INTRODUCTION

- Research study in the Munsiyari village, Pithoragarh.
- 27.6510° N, 76.6384° E
- 68 persons per square km as per census 2011.
- The survey is conducted at Sarmoli village, Munsiyari.
- Sarmoli is a tiny village situated in the town of Munsiyari in Uttarakhand.
- Rich flora and fauna of Panchachuli peak and Rajramba.
- Birds like Green pigeon with a wedged tail and the female grey bushchat are found around.
- 40-50 homestays are selected in the study.
- The research study broadly focuses on the following parameters:
  1. Traditional Livelihood
  2. Natural Resources & vernacular material
  3. Homestays Infrastructure
  4. Ecotourism management
  5. Traditional culture & architectural heritage

METHODOLOGY

- Identification of research study
- Potential settlement/landscape
- Field visit and survey (Primary survey: survey of homestay, landscape study)
- Tourist perception study
- Heritage home stay survey: homestay management, homestay policy impact, homestay infrastructure, resource management of homestay, architectural character of homestay, conditions of homestays, challenges & need for improvement of homestays.
- Relationship between ecology & homestays
- Tourist comfort, amenity, wellness w.r.t nature, ecology, environment, peoples
- Data tabulation, Data analysis
- Inferences
- Recommendation/ conclusion

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- Income, employment, promotion of tourism, involvement of family members, and use of parental house, network and relations with people, social unity and preservation of cultural and natural environment.
- It was found more pronouncing in Dehradun followed by Pithoragarh. About 2/3rd respondents reported that they have mix architecture of their home stays.
- Communicate and keep in touch for providing accommodation services to their guests while visit the areas. However, a large proportion of respondents are not maintaining such data base.
- About 62 per cent respondents reported that they have partnership and networking with tour operators and travel agents for home stay business.
- A large promotion of respondents admitted that they do not have facility of mattress, aqua guard, water heater, internet, inverters / solar power, separate kitchen, fan/cooler, air conditioner, separate bathrooms, television and geysers. It is to be noted that in the hill regions, modern housing amenities such as air conditioner, fan/cooler, and internet are not required as climate is quite good.
- About 30 per cent respondents reported that they regularly maintain code of conduct for wildlife and give importance of conservation of biodiversity. Less than half of the respondents said that sometimes and occasionally they main code of conduct for wildlife and give importance of biodiversity conservation.

CONCLUSION

1. Homestays infrastructure upgradation with help of micro loans and finance by hotel and tourism industry will help in cross subsidization and development of homestays so that they can compete with luxury resorts and rich investors
2. Micro credits and micro loans and finance schemes for promoting homestays architecture and heritage conservation
3. Digital access and mobile connect apps to tourist and homestay owner linking digital payment will help them to earn respectfully without any middle men
4. Digital inclusion and mobile applications based tools for tourism connect and booking
5. State and national governments to promote advertise and support the outreach program for sustainable development and livelihoods promotion by involving traditional communities
6. Women leadership and inclusion in cultural landscapes will have a positive impact on sustainable ecosystems and ecology management
7. Conservationists and preservationists based approach in restoring rich cultural landscapes heritage and environmental sustainability should be promoted with scientific approach