first century the term agrotourism has been used widely in the field of tourism sector. The concept of the agrotourism is the advance and expansion form of ecotourism which is generally implemented in disadvantage agricultural lands. It is developed as a sector with the aim of not only a development instrument for local people who are dependent on agricultural production but also for sustaining the agricultural lands. Agrotourism and ecotourism can play a critical role in Nepal by using diversified resources, both natural and man-made, landscapes, biodiversity and cultural heritages, unique tradition and labor force. Agrotourism can be used to motivate and encourage farming communities to raise their crops in an eco-friendly manner and to conserve the biodiversity of farms. Nepal has plenty of natural resources, which has helped to make agrotourism more popular and fascinating among tourists. Agrotourism allows visitors to come in close contact with the inhabitants of small, rural villages and to be involved in traditional ways of farming which still existing in this modern age. In agrotourism, tourists can find the answers to their queries about different native farming practices, such as, how crops and vegetables can grow organically, how freshly picked fruits and vegetables can be converted into delicious jams, wine and so on. (Hall & Page, 2002, 207.)

Nepal is known as an agricultural country in the world. The statistics shows that more than 66% of its population directly involve in agriculture. However, the farmers are always deprived from the expected benefits. The living standard of farmers is very poor and it is due to following traditional methods of farming and the farmers are unknown about modern technology and ideas. The country itself has great opportunities in different sectors. The country is famous for its natural beauty, diversified landscapes, suitable climate, highest mountains, unique tradition, culture, heritage, and the neighbor of rapidly developing countries between China and India but the situation is very opposite at the moment. Every day the hundreds of Nepalese youths are migrating to Gulf countries and each day number of Nepalese workers are dying and becoming disabled in the foreign land. Jobs in the Gulf countries are even not easily accessible for Nepalese people, because most of the jobs are risky

and unsecured. Workers need to pay big amount of money to the agent for very little salary.(Nepal Status Paper 2012)

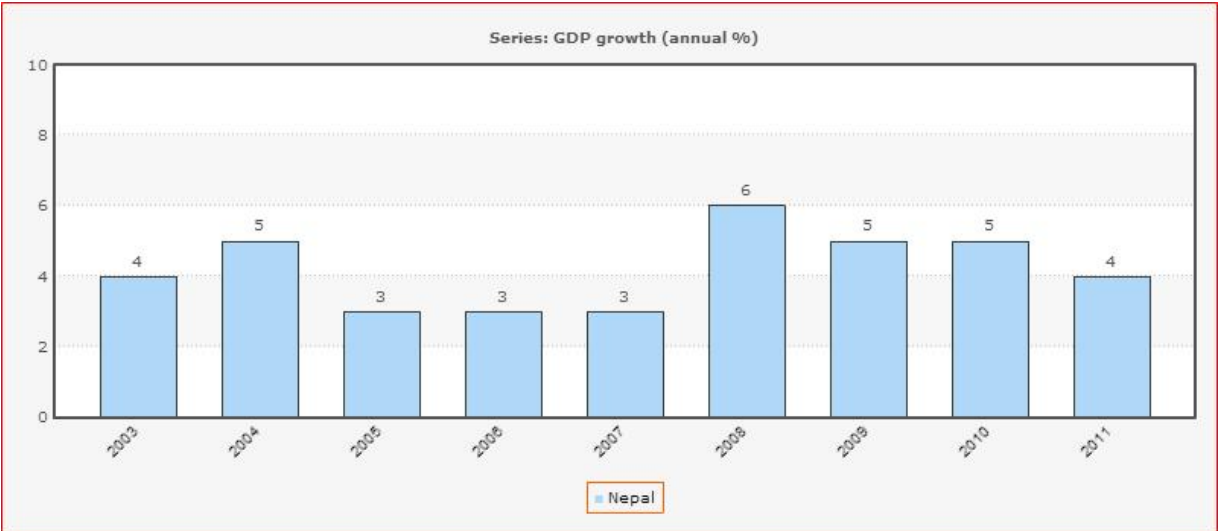
The aim of the thesis is to figure out the opportunities of the agrotourism in Nepal and to motivate the youths and traditional farmers to develop agrotourism, which can be an alternate way to prevent people from leaving country. The research attempts to analyze the possibilities of agrotourism in Nepal for the sustainable development of the country. The research will also figure out the situation of the Nepalese workers in the Gulf countries and the market of agriculture products and the scope of agrotourism in Nepal. The objective of the thesis is to motivate the Nepalese youths to invest their energy and skill to be successful entrepreneurs in agrotourism business.

The agrotourism provides additional income source and employment opportunity to the traditional farmers and rural peoples which is better alternative way than migrating to the Gulf countries for employment opportunities. Development of agro-tourism has great scope in Nepal because of huge flow of tourist in rural areas, It gives new look for the agri-business. However the thesis considered that the development of agrotourism is possible all around the country. The cash which is used in recruiting process for abroad job can be used for agrotourism business. The Remittance received from the migrant worker is not the sustainable solution. Abroad jobs are only for youth, after the age of 45, the situation will be harder because neither they get any social benefit nor they can work in old age.

The present study is conducted on the agrotourism and is based on qualitative secondary data. The data has been furnished from the related articles, different research papers, reports and 10th plan document of the government of Nepal, websites of the government of Nepal and reports of UN, as well as Ministry of agriculture. Some ideas have been taken from the Nepal Tourism Board. Besides this, secondary data were also used such as library books, electronics books, and others research paper and internet sites and practically the interviewed with of one successful entrepreneur of agrotourism business.

2 ECONOMY OF NEPAL

Nepal is one of the poorest and small landlocked countries in the world which is situated between two powerful and fast growing economies in the world, with more than one third of its population living below the poverty line. Nepal had a late start in economic development. The government did not create a system of modern infrastructure and administration until the 1990s besides that although, it has opportunity to trap the trickled honey from largest growing economies by developing as a transit point for these two countries India and China but in reality Nepal’s economy is mostly depended on monsoon seasons and remittance inflows. The country has huge potential resources of hydro- electricity. (Nepal Status Paper 2012.)



GRAPH 1.Gross Domestic Product growth rate of Nepal(adapted from Nepal Status Paper 2012.)

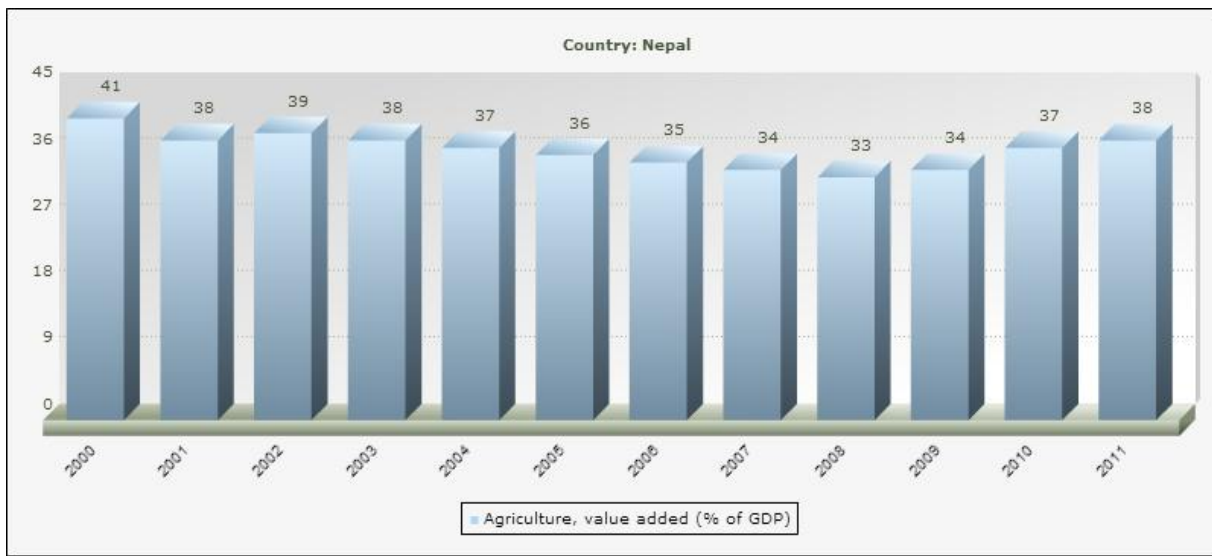
The real growth of GDP of the country for the year 2011 is 3.5 percent and despites of it Nepal's social indicators remain well below the average of South Asian region. Health and education indicators particularly of women are disappointing - life expectancy for women is lower than that of men, and 81% of Nepal's women are illiterate compared with 46% of men.Agriculture is the major pillar of Nepalese economy. Itprovides employment opportunities to 66 percent of the country’s labor force and contributes about 39 percent in the

GDP but the traditional farming methods, lack of irrigation and dependency on the monsoon, growing shortage of farm labor, lack of chemical fertilizer, political instability and poor access to markets are the major factors leading to the low growth and declining the contribution rate of agriculture in GDP. The estimated GDP per capital income for the year 2011 was \$1300. One third of country's populations are under poverty line and the unemployment rate is 46% which is increasing over the year and the remittance is driving the country's economy. (Central Intelligence Agency Fact Book 2012.) The main pillars of the Nepalese economy are as follows.

2.1 Contribution of agriculture for the Nepalese economy

In Nepal, agriculture sector includes forestry, fishery, hunting and farming and the Nepali industrial activity also mainly involves the processing of agricultural products, including pulses, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain and it is major pillar of the Nepalese economy, employing 70 % of the labor forces and generating 38 % of the total GDP. The scenario shows that agriculture holds high potential to have relatively wider impact on poverty reduction and inclusiveness. Since 1990s, the contribution rate in GDP is from agriculture and has declined about 11% till year 2008 and one of the reasons was because of the Maoist civil war, which forced youth to migrate to foreign land for security and economic reason, after the end of the civil war in 2007. The positive sign can be seen. (Nepal Economic Growth Assessment Agriculture 2008.)

Agriculture continues to provide a broad base to the Nepalese economy but there are several reasons which cause the declination in contribution to the GDP. The fact can be seen on Graph2, but there is sign of positive changes on the contribution of agriculture to the GDP and the growth rate is also increased, it is because government new policies on agriculture and the end of the civil war. In recent years progress has been made in the sectors of road network constructions, tourism hydroelectricity and Nepal got the membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the year 2004 which provides the global market for Nepalese product. (Nepal Economic Growth Assessment Agriculture 2008)



GRAPH 2. Contributions of Agriculture to GDP of Nepal from year 2000 to 2011 (adapted from World Bank 2012.).

Fragmentation of agricultural land is a biggest challenge for the development of Nepalese agriculture. The average holding farm size is 0.8 ha. Almost half of the total farmers have less than 0.5 ha of land and between the year 1961 and 2007, the average holding size has declined by 37 percent. In Nepal, the main problem in the field of agriculture is the land structure of the country as because of mountainous country it restrict the access of road network to the market which increase the cost of product. The lack of irrigation facilities and dependency on monsoon for irrigation is also big problem in Nepalese agriculture, The subsidies to the farmers of Nepal is very low compared to Indian farmers, which makes Nepalese product more expensive. In spite of various challenges, Nepal has large scope in the field of agriculture, as it is agricultural country and people are used to agricultural work which makes easily available of labor force for agriculture work. The climate and land topography makes it more possible for the production of various types of agricultural products. Terai is suitable for cereals and the hilly region is very good for livestock farming (goats, buffaloes, and cows) and mountain region is good for livestock farming (yaks, sheep, wild goat and so on), horticulture (apples) and so on. In spite of huge possibilities of agriculture farmers are very poor in Nepal and this entire scenario makes the agriculture field out of interest among youths. (Karkee 2008).

2.2 Contribution of tourism for the Nepalese economy

Tourism industry is fastest growing economic sector in Nepal because of its incredible natural beauty, unique traditional cultural and heritage. Its unique geographical position and latitudinal variation have made Nepal the biggest natural museum in the world. The elevation of the country ranges from 70meters above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mt. Everest, at 8,848 meters; the festivals are more than the days in the yearly calendar. Nepal is the one of the admired tourist destination of the world, so tourism is a major source of foreign exchange earnings since Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and TenzingNorgey Sherpa from Nepal climbed the Mount Everest in 1953. Since that Nepal stepped the modern era and the tourism industry has been established as the major means to entirely support the nation towards the national development. Before 1950, the agriculture was only one way of economic activity in Nepal but in recent year tourism sectors has become the lifeblood in the Nepalese economy. (Nepal Tourism Sectors Analysis 2008.)

Travel and Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries of the world. Tourism has played vital role for the economic development of Nepal, according to a report published by the World Travel and Tourism Corporation(WTTC), tourism sector is one of the major job provider sector in Nepal. It has provided direct job to 412500 people which is 3.3 percent of the total employment in the country in year 2011and also forecast to rise 2.8 percent for the year 2012. In the year 2011, the total contribution of travel and tourism and its indirectly supported jobs was 7.7 percent of total employment. In year 2011, Nepal received a total of 735,965 international visitors and earned revenue worth Rs 28.6 billion. The total contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP was 8.8 Percent of the GDP which is Rs 119.1 billion. The WTTC report ranked Nepal 34th in terms of travel and tourism direct contribution to employment and 127 in terms of attracting foreign visitors among 181 tourist destinations. The report further projected that the travel trade sector's contribution to the country's total employment will rise to 3.7 percent in 2012. (Travel and Tourism economic impact Nepal 2012)

2.3 Contribution of remittance for the Nepalese economy

Nepal has been ranked on fifth position in terms of the contribution of remittance to the GDP of the country. Remittance has been playing a vital role to reduce the poverty rate of Nepal. The Second Living Standard Survey had indicated that the remittance was the major contributor behind the decline in people living below the poverty line from 42 percent to 31 percent. It is lifeblood for Nepalese economy. According to the World Bank report, the share of remittance amounts contributes 23 percent to the GDP. In recent years, the flow of remittance amount has increased rapidly and the country obtained second position in receiving remittance among all the least developed country. Nepal has placed in second place after the Bangladesh. Remittance is one of the factor through which Nepal has received incredible achievement in human development in the last 40 years. Nepal has remarked as one of the fastest developers in Human Development Index (HDI) since 1970, (Migration and Remittance Fact book 2011)

TABLE 1 Migration remittance inflows (Migration and Remittance Fact book 2011)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Amount (US\$ million)	111	147	678	771	823	1212	1453	1734	2727	2986	3469	4070

The data shows that the remittance income has been increasing over the year because of increasing in the number of migrating people and also because of the increased exchange rate of dollar and other foreign currency. Nepali currency became weak and the other reason behind increasing the remittance amount is because the workers were sending their money through proper channel. The above mentioned data represent the amount of money which was send by bank and other formal institution. The huge amount of remittance flows from India and other countries by hand carried way and through other illegal channels , which were not calculated anywhere, and can be up to two or three percent more to the Gross Development Product (GDP) (Sharma & Gurung 2009.) In the year 2008 and 2009 the amount of received remittance

was not so difference and it was because of the worldwide economic crises. It has proved that the amount of remittance is not the sustainable income.

TABLE 2. Contribution of remittance to GDP (Migration and Remittance Fact Book 2011)

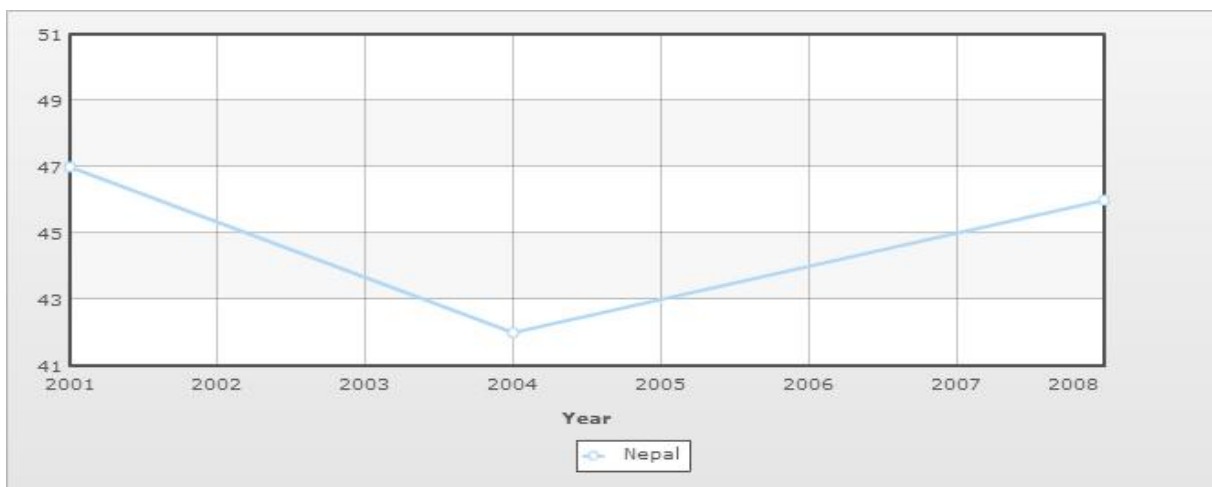
FY	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Contribution to GDP %	10.3%	11 %	10.9%	11.1%	14.9%	13.8%	17.4%	19.1%

Table 2 has figure out the percentage of remittance contribution to GDP. The data shown by the table is not good sign for the country's economy. Each year the contribution of remittance to GDP is increasing which makes the nation's economy more dependency on remittances.

2.4 Employment rate of Nepal

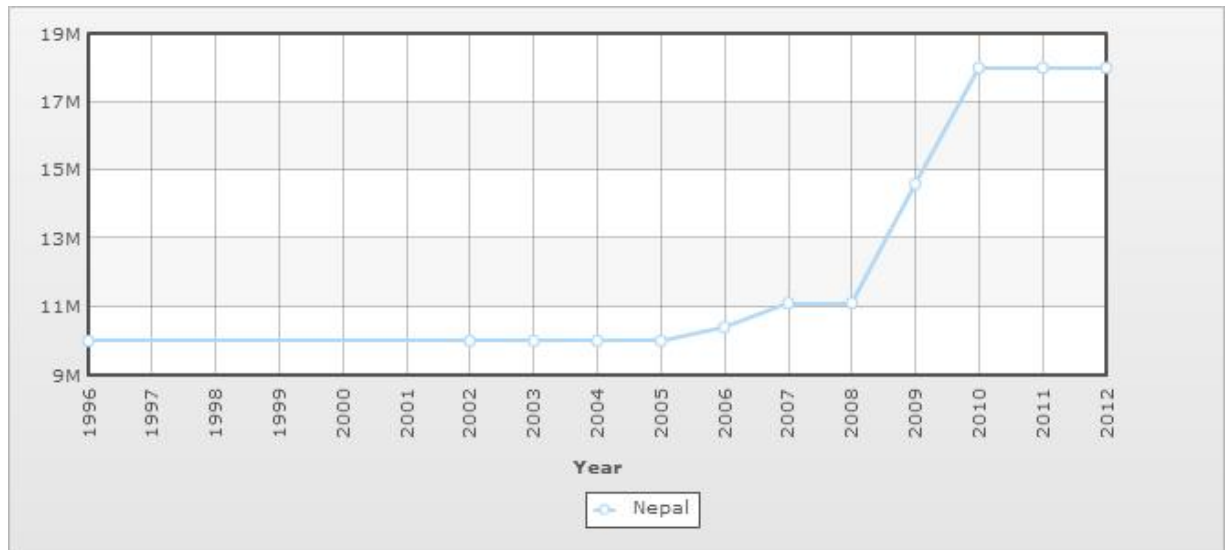
Nepalese economy has been passing through a stage of slow economy and high growth rate of labor force. The exact employment rate of Nepal has been always debatable because the various researches have shown different data. The educated unemployment rate is growing rapidly it is because of the access of educational institution. Before 1990, only limited government educational institute were available and people had to go abroad for the technical subject. (Khanel 2011.)

Unemployment rate %



GRAPH 3. Unemployment rate of Nepal (Mundi index 2011)

In recent years, the private education in Nepal has become an industry in itself and has been growing rapidly all over the country and producing a huge number of skilled manpower, but the job opportunity is limited and people are also interested to work in cities and hesitate to work in rural areas. Theoretically, unemployment is classified into basically three categories: frictional, cyclical, and structural. Frictional unemployment occurs when labor quits a job to change jobs. Cyclical unemployment occurs when a company collapses or loses jobs due to a recession, and structural unemployment occurs when the labor force lacks the necessary skills for the job. In terms of Nepal, cyclical unemployment and structural unemployment are not serious problems. The huge labor force engaged in the agriculture sector and the productivity from agriculture is not satisfactory because of the unskilled labor force engaged in agriculture. (Migration and Remittances Fact Book 2011)



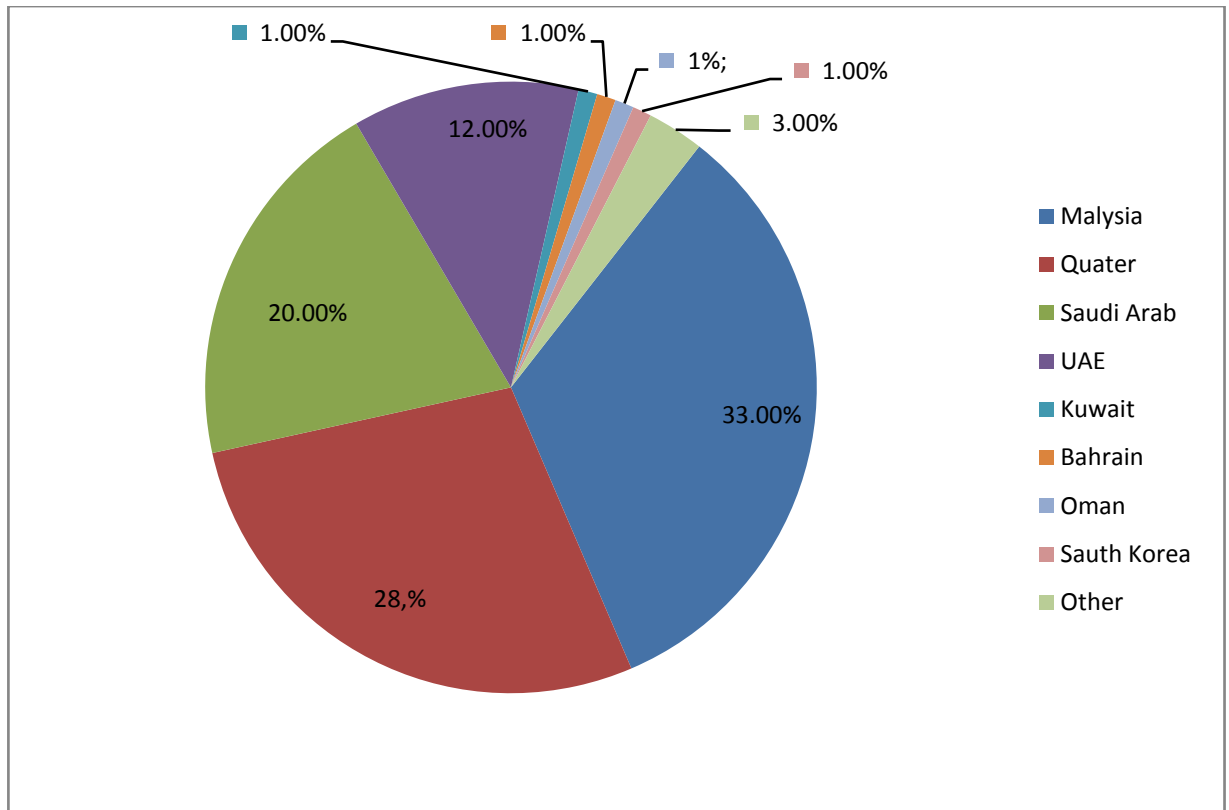
GRAPH 4.Labor force of Nepal (adapted from Mundi index 2011)

Graph 4 shows that there were 17 million labor forces in the country and every year it will increase. The Employment is an important medium to reduce the poverty rate but the limited job opportunity available in the country and increasing population and labor force enforcing youth to migrate toGulf countries for employment. The concerned authorities should be responsible, and potential sectors should be identified for further investment to create the new opportunities to mobilize the labor force inside the country.

3 EMIGRATIONS OF NEPAL

Emigration is natural phenomena of the human being since the origin of the human civilization. Nepal has very long history of international labor emigration. Nepalese were migrating before 200 years ago for the job and sending back remittance to their families in Nepal. In early 19th century, for instance, the first men were migrated to Lahore to join the army of the Sikh ruler, Ranjit Singh. The Lahore is current city of Pakistan. The people who were migrated in Lahore later they earned the nickname as “Lahore” which is still used today for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. In 18th century, when Nepal had war with the East India Company, the British Empire was inspired with the bravery of Nepalese army and after the treaty of Sugauli 1816, Nepalese youth started to migrate to India to be recruited in the British Indian army and till then Nepalese are known as Gurkhas. Beside recruitment in the military service, huge number of Nepalese shifted to Darjeeling, Assam and Burma to work. 250,000 Gurkhas served in 42 Infantry battalions during World War I for the British Empire and sixty thousand Nepalese died in the World War II. Traditionally, Nepalese were migrating mostly to India because the passport and work permit were not needed for the Nepalese people to enter India. In the beginning 1980, Nepalese people began to seek job in the Gulf countries and government of Nepal took several steps to regulate foreign labor related regulations. Numerous painful incidents had happened to the Nepalese migrant workers in abroad. (Migration of Nepalese youth for foreign employment: problems and prospects 2005).

According to the United Nation Convention World on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families “The term migrant worker refers to persons who is engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national” (2004) In the recent days Nepalese are mostly migrating to East Asian countries. The Graph shows percentage of the Nepalese workers in the different countries.



GRAPH 5 Country-wise foreign employment situation. (adapted from Ministry of Finance, Foreign Employment Department)

The survey of Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/11 has shown that 56 % of the families are receiving the remittance from outside the country. The amount of remittance inflow to families is not surprising in compare to the flow of people migrating to the Gulf countries. Graph4 has shown the most selected destination for Nepalese worker which is Malaysia. Only in year 2010/11 more the hundred thousand Nepalese migrated to Malaysia, The data of migrants without proper document is also very high and due to the open border with India large numbers of people are going abroad without legal document from India and there is not accurate data about the number of Nepalese living and working abroad . Most of the people migrating to foreign countries are of age between 18-40 years old. (Central Bureau of Statistics 2011)

3.1 Economic impact of emigration

In recent years Nepal is the cheap labor source for the Gulf countries, Malaysia and other parts of the world. According to the Ministry of Labor and Transport Management, there are about three million Nepalese youths are in foreign land under employment. Everyday approximately 900 youth leave the country for employment opportunity and output of the huge labor forces emigration has contribute to reduce the poverty line rate from 41% to 25.2% from 1995 to 2010/11 and about 56% families received the remittance and remittance contributes 23% to GDP (Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/11.)

3.2 Social impact of emigration

There has been several research on the economic impact of the emigration, the social effects of emigration has been less attention. However that is also important, the social effects of emigration consist of hang in family structure, social status, health and education. The most common benefit of the emigration is that migrants return to the origin with newly acquired skills and it raises domestic productivity upon repatriation. (Katseli, Lucas & Xenogiani 2006, 44.)

The huge flow of Nepalese youths in foreign country has also impact on the population of the country. There are 3 million about Nepalese youth only in Gulf region and Malaysia. A research has shown that about 7 million Nepalese are out of country including migrant students and workers migrant to India. According to the National Population Census 2011, the absence of youth had cause the huge decrease in the percent of population growth rate. The population growth has decreased from 2.25% to 1.35 % which is about half of the previous growth rate. (National Population Census 2011)

Thousands of Nepalese families are languishing in Nepal. Hundreds of families are waiting for their relative's corpse. They leave for work and come back in coffin. The number of causalities happened with Nepalese are very high and terrible. The murdered cases are also

declared as suicide by the employer and send back to Nepal. The situation of the dependent families of migrant will more dreadful when their house head died or became disabled at foreign land. The numbers of women huge who were raped by their employer are huge and their social life almost finishes in home land too. Thousands of children had lost their parents and became homeless after the death of their parents in foreign land.(CNN Freedom Project 2012.)

3.3Casualties with Nepalese workers

The data of casualties and accident happened with Nepalese migrant worker are terrible. In the past 12 years 3000 Nepalese died only in Saudi Arabia. Every month 25 to 30 Nepalese are dying in Gulf region.In the periods of July 15, 2011to July 15, 2012, 64 Nepalese workers had lost their limbs and 643 had lost their lives in foreign land. According to Embassy of Nepal to Malaysia, 235 workers lost their life in Malaysia within 10 months in the year 2010 and the reasons behind those casualties were because of unknown traffic rules, climate, and suicide andmurdered. During the 2010/11, 171 Nepalese working in abroad died because of heart attack and 100 workers were died in road accident and other 65 had committed suicide. There are still 70 dead bodies of Nepalese migrant workers in Gulf region and in Malaysia. The legal process of bring back corpse is very long, expensive and difficult. ((Kantipur News 2012)

The reasons behind the emigration of Nepali women are poverty, lack of opportunities, domestic violence forced them take risk and still huge number of Nepali women migrating to Gulf countries and situation of the Nepalese women migrants in Gulf region are very depressing. The casualties and sex abused with the Nepali women workers are more terrible. In the Kathmandu, there is not a single day that goes without one raped or abused women returned from the Gulf countries. Most of them were tortured so badly that they are even unable to speak about it. Many women come home with the babies fathered by their employers. The domestic workers are mostly get sexually abused and large numbers of HIV positive women are fighting for death and other thousands are drowsy in prison because of the illegal stay.The Arabic countries are kinds of open prison for the Nepalese workers because

the workers are not allowed to leave the country unless the employers make the paper to leave the country. Most of the women workers are going abroad for domestic work and caretaker through different channel and most of the recruiting agents are not even reliable. In 2004, an Iraqi militant group murdered 12 Nepalese workers by beheading with knives. There were several painful incidents happened with Nepalese worker in foreign land. (Himal Media Pvt. Ltd. 2012)

4 TOURISM SECTORS OF NEPAL

Nepal is a birthplace of lord Gautam Buddha who is known as the “light of Asia” and also the founder of Buddhism religion and it has also contributed a lot to Nepal in terms of tourism, with thousands of Buddhist religious tourist coming from Thailand ,Srilanka India and other Buddhist country. Nepal is known as the contry of temple and the traditional art and artitechture of which can be found in its religious foundation, temples and Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kathmandu durbar square is amazing and interesting and these there palace are regestered in UNESCO world heritage sites. All these things can easily attract tourist but the tourism sector could not be well developed.Tourist are the main source of earning foreign currency and they contributed lots of amount on GNP.It has provided employment opportunities to lots of people.It has play significant role in expanding industry and trade. There is the great importance of tourism in Nepal.(Satyal. 2002,3.)

4.1 General situation of tourism in Nepal

Tourism is the largest industry in Nepal; the largest source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing 8 of the 10 highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventures. The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal, and its panoromic view and natural scenerio and cool weather are also strong attractions. Tourism secotors has been making an effective contribution to the development of the nation, It has contributed 8.8% to the total GDP of the country. The country is full of natural beauties and has lots of prospects of tourism in Nepal. Inspite of having lots lack of infrastructure, lack of publicity ,sufficient transportation,communication,electricity,the flow of tourist in the country is quite satisfacotry, specially after the end of the civil war of the Maoist Party the tourism industry has been growing rapidly in the country.(Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of Nepal 2011)

4.2 Tourist arrivals

Globally, international tourism results have so far not been seriously affected by the economic instability. While the results of other all economic sectors of Nepal are depressing but the flow of the tourist has show the sign of hope in the Nepalese economic sectors. The total number of tourist arrivals to Nepal by air have increased by almost 10% to 598,204. The total tourist arrivals in 2012 were 598,204 that were 53,219 more visitors in same period (Jan-Dec) of 2011. In the context of Nepal, the year 2012 has concluded with positive notes both in terms of total visitor arrivals for the month of December and also for the whole year, according to NTB. The figures released by Immigration Office, Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) reveal that visitor arrivals in the month of December 2012, compared to December 2011, have increased by 2.4% to 44,774. Arrivals from Asia (other than South Asia) segment have registered a satisfactory growth of 15.1% in the year 2012. In December 2012, arrivals from this segment has recorded positive growth of 10.3% in aggregate with Malaysia (141.5%), Japan (11.8%), Singapore (12.1%), and Thailand 25.9 %. (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of Nepal 2012)

4.3 Average length of stay

Total tourist arrivals increased to 22.1% during fiscal year 2011/12. Along with international programmes and national tourism campaign Nepal tourism year 2011. Nepal successfully re-established itself as a tourist destination in the international market states the economic survey report 2011/12. Tourist arrivals in Nepal decreased in past decades due to the political uncertainty ,strikes. Hotels are too suffered labour unrest in 2009 forcing visitors to cut short their Nepal tour . The average stay of tourist was 12.67 days and industry had chumped Rs 28.63 billion worth foreign currency. In 2002 when the Maoist conflict was at its height and weighing heavy on the industry tourist's average stay had dropped to 7.92 days. The average length of tourist stay in Nepal has almost doubled over the past decade and jumped to 13.12 days in 2011/12. (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of Nepal 2012)

4.4 Purpose of visit

Nepal is a country surrounded by the lofty heights of the Himalayas and it is the land of incredible beauty and attraction. It is a land of colorful cultures, ancient history and people, picturesque scenery. It is popularly known as the birthplace of Gautam Buddha who laid the foundation of Buddhism in the country. It is also rich in traditions of art, culture and heritage. It is a treasure house of ancient art and culture. Thus, it is a very beautiful country. So, the most of the tourists has main purpose to visit and see its beauty. Another main purpose of tourist is mountaineering. Nepal is a mountainous country as the mountain range extends across the country from eastern to western edge. Nepal is home of eight of the 14 highest mountains in the world including Mt Everest which stands tall at 8848 meters. No wonder, then that Nepal has always been a preferred destination of mountaineers and lots of tourists arrive here for mountaineering. Nepal is a Hindu country, but in practice it is a complex and unique blend of Hindu and Buddhist beliefs. Nepal is a birthplace of Lord Gautam Buddha so lots of Buddhist visit here Lumbini yearly. This is the holy land for millions of Buddhist and Hindu peoples. Thousands of pilgrims from all over the World come to these pilgrimage sites. (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of Nepal 2011)

Trekking is a popular sport in Nepal. The high peaks in Nepal are perfect places to enjoy trekking expeditions which has become one of the attractions for tourists. Nepal has become the best place for recreational activities and entertainment. The country offers lots of recreational activities like paragliding, mountaineering, kayaking, bungee jumping, river rafting, mountain flying etc. There are a number of lakes including mountain lakes like Phewa lake, Phoksundo lake, Fewa lake etc. that are majestic in extent and beauty providing excellent adventure activities like boating, rafting and fishing in lakes of Nepal which attracts lots of tourists. Besides this, some arrive here to hold seminars and for official purposes where some for the trade and selling their products. According to the economic survey 2011/12 report among the total visitor arrivals 53.7% for general visitor, 11.7% for trekking and mountaineering, 8.7% for pilgrimage, 4.1% for entertainment, 2.4% for trade, 3.3% for official visit, 1.5% for seminars, 0.3% for rafting, 4.1% for other reasons and the remaining, 9.5% without major plans. (Nepal Tourism Board 2011)

4.5 Tourism development objectives and policies

The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation in cooperation with the Nepal Tourism Board is responsible for preparing the annual reports and are also responsible for the tourism master plan and policies. The government of Nepal has policy to improve and extend tourism related infrastructures in existing and in new tourism sites. Government has always played positive role to build the capacity and to establish Nepal as a choice of Premier holiday destination with a definite brand image of service providers.

5 AGROTOURISM IN NEPAL

Tourism industry is one of the largest industries in the world. Many countries have renovated their economies by developing country's tourism potential. In recent years, the concept of the tradition tourism has been changed some new areas of the tourism has developed. The term agrotourism is also a kind of rural tourism, the concept of agrotourism is a direct expansion of ecotourism, which encourages visitors to experience agricultural life at first hand. It is closely related with the country side of rural areas and nature and has direct relationship with the agriculture activities. Agrotourism is the combination of agriculture activities and tourism. Agrotourism is the way of responsible and sustainable tourism development. This advanced activity helps to lift up the socio-economic condition of the rural area by creating employment opportunities and the additional markets for the rural product and traditional cultural as well. The agrotourism can be an alternative economic element for the country whose economy is largely dependent in agricultural and recreational tourism. In general, the agrotourism is the practice of attracting to visitors in the areas which are used for agricultural purpose. Many tourism activities can be added with little additional investment and small changes can result double benefits and increase the sustainability of the farm. Agrotourism can be many things, vegetable farming, fruits picking, organic farming, horse riding, visiting and overnight stay at farm, harvesting, bed and breakfast, special events and traditional food festival celebration, bow hunting, fishing etc. (Dangol & Ranabhat 2007, 30-32)

The American Farm Bureau Federation has defined agrotourism as "An enterprise at a working farm, ranch or agricultural plant conducted for the enjoyment of visitors that generates income for the owner. Agricultural tourism refers to the act of visiting a working farm or any horticultural or agricultural operation for the purpose of enjoyment, education or active involvement in the activities at the farm or operation that also adds to the economic viability of the site" (2004.)

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. It is unique because of its natural beauty and geographical diversification. The country also is the home to 8 of the 10 highest mountains on the earth. Its tourism sector is largely supported by the existence of the highest

Mountain in the world Mount Everest. (Bindloss2009. 3.) Nepal has plenty of natural resources and traditional cultural and heritage sites, which has facilitated to make agrotourism more suitable, popular and interesting among both foreign as well domestic tourists. Every year the number of tourist visiting in the country is increasing significantly. Although the nature has provide unlimited resources, the country is one of the poorest country in the world. The primary occupation of the country is agriculture and due to variety of climate available in country has make possible to grow all kinds of fruits, vegetables and crops but young generation are largely attracted to the Gulf region. The country is bordered by giant countries India and China and it has not only opportunity to trap the trickled honey from largest growing economies by developing as a transit point for these two countries but also has huge potential scope to develop as a new cheap tourism destination for these largely populated country. (Zuric & Karan 1999 41.)

Tourism and its related industry are the main sources of earning foreign exchange for Nepal. Handicraft industry is the largest exporter of the country. In the year 2010, the total amount of handicraft export to foreign country was NRS 3110 472 610, and in the year 2011 it was NRS 4115 340 198 which is about 33 percent more than previous year. (Federation of Handicrafts Association Nepal 2011)

5.1 SWOT analysis of agrotourism in Nepal

A SWOT analysis is such a tool which helps to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats involved in all business enterprises. Strength and Weakness are internal factors related to the present business situation. Opportunities and Threats are external factor which are related to changes in the environment which might impact the business. Analysis of the internal and external environment is very important task in agrotourism development. Accurate SWOT analysis can help to find out the solutions for the existing issues and challenges to get the goal and also possible support and assistance from the stakeholders. (Ferrell & Hartline 119).

TABLE 3. SWOT Analysis of the agrotourism in Nepal

<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality of Natural attractions • Endowment of diverse agro-ecological conditions across the country. • Country of Mount Everest and birth place of Lord Buddha and rich in cultural heritage • Favorable climate conditions which extend the tourist all season and also suitable for agriculture • The richness of flora and fauna (famous for bird watching and one horn rhino). • Flows of tourist are more in rural areas. • Low labor cost • High demand of agriculture products. 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlocked country. • Poor infrastructures (especially drinking water transportation and electricity). • No standards rules for accommodation services. • Disturbance and strikes in highway by political parties. • Lack of land planning and high transportation cost in rural areas. • Lack of modern agriculture techniques and tourism services. • Unhygienic food.
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrotourism can be a tool for branding local, organic and traditional products. • Development of entrepreneurship in rural areas and creates job opportunities. • Diversification of tourism sector will decrease the flow of the tourist at limited destination 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain political situations (strikes) • Threats of policy change • Global warming

5.2 Development of agrotourism in Nepal

Agrotourism has been practiced unknowingly in Nepal from the ancient time. In the early days, when people walked to Tibet for the trade purpose and there were not availability of any hotels and other hospitality service in rural areas and those traders used to stay on local houses where they get the bed and breakfast. In this way rural households were benefited from early days. (Regmi 1972,5)

In the early 19th century, the new element called ecotourism or rural tourism has emerged in the alternative way to mass tourism. The term ecotourism has been considered as the wilderness tourism, adventure tourism, rural tourism, cultural tourism and agrotourism. However there are some difference on above mentioned sectors. The difference between traditional tourism, ecotourism and agrotourism can be seen on the following table.

TABLE 4 Main differences between traditional tourism, ecotourism and agrotourism (adapted from Krzeski S 2005)

Main differences between traditional tourism, ecotourism and agrotourism		
Traditional tourism	Ecotourism	Agrotourism
Tourist-oriented	Indigenous-oriented	Tourist-oriented
Concentration put on refreshment and entertainment for tourists	Equal cares for tourists and indigenous	Equal cares for tourists and indigenous
High quality services for tourists are provided	Tourists should follow traditional life-style that may be very low Tourists must be ecologically responsible	Tourists should follow traditional life-style

In the recent years, the concept of traditional tourism has changed and new tourism sectors have developed. The different development stages of the agrotourism can be seen in the table 4. Agrotourism is an innovative agricultural activity related to tourism. It has huge potentiality to generate large-scale employment and additional market and income sources to the rural households and traditional farmers. Nepal is an agricultural country and one of the most major tourist destinations in the world. The country has huge potential capacity in agrotourism in terms of suitable climate, diversified landscape, labour forces, demand of agro products and flow of tourists. Nepal has several conservation areas located in every corner of the country which has made possible the tourism business reach each part of the country.

The agrotourism sectors and centres can be developed by changing small things in the farm with the little amount of extra investment. A goat or sheep farm can start an agrotourism centre by adding sheep or goat hunting activities with the bow and fish farming can allow the visitor for the fishing, grilling and accommodation facilities in the farm instead of selling them to the business houses. The traditional farmers can get extra income by selling food and accommodation.

5.3 Demand of agriculture products in Nepal

Nepal has high potential for producing varieties of agriculture products and livestock due to its geographical diversified structure, suitable climate and availability of huge water resources. Despite of the advantages, the country is still not self-reliant in agriculture products. In the fiscal year 2009/10 Nepal imported agro commodities worth of Rs. 79.89 billion which was 24 percent more compared to last fiscal year, and in the year 2010/11, the country meat production was 2,76,665 metric tons but still not able to meet the demand and 11760 tons were imported from India which cost Rs. 5.46 billion. The demand of fish is also higher than the current production. So the country is meeting the demand by import of 4200 metric tons which cost 1.04 billion (Ministry of Agriculture Development 2012).

TABLE 5.Imported agro commodities for fiscal year 2010-11 (adapted from Kantipur National daily newspaper 2012)

Top 10 IMPORTED AGRO COMMODITIES for Fiscal year 2010-2011 Rs (billion)	
Vegetableproducts	21.72
Prepared foodstuffs	16.48
Edible oils	13.88
Cereals	5.03
Edible vegetables	4.36
Edible fruits and nuts	3.63
Live animals	2.37
Maize corn	2.27
Betel nuts	2.05
Dairy Produce	925million

Table5 has shown that the domestic production is unable to meet the growing demand of the agro product in Nepal. Due to the following old traditional agriculture methods, the productivity is very low compared to the neighbor country. One of the major problems of the agriculture sectors of Nepal is the small scattered production structure and the poor road network. The unused quantity goes to wastage rather than approach to market because of small quantity. Every year thousands of tons apples goes wastage in Mustang and other remote districts and country is imports from Indian and Chinese market. (Boss Nepal 2012)

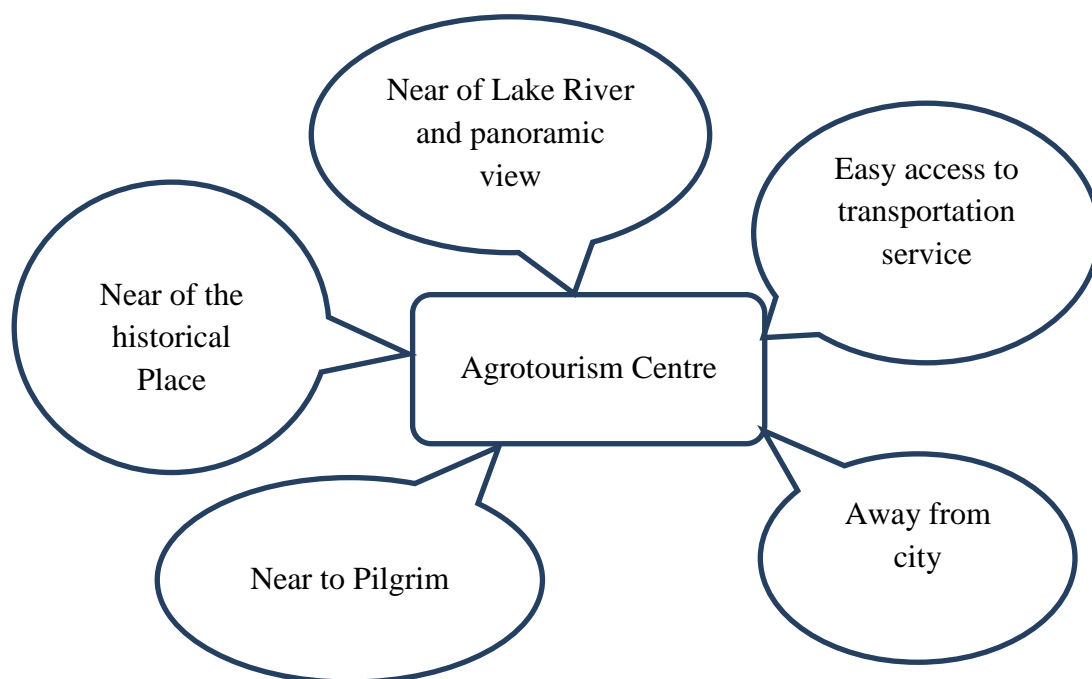
The country itself is importing huge amount of agricultural product, in spite of having huge potential scope in agriculture production and on the other hand thousands of youths are migrating to Gulf countries to fulfill the daily basic needs.

5.4 Requirements for the development of agrotourism

Developing a new product is always difficult but vital for organization to get moderate and success. A successful tourism product will not simply innovate on itself, There must be some motivating factors. Tourism products require study and effort from related sectors interests based on policy, goals and objectives. Co-ordination and cooperation is a key to success that generally means forming a tourism association or committee, advice of experts to lead the tourism development activity in a particular destination. The main objective of tourism products is to create profit for the organization. Satisfied customers and potential customers are the source of profit and continued business. Successful business has the right product, in the right place, at the right time, to the right price and with the right quality. The demand of the product and the development cost of product is important factors while developing new product.(Cooper. 2008, 245-248.)

In context of agrotourism development, farmer also require some basic infrastructure and service in the farm to established the agrotourism centre. The individual small scale farmer also can start agrotourism who have land, farm house, fish pond or water resource and is interested to entertain the tourists. Apart from the individual farmer, agricultural co-operatives institute, Agricultural Universities, agricultural colleges may start agrotourism centre..The farm should have accommodation facilities at same place and emergency medical cares with first aid box and should have traditional look and feel comfortable along with all minimum required facilities.

The selection of right location is very important in business. The success of the agrotourism largely depends upon the selection of the right location. The location of the agrotourism operation should be must easy to arrive and have a good natural background and better to have sufficient parking space. Urban tourists are interested to enjoying the nature and rural life. So, farmers should develop their center in the rural areas which is nearby the cities which can provide the large number of potential customers. (Kumbher 2010)



GRAPH 6. Location for the Agrotourism Centre (adapted from Kumbher 2010).

The Graph 6 has guided to select the right area for the agrotourism business. Agrotourism centre should be out of the city but it is better to be quite close to with the touristic place or near to pilgrim and temple. The transportaion facilities also impacts the flow of the visitors, so the easy access of transportation is also important factors and according to Graph 6 Nepal is perfectly suitablefor the development of agrotourism.

5.5 Linkage between agriculture and tourism

The global consumption patterns, taste and attitude towards food, leisure tourism activities and human interest towards nature and traditional culture and heritage has opened new opportunities for the rural producers in the form of agrotourism. Agriculture is one of the oldest and most basic parts of the global economy, whereas tourism is one of the newest and rapidly spreading industries. In the current profile of climate changes, rising food demand and

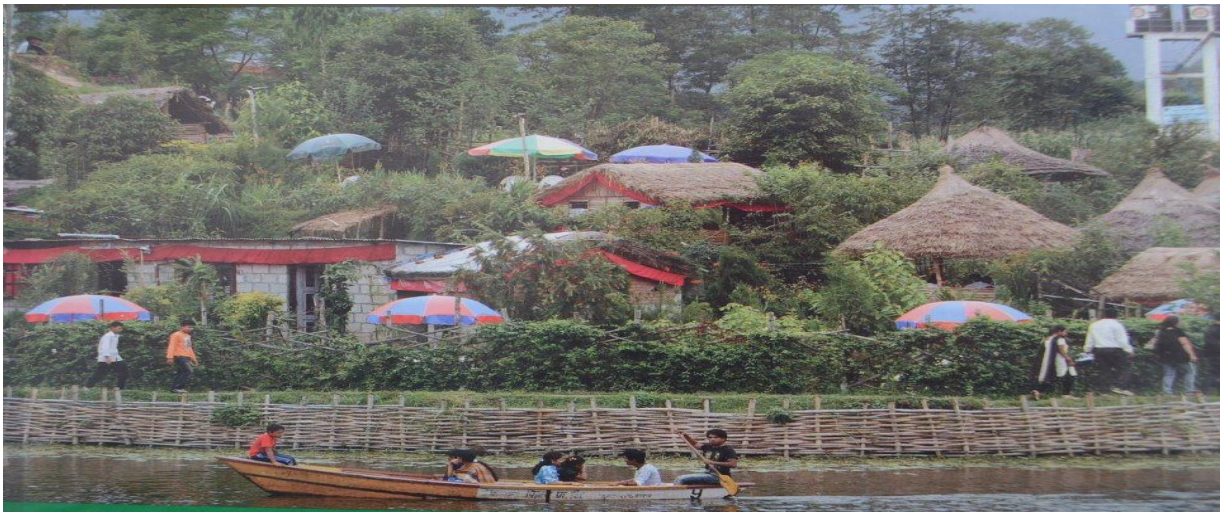
price, global financial crisis and huge pressure of tourist on nature, the linkage between agriculture and tourism may provide the basis for new solution. Agriculture sectors can be developed as new tourist destination, and can provide food and beverage inputs for the hospitality industry. (Tefler& Geoffrey 1996, 635-653.)Linkage of agriculture and tourism also contains some risk factors; the risk refers to service subject and tourist themselves. The risk factors for the owner are a consequence of losing inside the farm or loosing for different reasons. Visitors may unintentionally be able to bring some bacteria or viruses causing serious diseases among the animals or they can cause the accident which leads to the death of animals or crop destruction and the food produced on the firm can cause serious problems on the tourist's health. The food may contain bacteria and virus.

There are various kinds of risk involved in all kinds of projects but the development of the agrotourismis itself is a way of financial risk management because it diverse farms to avoid economic risk do not deal with one narrow specialization but lead their high quality production in two or three fields. Within the farm there are some sections and branches. There are production and processing sections as well as service and the general-economic section. Because of variety of products in all sections they are divided into branches (Organization of Agrotourism–Farms 2006)

6 CASE STUDIES: BISHRAM BATIKARESTAURANT

BishramBatika is small exotic cottage restaurant started by a young Nepali entrepreneur. The meaning of BishramBatika is relaxing garden. The restaurant was established in 2003 and it is famous for its varieties of traditional Nepalese food especially for hot and spicy ducks meat and it is one of the most relaxing and peaceful areas in the Kathmandu valley. The restaurant has also investment in different agro farming. Most of the products are used in own restaurant.

6.1 Location of restaurant



GRAPH 7 Location of the BishramBatika Restaurants (adapted from Webpage of BishramBatika Restaurant)

BishramBatika restaurant is located at Lalitpur district at the distance of only about 10 km far from the heart of capital city Kathmandu and lies on the bank of natural lake called Nagdaha. The lake is very important from the religious point of view. The meaning of Nagdaha is lake of snake. There is very famous snake temple in the corner of the lake and thousands of people visit here in this temple in Nagpanchami which is one of the important festivals of Nepal. The beauty of lake has added the incredible value to the BishramBatika. The people usually visit

here with their families and friend to watch the Sun set view, fish watching and feeding, boating and fishing in the lake and to visit farm and to taste the food in the restaurant

6.2 Food items of and facilities in BishramBatika



Duck Choila



Momo



Bara set



Fruits Salad

GRAPH 8. Food dishes served in BishramBatika restaurants (adapted from BishramBatika Facebook Page)

Nepal is a multicultural, multilingual and multiethnic country. Due to the geographical diversity, varieties of ethnic groups and culture exist on the same land the food and taste are also differs from one to another culture and location. The following service can be found in BishramBatika restaurant.



BishramBatika Hall



Boating on Lake



Fish watching and feeding



Sunset view

GRAPH 9. The service facilities in BishramBatika (adapted from BishramBatika Facebook Page)

BishramBatika has also serving varieties of traditional food item in the restaurant with separate bar service. The restaurant has developed itself as one of the best destinations for the boating, fish watching, fishing, bird watching, Sun set view point and different agro farm.

6.3 BishramBatik's investment in agro farm

BishramBatika has also investment in agro farm. It has invested in duck, buffalo, goat farming and green vegetables farming and the products of agro farm are mostly used in own restaurant.

The visitors are allowed to watch the farm also can purchase fresh green vegetables in the fields.



GRAPH 10 .Goat, buffaloand organic vegetables farming in BishramBatikaRestaurants (adapted fromFacebook page of BishramBatika restaurant)

The reasons behind the huge flow of visitors in the BishramBatika is using own productions in the restaurants. The restaurant uses its own production from the farm. The hot spicy grilled ducks meat has high demand in the restaurant

6.4 Marketing of BishramBatika Restaurant

Agrotourism is a great way to add value to the agro products and agrotourism marketing strategy explains how to promote the agrotourism enterprise how to develop agro firm as a destination for potential customers, who lives miles away from farm. It also describes what product will offer to customers so that the customers walk through the agrotourism center and what to do when customers visit to door and it also helps to determine the potential customers and how to attract the customers. Marketing consists of advertising and promoting the product or service in order to sell it. The business produces the goods and services. Marketing is what lets potential customers know that they are available for sale. (University of California Agriculture and Nature resources 2011).

BishramBatika Restaurant has its own webpage and Facebook pages for the marketing purpose Nagdaha Lake has also contributing for the promoting the restaurant. Every year thousands of people are gathered in Nagdaha Lake to celebrate the Nagpanchami festivals which is also promoting the restaurant besides that the restaurant location is situated beautiful place and the place is famous for the movie shooting, which also promoting the lake and Restaurants. The customer has access to respond in the webpage and some celebrity has also responded positively about the food and service provided by Restaurants. Social media such as twitter, Facebook and YouTube are the economic and effective tools for the marketing small scale business and BishramBatika has also followed the same principal for marketing

7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

In simple language research is a process of collecting, systematic studying, analyzing and interpreting information to develop new facts and conclusion. It is a type of scientific activity which creates and discovers facts, theory, and principle. In general, research means to search for knowledge, investigation which is conducted and establishes the realities, solves the problem, proves, develops or leads new theories of a related topic and the use of techniques, procedures and methods should be neutral, objective and test the reliability and validity of the information. (Kumar 2008.)

This chapter starts with an introduction of the research goals and research methods. The qualitative research method will used with an analysis of the textual interpretation of the situation of the Nepalese workers in the middle east Asia, economic structure of Nepal, social and economic impacts of youths emigration, production and demands of agriculture products in Nepal and tourism sectors of Nepal and the data collection involves the reference using the internet, textbook references, scholars analysis from the past researches, secondary data and own interviews with the successful entrepreneur of agrotourism will be presented.

7.1 Qualitative research method

Research can be conducted in a numbers of ways mainly there are three types of research methods they are qualitative, quantitative and mixed research methods. Qualitative and quantitative are each other's opposites. Generally qualitative research methods tend to collect a greater amount of rich information than quantitative research methods. Qualitative research methods can be used in situations where informal quantified research information is not necessary or it is impossible to collect such data in a particular research. In qualitative research there are different kinds of methods to gather data. They are: interview, observation, text analysis and case study and qualitative research methods require a flexible approach in designing and conducting the research and researchers has freedom of selecting the most

appropriate qualitative research methods to conduct the research in qualitative research. Qualitative research method will be used logically to perform a structured research which will engage moving out of interview with personally with the Agrotourism proprietor of Bishram. The interview meeting will be expected at collecting actual information regarding the scopes, market and situation of the agrotourism business and comparative benefit of agrotourism business with the abroad job in East Asian countries. (Veal 2006).

7.2 Textual analysis

The textual analysis is a common used qualitative research technique. Textual analysis includes the identification, examination, and evaluation of various techniques and tools used by the creator of a text. Veal defines text analysis as a form of qualitative research, where the researcher interprets text, pictures, posters, recorded music, films or almost any other cultural product and secondary data. (Veal 2006, 203) The secondary research method that has been used here is textual analysis method. For example, researcher will use the secondary information about the cause of youth's emigration to Gulf countries, their situation, social and economic impacts of youth's emigration and possibilities of agrotourism in Nepal will be interpreted through textual analysis.

7.2.1 Cause of Nepalese worker emigration

People migrate for various reasons but the most common reason of emigration is related with the better work, economic insecurity, and political situation of the country. In context of Nepal, the unavailability of the job opportunities, slowdown of the industries and Maoist civil war and political instability are the main reasons behind emigration. According to the survey of Nepal living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2009/ 2010, the people who have average yearly income is Rs.19261 are marked as below the poverty line and according to this about 26 percent of the total population fall below the poverty line. The industry are shutting down rapidly, in spite of huge demand of agriculture product in market, the income from traditional

agriculture is very low and these entire scenario has forced Nepalese youth to migrate to the foreign countries. The access to overseas employment is regulated by various methods both by formal and informal way depending upon the situation and region. In recent years, worker are migrating through difference Manpower agencies and also through personal relation. (Seddon, Adhikari& Gurung 2010 17-18.)

TABLE 6Country-wise Foreign Employment situation(adapted from Ministry of Finance, Foreign Employment Department 2012)

S N	Country	Number as of FY 2009/10	Number as of FY 2010/11			Number as of first 8 month of FY 2011/12			Grand Total
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Malaysia	578 292	104 520	1 386	105 906	56 983	1 182	58 165	742 363
2	Qatar	483 651	102 653	313	102 966	74 348	590	74 938	661 555
3	Saudi Arab	358 780	70 960	156	71 116	47 721	99	47 820	477 716
4	UAE	216 629	42 553	1 911	44 464	37 099	2 880	39 979	301 072
5	Kuwait	24 452	9 392	5 795	15 187	7 793	7 790	15 583	55 222
6	Bahrain	19 533	4 441	206	4 647	4 158	385	4 543	28 723
7	Oman	11 503	2 385	57	2 442	2 081	271	2 352	16 297
8	South Korea	12 007	3 727	1	3 728	1 930	9	1 939	17 674
9	Other	47 976	3 669	591	4 260	3 716	1 137	4 853	57 089
Total		1 752 823	344 300	10 416	354 716	235 829	14 343	250 172	2 357 711

TABLE 6 has shown about 2.35 million Nepalese youths outflow to the Middle East countries with in last three years. Hundreds of Nepalese are migrating toabroad every day to find work and to try their luck in spite of low salary and high risk. Many end up in the Gulf States or Malaysia, working under abusive and exploitative conditions. Their journey abroad starts with the brokers and recruitment agencies in Nepal that are the middlemen in the emigration process. These agents routinely deceive migrants about the work, pay and conditions awaiting

them. As a consequence, migrants are exploited, including being trafficked for forced labor. The huge number of unemployment manpower and the slowing down of the industries have forced the youth to move abroad for overseas jobs. Graph 3 has shown the current unemployment situation of the country which is 46 % and Graph 4 has showed the number of manpower available in the country which is 17 million, the industries of the country has been going down rapidly and large numbers of man power are involved in agriculture but the outcome from the traditional agriculture is not sufficient even for 6 months and the alternative result can be a costly, deceitful and tough lottery which increasing numbers of Nepalese are compelled to play and forced to migrate abroad for work.

7.2.2 Comparative benefits of agrotourism

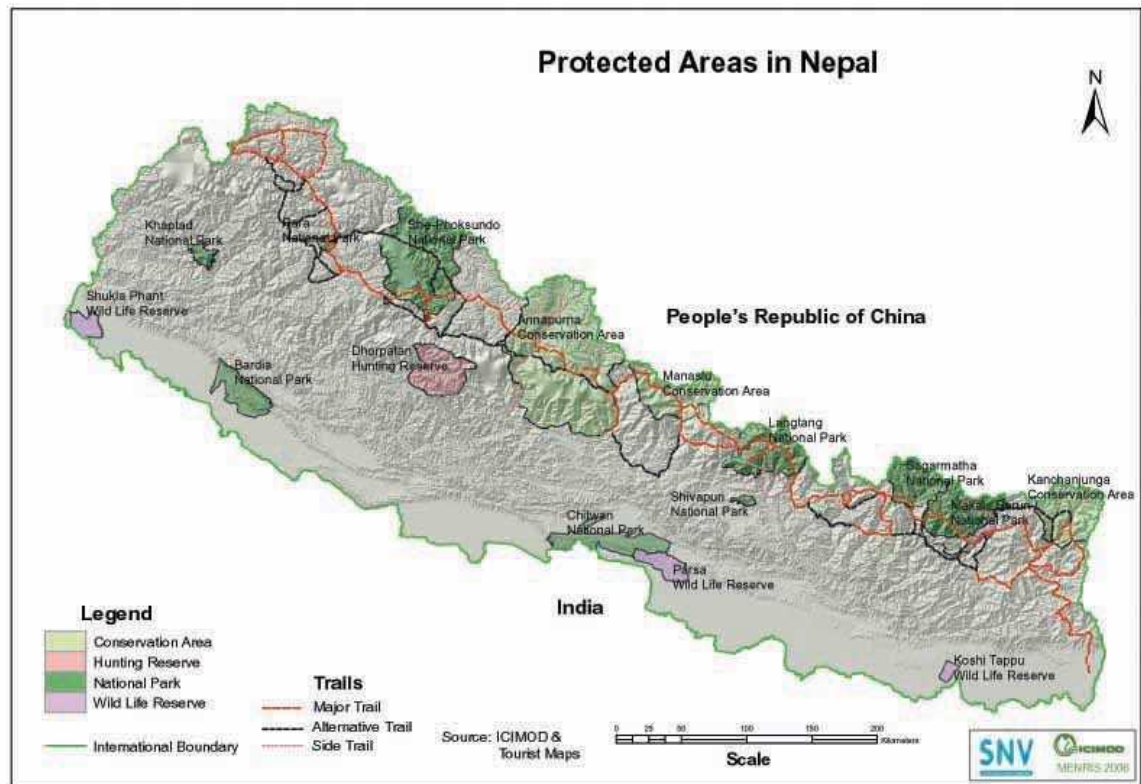
In Nepal, remittance has become the life blood of the country's economy. The only reasons behind the Nepal has not turned in failure state is because of the amount of remittance send by the Nepalese workers who were working and sending money to their home. TABLE 1 has shown the amount of remittance has increasing every year. In the year 2011, the remittance amount was \$4070 million and the amount was received from the 7 million Nepalese people, who are working around the world. In Nepal, about 56% of the households received the remittance and remittance-recipient households use their income mostly in consumption. According to the third Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2011, 78.9 percent of total remittances are spent in daily consumption whereas 7.1 percent in repaying loans, 4.5 percent in household property, 3.5 percent in education and 2.4 percent in capital formation. The migrants' worker has to paid huge amount of money to the manpower agency as a service charge to find the abroad job and it is never sure that migrates worker will get the same job and salary as per contract. Nepalese people are migrating in the following destination for the following mentioned salaries by paying the amount mentioned below. (Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2011)

TABLE 7 Expenses involved in migrating for work and prospective incomes in NRP (adapted from An Overview Paper on Overseas Employment in Nepal 2004)

Countries	Usual Salary Rang NRS (With accommodation only)	Expenditure (NRS)
Saudi Arabia	8000-12000	70000-75000
Qatar	8000-12000	70000-75000
UAE	8000-12000	65000-75000
Bahrain	10000-12000	70000-75000
Oman	10000-12000	65000-75000
Kuwait	10000-12000	
Malaysia	8000-10000	70000-75000
Israel	20000-30000	

TABLE 7 has shown that the Nepalese labor forces have been using as cheapest labor force in the East Asian countries and in Malaysia. The table 5 shows that there are more than three million Nepalese workers in the above mentioned countries only few Nepalese workers are satisfied with their work and salaries but most of them are working in the low salary scale shown in the table 6 with only accommodation facilities. The average salaries are about twelve thousand and they were promised for overtime and other facilities but the dreams breaks down when they have to work twelve hours per day without extra money for overtime and they have to spend their own money for foods and other stuffs. It will take more than six months only to recover the service charge with his net income.

Tourism and agriculture are crucial sectors of the Nepalese economy with competitive and comparative advantages, and which enhance each other's performance. Due to the country's geographical diversified structure, suitable climate and availability of huge water resources, Country has 25 m from the sea level to highest altitude so all kinds of farming is possible in the country. Nepal possesses a disproportionately rich biodiversity and the country has 20 protected areas which cover 23.23 percent of its land. The 20 protected areas are located in the different corner of the country. (National Trust for Nature Conservation 2012)



GRAPH 11. Map of Nepal and protected area of Nepal (adapted from Nepal Trust for Nature Conservation 2012)

Graph 11 has shown the protected area and Nepal and the protected area cover 10 national parks, three wildlife reserves, six conservations areas and one hunting reserve cover various geographical locations from the sub-tropical Terai jungles to the arctic Himalayan region. The number of protected areas in the different corners of the country has opened the door for tourism industry in all parts of country. In the graph, it can be seen that the country has kind of rectangle shape and all four corner is covered by wild life reserve and conservations area and that provides an equal tourism opportunities to each part of the country. There are more unseen trekking trails and lots of mysterious, historical and holy temples in different parts of the country. The holy temples, national parks and protected areas are always became major destination for the Nepalese domestic tourist. The huge flow of foreign tourist and the domestic tourist are the potential costumers for agrotourism.

If one starts an agrotourism business and works hard in own country with that amount of money which they paid to Manpower Company to go abroad, he/she can be a successful agrotourism entrepreneur.

TABLE 8. The comparative benefits between abroad job and development of agrotourism are summarized below

Abroad Job	Development of Agrotourism
<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses Rs 100000 Service charge and other cost • Became labour • Limited salary • High interest rate • Single Effort • Decrease the country's productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment of Rs 100000 • Became entrepreneur • Unlimited Scope • Easy access of loan with low interest rate • Family support • Contributes to meet the agriculture demands
<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different language and culture • Leaving own profession • Far away from home and family • Working for others country • Frustration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes own traditional culture and heritage • Became professional • Family members can help in business • Working for own country • Satisfaction, encouraging and exciting
<p>Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working age limited to 18 to maximum 45 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand of agriculture production in the country • High demand of agriculture production in the country

Invested amount in development of agrotourism is capital of own business and will be an entrepreneur of agrotourism business and in the other hand, payment amount for abroad job is all expenses and will become a labor in foreign country. The agrotourism owner can be a boss in his whole life and abroad jobs are harder and physically the labor job is limited maximum at the age of 45 years. The economic situation will be more hard after the age of 45 because the migrated worker will not get any pension in the native country and physically also will not be able to work after the age of 45. The same process will be repeated for their next generation. On the other hand agro entrepreneur can get benefit for whole life from the business and also can hand over their business to next generation.

7.3 Semi-structured interview

A semi-structured interview is a qualitative method of inquiry that combines a pre-determined set of open questions with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or responses further and semi-structured interview does not limit respondents to a set of pre-determined answers. It is important to remember that a qualitative interview is not the same as delivering a questionnaire face-to-face. It rather uses open-ended questions to prompt respondents to think, express values and provide answers in their words. Semi-structured interviews are used to understand how interventions work and how they could be improved. It also allows respondents to discuss and raise issues that researcher may not have considered. (Veal 2006,196-197.)

7.3.1 Presenting the expert interview

The researcher has interviewed with the founder of Bishram Batika restaurant through the Skype conversation. The interview is proprietor and managing director of the company and the age of the interviewee is 32. The interview outcomes will be analyzed manually and the conclusions will be extracted based on the qualitative research method.

Theme 1. "History of the company"

Founded and investment:

"When did you start your business? How much did you invest to begin this business?" This question will explore the information about the amount of money needed to start the agrotourismbusiness; this information can be useful to motivate the youth to invest the amount of money in agrotourismbusiness instead of spending for abroad job. It will also help to compare the social and economic situation between the migrant people in Gulf countries and agrotourismowner. Interviewee says:

I had started this business in 2005 almost 9 years ago and I was only 23 years old when I started the business. I had started with little capital about hundred thousand in the beginning but I started with small restaurant and later after few years I have invested also in farming. Now it's become kind of agrotourismcenter.

Previous knowledge:

"Do you have specific knowledge about tourism and agriculture?" The purpose of the question will answer from the founder whether the special knowledge is needed or not to start the agrotourismbusiness, the answer can be useful to motivate traditional farmer and unemployed youth to start agrotourismfarm. Interviewee says that:

No, I don't have specific knowledge about tourism and agriculture but I saw everyday many peoples visiting here in this lake for fishing and entertaining with friends and families and there were not any kinds of restaurants available here and it was always in my minds that I can be a successful entrepreneur if I start some kinds of restaurant here and I start and I learn everything by doing. I think the most important factor is interest and passions but it's always better to have some training and experience.

Theme 2. Current situation,

Financial:

"Are you pleased with your income?" This is very important question, the answer of the successful agrotourismowner will be helpful to attract the youth in agrotourismsectors, and the people will be interested in this business rather than abroad job. Interviewee says that:

Yes I am satisfied with my income. I manage to have very good life with the income from my business. I had started with very little capital but now the business is growing rapidly and getting more and more visitors here

Employment:

“How many are employed here?”“How many workers are needed to run these kinds of business?This question is intended to know from expert normally how many manpower will needed to run this business , and how many will be enough in the beginning.Interviewee says that:

Now, we are altogether ten people working here and we are like family and I think they are happy to work herebut at the beginning, I started with only one worker. I think it depends upon the size of the company, but in my experience, I think it is always good to start with small scale and increase gradually.

Service and facilities:

“What kind of tourism services are you serving or thinking to serve?”This question is intended to explore the scope of agrotourismfrom expert point of view.Interviewee says that:

People come here to see the beauty of lake and fish and also for fishing and boating purpose and at the same time they also visit to my farm house and restaurant, some people also come here only to have grilled duck meat and which is typical food found in this restaurant we have verities fish curry and traditional food dish and we have goats and buffalo in our farm people also visit to see them

Agro farm:

“Did you have any investment for agrotourism?” The objectives of this question are to identify the mostly effective and benefited sectors in agrotourism.Interviewee says that:

Yes, I have about 30 buffalo and some goats in stable and ducks farming and I have organic vegetables farming and we have also plan to start fish farming in our own pond so that visitors can do fishing here in own farm now people are fishing in lake and also plan to expand ducks because it has high demand in our restaurant. The hot and spicy grilled duck which I served to customers are own productions,

Customers:

“For what purpose and what kind of tourist visit here” The question is intended to get information about the costumers interest and behaviors and the purpose of their visit to the agro farm.Interviewee thinks that:

We have mostly domestic visitors here and normally people visit here in holidays and also in weekdays in the evening time after their job people visit people visit here to have fun and peace with their friends and family, this place is very close to city so they want to get out of the crowded city and they enjoy by fishing, watching fish and birds in lake and boating and typical good food in my restaurant.

Marketing:

“How do you marketing your business?” The question is to find out the answer from expert how to market a small agrotourismbusiness. Interviewee says that:

We have our official websites and Facebook page. Customers can get information about the restaurants, food menu and information about this area and the Lake. This lake is famous and very important from religious point of view too. In Nagpanchami festival, each year thousands of people visit this lake that festival events is also helping to promote our restaurants a lot.

Thame3.Experts experiences

Decision:

“Could you please tell about your positive and negative decisions about this project?” The aim of this question is to explore the all the negative and positive things in agrotourism, the experience of expert will be helpful for interested people in agrotourism. The answer will explore all the problems which an owner has to face in agrotourismbusiness. Interviewee says that:

I am quite satisfied with my projects now I am the boss of myself I am with my families in my country and my place most of my friends are out of country working for others and as I thinks they are not so happy with their life but I started something here I am progressing it and I am proud myself about my project because my projects has contribute to promote this area, now here are several other kinds of restaurants are open and numbers of people has got the job and local people are also selling their fresh fruits and vegetables to the visitors, I think it's the positive things and there are bad things too, we don't have government support sometimes we don't get any kinds of subsidies from government, even sometimes there will be problem to get chemical fertilizer, and if we get some diseases in our farm then then the laboratory approach is not easy and government should inspects and regulate the restaurants business. Government should properly check the food hygiene and should limit the alcohol selling hour and many restaurants are newly opened here randomly they are selling alcohol to late night to any age and all these things can destroy the market.

Suggestion:

“What do you want to suggest to the youth who are willing to go abroad for job?” This was a question that was asked to get message for traditional farmer and youths who are in intend to go abroad by spending a lot of money. The expert suggestion will be the motivation for the youth. Interviewee thinks that:

I think we don't have to go abroad for twenty thousand rupees job. We can earn that much money easily here if we work hard and invest little money and little changes in our traditional working way. I think traditional things can be turned in to a brand. For example Nepalese people likes hot and spicy grill ducks meat and I started duck farming here and serving the duck meat item from own farm and now its became our brand . Our restaurants is pioneer for hot spicy grill duck meat but now young people are spending hundred thousand to go to Arabic countries and Malaysia to earn fifteen to twenty thousands. I would like to suggest them to invest that money and your energy here in these kinds of business and be an entrepreneur not a labor in foreign land.

7.3.2 Analysis of the agrotourismowner interview

In theme1 the owner was asked about the investments, starting year and the knowledge about agriculture and tourism, the owner says that he had started the business nine years ago in the age of 23 years with very little capital without any special knowledge of tourism and agriculture sectors but the owner has proved himself as a successful entrepreneur in agrotourismsectors. The small investment has become larger scale business.

In theme 2 the owner was asked about the current situation of his business and owner said that the income is quite satisfactory and very happy with the income from business and he is able to manage high status life from the income of agrotourismbusiness. He answered that the small investment canbe turned in to the large business. He said that it is better to start with small scale and he had also started his business with only one worker and now the owner has invested in farming and able to have ten workers. The customers mostly visit here to taste traditional food and watching fish and to see the sun sets. The company has created its own Facebook page and web page for the marketing purpose. The social media is one of the cheapest ways of for marketing for small business.

Theme3. The owner was asked to share his experiences about his business and owner said that he was quite satisfied with his projects, He is the boss of himself and good living life with his families in own country, he added most of his friends are out of country working for others and he is progressing here the entrepreneur proud about his project because he thought the projects has contribute to promote this area, now with his inspiration several other kinds of restaurants are open and numbers of people has got the job. The owner thinks people do not need to go abroad for twenty thousand rupees job. It is easy to earn that much money here if people work hard and invest little money and little changes in their traditional working way. The owner thinks traditional things can be turned in to a brand. The youths are paying huge amount of money as service charge to Manpower Company to get job in East Asian countries to earn only fifteen to twenty thousand rupees. The entrepreneur has suggested to them to invest that amount of money and energy in agrotourism business and be an entrepreneur not a labor in foreign land.

8 CONCLUSIONS

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study. This chapter is divided into two parts. Firstly, the study figures out the major findings of the study. Secondly, some recommendations are mentioned for the Nepalese youth, Nepal agriculture development office

8.1 Findings of the study

In spite of having huge potential resources of hydroelectricity and great scope in tourism and agriculture, nation's one third of populations are living under the poverty line. The unemployment rate is 46% which is increasing over the year and the remittance is driving the country's economy. Agriculture is the main pillar of the country's economy. It provides employment opportunities to 66 percent of the country's labor force and contributes about 39 percent in the GDP. The countries has great advantage of diversified land scape of 25m from sea level to highest altitude but still farmers are poor because of the following old traditional agriculture methods and the subsidies to the farmers of Nepal is very low compared to Indian farmers, which makes Nepalese product more expensive and shortage of chemical fertilizer and lack of proper irrigation facilities are the main problems in agriculture fields, which shows failure of the government plan. Moist civil war and political situation of the country and trends of emigration, all this entire scenario has make the agriculture sectors out of interest among youth and all these reasons enforces youths to migrate to Gulf countries for low salary.

In the recent years 56 % of the families are receiving the remittance from outside the country and remittance became life blood of country's economy. The only reasons behind the Nepal has not turned in failure state is because of the amount of remittance. The amount of remittance, which is the worth of millions of Nepalese youth's blood and sweats, who are working at Malaysia and Gulf countries. The Gulf region and Malaysia is not only the working destinations for the Nepalese youth but recent years these land is also became the death bed for Nepalese foreign job seekers. Millions of Nepalese youth age between 18 to 45 years risking life and wasting their energy and skill in East Asian countries for very low salary,

thousands of them are drowsy in prisons. The mass migration in the Gulf countries has also impact on Nepalese society. The absence of huge number of youth has cause huge decrease in the percent of population growth rate. In the other hand, due to the following old traditional farming methods and lack of skills working force in the field of agriculture, the country is importing agro product worth hundreds of billion and the trade loss of the country is also increasing rapidly each year.

Nepal is the one of the admired tourist destination of the world because of its incredible natural beauty, unique traditional cultural and heritage. Since sir Edmond Hillary climbed the Mountain Everest in 1953, tourism became one of the major economic pillar of the country .It has provided direct job to 412500 people which is 3.3 percent of the total employment in the country, Nepal has great scope in the field of tourism, it is destination for mountain climbers, trekkers, rafting, Buddhist and Hindu religions. The country's protected area cover 10 national parks, three wildlife reserves, six conservations areas and one hunting reserve cover various geographical locations. The number of protected areas in the different corners of the country has opened the door for tourism industry in all parts of country. Nepal has only one International airport which is located at Kathmandu center of the country. Mostly, the purpose of the visit to Nepal is related with mountaineering, trekking, rafting, watching wildlife, hunting and these entire destinations are located in different corner of the country and there are notluxurious hotels available in those remote areas. The tourist has to walk several days to get their destinations and mostly tourist tents in open ground and sleep inside the tent and traditional farmers in those areas are either they left their occupation went outside the country for job or take caring of their few cattle's and following traditional farming methods which mostly depended on monsoon seasons.

The individual small scale farmer also can start agrotourism with small investment. The small changes can brings big positive results. In Nepal, combination of agriculture and tourism has provide positive result. Bishram Batika is one of the example of successful agrotourism business. The business was started with the small investment and became a large scale business. and providing job for ten workers and other several Restaurants were newly opened in that area which has also creates the job oppertunities for other several people. The loal

households are also benefited with the movement of visitors around the Bishram Batika. Local people are able to sell their fresh vegetables and fruits to the visitors, local people are earning something with their unsold small production. Practically it was never possible to bring small quantity to the market and get earn from it. The development of one agrotourism business has increases the economic activities on the whole village

The reason behind success of business is because of the owner selected the correct place, change food restaurants in to a agro farm, keep patient and continued his work and always tried to do in little difference way. The hot spicy grill duck meat can find anywhere in other restaurants but the owner selling that product from his own farm and that results double benefits. The traditional farmers also can change their farm in to agrotourism farm with little extra investments and youths who are willing to go abroad for job can start small scales agrotourism center with the money which they paid to man power agencies. Nepal has unlimited scopes in the agriculture sectors, the water resources available in the country has make possible for the fish farming, high hills and mountains are suitable for the herbs plantation, middle hills and unproductive slope areas can be used for cattle farming and fruits farming and the low land are very useful for the vegetables farmings.

8.2 Recommendations

Migration is natural phenomenon and millions of Nepalese are working outside the country and remittance has become one of the major contributors in the nation's economy. Youths can learn modern technology while working abroad which can be and use in nations development so government should regulate the migration system.

Youths are the pillar of the county and in spite of huge potential resources in the country each day large number of young generation are moving to abroad due to lack of job opportunities in the country. The abandon of agriculture by the youth has impact on national economy as well as decreased in nations own productivity. The best solution to get involved of youth in agriculture is by motivating youth to develop the agrotourism in the country by offering

attractive subsidies and effective training. The farmers will get the value of product through the development of the agrotourism, which can be an effective way to eliminate the poverty. Development of agrotourism or an entrepreneurship development in the field of agrotourism can be an alternative way to create new jobs and sustainable economic development of the country. The remittance amounts are mostly used in the consuming product, which increases the trade loss of the country. Agrotourism increases the agriculture products which decrease the import cost of agriculture products and country itself will be self-reliant in agriculture products. Due to the lack road networks and small scattered production structure, the unused production is going wastage so government should encourage appropriate institutional innovations for example group farming to address the problems. The development of agrotourism with the small number of group will be best way to start the business. The single investments might be too small to start the agrotourism in the current situation. The government should play vital role to promote small agro entrepreneur and should inspect the food hygiene quality regularly. Illegally and randomly operated restaurants should be shutdown to regulate other legally operated business.

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Interview themes for agrotourism entrepreneur

Research: Development of agrotourism as an alternative way of emigration for Nepalese youth.

Interview type: Semi-structured Interview

Theme 1: History of the company

- ✓ When did you start your business? How much did you invest to begin this business?

- ✓ Do you have specific knowledge about tourism and agriculture?

Theme 2: Current situation of the company

- ✓ Are you pleased with your income?

- ✓ How many are employed here?" How many workers are needed to run these kinds of business?

- ✓ What kind of tourism services are you serving or thinking to serve?

- ✓ Did you have any investment for agrotourism?

- ✓ For what purpose and what kind of tourist visit here

- ✓ How do you marketing your business?

Thame3: Experts experiences

- ✓ Could you please tell about your positive and negative decisions about this project?

- ✓ What do you want to suggest to the youth who are willing to go abroad for job