

CULTURAL TOURISM IN BHAKTAPUR: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

A Thesis

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in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
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By

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**CULTURAL TOURISM IN BHAKTAPUR:
A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Mohan P. Gautam, Cultural Tourism in Bhaktapur: A Geographical Analysis, has been prepared under my supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Geography. I recommend this thesis to the evaluation committee for examination.

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.....

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Approval Letter	ii
Recommendation Letter	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Tables	vi
List of Figure	xii
List of Photographs	ix
Abbreviation	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1-3
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Objective of the Study	3
1.4 Limitation of the Study	3
1.5 Significance of the Study	3
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	4-7
CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY	8-9
3.1 Introduction	8
3.2 Methods	8
3.3 Nature and Source of data	8
3.3.1 Primary Sources	8
3.3.2 Secondary Sources	8
3.4 Analysis of data	9
CHAPTER IV: THE STUDY AREA	10-15
4.1 Geographical Characteristics	10
4.1.1 Location,	10
4.1.2 Boundary	10
4.1.3 Physiography	11
4.1.4 Main River	13
4.1.5 Climate	13
4.1.6 Land use	13

4.2 Socio-Cultural Characteristics	14
4.2.1 Population	14
4.2.2 Religion	14
4.2.3 The People	15
CHAPTER V: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL	
AND IT'S RELATION TO BHAKTAPUR	16-23
5.1 Historical Prospective of Tourism Development in Nepal	16
5.2 Historical Aspects of and Tourism Development at Bhaktapur	18
5.3 Tourism at Bhaktapur	21
5.3.1 Cultural Tourism	21
5.3.2 Historical Tourism	22
5.3.3 Religious tourism	23
5.3.4 Art and Architectural tourism	23
CHAPTER VI: TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF THE STUDY AREA	24-52
A. Introduction	24
B. Natural Attractions	25
6.1 Femous Natural Sites of Bhaktapur	25
6.1.1Surya Binayakand Ghympe Danda: The Forested Hill Sites	25
6.1.2 Saraswatisthan (Maha Manjushree)	26
6.1.3 Katunje through Lakuri Vanjyang to Phoolchoki	26
C. Socio-Cultural Attractions	27
6.2 Introduction to Main Temples	27
6.3 Main Tourist Places (Squares) of the Town	32
6.4 Other Important Historical Monuments of the Town	34
6.5 Buddhist Monuments of the Town	37
6.6 Historical Ponds of the Town	38
6.7 Water Spouts, Wells and Ghats of the Town	39
6.8 Settlement, Art and Architecture, Art Gallery and Museums	41
6.9 Different Festivals of the Town	43
6.10 Artistic Newari Symbols/Utensils Used in Different Festivals/Worships and Daily Life	45
D. Tourism Attractions at the Periphery of Bhaktapur	47

6.11 Nagarkot: The Nearest Mountain View Point of Kathmandu Valley	47
6.12 The Changu Narayan Temple: One of the World Heritage Sites	48
6.13 Madhyapur Thimi: The Oldest Pottery Town	49
6.14 Kailash Mahadev: The Tallest Statue of the Nation	49
6.15 Doleshwor: The Head of Kedarnath	50
6.16 Nala: One of the Hiking and Biking sites from Bhaktapur	51
6.17 Banepa: One of the Oldest and famous Towns	51
6.18 Dhulikhel: One of the Famous Mountain View Points	51
6.19 Panouti: An Ancient Newari Town	52
6.20 Phoolchowki Danda: The Highest Hill of Kathmandu Valley	53
6.21 Sankhu: A Beautiful Newari Village	53
6.22 Namobuddha: A Famous Buddhist Pilgrimage Site	53
CHAPTER VII: TOURIST SERVICE AND FACILITIES	55-63
7.1 Bhaktapur Municipality Tourist Service Center	55
7.2 Bhaktapur Tourism Development Committee	56
7.3 Transportation	56
7.4 Hotels and Restaurants	56
7.5 Entertainments and Other Services	57
7.6 Souvenir products	60
CHAPTER VIII: TREND OF TOURIST ARRIVALS	64-77
8.1 Tourist Arrivals from SAARC and Non- SAARC Countries to Bhaktapur	64
8.2 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and Bhaktapur	66
8.3 Economic Impact of Tourism at Bhaktapur	67
8.4 Country wise Visitors at Bhaktapur	68
8.5 Visitors by Different Age groups	68
8.6 Visitors by Gender	69
8.7 Visitors by Married/Unmarried	69
8.8 Visitors by Different Education	70
8.9 Visitors by Different Profession	70
8.10 Nature of Tour at Bhaktapur	71
8.11 Purpose to Visit Nepal	72
8.12 Visitors Main Destination in Nepal	72

8.13 Why have you Chosen to Bhaktapur?	73
8.14 How did you know about Bhaktapur?	73
8.15 Your Visit to Bhaktapur is for	74
8.16 Changes Observed by visitors at Bhaktapur	74
8.17 Means of Transport taken by Visitors	75
8.18 Grading of Bhaktapur by Visitors	75
8.19 The Prime Tourist Attraction at Bhaktapur	76
8.20 The Time Spent at Bhaktapur by Tourist	76
8.21 The Main Problems of Bhaktapur indicated by Visitors	77
8.22 Expenditure Pattern of Tourist at Bhaktapur	78
8.22.1 Types of Hotels used by Tourist	78
8.22.2 The Opinion of Tourist on Charges of the Hotels	78
8.22.3 Expenditure Pattern of tourists at Bhaktapur	79
8.22.4 Food Preference of Tourist at Bhaktapur	79
CHAPTER IX: TOURISM PROSPECTS AND PROBLEM	80-85
9.1 Tourism Prospects at Bhaktapur District	80
9.1.1 The World Heritage Site at Bhaktapur	80
9.1.2 Cultural Activities	81
9.1.3 Traditional Art and Architecture	81
9.1.4 Newar the Local Inhabitant	81
9.1.5 Shrines and Religious Tourism	81
9.1.6 Home Stay Activities	81
9.1.7 Different Tourism Product of Bhaktapur	82
9.2 Problems of Tourism Development at Bhaktapur	82
9.2.1 Insufficient Transportation	82
9.2.2 Lack of Nice Star Category Hotel	83
9.2.3 Lack of Travel Agencies	83
9.2.4 Lack of trained Guides	83
9.2.5 Lack of Advertisement and Publicity	83
9.2.6 Lack of Recreational Center	84
9.2.7 Lack of Toilet and Health Facilities	84
9.2.8 Lack of Tourist Police and Security	84

9.2.9 Preservation of the Monuments	84
9.2.10 Lack of Co-ordination among Tourism Promoters	85
9.2.11 Lack of Awareness about Environment and Pollution	85
CHAPTER X: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH	
DIRECTION	86-89
10.1 Summary	86
10.2 Conclusion	88
10.3 Future Research Direction	89
References	91
Appendixes	94

List of Tables

Table1. Land use Pattern of Bhaktapur	14
Table2. Total Population and Per cent of Bhaktapur	14
Table3. Religion Per cent of Bhaktapur	14
Table4. Population of Bhaktapur by Ethnicity	15
Table5. The Language and their Percent	15
Table6. Introduction of Main Temples of the Town	28
Table7. The Main Tourist Squares	32
Table8. Other Important Historical Monuments of the Town	34
Table9. The Various Buddhist Monuments and their Location in the Town	38
Table10. The Different Ponds and their Location in the Town	39
Table11. The Major Ghats and their Location	40
Table12. The Main Festivals of the Town	44
Table13. The Tourist Entrance Fee	55
Table14. The Length of Road and their Types	56
Table15. Hotels and their Capacity at Bhaktapur	57
Table16. Tourist Arrivals from SAARC and Non- SAARC to Bhaktapur	64
Table17. Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and Bhaktapur	66
Table18. Economic Impact from Tourist Income at Bhaktapur	67
Table19. The Types of Hotels using by Tourist	78
Table20. The Opinion on Charges of the Hotels of Tourist	78
Table21. Expenditure of Tourists at Bhaktapur	79
Table22. The Preference of Food of Tourist at Bhaktapur	79

List of Figures

Figure1. The Location of the study area	11
Figure2. Bhaktapur Durbar Square and Toumadi Square	12
Figure3. Touristic Places of the Study Area	12
Figure4. Average Max/Min Temperature and Rainfall	13
Figure5. Ashtamatrika at Bhaktapur according to King Ananda	20
Figure6. Different Tourism at Bhaktapur	21
Figure7. The Main Tourist Areas at Bhaktapur	24
Figure8. The Settlement Structure of the Mall Period at Bhaktapur	41
Figure9. Tourist Arrivals from SAARC and Non- SAARC to Bhaktapur	65
Figure10. Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and Bhaktapur	66
Figure11. Country wise Visitors at Bhaktapur	68
Figure12. Visitors by Different Age groups	69
Figure13. Visitors by Gender	69
Figure14. Visitors by Married/Unmarried	70
Figure15. Visitors by Different Education	70
Figure16. Visitors by Different Profession	71
Figure17. Nature of Tour at Bhaktapur	71
Figure18. Purpose to Visit Nepal	72
Figure19. Visitors Main Destination in Nepal	72
Figure20. Why have you Chosen to Bhaktapur?	71
Figure21. How did you know about Bhaktapur?	73
Figure22. Your Visit to Bhaktapur is for	73
Figure23. Changes Observed by Visitors at Bhaktapur	74
Figure24. Means of Transport taken by Visitors	75
Figure25. Bhaktapur in the Opinion of Visitors	76
Figure26. The Prime Tourist Attraction at Bhaktapur	76
Figure27. Time Spent at Bhaktapur by Tourist	77
Figure28. Main Problems of Bhaktapur indicated by Visitors	77

List of Photographs

Photo1. Nytapola Temple	28	
Photo2. Bhairabnath Temple	29	
Photo3. Til Mahadev Narayan Temple	29	
Photo4. Vatsala Durga Temple	29	
Photo5. Siddhi Lakshmi Temple	29	
Photo6. Pashupatinath Temple	30	
Photo7. Fasidega Temple	30	
Photo8. Dattatray Temple	30	Photo9.
Bhimsen Temple	30	
Photo10. Wakupati Narayan Temple	31	
Photo11. Char Dham	31	
Photo12. Jaya Barahi Temple	31	
Photo13. Nava Durga Temple	31	
Photo14. Durbar Square	32	
Photo15. Toumadi Square	33	
Photo16. The Pottery Square	33	
Photo17. Dattatraya Square	33	
Photo18. Lal Baithak	34	
Photo19. The 55 Windows Palace	35	
Photo20. Golden Gate	35	
Photo21. King Bhupatindra Malla's Column	35	
Photo22. Taleju Bell	35	
Photo23. Taleju Chowk	36	
Photo24. Chyaslin Mandap	36	
Photo25. Pair Lions	36	
Photo26. The Shivalinga	36	
Photo27. Kuthu Bahi Buddhist Monument	37	
Photo28. Siddha Pokhari	38	
Photo29. A Water Spout of Durbar Square	39	

Photo30. Namuna Ghar of Bhaktapur	42
Photo31. Unti	45
Photo32.Sinamhu	45
Photo33.Jwalanheka	45
Photo34. Twadiwa	45
Photo35. Tuki	45
Photo36. Pala	45
Photo37. Yakhadally	46
Photo38. Sukunda	46
Photo39. Kalash	46
Photo40. Himalayan Peaks from Nagarkot	47
Photo41. Changu Narayan Temple	48
Photo42. Kailash Mahadev	49
Photo43. Pottery making	61
Photo44. Artistic Bricks	62
Photo45. Sketch of Bhaktapur Darbar Square	81
Photo46. Cow Festivals at Durbar Square	95
Photo47. Cow Festivals at Fasidega temple	95
Photo48.Chariot of Bisket Jatra at Taumadi Square	96
Photo49. Shiva and Parvati in Gaijatra festival	96

Abbreviations

BM	Bhaktapur Municipality
BCCI	Bhaktapur Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BTDC	Bhaktapur Tourism Development Committee
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDG	Central Department of Geography
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DED	German Development Service
DFO	District Forest Officer
GIS	Geographic Information System
INGO	International Non Government Organization
IHO	International Hotel Organization
LDO	Local Development Officer
LRMP	Land Resource Mapping Project
MoTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NATA	Nepal Association of Travel Agents
NGO	Non Government Organization
NMA	Nepal Mountaineering Association
NPC	National Planning Commission
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation
UFTAA	Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USA	United States of America
VDC	Village Development Committee
VVIP	Very Important Personality
WHS	World Heritage Site
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Men are travelers from the beginning of the human civilization. People travelled from one place to another in search of food when they were nomads. As human civilization developed, they also developed their culture, tradition and religion with drastic change in their way of living.

The term tourist is derived from Latin word 'Tornos' (turner's wheel) referring to a round tour. Round tour means a journey at which one returns to the starting point visiting various places for leisure, holiday making, recreation and other various purpose, usually for satisfying his curiosity. Therefore, it is a multifaceted phenomenon. The word 'tourism' is mainly associated with three factors. They are tour, tourist and organization of business that provide the travel and tour related service (Maskey, 1962). Tourism has become the world's biggest industry as more & more people are traveling increasingly away from home and stay for short period of time to see relatives and friends, or to explore a new place, to take short breaks to health spas, or take part in study tours and to attend business meetings.

Nepal is rich for diversity of natural and cultural heritage. Several peaks higher than 8000m., including Sagarmatha, the highest in the world, Kaligandaki gorge the deepest in the world, Lumbini the birthplace of Buddha and the art and architecture decoratively placed in the temples of Kathmandu Valley have famed Nepal all over the world. Similarly, religious harmony among the people, socio-political history of Nepal etc. are equally praised as resources of tourism. There are ten UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) in Nepal. Of these ten WHS- eight are in cultural category and only two falls in the natural category. The eight Cultural World Heritage sites are Temple of Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath Stupa, Boudhanath Stupa, Kathmandu Durbar Square, Patan Durbar Square, Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Changunarayan Temple and Lumbini of which the town of Bhaktapur and Changu Narayan falls in Bhaktapur District (NTB, 2008).

Bhaktapur was set up in the time of King Ananda Dev in about 889 A.D (Sharma, 1957). It was planned and constructed in the shape of a conch, one of the emblems of Lord Vishnu. Historical monuments testified by the inscriptions in stone tablets, plates of gold and copper signify that King Bhupatinra Malla (1696-1722, Ruled) was one of the main

architecture of Bhaktapur. He had constructed the famous 55 window palace, Nyatapola temple, Bhairabnath temple etc. The last Malla King of Bhaktapur Ranjit Malla (1722-1769), was the son of King Bhupatindra Malla and was a great devotee. Not only the king but also the people inhabited at Bhaktapur were also devotees. So, a number of temples and religious sites were developed at Bhaktapur during the historical past. Hence during the town was called “The Town of Devotees”.

Bhaktapur is an ancient town of the nation and it is included in the World Heritage Sites in 1979 and also awarded by UNESCO PEACE PRIZE (1998/1999) for its contribution to historical conservation (Bhaktapur, 2001). Therefore, it is said that Bhaktapur is not only Nepal’s beautiful cultural heritage site but, one of the valuable wealth resources of the world’s people. Hence in the valley, this town has been established as the capital of Culture, Tradition and Tantric system of reverence to God (Bhele, 2008).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is one of the biggest industries in the world in spite of the diversity of natural and socio-cultural heritage, the condition of the landlocked ness, geographical remoteness and poor economy have putting stress on the speedy development of tourism industry in Nepal. The political instability and resulted negative information flow in the world market are placing undesired situation since the last decade. However, the Visit Nepal Year of 1998 gave a boost to tourism industry to popularize. The development of tourism industry in Nepal is in slow in comparison to the endowment of her natural and socio-cultural heritage resources.

There is only an international airport in Kathmandu. Therefore, the entire tourists coming to Nepal through air route need to arrive at Capital city for their entry and exit. While staying at Kathmandu, tourist wants to enjoy with nature, art and culture of Kathmandu valley. Among different historical & socio cultural attraction of the valley, Bhaktapur comes in the first rank.

Bhaktapur is a historical, religious, cultural and also World Heritage Sites of the nation. It has a distinct identity in the Cultural Tourism of Nepal. However, there has been no systematic and scientific study of Bhaktapur with special focus on cultural aspects of tourism. Therefore this study attempts to answer the following questions aiming at the systematic development of tourism in Bhaktapur.

- a) What are the main factors of tourist attraction of the town?
- b) What is their spatial pattern?

- c) What kinds of facilities are available at the town?
- d) What is the trend of tourist flow and aspect of main interest?
- e) What is the relationship between core and peripheral sites of tourist attractions?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to appraise cultural tourist attraction and analyze the interest and flow of the tourists to Bhaktapur city.

The specific objectives of the study are

- a) To examine cultural factors of tourist attractions
- b) To analyze the distributional pattern of tourist attractions
- c) To identify available touristic facilities
- d) To identify issues concerning to the sustainable development of tourism in Bhaktapur

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Following are the limitations of the study:

- a) There are many places of touristic attraction in Bhaktapur district, such as Changu Narayan, Thimi, Nagarkot, & surrounding villages, because of the budget and time constraints study of all these areas could not be included detailly in this study. Only concentration is paid at the Bhaktapur Municipality.
- b) Findings, results, conclusion are based on respondents and their answers of Bhaktapur city. Therefore findings of this study may not be applicable to other peripheral areas of Bhaktapur.
- c) Because of time, budget and expertise constraints researcher could't observe the cultural events while they were holding at the town. Therefore, analysis is based on the respondents and researchers previous experience.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Tourism plays an important role directly or indirectly in different aspect of socio-cultural life world. Nepal is a land of ancient history, colorful cultures and people, superb scenery and some of the best walking on earth. It is one of the richest countries among the world in terms of bio-diversity and its unique geographical position and socio-cultural charecteristis. However, there are very few studies on socio-cultural aspect of Bhaktapur city based on field survey that can supplement authentic information supportive for systematic planning of tourism development. In this direction this study deserves more significance.

Chapter II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The different scholars, reporters and academician have conducted a lot of studies on the topic of tourism. These studies are made on different facets of tourism in Bhaktapur and furnish important information's for the present study. In addition to that various tourism related magazines, booklet and other publication are also reviewed.

Rai (2010) in his Master Thesis, "Prospects and Problems of Tourism Development in Bhaktapur Area" studied flow of tourist and estimated its trend identifying the prospects and problems of tourism in Bhaktapur. The researcher only used secondary data while analysing statistical correlation between tourist arrival and income.

The study of Shrestha (2059 B.S.) on "Tourism in Kirtipur Municipality" is very helpful for this study. Mr. Shrestha in this thesis describes different geographical characteristics, different cultural activities, historical monuments as well as surrounding activities of the study area that control tourism directly and indirectly. He concluded that tourism industry should established close relation with local people for its better development.

Rai (2001) on study of "Tourism in Sikkim", describes factor, policy, problem, impact and issues and different types of tourism in Sikkim like adventure, sports, trekking, mountaineering, hand gliding, mountain biking, yak safari etc. The study concludes that development of tourism is major source of foreign exchange earning and employment generation in the study area however, its expansion and development is still far from satisfaction.

Joshi (1980) studied on the topic "Tourism in Nepal". This study deals with generation of income, generation of employment opportunities present trend of tourism in Nepali and income generation institutes. This study has analyzed the tourist arrival, purpose of visit, proportion of young tourist arrival (age and sex) and length of stay. Beside this he also made the study on the future prospect and impact of tourism marts.

Mahato (2010) in his Master's Thesis entitled "Mountain Tourism in Nepal", widely described about government Master Plan, Policy and other activities. It also studied NMA activities and permitted peaks in development of Mountain Tourism in Nepal, besides this

study is concerned on NMA activities major problems of Trekking and Mountainreering tourism in Nepal.

Satyal (1988) in this book “Tourism in Nepal-A profile” pointed out the various points that help to analyze prospects of tourism. It also supplies information on concept of tourism, meaning, forms, type, scope, nature and its approaches. Satyal in this book has recommended suitable ideals and suggestions for systematic development of tourism in Nepal.

Banskota and Upadhaya (1989) studied on “Trekking Tourism in Langtang National Park”. This study is based on a visitor survey of some 104 trekking tourists in Langtang National Park, conducted during the 1989 winter seasons. The authors provide information on the perceptions of the trekkers regarding the state of the natural environment, accommodation, food, expenditure patterns of trekkers and issues important to park management. They found lack of information about places and sign post along the trails as major constraint for the development of trekking tourism in that region.

Kayastha (1985) has studied Development of Tourism in Nepal for “South Asia Religiional Co-orperation”. In this study he has focused on different aspects of tourism like tourist flow, expenditure, duration of stay and impact of tourism. He pointed out that natural as well as man made beauty and wild life are the major attraction for majority of tourists visiting Nepal. In this view tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation. This study has concluded that land and air transportation service have been a major contribution factor for the growth of intra-regional tourist in South Asia. Number of South Asia tourists visiting Nepal has been increasing. Most of them come to Nepal for pleasure followed by official work and business. Purpose of outgoing Nepali tourists from Nepal to South Asian countries have been found particularly for business, pleasure and official work.

Poudel (1996) Studied on “Tourist Resources and Environmental Appraisal in Pokhara Region, Nepal: A Geographical Analysis.” The study attempts to explore the natural and cultural resources of tourism, assess growth of tourism, tourist facilities and impact of tourism on physical and cultural environment and suggests measures for sustainable tourism development and planning. The study also suggests plan to promote tourism with respect to heritage resources and their conservation.

Shrestha (1975) had carried out the study focusing towards the growth rate of tourism and potential resources of tourism in Nepal. According to Shrestha, today’s world weather it be developed or undeveloped, tourism is most essential. It helps not only for

providing foreign currency exchange to prove the country's balance of payment but also creating employment opportunity and contributing raise the living standard.

Berger (1978) conducted the first doctoral study on tourism in Nepal. His work is considered as a pioneering research study in the field of Nepalese tourism. The main objective of his study was to examine the role of international tourism in the process of economic development of Nepal. He has emphasized how tourism relates to employment, income distribution, earning of foreign exchange and regional development.

Negi (1987) conducted the study on financial and cost control techniques in hotel and catering industry. The main issues discussed are determination of room rates and price structure of various products in two different settings; existing hotel and hotel yet to be opened. The study concludes that there is no relationship between the price level of a hotel room, food and beverage operation and its volume of sales.

Nepal Rastra Bank (1992) the Central Bank of Nepal, carried out an economic study of income and employment generation from tourism in Nepal. The main objectives of the study were to study and estimate the level and pattern of tourism expenditure in Nepal, along with the value added and import content. Net foreign exchange coming from tourism in Nepal and income and employment generated from tourism industry is also analysed in this study.

Historical information available on (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism>) Wealthy people have always travelled to distant parts of the world, to works of art, [learn new languages](#), experience new cultures and to taste different [cuisines](#). Long ago, at the time of the [Roman Republic](#), places such as [Baiae](#) were popular coastal resorts for the rich.

Information available on (<http://www.mapsofworld.com/nepal/tourism>) the tourist industry in Nepal employs 42% of the total working population in Nepal. It is the main source of economic sustenance after agriculture. Many Nepali people depend upon foreign tourists for their livelihood. The growth of organized tourism in Nepal has given rise to higher wages of the Nepali population depending upon tourist activity for their economic sustenance. Responsible tourism is practiced by the government to ensure that environmental degradation does not occur as a by-product of tourist activities.

Information about Bhaktapur available on (<http://www.bhaktapur.com>) Bhaktapur is filled with monuments, most terra-cotta with carved wood columns, palaces and temples with

elaborate carvings, gilded roofs, open courtyards. The city is dotted with pagodas and religious shrines. Bhaktapur is filled with Hindu and Buddhist religious sites and art. Although the population is primarily Hindu, there are nineteen Buddhist monasteries (Vihars). At Indra Varna Madavihar, built in 1671 and located between Durbar Square and Dattatraya Square, visitors can see two lion statues, a Patinga Hiti (water spout), Tantric wood-carved windows, and prayer wheels.

Nepal is blessed with one of the richest cultures in the world (<http://nepal.saarctourism.org/nepal-culture.html>). Culture has been called 'the way of life for an entire society'. The statement holds particularly true in case of Nepal, where every aspect of life, food, clothing and even occupations are culturally guided. The culture of Nepal includes the codes of manners, dress, language, rituals, norms of behavior and systems of belief.

From the above review of it is found that scholars & writers have studied about tourist places, their historical aspects and mostly about general tourism. Anyway, they helped in this study different concepts But, no one has given attention towards the topic 'Cultural Tourism in Bhaktapur: A Geographical Analysis' which based on culture of historical city in Bhaktapur with geographical setting.

Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research Methodology is the description, explanation and Justification of various methods of conducting research. Methodology is defined as the study of methods by problems arising from the nature of its subject matter. It is the procedure which researcher can go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena. In other words, method refers to a systematic approach to the act of asking, listing & interpreting.

3.2 Methods

Both primary and secondary information is collected to fulfill the objective of the study. Primary information is collected from field survey through direct interview method, as questionnaire and field observation. Secondary data have been collected from official records of Bhaktapur Municipality, BTDC, District Development Committee, Janjyoti Library, Changu Narayan VDC and also from news paper, dissertations, internet and other related fields.

3.3 Nature & Source of data

To make the study more effective and authentic, reliable data has been taken from field survey. Both qualitative and quantitative data has been collected using both primary and secondary sources.

3.3.1 Primary Sources

Primary information is collected from field survey through direct interview using the tools of questionnaire from tourists,

3.3.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary data has been obtained from various published and unpublished source Official records of Bhaktapur Municipality, BTDC, District Development Committee, Janjyoti

Library, Changu Narayan VDC and other sources such as news paper, dissertations and internet are the main sources of secondary information.

3.4 Analysis of Data

In this study both descriptive as well as statistical techniques have been used to analyze the data. Master table was prepared from the information of questionnaire and then thematic tables were prepared as per the need of the chapters. Cartographic techniques such as charts, diagrams, maps and photographs are used to analyse data where and when necessary.

Chapter IV

THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Geographical Characteristics

It is said that geographical diversity is the back bone for touristic places. Bhaktapur situated at the eastern part of the Kathmandu valley covering both plain and hilly region is famous for its historical as well as cultural activities. The culture is three hundreds year old and represent the Malla period.

4.1.1 Location

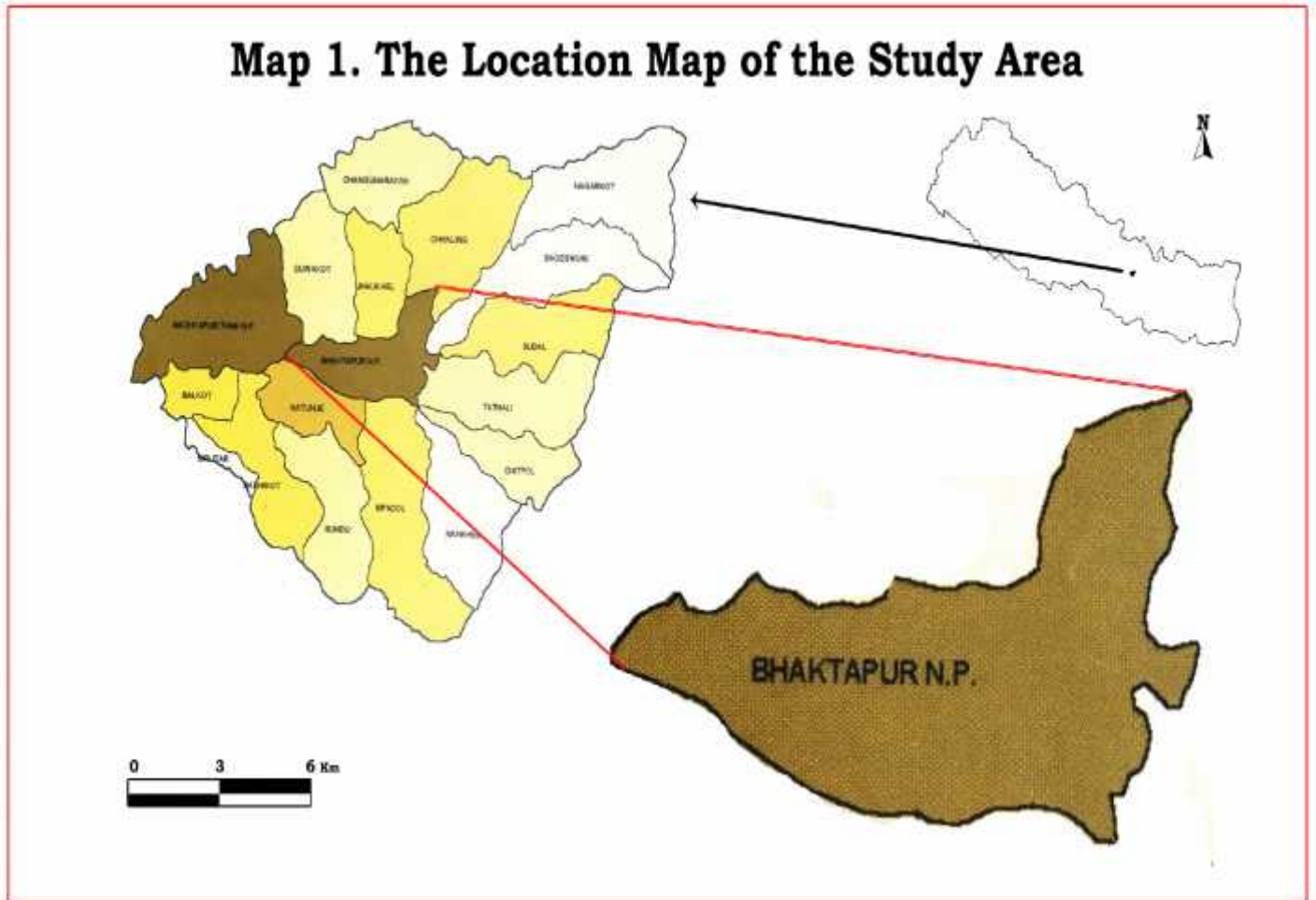
Bhaktapur district is a part of Central Development Region and situated eastern part of Kathmandu district. It is extended from 27⁰ 36' to 27⁰ 44' North latitude and 85⁰ 21' to 85⁰ 32' East longitude. It covers the surface area of 138.46-square k.m. and is the the smallest district of the country. It lies 11.2 km. east of Kathmandu at an altitude of 1534 m. above from the mean sea level. The east west length of the district is about 16 km and north south length is 2.2 km (District Profile, 2006).

The Study is limited only within the Bhaktapur Municipality that consists of 6.88, square kilometer area of Bhaktapur district. Bhaktapur Municipality is divided into different 17 administrative wards.

4.1.2 Boundary

Bhaktapur district is surrounded by Kathmandu in north and west, Lalitpur in south and Kavrepalanchok in the east. There are sixteen V.D.C.s and two Municipalities in Bhaktapur district. North, east and south of Bhaktapur Municipality is bordered by VDCs and west by Maddhyapur Thimi Municipality (Fig.1).

Fig.1. The Location of the Study Area



4.1.3 Physiography

Bhaktapur situated eastern part of Kathmandu valley. It is surrounded by different hill, Nagarkot 2175 meters, Changu 1541 meters and Telkot 1450 meters at north, Sanga 1550 meters & Khawabhanjyang at east and Suryabinayak at the south.

Fig.2. Bhaktapur Durbar Square and Toumadi Square

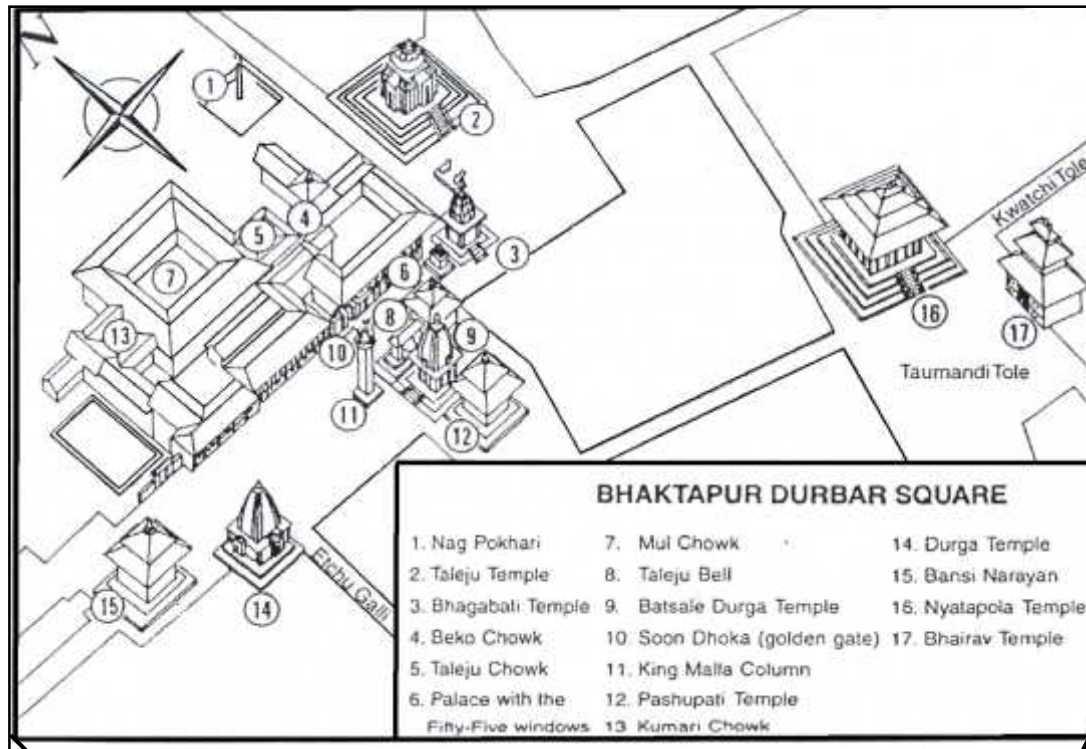
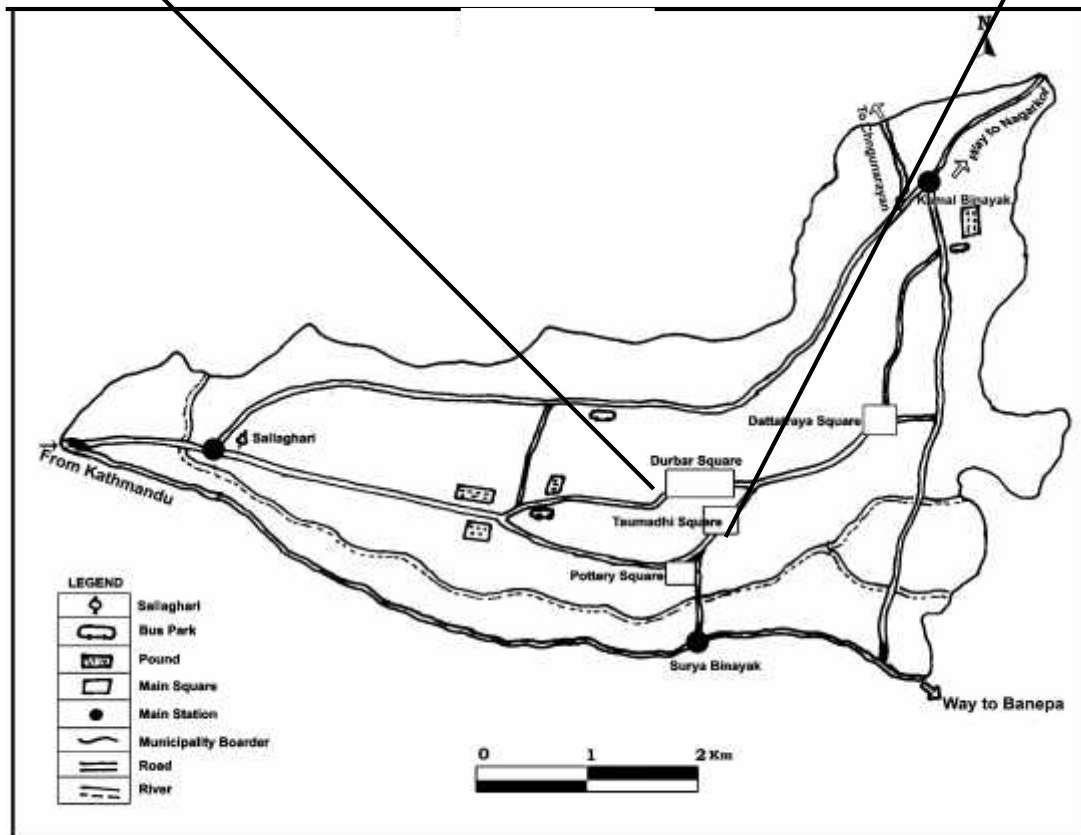


Fig. 3. Touristic Places of the Study Area



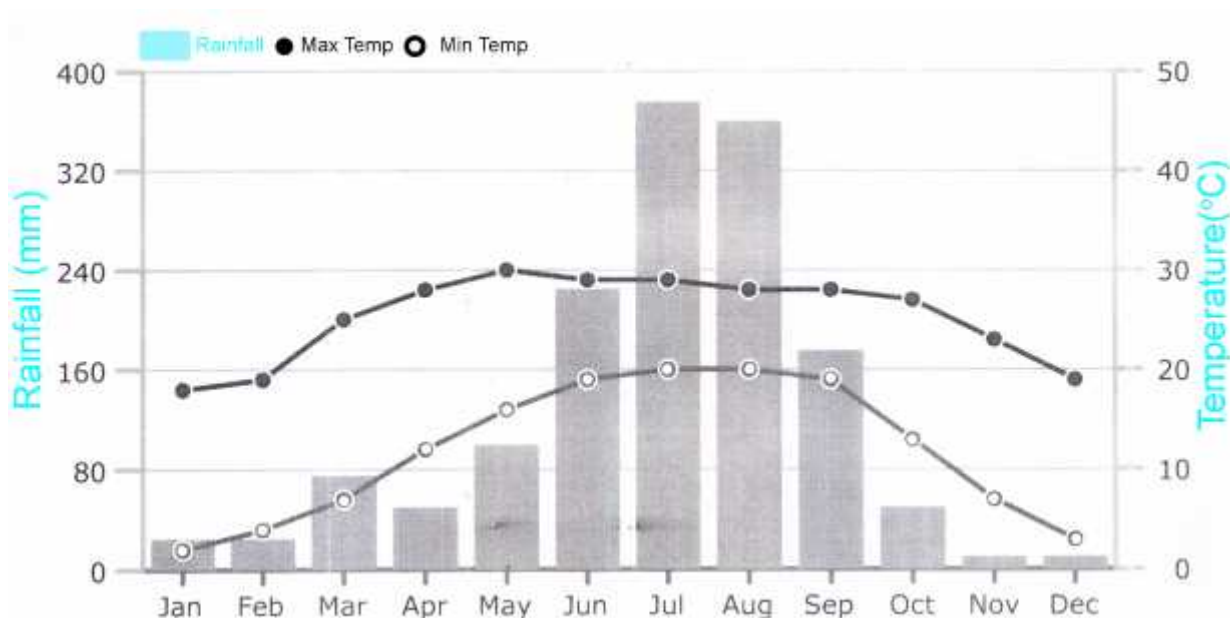
4.1.4 Main River

The Newari name of Bhaktapur is 'Khowpa'. Geographically Khowpa means the bank of river or the Khowpa is made by river (Sagar, Sharma 2009). Manohara is the main stream of Bhaktapur. The other rivers of Bhaktapur are Hanumante, Khasangkhung, Tabyakhusi, Mahadevkhola and Ghattekhola (District Profile, 2060)

4.1.5 Climate

It has a mild climate most of the year. Summer temperatures range from 67⁰-81⁰F and winter temperatures are between 36⁰ and 68⁰F. During the rainy (monsoon) season June, August there is an average rainfall of between 7.8-14.7 inches (200-375mm) in Valley. May and June are the hottest months and monsoon rain brings relief to the rise of temperature (Fig.4). In spring (March to April) and autumn (October to November) the temperatures are pleasant with occasional short bursts of rain, while November to February are dry, but can be very cold, especially at night.

Fig.4. Average Max/Min Temperature & Rainfall



Source: <http://www.wordtravels.com/Cities/Nepal/Kathmandu/Climate>, downloaded in 2010.

4.1.6 Land use

Bhaktapur is a smallest district of the country it covers hilly and valley region of Kathmandu valley. Out of the total land of the district 80.39 per cent land covered by agriculture. Followed by 16.7% forest, 1.7% Settlement and 1.3% Bush (Table 1).

Table1. Land use Pattern of Bhaktapur

S.N.	Name	Area (s/k.)	Area (%)
1.	Agriculture	102.40	80.39
2.	Forest	21.20	16.64
3.	Bush	1.62	1.27
4.	Settlement	2.10	1.65
5.	Others	0.06	0.05
	Total	127.38	100

Source: LRMP, 1999

4.2 Socio- Cultural Characteristics

Social and Cultural activities play important role in the development of the tourism industry. Bhaktapur is totally a historical and cultural town. A typical Newari culture is the main attraction point of the town.

4.2.1 Population: The total households of an urban area (Bhaktapur Municipality) are 12395 and the total population 72587 representing 51% male and 49% female .The population and growth rate of the district is 2.7%(Table 2).

Table 2.Total Population of Bhaktapur

Total Population	225461
Total Male	114798(50.92%)
Total Female	110633(49.08%)
Population Growth Rate	2.71%

Source: District Profile, 2060 B.S

4.2.2 Religion: The population of the district dominant by Hindus,(92.1%) followed by Buddhist (7.4%) and other (0.5%) minor religions(Table: 3).

Table 3. Population of Bhaktapur by Religion

S.N.	Religion	No	%
1.	Hindu	27650	92.1
2.	Buddhist	16684	7.4
3.	Others	1127	0.5
	Total	225461	100

Source: BTDC, 2009

4.2.3 The people

Newars dominantly inhabit the town of Bhaktapur. They are the descendants of the original inhabitants of the valley, who had come to settle here in the time of King Hari Singh Deva in 1324 A.D. (Maskey, 1962). Out of the total population, the majority 56 percent are Newars, followed by Chhetri (19%), Brahman (10%) representively (Table 4).

The main occupation of the people is agriculture, about 80 per cent of the people support themselves by taking to cultivation. The local peasants of Bhaktapur are hard working and their farm almost looks like gardening. Besides Newar- Chhetri, Bramhan, Tamang, Magar, Sarki, Gurung, Damai, Kami etc; who are spreading around the town. The figure of the cast given below.

Table 4. **Population of Bhaktapur by Ethnicity**

S.N.	Caste	No	%
1.	Newar	125920	55.85
2.	Chhetri	1778	18.53
3.	Brahman	22997	10.20
4.	Tamang	14723	6.53
5.	Others	20043	8.89
	Total	225461	100

Source: District Profile, 2060 B.S.

By the language of Bhaktapur is dominated by Newari speaking inhabitantants followed by Nepali and Tamang (Table 5). Therefore much respect Bhaktapur has been fertile place for Newari culture.

Table 5. **Population of Bhaktapur by Language**

S.N	Language	No	%
1.	Newari	122448	54.31
2.	Nepali	83308	36.95
3.	Tamang	14497	6.43
4.	Others	5208	2.31
	Total	225461	100

Source: District Profile, 2060 B.S.

Bhaktapur is vary famous for special types of curd called in Newari ‘Juju Dhau’, and also famous earthen pots, wooden craft, Bhadgaunle black cap, Handicraft by Lokta Paper and also different types of cottage industries, where the most popular one is weaving.

Chapter V

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL AND ITS RELATION TO BHAKTAPUR

5.1 Historical Prospective of Tourism Development in Nepal

Nepal has unknown to the western world till the 15th century. The first recorded westerner to enter Nepal was Col. Kirk Patric in 1792. He got an opportunity to observe the art. He was inspired by the hospitality of Nepal. His book “An account of Nepal” is considered as one of the best and authentic books ever written on Nepal.

The bestseller book 1935 *Lost Horizon* introduced a world Shangri-La and gave new vision – the world of imagination. Heaven lies somewhere in Himalayas that is NEPAL. In the same way Nepali people from mountains traveled all over the world not only as a great warrior “Gurkha” but also helped to highlight the country and people to the rest of the World as synonymous with honesty and loyalty.

The evolution of tourism in Nepal dates back to the Kirata period when king Ashoka visited Nepal. The successors or Kirat the Lichchhavi (400 A.D) developed art, sculptures and etc. Kailashkut Bhawan, Managriha were creation of those days. During this period Chinese visitors Huen Tsang (637 A.D), LiY-piao, wang –Hiuentse visited Nepal and wrote many historical account of it.

The Malla Kings who succeeded the Lichchhavi around 750 to 1480 A.D., they developed in graceful pagoda shape orgnised of temple and many festivals. The Shah Dynasty King Prithivi Narayan shah brought Nepal under one crown uniting pilly Baise (22) and Choubise (24) states, laying in the different part of Nepal.

In the ancient time many Chinese and Indians pilgrimage visited for the journey and homage to Pashupatinath, Muktinath and Barahachhetra etc. But during the British colonialism and after unification, Nepal became completely closed for foreigners.

During the King Girvan Bir bikram a British resident was appointed in Kathmandu, Dr. Wallich visited Nepal in 1817 and carried on his officials. The Prime Minister Junga Bahadur Rana visited England in 1950. After returning Nepal he opened door of Nepal for foreigners except some British personalities who had to ask for permission form Govt. before arrival.

Distinguished Botanist, Naturalist including Sir Brian Hodgson, F.R.S. and Sir Joseph Hooker F.R.S. made botanical survey and collection of Nepal's flora and fauna, traveling different part of the country. Late King Tribhuvan brought demographic revolutionary change in Nepal, the people were liberated and the get of Nepal were opened to foreign visitors.

However, tourism as an industry came into existence in 1970. Nepal Tourism Development Committee was established and development plan for tourism was prepared and also Tourism Training Centre was established. In 1978 the tourism ministry was created. The ministry has gone through different secretarial and ministerial adjustments. Now it is known as ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoTCA).

Nepal has a big potentiality of pilgrimage tourism. It is the land Himalayas the living place of lord Shiva of Hindus, Lumbini birthplace of Buddha of Buddhist and other places like Janakpur. However, in terms of promoting activities and infrastructure these places have not been focused. At the same time travel agencies and other organizations also focus mainly on trekking, mountaineering and adventure tourism. Consequently, cultural attractions such as events, festivals, etc to attract tourists have been rainshowered.

In 1963, International Hotel Organization (IHO) and Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association (UFTAA) made an agreement to operate and run travel agencies as separate business. Accordingly, the Government of Nepal has made it compulsory for the travel agencies to be registered to the Department of Tourism.

Nowadays, we see the amoebic multiplication in our travel agencies. From 1960 to 1980 there were only 10 to 15 travel agencies to cater to 1, 62,900 tourists. From 1989, tourist arrival has not increased in a remarkable figure but the registered travel agencies have increased to more than 500 in number. The small travel agents are not capable to organize marketing campaigns. They cannot hire trained, neither educated staff nor can they develop new market is miles away. Nepal Association of Travel Agents (NATA) and Government must give proper attention to maintain the quality and standard of the travel agencies.

First an ordinary type of hotel Himalayan Inn was opened at New Road in around 1950/51. Immediately, Paras Inn was opened at Bhugol Park at New Road. In 1952/53 Nara Samsheer opened Nepal Hotel at Jawalakhel. That is the Staff College at present. He had invited Mr. Tom Mandies from India to manage the hotel. Later, when Nara Samsheer closed his hotel in 1954 Mr. Mandies opened Snow View Hotel at Lazimpat. Mr. Boris Lissanevtich opened

tourist standard hotel – Royal Hotel in 1953 at Bhadur Bhavan at Kantipath (presently Election Commission and Vice President Residence).

In 1964, Mr. Ramshankar Shrestha, who was successfully operating Green Hotel at New Road, opened Shankar Hotel at old Rana palace, Lazimpat in tourist standard. This hotel was the first forth-star hotel of Nepal. In the same year within 9 months the Hotel De L' Annapurna came up as a five-star hotel. In the year 1966 the Hotel soaltee came up as five-star deluxe hotel. Similarly, Blue star Hotel in 1968 and Hotel Crystal in 1972 came up to fulfill the need of the increasing number of tourist arrivals.

5.2 Historical Aspects of Tourism Development at Bhaktapur

“Were there nothing else in Nepal, save the Durbar Square of Bhaktapur, It would still be amply worth making a journey halfway round the globe to see.”
Powell (1929)

The Kathmandu valley civilization is around 3000 years old. It has been claimed that the valley was a large pond in the early geological period. It was only when the pond was drained that the valley was ready for human settlement. There is also a legend, which reinforces the story that a certain Bodihistav called Manjushree came to the Kathmandu valley making it ready for human settlement.

The fertile land supported large settlements, and over the centuries different dynasties that ruled the valley patronized an urban civilization with its rich cultural heritage. Politically the present day Nepal was divided into petty principalities and the earliest ruling class of Nepal were the Gopalas, Mahispalas, and Kiratas dynasties who were followed by the Lichchhavi (185-750 A.D.). The Lichchhavi period is known as the classical period of Nepalese history because it was during this period that art and architecture began to take shape. Trade and crafts flourished under them, and they built magnificent temples, palaces and monuments.

Before the Buddha's time period, Aridev was the king of Kathmandu valley, when he was wrestling; good news came of the birth of his son. He instantly awarded his son the title of Malla it means the 'wrestler' and thus founded the illustrious Malla dynasty (Munakarmi, 2041). This golden age saw great wealth flow to the valley and the Kingdom's architects constructed many of the wonderful buildings we see in valley today.

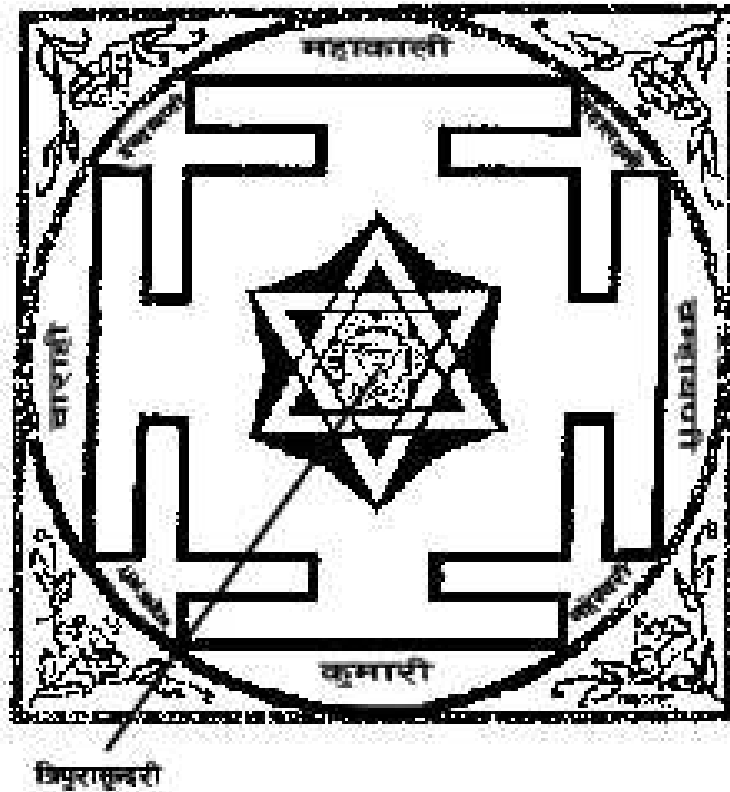
Nepal is rich for art, culture and natural beauty. The series of the highest mountain, the birthplace of Buddha and the artistic temples of the valley are famous for all over the world

visitors. It has other many factors to pull the tourist like our history, religion, cast, ethnicity, handicraft etc. But the major problems of the tourist development in Nepal are lack of information to all over the world and unstable political situation of the country. As well as Nepal is a beautiful country for natural and socio-cultural both in around world. There are ten UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) in Nepal. Of these ten WHS- eight are in cultural category and only two WHS falls in the natural category, where the town of Bhaktapur and Changunarayan falls one of the attractive cultural category (NTB, 2008).

Bhaktapur is an ancient town of the nation and included in World Heritage Sites in 1979 and also awarded by UNESCO PEACE PRIZE 1998-1999 for its contribution of historical conservation (Bhaktapur, 2001), so we can say Bhaktapur is not only Nepal's beautiful heritage but, one of the valuable wealth of the world's people. This town has been established as the capital of Culture, Tradition and Tantric system of reverence to God (Bhele, 2008).

In 1349 AD, Shamsuddin Ilyas, a Muslim king of the Turkish Dynasty, attacked Bhaktapur, which resulted in great damage to the city. It has been found that taking into account the likelihood of the foreign attack and even internal disasters, the city underwent a round of restructuring to also spur enhanced living mechanism. For example, Yantrakaar Khwapa De (an apparatus or the body-frame suggesting the dwelling of powerful deities) depicts eight great mothers by the name of Brahmayani, Maheshwori, Kumari, Bhadrakali, Varahi, Indrayani, mahakali, and Mahalakshmi in 8 respective power points distributed peripherally (Fig. 5), with Tripurasundari placed in the middle of the body frame is used for the purpose of tantra-based Yogic practice (Munakarmi, 2041).

Fig.5. Distribution of Ashtamatrika at Bhaktapur According to King Ananda Dev Malla (about 889 A.D.)



Source: Munakarmi, 2041 B.S.

Bhaktapur, a place of historical importance and the home of medieval art and architecture, is one of the three capital towns of Nepal. It was called in Kirant period 'Khopring' (Sharma, 2057) and somewhere had said 'Khupudesi' (Sharma, 1957) and also Malla period was called 'Bhadgaun', but the name of 'Sapodesh' was famous in history (Rai, 1998), as well as in Newari has been said 'Khopa'.

Bhaktapur was set up in the time of King Ananda Dev in about 889 A.D.(Sharma, 1957). It was planned and constructed in the shape of a conch, one of the emblems of lord Vishnu; but seeing the present Historical Monuments it is testified by the inscriptions in stone tablets and plates of gold and copper, King Bhupatinra Malla (1696-1722, Ruled period) was very famous and main contributor of Bhaktapur. He had constructed the famous 55 windows palace, Nyatapola temple, Bhairabnath temple etc. The last Malla King of Bhaktapur is Ranjit

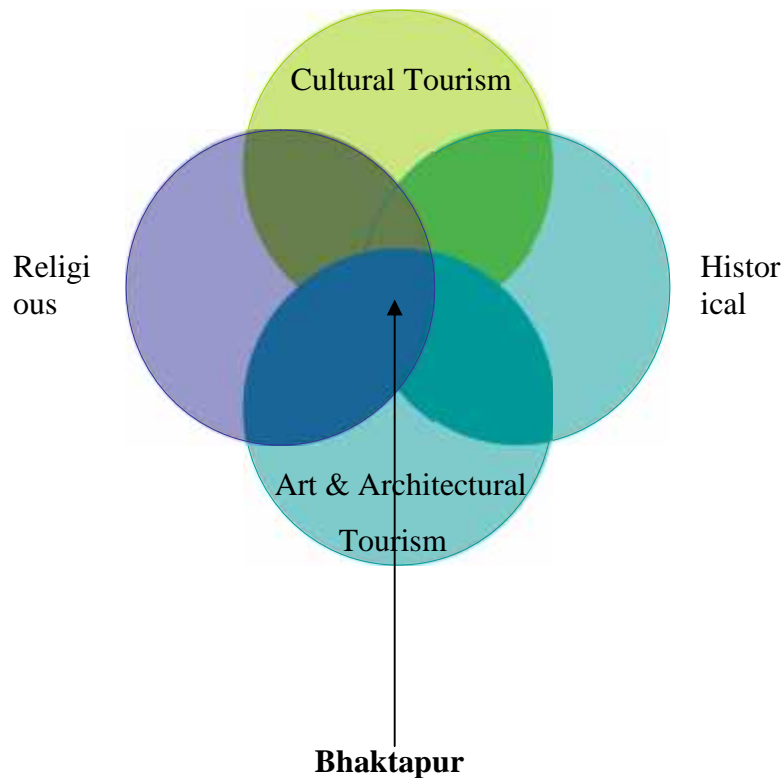
Malla (1722-1769), who was the son of King Bhupatindra Malla. In the past Bhaktas, which mean devotees, inhabited this town and hence the town was called “The Town of Devotees”.

5.3 Tourism at Bhaktapur

Bhaktapur is famous for different activities and types of tourism. However cultural tourism plays very important role at Bhaktapur, in it Historical Tourism, Art and Architectural Tourism and Religious tourism have the prime role.

Besides holiday, honeymoon, and sight seeing etc are the notable types of tourism at Bhaktapur.

Fig. 6. Types of Tourism at Bhaktapur



5.3.1 Cultural Tourism

The concept of cultural tourism emerged in 1970s. This form of tourism was recognized by UNESCO in 1976. Cultural tourism is related to the tours to the culturally rich cities. The tours are organized to provide knowledge of the culture of the region. Culture is a set belief, values, attitudes, habits and forms of behaviors shared by a society, which are practice from

generation to generation. This type of tourism is mostly concentrated in the city areas, participated by elderly people in most comfortable manner.

Cultural tourism is the subset of [tourism](#) concerned with a country or region's [culture](#), specifically the lifestyle of the people in those geographical areas, the history of those peoples, their art, architecture, religion(s), and other elements that helped shape their way of life. Cultural tourism includes tourism in urban areas, particularly historic or large cities and their cultural facilities such as [museums](#) and [theatres](#). It can also include tourism in rural areas showcasing the traditions of indigenous cultural communities (i.e. festivals, rituals), and their values and lifestyle. It is generally agreed that cultural tourists spend substantially more than standard tourists do. This form of tourism is also becoming generally more popular throughout the world, and a recent OECD report has highlighted the role that cultural tourism can play in regional development in different world regions.

Cultural tourism has been defined as 'the movement of persons to cultural attractions away from their normal place of residence, with the intention to gather new information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs'. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_tourism, 2009)

Bhaktapur city presents an unique example of Cultural tourism. Bhaktapur is one of the capitals of Newari Culture in Nepal. One can see many different cultural activities in a daily life. The daily life style of the town may be amazing for visiters, and the core area of Settles by Newar and the peripheral by Tamang and Braman. It seems Newars are concerned in market place, where Tamang and Braman want to live in open and remote places. Therefore, Newari culture attractive to the tourists has been concertrated at the city core of Bhaktapur. The famous/popular sites are Durbar Square, Toumadi Square, Pottery Square and Dattatray Square. Detail of cultural sites is discussed in chapter VI.

5.3.2 Historical Tourism

In historical tourism people generally visit museum and old historical places. To organize tourism activities to visit archeological places for the purpose of knowing the glories of the past is an example of historical tourism.

Bhaktapur is a historical place. It falls in WHS and very important site of historical points of view. Bhaktapur has said one of the oldest towns, which were set up in the time of

King Anand Dev in about 889 A.D. Art, architecture specialities of Newari culture is distributed in different sites of Bhaktapur, therefore Bhaktapur also said open-air museum.

5.3.3 Religious Tourism

Tirtha yatra is an old tradition in Hindu Civilization. Himalayan Region of Nepal and India are the main destination for the Hindu's religious tourism. In religious tourism people wants to go worship it as Secred place.

There are many Hindu and Buddhist holy shrines in Nepal. Therefore thousands of Hindus and Buddhists pilgrims from all parts of the world come to pay homage at places of pilgrimage.

There are more than thousand Images and Temples of Gods Spreading around the town. Dattatraya, Nyatapole and Chardham (established by Yakshhya Malla in about 1451AD. for those who cold not travel to Rameshwor, Badrinath, Jagannath and Kedarnath of India) are famous for a large number of devotes. So it is said Bhaktapur is one of he Pilgrimage tourism site, where thousand of devotees come to visit every year.

5.3.4 Art and Architectural Tourism

Art and Architecture is one of the attractive parts for human being. The different historical part of the world caring out the living history of human civilization.

The artistic Temples, Durbars, Images, Peacock windows etc. are the ornament of historical town of Bhakapur. The 30 meter Nyatapol temple is the highest temple of Nepal and one of the great example of Nepali architecture, like this so many master pieces of art can seen around the Bhaktapur town, so it is also said Bhaktapur is one of the open air museum of Nepal.

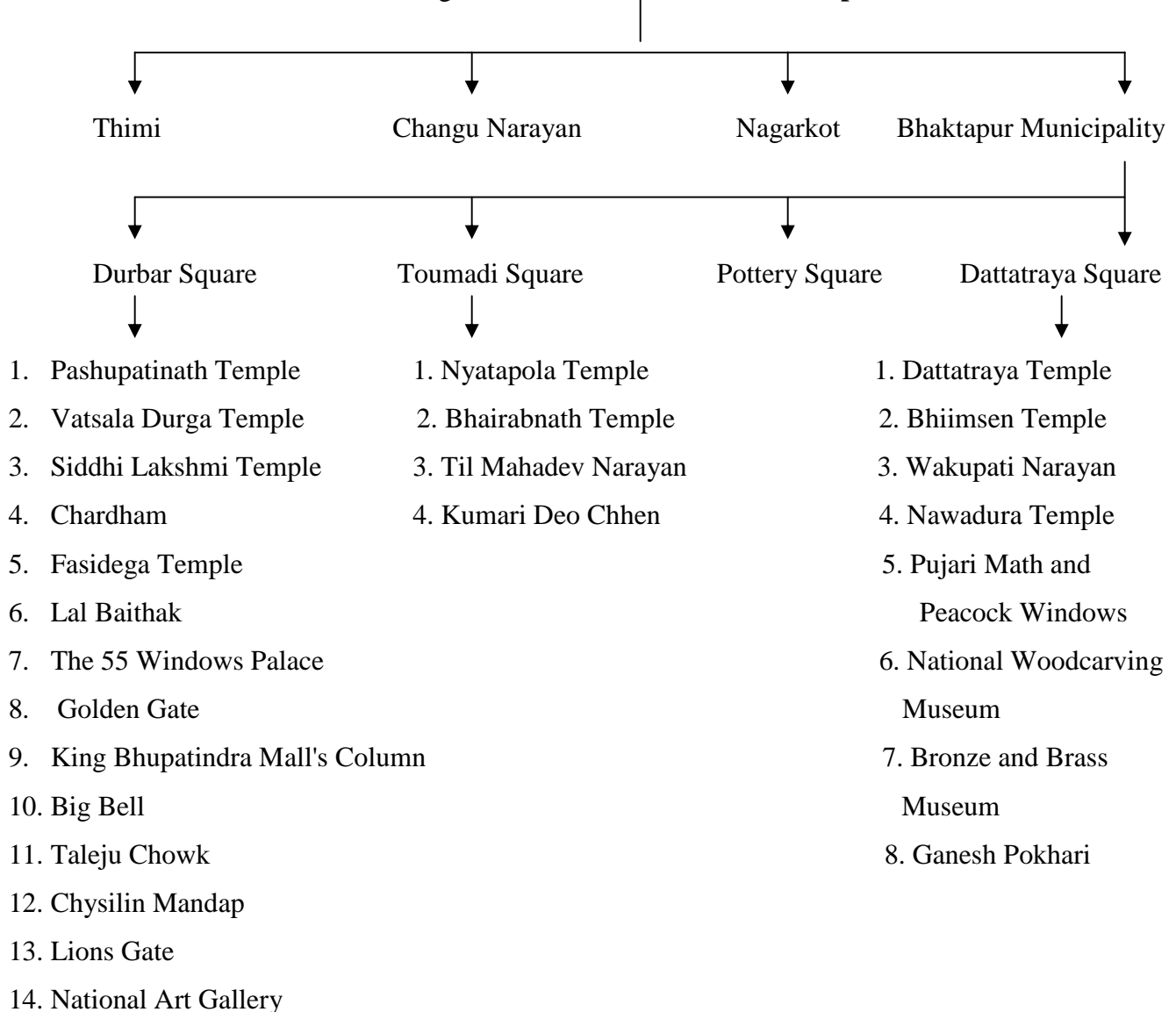
Chapter VI

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF THE STUDY AREA

A. Introduction

Bhaktapur is famous for natural, historical and cultural perspective of tourism attraction. Nagarkot 20 km north-east from the Bhaktapur city is the popular and nearest hill station(2175m from Kathmandu valley, from where Sagarmatha can be seen along with the panoramic view of eastern part of Nepal Himalaya. The scenic attraction of sunrise, sunset in the background of green hills and glittering Himalayas is also equally appraised by the visitors. There are more than thousand of historical monuments at the town that have special historical value of them.

Fig.7. Main Tourist Areas at Bhaktapur



B. Natural Attractions

Nepal is known as the 'country of wonder' for natural diversity all over the world. Different natural and geographical attractions available in Nepal play significant role to make it unique, beautiful and mysterious country for tourism.

The ancient town Bhaktapur situated eastern part of Kathmandu city. It means it lies in Kathmandu valley which lies 1,370m.(4,500ft.) above from sea-level(DKLF ENCYCLOPEDIA, 2007) and the climate of this region is medium types, so the climate of the Kathmandu valley is very suitable for tourist of different part of the world.

6.1 Famous Natural Sites of Bhaktapur

Bhaktapur is a smallest district of the nation. It is situated eastern part of Kathmandu valley. The surrounding hills are the main natural attractions of the town. Sanga Vanjyang is the main entrance point to the valley, which located eastern part of Bhaktapur. The different natural attractions are given below.

6.1.1 Surya Binayak and Ghympe Danda: The Forested Hill Site

The temple of Surya Binayak is situated in the beautiful surrounding in a sylvan setting to catch the 1st rays of the rising sun. Suryavinayak is one of the valleys four main Ganesh shrines. A steep stairway climbs up to the temple on forested hilltop. It is a good picnic spot flanked by many attractive landscapes. During marriage seasons, one may get an opportunity to see the newly married couples seeking blessing from the god Ganesh for peace, pleasure and mutual harmony in their marital life. Because of its height, the place is also pleasant to view the Bhaktapur city as well as the Himalayan panorama.

Behind the main temple, there exists a very thick forest of Schima wallichii and Castanopsis indica with thick undergrowth. It is very lively to see the flowering of many wild plants in spring. Rhododendron arboretum, the national flower of Nepal, blooms in spring seasons at the upper level of the forest. The whole forest turns reddish during the seasons. Different types of orchids are also found hanging in the trees in this forest all the year round. This forest is one of the best breeding grounds for different kinds of resident and migratory birds. Lot of warblers can be seen during winter. Winter is the best time for bird watching in these areas as various species of birds can be seen and the forest will be free from leeches. Moreover, it is one of the best wintering grounds for finches, warblers, and many other birds. It

is the best refugee place and breeding ground for many summer visitors like flycatchers, cuckoos, and bee-eaters. Many resident birds like Doves, Magpie, Treepie, Woodpeckers, Flower pickers, Nuthatches, Laughing-Thrushes, Minivet, Barbets and Bulbuls can be seen everywhere in the forest. The eastern and southeastern parts of the forest, which are more exposed to the sunrays, have greater bird species. Bird activities in that part of the forest areas are more easily seen in the early morning. This forest area is the second place where White-Bellied Yuhina can be seen in the valley.

Nestled amid legendary Suryavinayak forest about 2.5km south from Bhaktapur, the shrine of Suryavinayak dedicated to elephant headed lord Ganesh is an ideal destination for short hiking. The forest enhances the natural beauty, which boasts a diverse variety of flora and fauna. The forest itself is home to over 90 different species of birds, hundreds of medical plants and varieties of rhododendron and flowers. Further south from the shrine a route follows uphill through the forest area popular for bird watching to bring the hike to Ghyampe Danda, a hilltop that allows a bird's eye view of the Valley and the mountains beyond. The distance from Suryavinayak shrine to Ghyampe Danda is approximately 4km and the hike lasts about an hour and half. There is a well-defined route all the way to the top.

6.1.2 Saraswatisthan (Maha Manjushree)

Saraswatisthan located on hilltop in the Sundal VDC lays to the east of the heart of Bhaktapur. It is about 8km far and is within 2hrs walking distance from the down town city. Students often flock in-group to worship Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning. People visit this temple to worship Saraswati mainly on Basanta Panchami\Shri Panchami, in January. This is also the day when children are given their first alphabet lesson at the temple. The vicinity of Saraswatisthan Temple is also a beautiful picnic spot where one can feel the rustic traditional life of him people and enjoy the views of the city.

6.1.3 Katunje through Lakuri Vanjyang to Phoolchoki

It is the highest point around the valley having the height of 2,760m. One can see the magnificent views of the Kathmandu Valley from the summit. This danda is famous for its magnificent red and white rhododendrons. Being the thick forest, it is the home to several species of flowering plants and birds. It is one of the last surviving cloud frosts in the central

Nepal. For the rough road one can prefer motorbike, jeep or walk. It would be a full day hike alone in this remote route.

B. Socio-Cultural Attractions

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic country where different caste group and community share their social, cultural and traditional values, customs, feasts, fair, folklores and festivals among each other. These cultural societies, customs, language, and religion, art and architectures, and daily life world of the people attract number of tourists and make them feel one with Nepalese culture at Bhaktapur city which is only 7 km away from the capital city Kathmandu. There are sixteen VDCs and two Municipalities in Bhaktapur district. These two Municipalities totally fall in cultural and urban centre, but beyond these two Municipalities, the other sixteen VDCs are totally fall in natural site & full of natural sceneries. The Surya Binayak, Changu Narayan and Nagarkot are the best place for the viewing, snowy peaks, one of the highest of the world- 'Himalayan Mountain'.

Bhaktapur has number of pristine villages with a virgin natural environment all around its outskirts. There are some villages located just half an hour walk away from the core of the city such as Changu Narayan, Nagarkot, Sipadol, Gundu, Chhaling and Tathali village, which are excellent for hiking and biking as well. For tourists who have limited time of hike or bike, these villages would be an experience to cherish.

Out of hundreds of temples' Nyatpol, Bhairabnath, Til Mahadev, Vatsala, Siddhi laxmi, Dattray Bhimsin, Nawadurga etc. are popular (Table 6). Location of these temples at different sites has produced the whole city of Bhaktapur as attractive destination of cultural tourism.

6.2 Introduction to Main Temples

Major temples of Bhaktapur are concertrated in five wards. Out of the fourteen famous temples located at Bhaktapur, five are at ward number 13 followed by four in ward 11(Table 6).

Table 6. Introduction of Main Temples of the Town

S. N.	Name of Temples	Location	Ward No.
1.	Nyatapola/Five storey/Siddhilakshmi	Toumadhi	11
2.	Bhairabnath Temple	Taumadhi	11
3.	Til Mahadev Narayan Temple	Toumadi	11
4.	Vatsala Temple	Durbar Square	13
5.	Siddhi Lakshmi Temple	Durbar Square	13
6.	Pashupatinath/Yakshhashwor Mahadev	Durbar Square	13
7.	Gosaikunda/Fasidega Temple	Durbar Square	13
8.	Dattatraya Temple	Tachpal	3
9.	Wakupati Narayan Temple	Taulanchhe	1
10.	Char Dham	Durbar Square	13
11.	Bhimsen Temple	Tachpal	3
12.	Varahi Deo Chhen	Bangshagopal	15
13.	Nava Durga Deo Chhen	Ganchhe	3
14.	Kumari Deo Chhen	Toumadi	11

Source: field survey, 2009

6.2.1 Nyatapola Temple (Siddhi Lakshmi Temple)



The five storey, 30 meter high Nyatapola temple is not only the highest of Nepal but also one of the best examples of traditional Nepali temple architecture, and the real name of the temple is said 'Man Maneshwor' (Sharma, 057). Nyatapola in Newari means Five-Storeyed Temple symbolizing the five basic elements of Nature (NTB, 2008).

The temple was built during the reign of King Bhupatindra Malla in 1702 and its design was so elegant and its construction so well done that the 1934 earthquake caused only minor damage. It is the mysterious

Photo: 1

tantric goddess Siddhi Laxmi to whom the temple is dedicated. Only the temple's priest is allowed to see the image of the goddess.

6.2.2 Bhairabnath Temple



Photo: 2

The triple roofed Pagoda style Bhairabnath temple also known as the Kansi Vishwanath and Akash Bhirab has an unusual rectangular plan. It was originally built as a one-storey temple in the early 17th but was rebuilt with two storeys by king Bhupatindra Malla in 1717. The 1934 earthquake caused great damage to the temple and it was completely rebuilt with three floor (Nepal, 1996). A Restoration work is going on as the maintance of the temple.

6.2.3 Til Mahadev Narayan Temple



Photo: 3.

The Til Mahadev Narayan is hidden away behind the buildings on the southern side of the Toumadi Square. This double roofed Vishnu temple has a garuda kneeling on a high pillar in front, flanked by pillars bearing Vishnu's conch and chakra symbols. It is actually an important place of pilgrimage and one of the oldest temple sites in the town. It is said its first date of construction is 1080.

6.2.4 Vatsala Temple

It is also said Loha dega (stone temple) and Annapurna temple (Rajopadhyaya, 2057 B.S.). The stone Vatsala Durga Temple built by King Jaya Ranjit Malla in 1672 (NTB, 2008). The shikhar style temple has some similarities to the Krishna Mandir of Patan.



Photo: 4

6.2.5 Siddhi Lakshmi Temple



The temple looks like Vatsala Durga Temple. Male and female attendants each flank the steps up to the temple leading a rather reluctant child and a rather eager-looking dog. On successive levels horses, rhino, man-lions and camels flank the stairs.

Photo: 5.

6.2.6 Pashupatinath Temple

It is located beside the Vatsala Durga Temple. The temple is also said as Yakchheshwor Mahadev because of the built by Yakshha Malla (NTB,2008), dedicated to Shiva as Pashupati. The temple dates in 15th century by Yakchha Malla and is a replica of the main shrine at Pashpatinath. It is notable for the erotic carvings on the roof struts, which show some exhausting looking positions.



Photo: 6.

6.2.7. Fasidega Temple



Fasidega Fasi means the Farsi (Pumkin) and dega meanse dewal in Newari language. It is looking like the pumkin so its call Fasidega. When the earthquick destroyed the original shape and later it was constracted in the present shape. It is dedicated to shiva and stands beside the durbar square. There are various viewpoints around the city-The changunarayan temple is one of them from where you can study Bhaktapur at a distance.

Photo: 7.

6.2.8 Dattatraya Temple

The temple of Dattatraya was built in 1427 by King Yaksha Malla (Rai, 2055 B.S.). Like some other important structures in the valley it was said to have been build using the timber from a single tree.

The Dattatraya means the three figure of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwor, which was the shiva's teacher and is even claimed to have been a cousin of the Buddha. So the temple is important to shivaties, vishnaivites and Buddhists. It is the only temple in Nepal that is dedicated to God Dattatreya- the combined incarnation of the three supreme gods of Hindus- Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva (NTB, 2008).



Photo: 8.

6.2.9 Bhimsen Temple

Bhimsen temple is located infront of the Dattaraya temple. The two-storey Bhimsen temple is square, rectangular and open on the ground floor. Infront of the temple is situated a piller topped brass lion and behind sites Bhimsen stone top. It is dated in 1605.

Photo: 9.



6.2.10 Wakupati Narayan Temple

It is near from Chyamasingha, which is one of the bus stations of the town. Around this temple area several potters busy on making pottery. The ornate, golden temple is double roofed and is fronted by a line-up of no less than four Garudas.

Photo: 10.



6.2.10 Char Dham



Jagannath Photo: 11.

The four Temples locally called Char Dham, replication of four holiest pilgrimages, lies at the western end of Durbar Square. King Yakshha Malla built them in 1451 A.D. for those devotees who are not able to travel inspite of high desire and devote several people can't travel to the religious/holy site because of health and financial reasons. Char Dhams of India Rameshwor Temple, Badrinath Temple, Temple and Kedarnath Temple.

6.2.12 Jaya Varahi Deo Chhen

The Deo Chhen is typical Newari word, which Deo means god and Chhen means the house, mean the house of the god. The outer shape of Deo Chhen is different than the other temples. The temple has the image of god but Deo Chhen has not. One Peeth has one Deo Chhen, like Barahi Peeth at Varahasthan has Barahi Deo Chhen at Nasmana.

Photo: 12



It is northern side of the Nasmana road with red brick. There are elaborately carved wooden Toranas over the central door and the window above it. At the western end of the temple is the entrance to the upper floor, flanked by stone lions and banners.

6.2.13 Nava Durga Deo Chhen



It is said Quathandau tole, where the temple situated around the Tachapal area. This Tantric temple is said to be the site for strange sacrificial rites. The golden door is surmounted by a golden window and is guarded by metal lions. It has nicely red-painted brick frontage.

Photo: 13.

6.2.14 Kumari Deo Chhen

The Kumari Devi is a young girl who lives in the building known as the Kumari deo Chhen. The cult of the Kumari a prepubescent girl worshipped as a living incarnation of Durga, the demon – slaying Hindu mother goddess probably goes back to the early middle ages.

There are so many temples and Deo Chhens situated in Bhaktapur Municipality, but above notable temples and Deo Chhens are very important and famous for there historical, religious and also artistic point of view.

6.3 Main Tourist Squares of the Town

Bhaktapur is smallest but densely populated town. It was established about 1200 years ago. Majority population is centralized at core of the town, especially at Durbar Square, Tumadi Square, Pottery Square and Dattatrya Square. These squares are the main site of tourist attraction (Table 7).

Table7. Main Tourist Squares

S.N.	Name of Square	Location	Ward No.	Main attraction
1.	Durbar Square	Layaku	13	Histry, Architecture
2.	Toumadi Square	Toumadi	11	Architecture
3.	Pottery Square	Talako	12	Central place of pottery making
4.	Dattatraya Square	Tachapal	3	Histry, Architecture

Resercher Field Survey, 2010

6.3.1. Durbar Square (Layaku)



Photo: 14.

It is hurt of the town and much longer more spacious than Kathmandu and Patan Durbar square, where can enjoyed with oldest Sceneries of an around. It is less crowded site with temples. But this has nothing to with lack of devotional vigor among Bhaktapur's rulers. Like the other durbar squares, Bhaktapur too was once packed with temples. The Great Earthquake of 1934 destroyed most of the

monuments. Evidence of this can be seen in some bare plinths that stand without any structures atop it and in some tiny stucco structures that perch incongruously on bases that were obvious ment for majestic temples. The main entrance to the Durbar Square is rom the western end where two large stone lions stand guard. The lion gate was built during the reign of King Bhupatindra Malla.

6.3.2 Taumadi Square



Photo: 15.

It is the center part of the east –west road across the town, where can enjoyed with oldest Sceneries of an around at seating on the top of the Nyatapola café, which is a famous for the outers. It is only a few minutes away from the Durbar Square. The shortest route to it is to go past the Pashupati temple where there is a narrow lane lined with souvenir shops leading down to Toumadi Tole. The square at Toumadi

tole is the setting of the grand Nyatapola temple with Bhairabnath and others.

6.3.3 The Pottery Square

The pottery square is other site of tourist attraction which is located in a short walk, southwest of the Toumadi Tole. At this site through the day one can see the potters working with clay. While the men prepare the larger and more elaborate pottery with the aid of their wheels, the women work on less intricate, smaller and simpler vessels, which only requires the ability of, nibble fingers to shape the clay.



Photo: 16.

6.3.4 Dattatraya Square (Tachpal Tole)

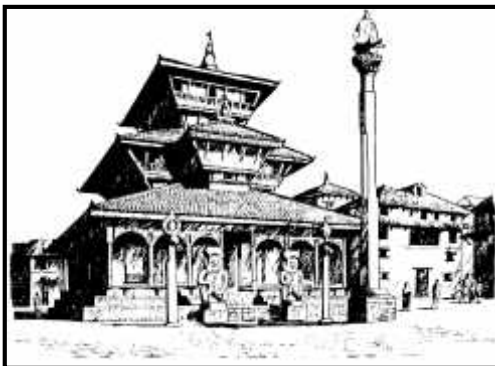


Photo (Sketch):17

It's only about 15 minutes walk from the Nyatapla Temple to the square containing the Dattatraya temple. It was probably the original center square in the history, so this is the oldest part of the town. Around the Dattatraya Square there are historical mathas with peacock windows with tow Museums.

Bhaktapur Royal Palace was founded by Yaksha Malla and added to by successive kings, particularly Bhupatindra Malla. Originally said to consist of 99

cortiyads, only seven remain today. This site too was badly damage by the 1934 earthquake, and its renovation thereafter has not matched the original design (Nepal, 1998).

6.4 Other Important Historical Monuments of the Town

Thousands of historical monuments can be seen at Bhaktapur. Most of these have been built at Malla period about 300 years ago, but some are destroyed on different earthquakes. However their remains are from cultural and touristic prespective (Table 8).

Table8. Other Important Historical Monuments

S.N.	Name of Monuments	Location	Ward No.
1.	Lal Baithak	Durbar Square	11
2.	The 55 windows Palace	Durbar Square	11
3.	Golden Gate	Durbar Square	11
4.	King Bhupatindra Malla's Column	Durbar Square	11
5.	Taleju/Big Bell	Durbar Square	11
6.	Taleju Chowk	Durbar Square	11
7.	Chaysilin Mandap	Durbar Square	11
8.	Lions Gate	Durbar Square	11
9.	Largest Shivalinga	Hanumanghat	6
10.	Pujari Math & Peacock Window	Dattatraya	3

Data source: field visit, 2010

6.4.1 The Lal Baithak



Photo: 18.

It was built in 17th century in the period of Jagat Prakash Malla, but it was also really built in that period, where Patan's King Shree Niwas Malla had helped dieplomatic friendship (Munakarmi, 054 B.S.).

It was totally red painted before the Rana period, so it is said Lal baithak and also said it was a part of the palace in the malla period, but n now it is totally painted white color and used for the national art gallery.

6.4.2 The 55 Windows Palace



Photo: 19.

It was built in the 18th century by King Bhupatindra Malla. The three- storied palace displays some of the finest skills in carpentry. Above a splendid setting of elegant terracotta walls, the whole top story is surrounded by an ornate wooden balcony that has 55 windows. It is unquestionably a masterpiece in woodcarving.

6.4.3 Golden Gate



Photo: 20.

The entrance to the 55 Windows Palace and Talaju matha is the golden gate. It is said main part & roof is made by gold, so it's said golden gate which is made by Bhupatindra Malla but completed by King Ranajit Malla in 1754 (Alpine, 1998). The door is surmounted by figures of Goddess Kali and Garuda, the winged carrier of lord Vishnu attend by two sky nymphs.

6.4.4 King Bhupatindra Malla's Column

King Bhupatindra Malla was the best known among the Malla kings of Bhadgaun and had a great influence of the art and architecture. The king sits with folded arms, studying the magnificent entrance gate to his palace. Among the countless number of statues in Nepal, this life-sized gilded model is considered to be among the finest.



Photo: 21.

6.4.5 Taleju /Big Bell

It lies beside the stone temple of Batsala Devi. This huge Taleju bell placed in 1737 A.D. by king Ranjit Malla was rung every morning while worshipping goddess Taleju (Nepal, 1998). It is also known as the **Bell of Barking Dogs**. When it is tolled the local dogs start barking.



Photo: 22.

6.4.6 Taleju Chowk It was the main worship site of goddess during historical Malla kings. It is said that the idol was brought from Simroungod during period of King Harishingh Dev and also called Tulaja Bhawani (Munakarmi, 2041 B.S.). In the chowk only Hindus can permit to entrance. These sites of Goddess Durga, 108 Buffalos are scarified in the occassion Phulpati, Dasain. This sacrificed place manages by Guthi, Prists and Nepali Army.



Photo: 23.

There are other three chowk, beside the Talaju chowk. *The Mul Chowk* is in the inner courtyard of the palace leading in from the Golden Gate. Mul chowk leads to the Taleju chowk. Beyond the *Taleju Chowk* are the *Kumari Chowk* and the *Sundry Chowk*.

6.4.7 Chayasilin Mandap



It is beautiful octagonal temple shape rest house (Mandap), situated in front of the 55 windows palace. It was built in 17th century in the period of King Jagat Prakesh Malla, but it was really built by Kantipur’s King Pratap Malla for the helping diplomatic friendship. It was totally destroyed in the earthquake of 1934, but it was recently rebuilt using some of the remaining original Components by the help of Jarman Chancellor (Munakarmi, 054 B.S.).

Photo: 24.

6.4.8 Pair Lions

Two lions situated beside the Siddhilakshmi temple and in front of the Fasidega temple in Durbar Square. In real there was Harishankar Temple, which totally destroyed in the earthquake of 1934 and remains only the Gatekeeper (Two Lions).



Photo: 25.

6.4.9 The Shivalinga



It was lies beside the Hanumante River called Hanumanghat, west-south part of the town. There are many other Shivalingas and list importance Temples. It is said that this is one of the largest Shivalinga at Bhaktapur. Visiter can directly reach the site following the narrow path of Toumadi Square.

Photo: 26.

6.4.10 Pujari Math & Peacock Window

The Pujari Math is principally famed for the superb peacock window, in the small alley beside the monastery, on its left-hand side if you face it from the square. The window is reputed to be the finest carved window in the valley and it is the subject of countless postcard and photographs. There are some extraordinarily rich woodcarvings inside the building's courtyard.

6.5 Buddhist Monuments of the Town



Photo: 27.

Besides Hindu monuments, there are also many Buddhist monuments in the historical town Bhaktapur (Table 9). Among these monuments Mul Dipankr Bihar is the oldest. The other is next one Chaturbamha in Sakotha, near Durbarsquare, which is also very famous. It is historically important, where two stone lions guard the main gate, 24 roof struts dated 1422 A.D. with different gesture of Lokeshwar (Bhaktapur, 2008). The main icon of this Bihar is Padmapani Lokeshwar. The Royal Kumari of Bhaktapur has her origin in this monastery.

Table9. The Various Buddhist Monuments and their Location in the Town

S.N.	Name	Location	The Main Image
1.	Mul Dipankar Bihar	Kwathandau	Mul Dipakar Buddha
2.	Prashannashil Mahabihar	Kwathandau	Padmapani Lokeshwar
3.	Manjubarna Mahabihar	Kwathandau	Mahabirochan Buddha
4.	Vishwa Baha	Kwathandau	Padmpani Lokeshwar
5.	Dharmakiriti Bihar	Kwathandau	–
6.	Aadipadma Mahabihar	Taulachhen	Biswakama Manjushree
7.	Indra Barna Mahabihar	Inacho	Akchobhaya Buddha
8.	Dharma Uttar Mahabihar	Inacho	–
9.	Shakarawart Bihar	Hanumante Ghat	Padmapani Lokeswar
10.	ChatuBrahmaMahabihar	Sakotha	Padmapani Lokeswar
11.	Akhandshil Mahabihar	Bholanchhen	Akchobhaya Buddha
12.	Lokeshwar Mahabihar	Khauma	–
13.	Jetbarna Mahabihar	Tekhacho	Matry Bodhisattwa
14.	Jesth Barna Mahabihar	Itachhen	Saripatra
15.	Lubarna Mahabihar	Sukuldhoka	Bhimsen
16.	Mangal Dharmadip Bihar	Gomari	Dipankar
17.	Jaya Kirti Bihar	Dudhapati	Gandhuri
18.	Baudhasamakit Bihar	Minibus park	Akchoyuhaya Bhuddha

Source: Bhaktapur, 2008

6.5 Historical Ponds of the Town



Photo: 28.

dug up during the reign of Ari Dev Malla in 1216 A.D. This pond was repaired in the time of General Bhimsen Thapa, one of the most able Prime ministers of Nepal (1804-37 A.D.). It is enclosed by a wall, which is pierced by four gateways in the center. This

Bhaktapur is also called as the ‘town of ponds’ because in this small town there are more than a dozen ponds which very attractive and have been taken the historical importance(Table10). Among these Siddhapokhari is largest and beautiful, one. It lies in front of the town at the Tole of Dudhpati. It is said that this expensive pond was

wall and the pavements beneath were constructed during the premiership of Janga Bahadur Rana.

The real and original name of the pound is Indra Daman or Indra Daha. It is testified by the Prevailing social Customs and usages. Here a special fair takes place on the 6th day of the Durga Puja ceremony in Aswin (October) and on the 15th of Bhadra (August).

Table10. Different Ponds and their Location in the Town

S.N.	Name of ponds (Pokhari)	Location /Tole	ward no.
1.	Siddha Pokhari	Dudhpati	17
2.	Bhajya Pokhari	Mini Bus Park	17
3.	Rani Pokhari	Sallaghari	17
4.	Navapokhu	Itanchhe	17
5.	Teka Pokhari	Tekapukhu	16
6.	Naga Pokhari	Thalachhen	4
7.	Ganesh Pokhari	Tachapal	4
8.	Quathandau ''	Quathandau	4
9.	Lamgal ''	Lamgal	4
10.	Kamal ''	Kamal vinayak	4
11.	Suryamida ''	Chamasinha	1
12.	Khacha ''	Khacha	6
13.	Yata ''	Golmadi	7
14.	Byansi pukhu	Byansi	10
15.	Narayan Pokhari	Mahakali	10
16.	Bhoulcha pukhu	Bholanchhe	5

Source: Field visit, 2010

6.6 Water Spouts, Wells and Ghats of the Town



There are different waterspouts, wells and ghates around municipality area of Bhaktapur (Table11). They all are made very artistically and using scientific method. They are made at the suitable geographic location, where settlement & population are very dense.

Photo: 29.

6.7.1 Water Spouts and Wells

It is said that there are three things available where Newar's settlement is situated. First thing: their relatives, it means their own caste with few houses. Second thing: a ganesh temple and last is a waterspout. We can see everywhere a waterspout, where Newar's settlement is established.

There are around hundred artistic, beautiful and scientific waterspouts spreaded around the town. Some are really made artistic and scientific management or water circulation system has been seemed really like using modern engineering system. These are almost made in Malla period.

The wells are also a very attractive aspect of the town. There are dozens of wells dugged around the town, which are dugged almost in Malla period. Some wells are looked very deep with made by using beaks.

6.7.2 Major Ghats

Riverbanks often used by the local people for washing purpose are called 'Ghat'. Ghats usually have one or more crematories where the dead bodies are burned to ashes and the ashes in turn are thrown into the river as a part of Hindu/Buddhist Culture. It is popular practice among the local to have a small temple built or an image of a god or goddess established in and around such Ghat areas in memory of those who died. That is why these Ghat areas appear very religious.

There are several Ghats areas in Bhaktapur but in Changu Narayan area not anyone; some are situated in the bank of Manohara River, which is little far from the hillock area. The main Ghats and their locations in Bhaktapur (Table11).

Table11. **The Major Ghats & their Location**

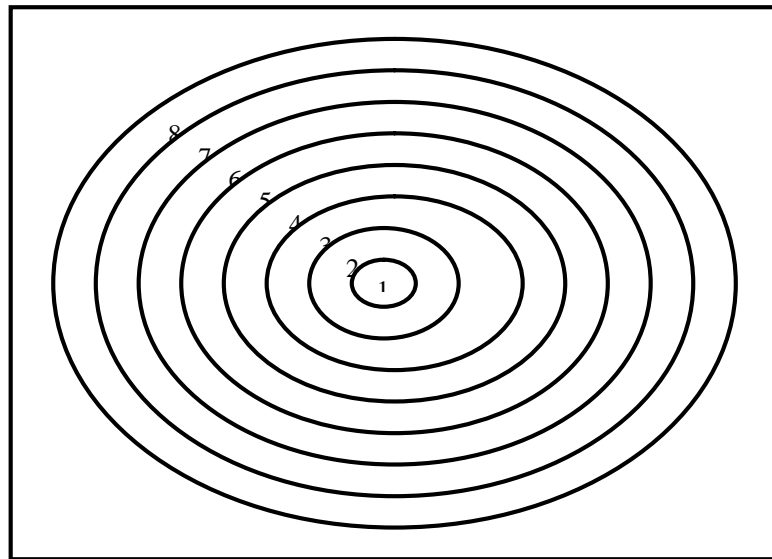
S.N.	Name of the Ghats	Location	Stream	Ward No.
1.	Hanuman Ghat	Hanumante Ghat	Hanumante	6
2.	Chuping Ghat	Chuping Ghat	Hanumante	11
3.	Ram Ghat	Ram Ghat	Hanumante	12
4.	Mangal Ghat	Mangal Ghat	Hanumante	16

Source self-field visit, 2009

6.8 Settlement, Art, Architecture, Art Gallery and Museums

The settlement of the town is also attractive aspect for “Tourism of Bhaktapur Municipality”, which take the important role of the history. This settlement was set up in the time of King Ananda Dev in about 889A.D. It was planned and constructed in the shape of a conch, one of the emblems of Lord Vishnu (Maskey, 1962). The present settlement of the town is based of that historical time. In view of art & architecture, the houses are very attractive, historical & take the historical importance in the world. There had been planned typical structure of settlement in Malla period, but now it has been seen like same structure in municipality area, where the old settlements are situated (Fig. 8). Now some new development may be disturbing it Structure.

Fig.8. The Settlement Structure of the Malla period at Bhaktapur



1. The Taleju Bhawani (The main dynasty god of Malla king) and Durbar area.
2. The Teleju Bhawani & King related cast.
3. Middle class family
4. Ashtamatika Dhouchhen (The main eight female goddess), Ashta Bhairab and Scatted Settlement.
5. Ashta dwar (eight main entrances to the town) and Resident of low family.
6. Ashta Bramhanal, Ashthaghat and the resident of Pode, Chyamakhal and Halahul (Untouchable low cast family) and Ashta Balmasan
7. Ashta tirtha and Rivers
8. Ashta Matrika peeth and Ashta Masan-R.S.

- Sagar, 2009.

The given photograph is the model of the town, which is awarded by UNESCO Peace Prize for its traditional value and contribution of conservation from private sector. It is a private house, which looks like very traditional, historical and attractive. Mr. Rabindra Puri owner of the Namuna Ghar has said “All the people of the town have must conscious and responsive for save our culture and tradition.”



Bhaktapur Municipality's have a fund for helping to build those kinds of traditional residents, who can help 20 per cent of the total amount of the new houses. Within the town no one can build modern types of house because municipality emphasis make the town historical, so UNESCO also awarded to the town.

Photo: 30.

6.8.1 Art Gallery and Museums

The word museum is the combined from Latin word and Greek word "Mauston". The houses, where we display different historical, cultural or collected important things, called museum and that houses where should be kept different paintings for display called Art Gallery.

It is said that the open air museum to Bhaktapur because of the wonderful coverage of artistic art and architectural monuments. There are hundreds of artistic temples, images, the traditional houses, beautiful ponds and many more historic places, beyond these there are three famous art gallery and museums, where should be find valuable historic importance at in all.

6.8.1.1 National Art Gallery

The National Art gallery is located in the old Malla Palace of 55 Windows in the Bhaktapur Darbar Square. Two giant lions and image of deities guard the main entrance. This museum has a rich collation of Paubha scroll paintings, bronze, brass, and wooden images. There is also a unique illustrated book on horses that fold out to over 10 feet. There are stone image of Shiva and Vishnu-masterpieces of medieval sculpture. One of the rare images in the museum is one of Indra, the Hindu Lord of Heaven, who is shown with female genitals all over his body.

6.8.1.2 National Woodcarving Museum

Located in Tachupal Tole of the Dattatey Square, this museum is housed in the restored 15th century Pujari Math built by Yakchhya Malla. The Math is a museum in itself with the very finest of Newar woodcarvings, including the famous

Peacock Windows, and was made in the 15th century when Bhaktapur was the capital of the greater Malla Kingdom (Nepal, 1996). The National Woodcarving Museum houses a 17th century Dancing Ganesh, Laxmi, Kuber, Aryatara, Bhairav, Kumar, Manjushree and a rare image of the Yamakinkar, an attendant to Indra and the “demon of fever”. Murals depicting Dattatreya, Vishnu and Shiva-Parvati adorn the walls of the museum.

6.8.1.3 Bronze & Brass Museum

This museum is located in another 15th –century Math, opposite the Pujari Math. A rich collation of domestic and ceremonial metalware is exhibited in the museum: Kalash (ritual jars), inkpots, spittoons, ordinary and ritual lamps, medieval utensils, hookahs and giant containers.

6.9 Different Festivals of the Town

There are many more colorful festivals persuade at Bhaktapur, which should be imaginably presenting back to historical feeling. The main festivals are Bisket Jatra, Gatha Muga Chare, Sapharu, Siddha Pokhail Mela (Table 12).

6.9.1 Festivals

Nepal is a Country of festivals. In fact the Kathmandu Valley is the richest for the festivals among the nation. The Newars are the local inhabitants of the valley and said they are really richest far Socio-culturally than other ethnic groups.

Bhaktapur is also said ‘the town of Devotees’ it means the ‘Bhakta’ of Hindu god, so the festivals of the town directly link with historical legend of Hindu god and goddess.

The Bisket Jatra is the main and famous festival of the town. This occasion celebrated with the week-long of Nepali New year (mid-April) on the first day ceremonies begin around dusk outside the Bhairab Temple in Toumadi Tole where a huge 4-wheeled wooden Chariot, has been readied. The chariot, carrying the shrine of Bhairab and Bhadrakali, is paraded

through the town (Nepal 1996) and western halves of the town halves of the town rally for possession of the Chariot in a mammoth tug-of-war. The winning side gets the privilege of taking Care of the deities for the next Seven days. At the end of the seventh day, the chaitot is then taken down a steep alleyway to the bank of the Hanumante River where an enormous 25-meter pole is raised. The next day again there is a tug-of-war in the pole to signify the beginning of the New Year.

Table12. The main festivals of the town

S.N.	Name of the festivals	Time period	Remarks
1.	Bisket Jatra	Baishakh (mid-April)	Main/Famous Festival
2.	Gatha Muga Chare	Bhadra (August)	Serpent day
3.	Saparu	Bhadra (August)	Gai Jatra
4.	Siddha Pokhai Mela	Ashwin (September)	-
5.	Yomari Punhi	Poush (Dec/Jan)	-
6.	Sitinakha	Jestha (May/Jun)	-
7.	Gheu Chaku Sankranti	Magh (January)	-

Source: Bhaktapur a guidebook.

These are the Local main festivals of the town. Without these there are more than dozens festivals are celebrates with very happily.

6.9.2 Traditional Music & Dances

Bhaktapur- a Culture Capital has a lots of traditional music and Cultural dances that are being performed during festivals and ceremonies such as typical Newari dances, Nawadurga dance, Mask dance, Stick dance, Classical dances, Charya dances, Ghaentang ghisi (specially in Gai Jatra) etc.

There are more than a dozen Dabalies (Historical stage made by artistic terracotta in different Chowk), where during festivals the cultural Shows (Dances, drama, musical programmed with singing like Bhajan etc.) are demonstrated.

6.10 Artistic Newari Symbols/Utensils Used in Different Festivals/Worships and Dallyworld

The racial groups Newars are the inhabitant of Kathmandu valley was very suitable place to live people with productive soil and mid class climate, there fore they can improve their life style gradually taking happiness and he cultural of Newar should be develop day by day.

The Newari Hindu culture systematically develops with using different symbols utensils used in different festivals\ worship and daily life style, the main are given below.



6.10.1 Anti: Anti is a famous artistic Newari alcohol Pot, which is specially used in swearing alcohol from big pot and pour to small cup to drink. The shape of Anti has a unique and attractive.

Photo (Sketch): 31.

6.10.2 Sinamhu: It is a silver pot of Colour, where keeping the Sindur (dusty red colour), regarded to farewell and used on forehead.

There are many circles/rings shape on Sinmhu, where has odd rings like- 7, 9, 11, but not twins rings.

Photo (Sketch): 32.



6.10.3 Jwalanheka: It is a symbol of Sun and also has a mirror on centre, which has worshipped on regarded of Sun.

Photo (Sketch): 33.

6.10.4 Tawadiwa (Panus): Tawadiwa is the biggest size of lamp, which lamps in different festivals and inauguration programs. The shape of Twadiwa has very artistic with surrounding Dragon and also called it Panus in Nepali. Photo (Sketch): 34.



6.10.5 Tuki: It is also a medium size of Panus, which has used in different festivals and worships.

Photo (Sketch): 35.

6.10.6 Pala: A small size of lamp, which has called Pala, Dip and Diyo also and made by different materials like earthen, Tama and silaver, specially used in Laxmi pooja and different worships.

Photo (Sketch): 36.



6.10.7 Yakhadally: It is hanged on in front of windows and also said street lamp, because it spreads the light on street.

Photo(Sketch): 37.

6.10.8 Sukunda: Sukunda is also a kind of Pala and a pot of oil. There is an image of Ganesh on head, so it is regarded symbols of lord Ganesh.

Photo (Sketch): 38.



6.10.9 Kalash: Newari Kalash has a very traditional and artistic shape, which has used keeping the pure water in different worships of Gods.

Photo (Sketch): 39.

D. Tourism Attractions at the Periphery of Bhaktapur

There are some legendary tourist sites at the periphery of Bhaktapur, which are remarkable of Kathmandu valley.

6.11 Nagarkot: The Nearest Mountain View Points of Kathmandu Valley

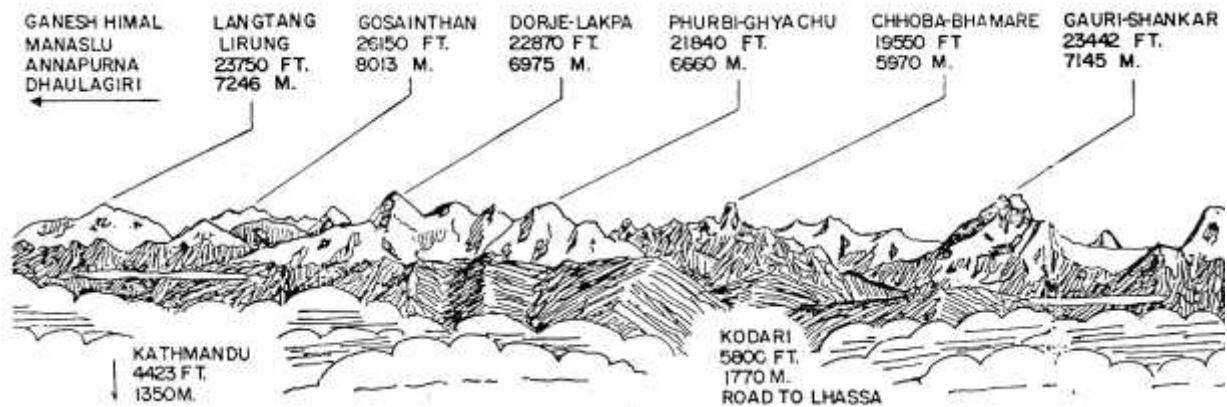


Photo (Sketch): 40. Himalayan Range seen from Nagarkot

Nagarkot- The second highest point in the valley lying 20 km north-east from central Bhaktapur and 32 km east of Kathmandu at an altitude of 2175m. It is a popular hill station for stunting views of the Himalayas (Bhaktapur, 2008). Watching the sun rising above the snow capped Himalayas and the very sun set behind the western high mountains in the evening, makes it more worth while to get up to the Nagarkot hill top. Nagarkot is a nearest hill station of Kathmandu valley, from where one can view the highest peak of the world 'Mt.Everest' and also Annapurna to Kumbakarna series (Rai, 1998). Unique hiking trails through Tamang villages, Beautiful landscapes and good tourist facilities are additional features of Nagorkot. So, we can say Bhaktapur is not only socio-cultural attraction for touristic aspect. It is also naturally very beautiful and attractive by the surrounded green hills.

No other place in the valley is so ideal like this serene place for savoring the splendors of the great Himalayas stretching form the Annapurna massif in the far west to Mt. Kanchanjunga in the far east.

One will be very lucky to catch more than a glimpse through the clouds of some snow-capped mountains in the June to September monsoon period. It will be very cold at Nagarkot in autumn or winter so if one is staying overnight.

6.12 Changu Narayan Temple: One of the World Heritage Sites

The beautiful and historic temple of Changu Narayan is about 6 km north of Bhaktapur. Although the temple dates back to 1702 A.D. when it was rebuilt after a fire, its origin goes right back to the 4th century and there are many important stone images and sculptures dating from the Licchavi period. It is said to have been built by King Hari Datta Verma in 325 A.D. (Maskey, 1962).



Photo: 41. Changu Narayan Temple

Climb up the ancient stone steps leading to the top of the hill. A large square courtyard embraces the classical broad – roofed pagoda, this latest version dating from the early 18th century. The double roofed temple is dedicated to Vishnu in his incarnation as Narayan to his preserver, and is exceptionally beautiful with quite amazingly intricate roof struts depicting multi-armed goddesses. The Temple is fronted by a figure of Garud said to date from the 5th century. The main bird mouth carrier of Vishnu has a snake around his neck and kneels with folded hands facing the Temple. Stone lions guard the wonderfully gilded door, flanked by equally detailed gilded windows. Two pillars at the front corners carry two of the traditional symbols of Vishnu, the conch shell and the chakra.

In Nepal terms, relatively recent and the much older images found in the temple courtyard are of equal interest. There are various images of Vishnu, carrying the symbols.

Associate with the god in his four hands. Other images of Vishnu include Narsingh, his man-lion incarnation, and Vikranta, striding across the universe. Behind these two images is a small black slab showing Narayan reclining on the serpent Ananta at the bottom and Vishnu with ten heads and ten arms in the centre. This beautiful carved image dates from the 5th or 6th century. Other points of interest include the statues of King Bhupalendra Malla and his queen, kneeling in a gilded cage in front of the temple. Looking at the pavement of the courtyard, triangular bricks are used.

According to legend lord Vishnu while fighting with the demon king named Chand, killed a Brahman named Sumati. Guru Sukracharya the teacher of the dead Brahman was angry with Vishnu and curses him that a Barhman will behead him in the future. After this incident, Vishnu lived in a tree of Champak forest and had paid for the curse. In the same place, the temple of Changu Narayan is standing as an ancient temple of Nepal. It remains a milestone in Nepali temple architecture with rich embossed works. This two-storied roof temple is standing in a high plinth of stone. The four entrances of this temple are guarded by life size pairs of animals such as lions, sarabhas griffins and carved in the struts, which support the roof.

6.13 Maddhyapur Thimi: The Oldest Pottery Town

Thimi, the valley's fourth-largest town, lies on a plateau 4km west of Bhaktapur. The name is said to be a corruption of Chhemi, which means "capable people", a bit of flattery offered by Bhaktapur to make up for the fact that the town used to get mauled every time Bhaktapur picked a fight with Kathmandu or patan.

This place is better known for its superb craftsmanship on ceramics and papier- mache masks, as well as green vegetables. Pottery is an even older local speciality, and one can watch potters at work in alleys and courtyards all over the north end of town. The process is the same as in Bhaktapur, except that the capable people of Thimi have traded in their traditional wooden wheels for concrete-filled tuck tyres.

Bode - This town, about a 20-minute walk from Thimi, hosts the the river-side shrine of Nil Barahi. Each year on the second day of the Nepalese New Year, the town celebrates the tongue-boring festival, in which a villager has a thin metal spike thrust through his tongue by the temple's priest. After parading around town carrying a bamboo rack of oil lamps, the spike is removed and packed with mud from the temple floor. If no blood flows, the villager earns

great respect for himself and the town; however, if blood flows it is considered a bad omen for the coming year.

6.14 The Kailash Mahadev: The Tallest Statue of the Nation



There are some new touristic attraction sites developing in the periphery of Bhaktapur. The Kailash Mahadev is one like that. It is the tallest Mahadev statue (108 feet) of the nation, but the Kailash Mahadev Committee claim 143 ft. world tallest god shiva's statues.

The tallest shiva is situated on the hill top of Sanga Vanjyang (Chittapol V.D.C. of Bhaktapur) facing to the Kathmandu Valley from east to west. This artistic image was started to build in 2004 and had been finished in 2010 A.D. It was directed to made by Mr. Kamal and Mrs. Sayar Jain and the made by two famous artists Mr. Maturam Barma and Naresh Barma.

The Kailash Mahadev area has been famous day by day and hundreds of people should be come daily. It should be established for the touristic attraction site to the foreigners also.

Photo: 42.

6.15 Doleshwor Mahadev: The head of Kedarnath

It is also a new attraction site, where hundreds of Hindus should be come daily. It is said that the head of famous Hindus pilgrimage site of Kedarnath.

Doleshwor Mahadev is situated southern part of Bhaktapur city at Sipadole V.D.C. It is about 10 K.M. from core of Bhaktapur, with peaceful environment. It should be heard different Vedic legend from different persons to the stablishing of Doleshwor Mahadev.

6.16 Nala: One of the Hiking & Biking sites from Bhaktapur

It is another important hiking trail located some 7 km to the east of bhaktapur. This village is praised for its unspoilt Newari settlements, their culture and beautiful jungle nearby. There are some important shrines such as Goddess of compassion.

Besides this wondrous through the villages, watching the field terrace is an awesome experience. For the hiker, it will just take 45 minutes in approximation. One can find buses that go every half and hour at Chyamasingh, Bhaktapur to nala.

6.17 Banepa: One of the Oldest and Famous Towns

Banepa, just 12km east of Bhaktapur along the Arniko Highway, is a busy crossroad or trading post. It is a pastoral countryside of tried rich fields dotted with Newari Villages, imbued with old ways and old culture. Banepa 4800ft. above sea level, once the capital of the 14th century kingdom that boasted diplomatic relations with China's Ming emperors. Nowadays, it remains an economically important headquarter for the distribution of goods to the surrounding hill areas. The old town off the main road retains some interest, primarily in the great wall fresco of a fanged and the blue faced Bhairab at the Chandeshwori Temple. It is on the very edge of a gorge the three-tiered temple best known for the psychedelic fresco of Bhairab decorating its exterior commemorates Bhagwati. According to the legend, the people of the Benepa Valley has once terrorized by the demon chand. After parvati slayed the demon she took the name Chandeshwory, which means "Slayer of chand" and this temple was built in her honour. The temple has a beautiful coloured relief of parvati over its doorway and the roof struts showing the eight Ashtamatrikas and eight Bhairabs. Chandeshwori's image is the object of a chariot festival here coinciding with Nepal new year (April).

6.18 Dhulikhel: One of the Famous Mountain View Points

Dhulikhel is one of the oldest Newari towns, which was an important trade post on the to Tibet, and is still the centre of the major sub-section of trade between the Kathmandu Valley, eastern Nepal & Tibet. Dhulikhel is 15km from Bhaktapur & is just 3 km southeast of Banepa. Around 9,800 inhabitants sit on the hilltop (1550 masl) that is visible from a long distance. The artistic skill and urban ethos of its Newari inhabitants have created a place of charm and beauty with streets lined with bare-brick houses, covered wooden windows, sloping tilted roofs pagoda temples and sacred statues every where. Many of the houses have

beautifully carved wooden structures around doors and windows. It is also a good centre for short day trek. There are various Hindu temples, and budget guesthouses catering to travelers who stay here overnight to catch sunrise views at the Himalayas from the hilltop Kali Shrin south of town and there are more than 20 Himalayan Peaks can be seen in all their glory. It is also famous as a well preserved Newar town, Mountain View point & hiking & biking hub, but its popularity is waning as road building and modernization take their toll. Most visitors to Dhulikhel stay at least two nights, which allows time for a wander around the old town, a sun rise walk and a full-day circuit of the surrounding countryside including the cultural sites of Namobuddha and panauti.

6.19 Panauti: An Ancient Newari Town

Panauti is the ancient Newar village, which is also one of the former mini kingdoms, is more charming still. It leads a self-sufficient existence in its own small village 18 km from Bhaktapur and 6 km from Banepa. It is small village at the confluence of two rivers, Roshi Khola and Pngamati Khola. Panauti forms the shape of triangle, with a serpent idol standing at each of its three corners to protect against floods.

In the center village, there is the masterpiece or the pride of the place goes to the massive three-storied Indreshwor Mahadev Temple, which is dedicated to lord Shiva. The roof struts depict various incarnations of Shiva. The fine proportions and exquisite carvings are good examples of the early Newari architecture. Some authorities believe this to be the original structure that was built in 1294 A.D. and rebuilt in the 15th century. This is one of the oldest temples in Nepal and one of the most important temples associated with the Newari culture of the Kathmandu valley. In the southern part of the main temple is the Unamanta Bhairab Temple with three faces peering out of the upper windows. In the northwestern corner, a small double-roofed Shiva Temple and in the west a Vishnu shrine with a 2m high image of the god. Further to the east, at the junction of Roshi Khola and Pngamati is the Krishna Narayan Temple complex with some woodcarvings. At the riverside are some interesting stone sculptures to be seen and across the Punyemati River stands famous 17th century Brahmayani Temple, dedicated to Brahmayani, the second chief goddess of Panauti. An important chariot festival is held each year in her honor.

6.20 Phoolchowki Danda: The Highest Hill of Kathmandu Valley

It is the highest point around the valley having the height of 2,760m and one can see the magnificent views of the Kathmandu Valley from the summit. This danda is famous for its magnificent red and white rhododendrons. Being the thick forest, it is the home to several species of flowering plants & birds. It is one of the last surviving cloud forests in the central Nepal. For the rough road one can prefer motorbike, jeep or walk. It would be a full day hike alone in this remote route.

6.21 Sankhu: A Beautiful Newari Village

Sankhu was once an important halting place on the Tibetan Trade Route, and the wealth that passed through contributed to its fine old buildings. The town is said to be arranged in the form of the conch chell-sankha (weapon of lord Vishnu), by which it got its name. The pride of the place goes to the traditional Newar lifestyle and the ancient side of Buddhist power, occupied for the last few centuries by the temple of Tantric goddess *Vajra Yogini* Temple, a pagoda with a three-tiered roof of copper sheet. This temple is 2km far from the main town, dating back to 1655 A.D. built by King Pratap Malla. The main image is kept hidden away inside, along with some rare old sculptures.

6.22 Namobuddha: A Famous Buddhist Pilgrimage Site

Namobuddha is also a famous Buddhist pilgrimage site of this region, which is situated in the central part of Kavrepalanchok district & naturally a very beautiful site on the hilltop and also an interesting side-trip from Dhulikhel, is to the tiny hamlet of Namobuddha. There is a gravel road going all the way from both from Dhulikhel as well as Panauti. The option of a day's round trip hike from Dhulikhel is worthwhile as the scenery along the route is impressive.

The central piece on the spur above this small hamlet is a Stupa with the all-seeing eyes of the Buddha. Further up on top of the hill are more Buddhist shrines with colorful prayer flags fluttering in the wind, a massive statue of Buddha, Stupas laid uniformly in line, and a monastery also surrounded by prayer flags. This attractive scene is further enhanced by the view of the Himalayan range on the horizon that makes this hilltop a perfect setting for photography buffs.

The above tourist stations are famous in the Kathmandu valley and nearest from Bhaktapur municipality. Among these, The Nagarkot is the nearest hill station of Kathmandu

valley where from we can see the third pole (Mt. Everest 8848 m.) of the world and many Himalayan series, and Changu Narayan Temple is one of the world heritage site of Nepal, include in 1979 A.D. and also oldest temple of the nation, and the Thimi one of the older town of Kathmandu valley, which is famous for earthen pottery and vegetable production. These above famous tourist stations are directly control and affect the tourism at Bhaktapur municipality.

Chapter VII

TOURIST SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The tourist service and facility are the key point for the development of tourism industry. Nepal is a developing country, so tourist service and facilities like accommodations are not built as their demand and needs. The excellent hotel, restaurants, parks, recreations, transportation service, business centers, medical, security etc. environments, systemic administration play very important role on the tourism industry

7.1 Bhaktapur Municipality Tourist Service Centre

There are main four-entrance gate and ten branches for tourist entrance in the town, where can take the entrance fee for tourist. There are two rates for entrance by the basis of SAARC and Non-SAARC Tourist, but now China also included same fee in the topic of SAARC and china. The tourist entrance fee has grown in different time period by Bhaktapur municipality (Table13).

Table13. The Tourist Entrance Fee

S.N.	Regions	Date	Fee structure	Remarks
1.	SAARC	Starting to 17 th Poush, 2054	Rs. 30/-	China included
		17 th Shrawan, 2054 to 16 th Magh, 068	Rs. 50/-	from 17 th Poush
2.	Non SAARC	17 th Magh, 2058 to Unward	Rs.100/-	
		Starting to 6 th Shrawan, 2050	Rs. 50/-	057 for same
		6 th Shrawan, 2050 to 1 st Shrawan 053	Rs. 300/-	entrance fee as
		1 st Shrawn 2053 to 1 st Bhadra, 2057	Rs.375/-	the topic of
		1 st Bhadra, 2057 to 16 th Magh, 2068	Rs. 750/-	SAARC & China
		17 th Magh, 2068 to Unward	Rs.1100/-	

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur Municipality (2009)

There are many income sources of municipality, but the tourist income is major among them, which in fiscal year 2063/64 have collected 68537450/- Rupees. This collected amount is used in save and re- construction to the historical monuments of the town. It is said

Bhaktapur Municipality really manage the town to make historical. It has proved by the awarded from UNESCO Peace Prize in 1998-1999 AD.

7.2 Bhaktapur Tourism Development Committee (BTDC)

It is a totally private organization, which was established in 1997 with an aim to promote the culture, handicraft and tourism of Bhaktapur. The organization has tried to save tourists from facing difficulties, and provide them with quality service (Rajbhandari, 2008).

BTDC organized different kinds of cultural show in during special time period, such as typical Newari dances, mask dances, stick dance, classical dance, Charya dance etc. which are demonstrated according to tourist demand.

7.3 Transportation

Bhaktapur is about 12k.m. far from Kathmandu. Normally, it should not take more then 40 minutes to get by taxi. Traveling by local buses could prove to be interesting, but may be little late. Express mini buses leave from the mini bus park at Bagbazar and in every two minutes the Araniko Yatayat runs on from Suryavinayak. There is a tourist bus park in Byasi, where only tourist coaches (green number plates) can park. There are other four Bus park in the town. They are Kamalbinayak, Chyamasingh, Suryavinayak and Doodhpati. There can take haring taxies also in infront of the main Gate of Durbar Square. Out of the total length of road 218 km. by type of road earthern roads leads followed by black topped of graveled (Table14).

Table14. **The Length of Road and Their Types**

S.N.	Road type	Length/km
1.	Black Topped	82 km
2.	Graveled	42.75 km
3.	Earthened	192.49 km
	Total length	218.24 km

Source: District Profile, 2060

7.4 Hotels and Restaurants

This conch shaped historic city, Bhaktapur spreading just over an area of 6.88 square Kilometers and lying at 12 km east of Kathmandu, so it is said smallest town of the nation. As well as there are some tourist facillated, traditional hotels and restaurants available, but it is just around in core area of the town, and it is also said there are in the view of tourist not any

qualitative star category Hotels and Restaurants services are available within Bhaktapur municipality. It is one of the problems for tourist in Bhaktapur. Presently tourist oriented 18 hotels cum restaurantsexists at Bhaktapur city. Out of the total 7 are at Toumadi Tole followed by Dattatraya and Durbar Square (Table15).

Table15. Hotels and their Capacity at Bhaktapur

S.N.	Name/Location	No.of Rooms	No.of Beds	No.of Stafs	Category
1.	Pagoda G.H.,* Taumadi	6	6(D/B)*	8	L/S*(Non.star)
2.	Siddhi Laxmi G.H. & Café, Taumadi	5	2(S/B)*,3(D/B)	4	„
3.	Bhadganu G.H., Taumadi	33	18(S/B), 15(D/B)	12	„
4.	Sunny G.H., Taumadi	7	7(D/B)	11	„
5.	Newa G.H., Taumadi	13	6(S/B), 7(D/B)	10	„
6.	Kumari G.H., Taumadi	12	4(S/B), 8(D/B)	8	„
7.	Shiva G.H., Durbar Square	12	1(S/B), 9(D/B), 2(T/B)*	9	„
8.	Golden Gate G.H., Durbar Square	14	3(S/B), 11(D/B)	5	„
9.	Ganesh G.H.. Sukuldhoka	7	2(S/B), 5(D/B)	3	„
10.	Bhadrakali G.H., Sakotha	5	5(D/B)	4	„
11.	Dattatraya G.H., Dattatraya	9	5(S/B), 4(D/B)	7	„
12.	Unique G.H., Dattatraya	4	1(S/B), 3(D/B)	family	„
13.	Big Bell G.H., Dattatray	5	1(S/B), 4(D/B)	4	„
14.	Green Land Hotel, Salhaghari	6	1(S/B), 5(D/B)	18	„
15.	Bajra G.H. & Café, Balakhu	16	16(D/B)	6	„
16.	Teleju G.H., Taumadi	5	5(D/B)	family	„
17.	Hotel Planet, Jhaukhal	13	8 (S/B), 5(T/B)	12	„
18.	Hotel Heritage Inn, Balakhu	14	4(S/B), 10(T/B)	7	„
Total		186	56(S/B),118(D/B),17(T/B)	128	

Source: Researcher field survey, 2010

*G.H.= Guest House, L/S= Local Standard, S/B= Single Bed, D/B= Double Bed, T/B= Triple Bed

7.5 Entertainments and Other Services

Entertainments are a very important factor for tourism. It should be improved if there are some entertainments facilities available in touristic area, where should be the different

chance to get job for local people. The touristic services are also a touching factors, which should be memorable and go positive message to others. So the cause helps to the tourists.

7.5.1 Taxi Service:

In front of the Durbar Square gate to Mini bus park Taxi service facilities are available from 5:00 AM to 8:00 PM.

7.5.2 Health clubs/fitness Centers:

There are more than ten Private Health clubs/fitness Centers, where anyone can involve by paying fix money.

7.5.3 Medical facilities:

Medicine is one of the very important for all people, but there are not excellent medicine facilities on tourist stanndrd. Medical facilities available at Bhaktapur are

- Bhaktapur hospital, Dudhpati (Operated by Government)
- Dr. Iwamura Memorable Hospital, Sallaghari (Operated by Korean Organization)
- Two Janaswashya Kendra, Kamalvnayak and Bagawatisthan (Operated by Bhaktapur Municipality)
- Suryabinayak Poly Clinic, Suryabinayak (Operated by Private Sector)
- Four Private Dental Services & More than Fifty Medical Shops available around the Town.

7.5.4 Library:

There are many Bachanalayas of daily Newspapers, different Journals and Two Public Libraryes in Bhaktapur, where different Cultural and Historical Books are collected the main libraries are

- Janajyoti Library, Durbar Square
- Students Library, Durbar Square
- BMC College Library, Dudhpati and

Similarly there are more than fifteen Bachanalayas at different wards of Municipality.

7.5.5 Club Bagamati:

Just 500m.away to the south of Adarsha bus stand of Araniko highway, reclines of Mountains. Tantalising waves in the blue waters of pool cools off your mind and enjoy the delicacies of cuisine at restaurant.

7.5.6 Meditation and Yoga:

There are increasing day-by-day meditation and yoga centers around the town. Different meditation and yoga centers are established at different place of Bhaktapur.

- Barahisthan yog center, Barahisthan
- Shubarneshor yog center, Barahisthan
- Suryawinayak yog center, Suryavinaayak
- Club Bagmati yog center, Adarsha bus stop
- Manokranti yog center, Bhagawatisthan, Toumadi
- Patanjali yog peeth, Indrayani, Mahakali and Suryavinayak

7.5.7 Cinema:

Cinema is one of the very important entertainments for all. Hollywood, Bollywood, Nepali cinemas can be seen in the following Cinema hall.

- Nawa Durga Chalachitra Mandir, Itachhen
- Barahi Movies, Suryavinayak
- Kamalbinayak Chalachitra Mandir, Kamalbinayak

7.5.8 F.M. Radio:

The F.M Radio has been established in different part of the country. There are two F.M Radio stations in Bhaktapur but could be listen more than twenty stations including B.B.C and Radio Nepal.

- Bhaktapur F.M. Radio Service, Itachhen
- Radio Masti, Sanga

7.5.9 Banks, ATMs and Credit Card Services:

There are fourteen Banks in surrounding area of Bhaktapur Municipality, where Suryabinayak is the weighted among them.

- Everest Bank Ltd. Suryabinayak
- Sanima Bikas Bank, Suryabinayak
- NIC Bank Ltd. Suryabinayak
- Investment Bank Ltd. Suryabinayak
- Nepal SBI Bank Ltd. Suryabinayak
- Bank of Asia, Suryabinayak
- Kist Bank Ltd. Suryabinayak
- Bank of Kathmandu, Suryabinayak
- Nepal Banijya Bank Ltd. Suryabinayak
- Agricultural Development Bank, Dudhpati
- Himalayan Bank Ltd. Sukuldhoka

- Sunrise Bank Ltd. Sukuldhoka
- Investment Bank Ltd. (Branch), Sukuldhoka
- Machhapuchhre Bank Ltd. Kamalbinayak
- Nepal Bank Ltd. Kamalbinayak

There are six ATM service machines with 24 hours service at Durbar Square, Sukuldhoka, Toumadi and Suryabinayak, operated by Nabil Bank, Investment Bank, Himalayan Bank, Everest Bank, Sunrise Bank and Machhapuchhre Bank. Thus, visitors to Bhaktapur can easily manage their cash when & where necessary. They do not bear the risk carrying cash with them in their pocket.

One can find it from some of the tourist shops, hotels, restaurants, handicrafts accept credit cards.

7.5.12 Money Exchange:

There are five money exchanges counter available in different places in the town. The places are: Khouma-2, Taumadi-1, and Dattatraya-2.

7.5.13 Computer and Cybers:

The Internet facility must be necessary for every one and pull factor for every sector. Modern tourism industry directly control by email and Internet facility.

There are more than fifteen cyber facilities around the town. The main weighted is Toumadi area.

7.6 Souvenir Products

Bhaktapur is rich in its traditional culture and skill. The generations of master craftsmen have been carrying on their time-honored traditional arts and crafts. There are plenty of shops and stalls catching to visitors around Durbar square and Taumadi Tole. Some of the major products of Bhaktapur are as follows.

7.6.1 Wood Carvings

The art of woodcarvings has been the pride of Nepal for many centuries. Woodwork has been part of the traditional architecture of Nepal and woodcarvings have graced monasteries, temples, palaces and residential houses since the 12th century (Bhaktapur, 2008).

Bhaktapur is renowned for its woodcarving and one of the good examples in the Handicrafts centers. The rich masterpieces in wood crafting on the struts, pillars, windows of

temples and buildings still boast the skill of the craftsman of Bhaktapur. Today, wood carving products like wooden frames, Lamp stands, Jewelers boxes, statues, etc., have become the popular souvenirs for foreigners as well as locals.

7.6.2 Paubha / Thangka Paintings

Bhaktapur is reputed to be a centre for *Thankas* painting. *Thankas* are painted on cotton canvases with water-soluble pigments, both mineral and organic, tempered with an herb and glue solution. The entire process demands great mastery over the drawing and perfect understanding of geometric principles. The physical construction of thankas, as with the majority of Buddhist art, is highly geometric. Arms, legs, eyes, nostrils, ears, and various ritual implements are all laid out on a systematic grid of angle and intersecting lines. A skilled Thangka artist will generally select from a variety of pre-designed items to include in the composition, ranging from alms, bowls and animals to the shape, size, and angles of a figure's eyes, nose and lips. The process seems very scientific, but often requires a very deep understanding of the symbolism of the scene being depicted, in order to capture the essence or spirit of it. Paubha and Thankas are religious murals made on canvas usually depicting images of Hindu and Buddhist deities, their incarnations and philosophies.

7.6.3 Terracotta



Photo: 43.

Bhaktapur is the centre of terracotta products. The two pottery squares are widely popular for pottery products. Potters, who are Kumaha by cast, are popular to shape on wheels & dried under the sun for two to three days. Then, they are fired in chimneys for three days. Potters are ever busy making small to large pots, statues of animals, birds, toys and different size artistic bricks etc.



Photo (Sketch): 44.

7.6.4 Traditional Masks

Bhaktapur is also renowned for traditional mask production. The people of special cast called pun usually produce masks. Black clay, cotton, white cloths, Nepali paper and

paints in the hands of these skilled puns produce masks that are used in traditional dances including the famous Nava Durga dance. Small as well as large replicas can serve as an attractive piece of souvenir. The wooden mask also widely produced in Bhaktapur. The people of special cast called Tamang around the valley usually produce it.

7.6.5 Handloom

Modernization has some how affected the traditional handloom products but still Bhaktapur is famous or its traditional hand cloths. If one walks through the tranquil alleys of Bhaktapur, he/she may still hear the sound of the handloom tan. Haku Patasi – solid black with red-bordered saris, Patuka, shawl, Kopya Nan, Natural Black cap i.e. Take Topi are the typical Newari dresses woven in Newari designs using handloom products. The Topic is another Bhaktapur's speciality. The expert weavers are now producing pashmina scarves and shawls as well.

7.6.6 Juju Dhau (King Yogurt)

The city of Bhaktapur is renowned for its Juju Dhau or Bhaktapur ko (courd om Bhaktapur). Traditionally, the buffalo milk is used to produce this delicacy. The tasty yogurt is also known as king curd. It is the typical desert in the Newari community. In every ceremonial fast, yogurt plays an important role. One should not miss it while visiting Bhaktapur. A visit to Bhaktapur is not complete with out trying a bowl of Juju Dhau.

7.6.7 Metal Craft

It is also of the important products of Bhaktapur, usually produced by cast called tama (Tamrakar). They are still crafted in the same method used at the time the craft originated centuries ago and represent auspicious, religious and powerful deities. Then, there are the hand tapped pots vases and bells sed in home all over Nepal. One can find people at work in the small alleys of Sakotha.

7.6.8 Bhadgaunle Topi (Black Cap)

The black cap of Bhaktapur called in real dial language 'Bhadgaunle black cap'. It is also symbol of Nepali people and also used up by Nepali Amy and police with their uniform

and also used by president of nation, vice-president, prime minister, ministers and the administrators of the nation.

Bhadgaunle Black cap by very traditional woods machine called Taan. It is very famous all around the nation and only a product at Bhaktapur.

7.6.9 Lokta Paper (Nepali traditional handmade paper)

Traditional handmade paper, once a medium for official records and correspondences only, has now become a popular decoration accessory. Through the ages in Neapal, paper has been made from various barks of plants and grain husks, but among these, the paper made of the lokta bark has caught the eyes of the imaginative creators of paper handicraft.

Bhaktapur Craft Printers also manufacture a wide range of products using lokta paper. Besides stationery items there are other unusual wares made of paper such as satchels (strong enough to handle aloud of a few kilograms), file holders, greeting cards, etc.

Chapter VIII

TREND OF TOURIST ARRIVALS

8.1 Tourist Arrivals to Bhaktapur from SAARC and Non- SAARC

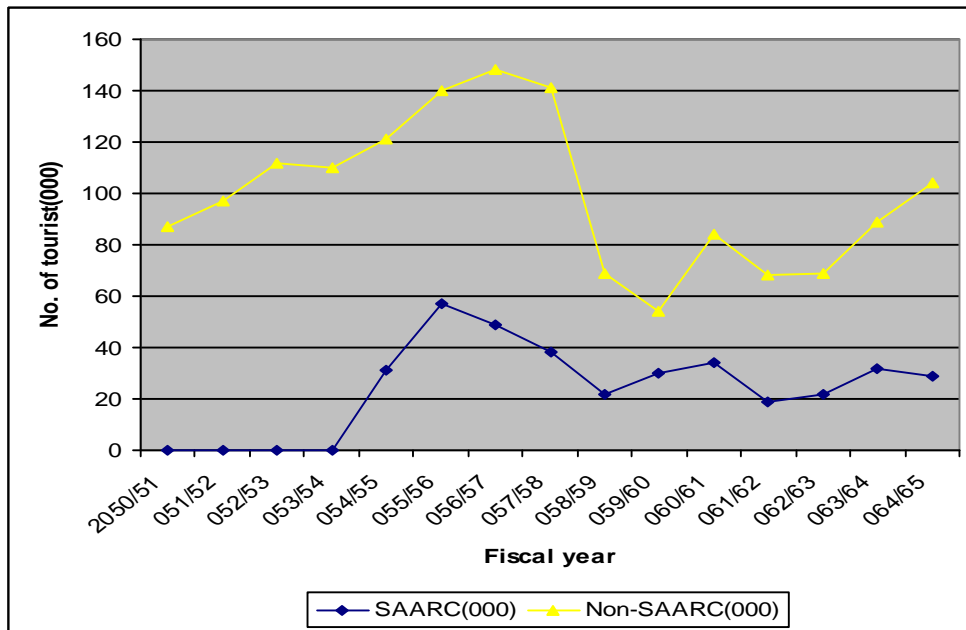
Bhaktapur one of the high populated cultural and historical town of Nepal, where Indian and Chinese tourist are dominantly increasing now days.

Table16. Tourist Arrivals to Bhaktapur from SAARC and Non- SAARC

S.N.	Fiscal year	SAARC(000)	Non-SAARC(000)	Total(000)	%Change
1.	2050\51(B.S.)	-	87	87	-
2.	2051\52	-	97	97	11.9
3.	2052\53	-	112	112	15.3
4.	2053\54	-	110	110	-1.7
5.	2054\55	31	121	153	38.2
6.	2055\56	57	140	197	29.0
7.	2056\57	49	148	197	3.8
8.	2057\58	38	141	180	-9.0
9.	2058\59	22	69	91	-49.0
10.	2059\60	30	54	85	-7.2
11.	2060\61	34	84	119	39.8
12.	2061\62	19	68	87	-26.4
13.	2062\63	22	69	92	5.4
14.	2063\64	32	89	121	31.5
15.	2064\65	29	104	133	10.2

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur Municipality, 2009

Fig.9. Tourist Arrivals from SAARC and Non- SAARC to Bhaktapur



The fiscal year 2055/56 and 056/57 are the pick year of tourist arrivals in Bhaktapur. The arrivals notably decreased in between 1958 to 1961. However, the trend of arrivals of SAARC and non SAARC is not similar (Fig. 9).

8.2 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and Bhaktapur

Tourist arrivals in Nepal and its relation to Bhaktapur has excellent result than different destination of Nepal.

Table 17. **Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and Bhaktapur**

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Nepal(000)	% Change	Bhaktapur(000)	%Change
1.	2050\51	316	3.5	87	-
2.	2051\52	346	9.2	97	11.9
3.	2052\53	380	9.9	112	15.3
4.	2053\54	42	5.8	110	-1.7
5.	2054\55	440	9.4	1532	38.2
6.	2055\56	477	8.5	197	3.8
8.	2057\58	448	-2.3	180	-9.0
9.	2058\5960	289	-35.6	19	-49.0
10	2059\61	295	2.3	85	-7.2
11.	2060\62	388	31.2	119	39.8
12.	2061\63	341	-12.1	87	-26.4
13.	2062\64	391	14.7	92	5.4

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur Municipality, 2009

Fig.10. **Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and Bhaktapur**

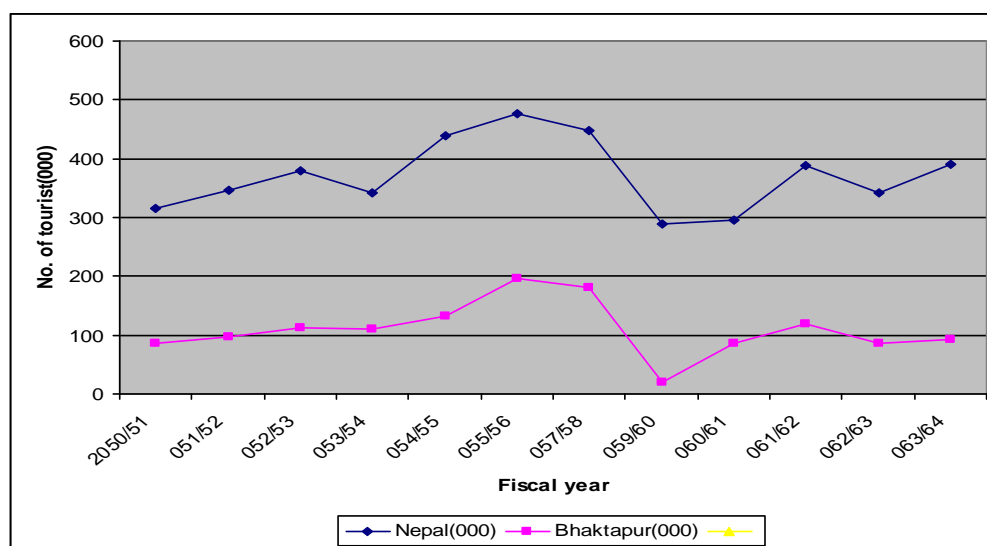


Fig. 10 clearly denotes that tourist arrivals in Bhaktapur are directly related to total arrivals of Nepal. According to the above data more than 30 percent of tourist's arrivals of Nepal visit Bhaktapur. One of the main causes of tourist attraction to Bhaktapur Municipality is the good preservation and maintain of the historical monuments of the town by Municipality, and along with consideration Bhaktapur as one of the worlds' heritage side, UNESCO peace awarded in 1998 to the Bhaktapur Municipality.

8.3 Economic Impact of Tourist at Bhaktapur

Bhaktapur is one of the trouristic town of the nation and the economy of this town directly impact by the entrance fee of tourist, which increased \$15 from 2068 Baishakh by municipality.

Table18. Economic Impact of Tourist Income at Bhaktapur

S.N.	Fiscal year	SAARC (000)	Non-SAARC (000)	Total (000)	Remarks
1.	2050/51	-	4,367	4,367	* Rs. 50/- starting
2.	2051/52	-	4,887	4,887	from 6th srawn
3.	2052/53	-	33,822	33,822	050
4.	2053/ 54	-	33,255	33,255	* Rs.300 starting
5.	2054/55	956	37,361	37,361	from 1st srawn
6.	2055/56	1,731	43,754	43,754	053
7.	2056/57	2,058	860,191	860,191	* Rs.375 starting
8.	2057/58	1,937	10,791	10,791	from 1st
9.	2058/59	1,105	523,855	523,855	Bhadra 057
10.	2059/ 60	1,529	42,450	42,450	* Rs.750 starting
11.	2060/ 61	176	65,391	65,391	from 17 th
12.	2061/62	956	52,307	52,307	poush 057
13.	2062/63	1,145	53,204	53,204	
14.	2062/64	1,609	68,537	68,537	

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur Municipality, 2009

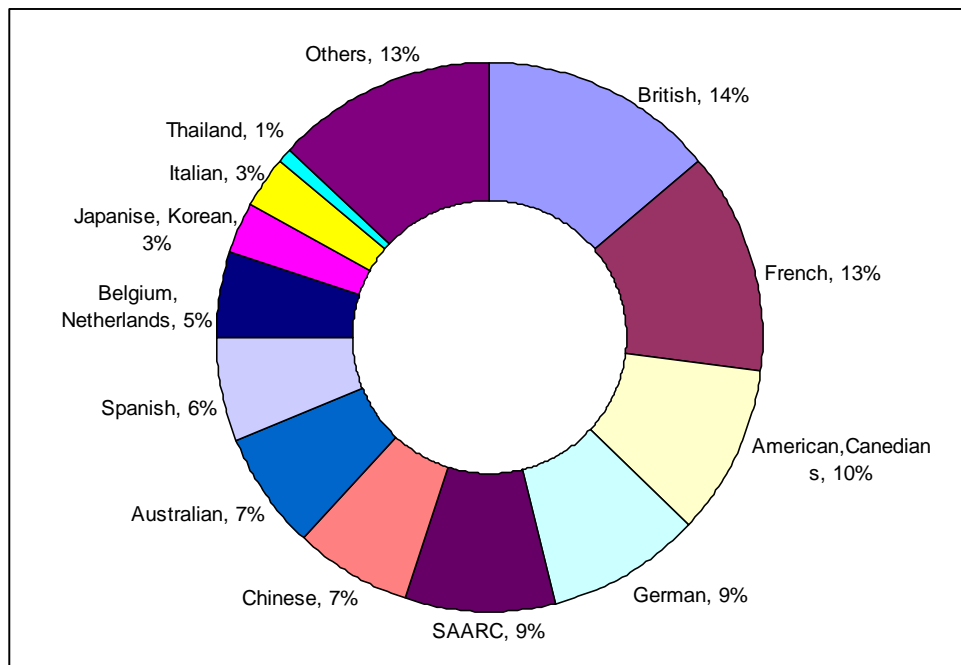
One of the sources of income of Bhaktapur Municipality is the tourist entrance fee. The municipality occasionally increase the fee now per tourist entrance fee for Non-SAARC tourist is Rs.750\ and the SAARC and China only the Rs.50\-(Table 19). During the year 1950

entrance fees was Rs 50/-. It increased 6 times in 2053. During the year 2063\64 Bhaktapur municipality earned NRS 68 million from the tourist entrance fee.

8.4 Country wise Visitors at Bhaktapur (2010)

The highest number of visitors to Bhaktapur are British (14%) followed by French (13%) respectively Germany (9%) Spanish (6%) Belgium/Netherlands (5%) Italian (3%) and Thailand only (1%). It means the European visitors are leads other continents, in visiting to Bhaktapur. American and Canadian visitors at Bhaktapur are 10% and the remaining is Asian. SAARC visitors are 9% (Fig. 11).

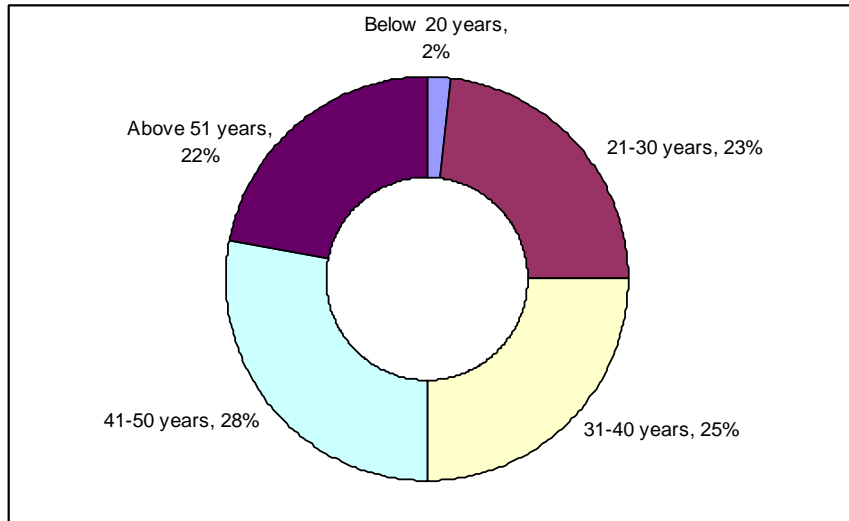
Fig. 11. Country wise Visitors at Bhaktapur



8.5 Visitors by Different Age groups

Visitors by age groups to Bhaktapur are highest to age group 31 to 40 years' age group and lowest to below 20 years age group. The figure also shows increasing the age the number of visitors also increases (Fig. 12).

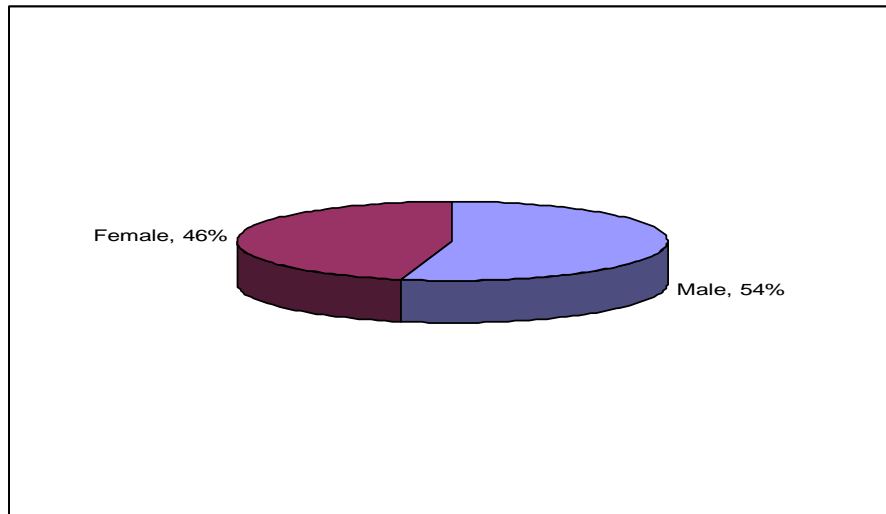
Fig.12. Visitors by Different Age groups



8.6 Visitors by Gender

Visitors by Gender to Bhaktapur is dominated by male (54%) & 46% are female. That means females visit is 8 percent lower to males (Fig. 13).

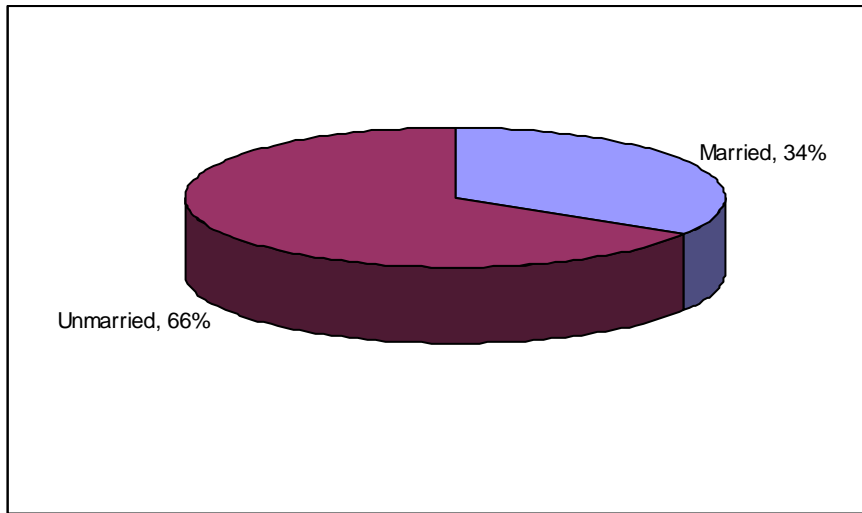
Fig.13. Visitors by Gender



8.7 Visitors by Married/Unmarried

The above Fig. 1/3 visitors to Bhaktapur are married & 2/3 is unmarried. This indicates that tourist arrivals are dominated by unmarried. Also it reflects that unmarried have more surplus money to spent on holidays than married (Fig. 14).

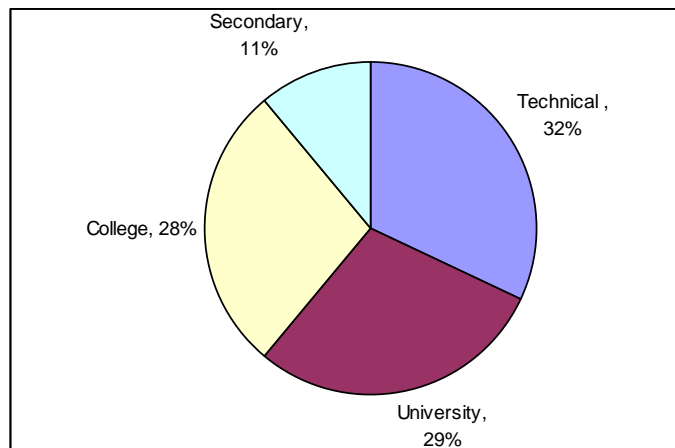
Fig.14. Visitors by Married/Unmarried



8.8 Visitors by Different Education

Out of the surveyed 50 tourists the highest 32% have acquired technical education followed by 29% University, 28% are college & remain 11% are secondary level. The above data means the educated person wants to visit more than school levels and under educations (Fig.15).

Fig.15. Visitors by Different Education

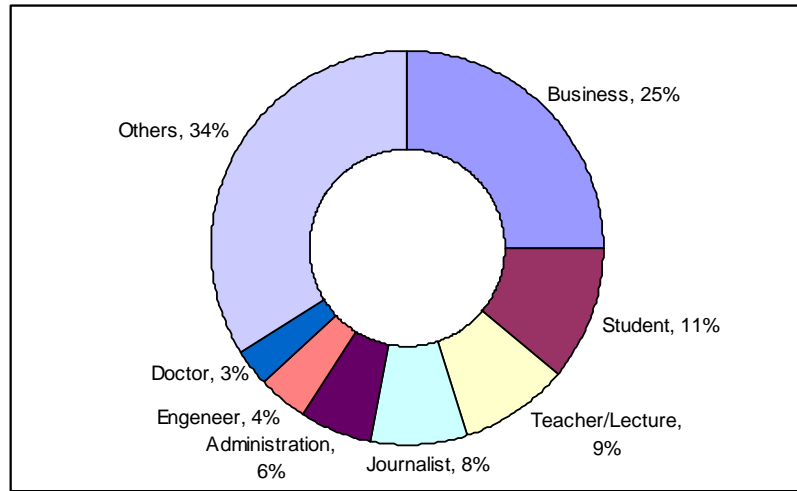


8.9 Visitors by Different Profession

Of the total tourists the highest percentage are Business, Students, Teacher/Lectures and Journalists respectively 25%, 11%, 9% and 8%. It means these professions are wants more to visit than others Administrations, Engeneers and Doctors, shows Little than above and businessman followed by students11 percent, teaching 9% journalists 8% and 6 percent

administrative job(fig.19). Others represent 34% representing Technicians, Mechanics, Writers; Players and Retaired aged as well as the figure covered different professions (Fig. 16).

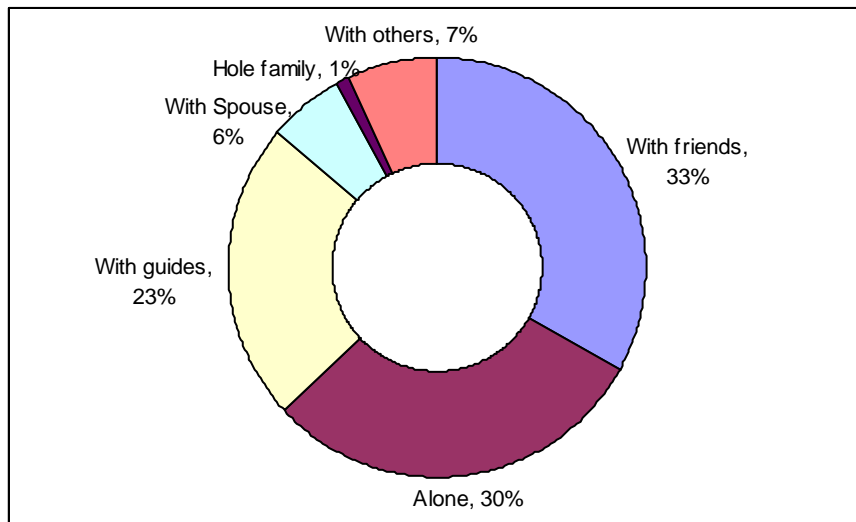
Fig.16. Visiters by Different Profession



8.10 Nature of Tour at Bhaktapur

One third of tourist visit Bhaktapur, with friends, followed 30% alone and 23% with guides, the very little with spouse 6%, hole family 1%. With others means with Collage, Society, Official and different relativies. The figure also shows visiters without guides are more than with guides (Fig. 17).

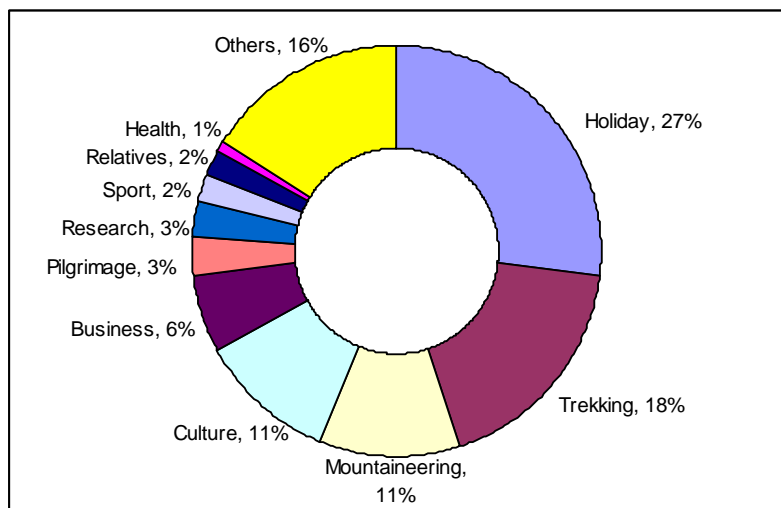
Fig.17. Nature of Tour at Bhaktapur



8.11 Purpose to Visit Nepal

Tourist visit Nepal for different purpose. Of the total international visitors 27% are now holiday package followed by trekking 18%, Mountaineering 11% and Culture also 11% respectively other purpose includes (Fig. 18).

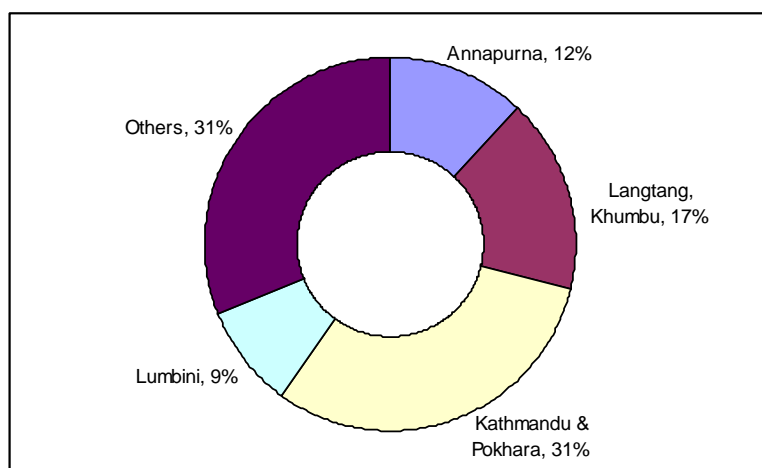
Fig.18. Purpose to Visit Nepal



8.12 Visitors Main Destination in Nepal

An enquiry was made with tourist to mention their different destination in Nepal. 31% of the tourist are mentioned that Kathmandu and Pokhara were their main destination 17% mentioned Langtang and Khumbu while 12% mentioned Annapurna notable percentage of tourist mentioned Buddha's birth place Lumbini a main destination for visitors (Fig. 19).

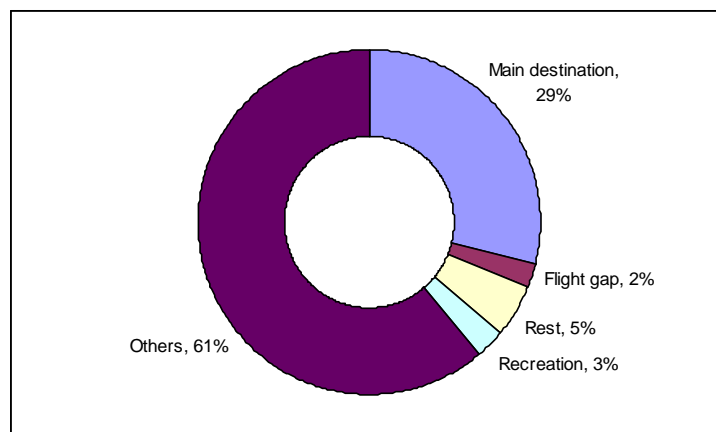
Fig.19. Visitors Main Destination in Nepal



8.13 Why have you Chosen to Bhaktapur?

An enquiry was made to visitors, why have you Chosen to Bhaktapur? The visitors 29% answered that out of three main destination of Kathmandu Valley Bhaktapur is one culturally rich destination for the tourist those who are intereted in socio cultural resorcess of tourism. Besides, they responded that to adjust for their flight gap, Rest, Recreation they preferred to visit Bhaktapur because it is fewer crowds than Kathmandu and Lalitpur. The majority responded that they choose Nagarkot, Dhulikhel, Changu Narayan, Panauti and Namobuddha if they have long gap to the flight of their depature (Fig. 20).

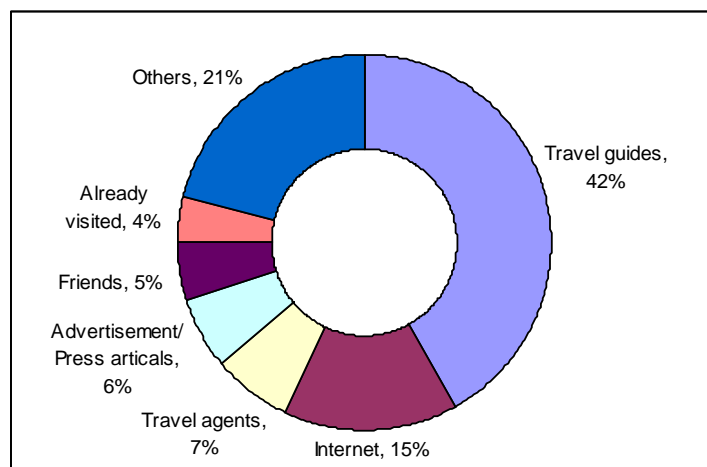
Fig. 20. Why have you Chosen to Bhaktapur?



8.14 How did you know about Bhaktapur?

Questions was asked to the visitors that how did you come to know about Bhaktapur? They answered 42% travel guides, second highest 15% from internet and the travel agents, advertisement, press articals; friends were the main informants about Bhaktapur. 4% said that this was their repeted visit (Fig. 21).

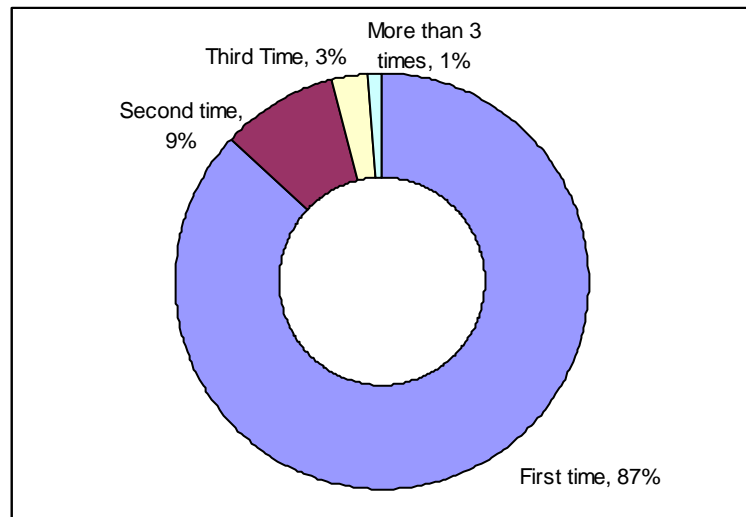
Fig. 21. How did you know about Bhaktapur?



8.15 Your visit to Bhaktapur is for

Out of the total visitors the majority (87%) were the new visitors. Nine percent visited 2nd time (Fig. 22).

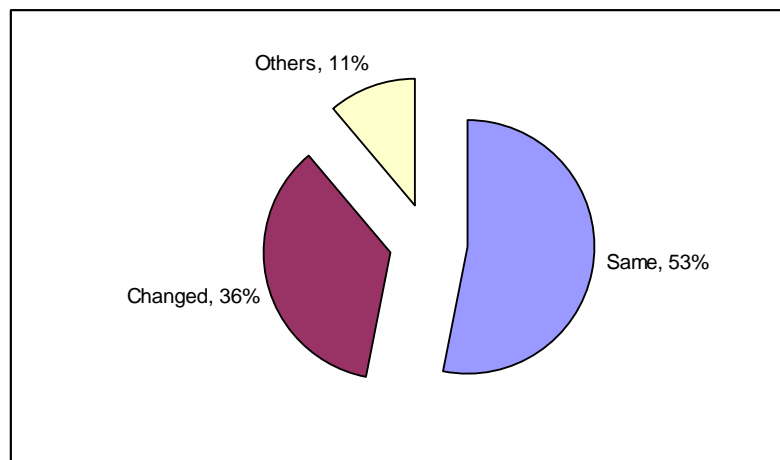
Fig. 22. Your visit to Bhaktapur is for



8.16 Changes observed by visitors at Bhaktapur

Out of the total repeated visitors to Bhaktapur there majority (53%) did not noticed any changed were as 36% marked changes in the environment and socio cultural aspects of Bhaktapur(Fig. 23).

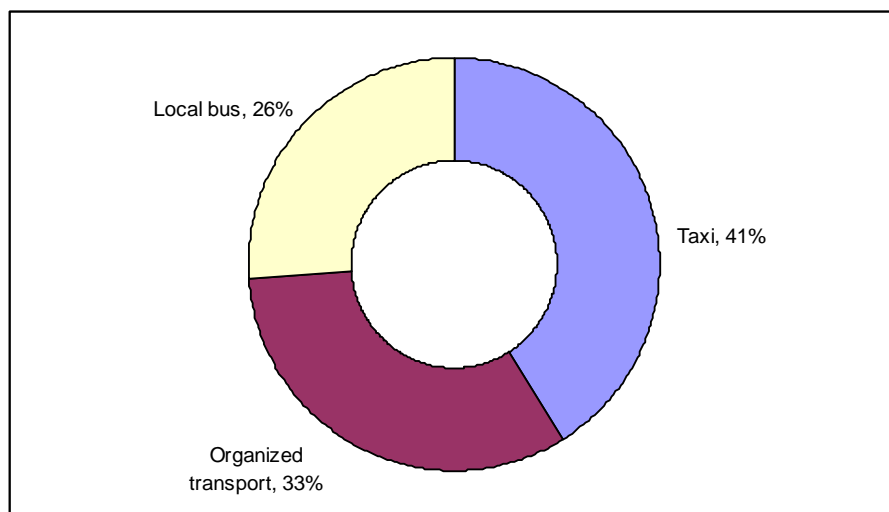
Fig. 23. Changes observed by visitors at Bhaktapur



8.17 Means of Transport Taken by Visitors

Out of different means of transportation used by 41% mentioned the tourist taxi and 26% used Local bus. 67% visitors had self managed means of transport to arrive at Bhaktapur (Fig. 24).

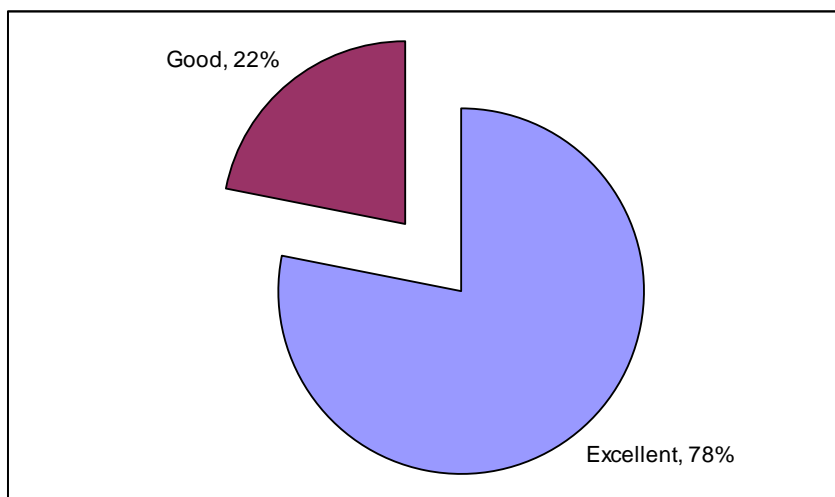
Fig. 24. Means of Transport Taken by Visitors



8.18 Bhaktapur in the opinion of Visitors

Querries was made with the visitors about how they rank Bhaktapur in terms of attraction out of the total visitors, 78% remarked the excellent and remaining 22% vote for good. It means the monuments and Cultural activities and the scenaries of the city is attractive cultural tourist resources (Fig. 25).

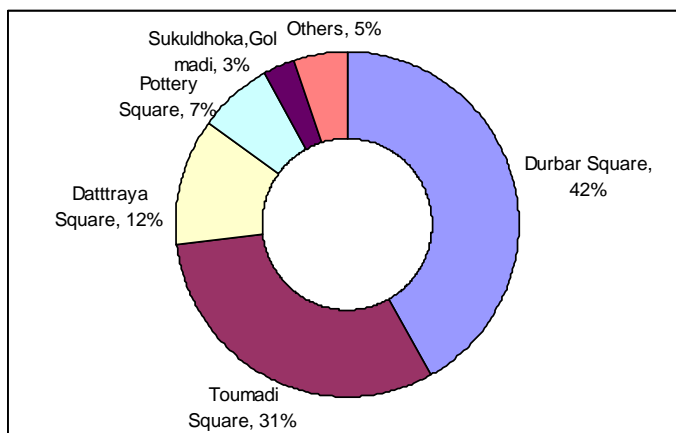
Fig 25. Bhaktapur in the opinion of Visitors



8.19 Prime Tourist Attraction of Bhaktapur

Out of the total 42% of the total visitors, who filled the question ranks first to Durbar Square 31%, followed by Taumadi Square where the Nyatpol temple (highest of the nation) situated? The others 12% marked for Dattatraya Square (one of the oldests by King Yakchhya Malla, who seperated the state for their sons), and 7% to Pottery Square(where the local earthen pots made by local peasents), and 3% to Sukuldhoka, Golmadi and remain 5% to Hanuman Ghat, Chuping Ghat, Khouma, Navadurga gally and other inner gallies/streets(Fig.26).

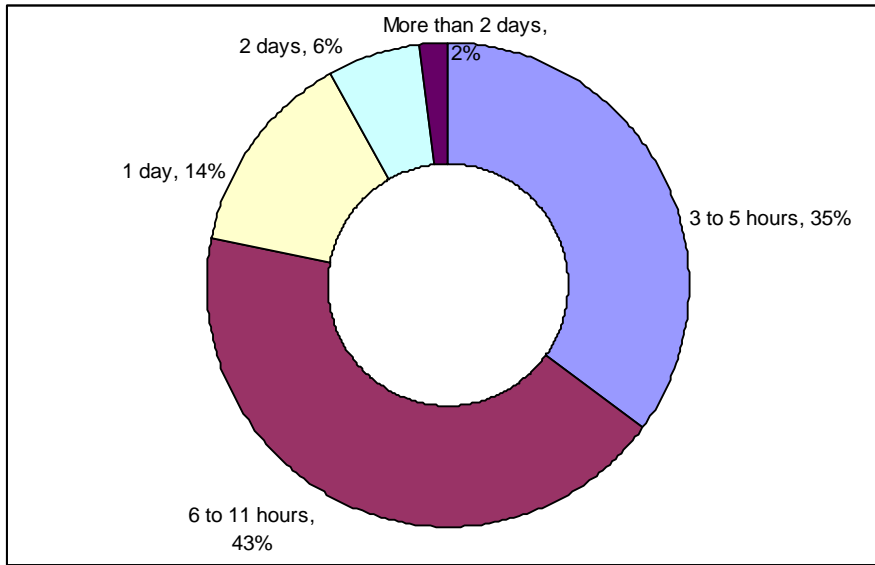
Fig.:26. Prime Tourist Attraction of Bhaktapur



8.20 Time Spent at Bhaktapur by Tourist

Bhaktapur is a smallest district of the nation and also the small municipality interms area covered (6.88sq/km). When asked with the visiteres how can they spend time at Bhaktapur? 33% visiteres mentioned they stay only 3 to 5 hours, 43% spent their time 6-10 hours & 14 % spent 1 day, 6% 2 days and remain 2% more than 2 days. The constraction of luxarious hotels, departmental stores for shopping, recreasional centre and culatural packages, may increase the time of stay of visiteres at Bhaktapur (Fig. 27).

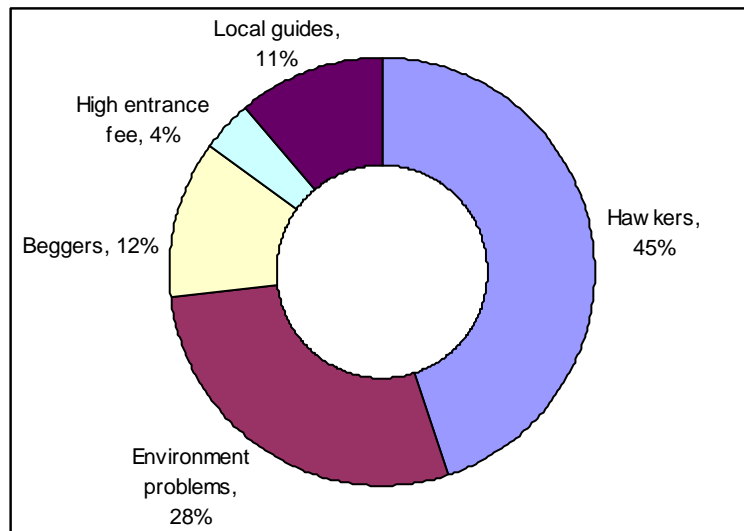
Fig.27. Time Spent at Bhaktapur by Tourist



8.21 The Main Problem of Bhaktapur Indicated by Visitors

The highest 45% visitors indicated that Hawkers as the main problem of Bhaktapur. 28% opined environment, 12% beggars, 11% local guides and 4% high entrance fee was the problems for visitors at Bhaktapur. To improve the situation it must be controlled the environment problem this is increasing day by day created by surrounding brick factories, and new construction work should be managed and controlled (Fig. 28).

Fig. 28. The Main Problem of Bhaktapur Indicated by Visitors



8.22 Tourists Expenditure pattern at Bhaktapur

Foreigners have to different expenditure at Bhaktapur but only some pattern pointed out below.

8.22.1 The types of hotels used by tourist

The highest number of tourist visiting to Bhaktapur had stayed in star category hotel of Kathmandu. There is not any star category hotel in Bhaktapur. Tourists want to stay at well facilitated hotel. 52% of the total visitors stayed at star hotel. Visitors staying at non star, normal and the others are very low (Table 19).

Table 19. The types of hotels used by tourist

S.N.	Type of hotels	No. of Tourist	Percentage
1.	Star	26	52
2.	Non-Star	9	18
3.	Normal	9	18
4.	Others	6	12
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

8.22.2 The opinion on charges of the hotels of tourist

Fifty two percent tourists opined that the charges of the hotel at Bhaktapur are normal. It means the majority of tourists want to expend there money in different purpose if they are satisfied. However, tourist's opinion is divided in responding about the hotel charged (Table 20).

Table 20. The opinion on charges of the hotels of tourist

S.N.	Opinion	No. of tourist	Percentage
1.	Normal	26	52
2.	Costly	13	26
3.	Cheap	10	20
4.	Very cheap	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

8.22.3 Expenditure of tourists at Bhaktapur

The 48% of tourist expend thir budget on transportation. Followed by 28 % in lodging / fooding, 14% others and 10% on gift items rpectively. They complained that as per the cost the failty transportation needs to improve notably (Table 21).

Table 21. Expenditure of tourists at Bhaktapur

S.N.	Expenditure	No. of tourist	Percentage
1.	Transportation	24	48
2.	Lodging / Fooding	14	28
3.	Gift	5	10
4.	Others	7	14
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

8.22.4 Food preference of tourist at Bhaktapur

The tourists have given the main emphasised on Nepali food while visiting Nepal. They want to taste different type of Nepali food specially Dalbhat and local type of food dishes. Out of the 48% preferred Nepali, followed by 10% continental, 9% local and just 7% others respectively. If the Nepali and local types of food variety increases in hotels and restaurant, it might be really help to earn more and improve the local economy (Table 22).

Table 22. Food preference of tourist at Bhaktapur

S.N.	Types of food	No. of tourist	Percentage
1.	Nepali	24	48
2.	Local	9	18
3.	Continental	10	20
4.	Others	7	14
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Visitors opinion about Bhaktapur is good and expressed excellent in over all situation some have however, suggested sign post for streets, toles, chowks, monuments, pounds etc. would provide visitors different information. Visitors complined about local Hawkers, they really disturbed their shooping and sugge0sted to stop them.

Chapter IX

TOURISM PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

9.1 Tourism Prospects at Bhaktapur

Bhaktapur is one of the most prospective areas for cultural tourism development and promotion. It is one of the world heritage sites with wonderful art and architecture and different cultural activities. The peaceful socio cultural environment of the city and the surround villages with green hills makes to Bhaktapur one of the attractive destination in the country.



Photo (Sketch): 45.

9.1.1 The World Heritage Site:

Bhaktapur Durbar Square was listed at Cultural category in UNESCO World Heritage Site(WHS) in October 1979. Sacred for thousands of years and series of contributions and renovations in the form of constructions of different historical temples, stupas, images and palaces over the centuries made by different rulers and Kings are the factors contributed to list Bhaktapur in WHS list. The WHS of Nepal are an expression of the finest sensibility of the history and lifestyle of Nepal and are a legacy of Nepalese people to the delight the whole human civilization. Because of the involment of people traditional activities and well preservation of art and architecture Bhaktapur is said one of the open air museum waiting to welcome to tourist.

9.1.2 Cultural Activities:

Old dances and festivals are still observed by the locals with the same fervor and enthusiasm as their ancestors did in past. The historical city still boasts of its superb art and subtle culture so vivid depicted on the remaining places, temples, monasteries, bihars and others monuments.

The daily activity of local inhabitants Newar is very traditional, humorous and goes back historic feelings. The cultural activities of the town going on full of the year, so it is said one of the full of cultural towns. The cultural activities of the town is a really a prospective to warm welcome to tourist.

9.1.3 Traditional Art & Architecture:

Bhaktapur is predominantly comprised of the peasantry. Painting, carving, masonry, bronze casting, jeweler, pottery etc. are other traditional enterprises still existing.

Monuments and artistic carvings on wood, stone and metal are strewn all over the historical core of the city. Alleys and narrow and zigzagged lanes lead you to see the Environment of Newar medieval settlements.

9.1.4 Newar The Local Inhabitant:

Newars are the descendants of the original inhabitants of the valley who had come to settle here in time of King Hari Singh Deva in 444 Nepal Sambat (1324 AD.) (Maskey, 1962). But the Newars of Bhaktapur are very traditional and their daily activities feeling back to the Malla period, so it is said the local inhabitant and their typical daily activities is most fertile prospective field to the ground for the development of cultural tourism & researchers.

9.1.5 Shrines and Religious Tourism:

There have been more than thousand historical temples, stupas, religious images spread around the town, so it is said as “The Town of Devotes.” It is great possibilities or prospective to the different religious historical researcher and other tourists.

9.1.6 Home Stay Activities:

A research of BTDC provide the Home stay activities, because of the interested historic, culture and religious researcher for the finding the depth from local in habitants, so the

Home stay activities may be grate prospective field. It can also improve the local economy of local peasant of the periphery of the town.

9.1.7 Different Tourism Product of Bhaktapur:

Bhaktapur is not only a historic town, the different special product also attractive field to the domestic tourist and foreigners. The means of product is very traditional and get them original values. The original different local production fame to the town e.g – Jujudhou (King curd), Woodcarvings, Paubha/Thanka paintings, Terracotta, Traditional Masks, Handloom, Metal crafts.

Because of these cultural activities and structures in promoting cultural tourism. Only the need is dedication and long term vision.

9.2 Problems of Tourism Development at Bhaktapur

One of the main purposes of this research is to identify the problem that has been main obstruction for the development of tourism in Bhaktapur. It is widely accept that Bhaktapur with its cultural heritage and high potential for development of tourism industry. Bhaktapur has got lot of favorable factors, which are required for the development of tourism. Rich cultural heritage with typical Newari life style and festivals, natural beauty (Nagarkot, Suryavinayak, Changu and Surrounding villages) with hiking and biking sites are notable of Bhaktapur. Even though Bhaktapur has not achieved satisfactory development of tourism as expected. There are several problems that have been obstruction in the path of development.. Despite of having good prospect for tourism, Bhaktapur faces several problems that are considered as the better needs of tourism development. Problems are inherent to maintain speciefies embodying all cultural, socio-economic and physical aspects.

9.2.1 Insufficient management of Transportation

Insufficient management of transportation facilities has been one of the main problems in Bhaktapur. Cultural heritage or other beauties are not sufficient for the development of tourism sector.

In Bhaktapur has been served by the service of the very old type of mini bus, where the passengers have many problems to reach destination. To go to Changu Narayan one can't get bus in time or other vehicles in proper time, even taxis is also difficult. Even Bhaktapur has got

lots of beautiful places like Nagarkot and surrounding villages but due to lack of transportation facilities tourists are not frequented as the expectation.

9.2.2 Lack of Star Category Hotel

A report of BTDC said that 79 per cent of tourists leave Bhaktapur with staying few hours to a day. It means Bhaktapur does not have any strong pull factors for attraction in terms of accommodation. There are not any star category hotels in Bhaktapur. It is one of the lack strong pull factor. The high quality (VVIP) tourist do not want to stay at Bhaktapur. Even Changu Narayan they do not receive this facility though more 95 per cent tourist desire to stay either at Bhaktapur or at Changu Narayan.

9.2.3 Lack of Travel Agencies

Tourism development can be promoted through travel agencies if they perform their task smoothly. Travel agencies play significant role in generating tourists from tourist originating countries, making reserving for hotel accommodation, organizing travel and tour for a tourist etc. But due to lack of well-organized travel agencies, it could not provide substantial contribution in the development of tourism sector at Bhaktapur. Beside these problems, the state travel agencies do not have their branches in foreign countries, which are also effecting development of tourism in our country.

9.2.4 Lack of Trained Guide

Well-trained tourist guides may attract tourist providing them the information and importance of culture and historical importance. So guide should be able to explain and express the importance of our cultural and historical places in an attractive way. If a guide is not well trained and uneducated they may give misinformation about the cultural and historical places. In Bhaktapur trained guides are less in number. Therefore tourists are not receiving proper information about Bhaktapur in time.

9.2.5 Lack of Advertisement and Publicity

For the development of tourism advertisement and publicity plays importance role. Advertisement and publicity are only means to attract tourists from its organizing country. To attract tourist, culture art and architecture, natural beauties, religious environment etc. through

pamphlet, booklets, documentaries, films, postcards, magazines are possible means.

9.2.6 Lack of Recreational Centre

Bhaktapur is one of the historical places, where tourists feel imagining relax with the value of art and architecture, but Bhaktapur lacks any recreational centre and seating places.

Tourists want to seat around the monuments zone feeling relax and some times want to go open air park should be fresh, if this kinds of facilities should be get, tourist may be staying longer.

9.2.7 Lack of Toilet and Health Facilities

There are no any better toilet facilities in study area. Sometimes tourists want good health post in different situation but some public health post do not provide medicines so tourist wants better service health post that provides good services during emergency case.

9.2.8 Lack of Tourist Police and Security

In different places of Bhaktapur especially in Dattatraya and Toumadi square the beggars, hawkers and street venders force to the tourist to the activites they dislike. It may be long-tem effect for Tourism, so it must be controlled by stablishing the tourist police. Its establishment tourists feeling of security in different situation, even in emergency cases also tourist police may take great help from them.

9.2.9 Preservation of the Monuments

Bhaktapur has many historical monuments date back to Kirant period because it has been said in 'Khopring' in Kirant period, 'Khupudesh' in Lichchhavi and 'Bhadgaun' in Malla period.

Bhaktapur is one of the excellent examples of monuments conserved than other towns, but there are many historical monuments (Temples, Durbar, Water spouts, Images etc.) been destroyed and already lost. Some are in very fragile stage. If these historical monuments is mappied and preserved in a plained way it may keep importance of Bhaktapur for the long future

9.2.10 Lack of Co-ordination among tourism promoter

District Development committee is one of the leading Government Organization in the district. It should play main role for co-ordination among tourism related organization for the District tourism development. The other municipalities, VDC, NTB, and Guthi, clubs, International tourism organization like MOCTA and private organization should be support to the DDC. If DDC actively co-ordinates, for the development of tourism. Bhaktapur municipality may lead other places in promoting cultural tourism

9.2.11 Lack of Awareness about Environment and Pollution

Bhaktapur has been increasing of pollution followed by air, smoke, sound and visual pollution is increasing at Bhaktapur. Brick factories is one of the main problems of pollution follwed by, epidemic disease, breathing problems and mental illness and sickness garbage and sewage problems also increasing day by day. Vehicles pollution, encroachment of forest area in Nagarkot, Changu Narayan & Suryabinayak, unmanaged and ugly setting of electric wires are the other increasing problems. These problems should be reduced, and controlled by different awareness programmes, If tourism is to be developed at Bhaktapur.

Chapter X

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTION

10.1 Summary

This study was carried out on ten main chapters, where four specific objectives are adopted (To examine and discuss cultural factors of tourist attractions, to analyze the distributional pattern of tourist attractions, to discuss touristic facilities available and to identify the problems and issues concerning to the sustainable development of tourism in Bhaktapur). review of Literature, Research Methodology and the brief introduction of Study area have been adopted with specially descriptive as well as statistical methods and the primary data had taken from tourists, local peoples, tourist guides, tourist exports, souvenir shops and municipality staffs and the secondary data had taken from different offices. Geographical characteristics and Socio-cultural characteristics had been adopted on the topic of the study area and also joined the historical prospective of tourism development in Nepal and its relation to Bhaktapur on another topic. There are many more as well as cultural and natural attractions at Bhaktapur has also described in detailed. The core area of the town is totally falls on historical and cultural attractions and the peripheral village's falls on natural attractions, which have been adopted on the topic of Tourism Attractions. Tourist services and facilities one of the major factors of touristic places, which are also described in detail. Trends of tourist arrivals, tourism prospects and problems are also adopted of Bhaktapur area.

Bhaktapur and Changunarayan both falls one of the attractive Cultural world Heritage sites. Town of Bhaktapur set up in the time of King Ananda Dev in about 889 A.D.(Sharma, 1957). It was planned and constructed in the shape of a conch, one of the emblems of lord Vishnu; but seeing the present Historical Monuments it is testified by the inscriptions in stone tablets and plates of gold and copper. King Bhupatinra Malla (1696-1722, Ruled) was one of the main architecture of Bhaktapur. He had constructed the famous 55 windows palace, Nyatapola temple, Bhairabnath temple etc. The last Malla King of Bhaktapur is Ranjit Malla (1722-1769), who was the son of King Bhupatindra Malla. In the past Bhaktas, which mean devotees, inhabited this town and hence the town was called "The Town of Devotees".

Bhaktapur district is a part of central development region and situated eastern part of Kathmandu district. It is extended from 27 36' to 27 degree 44' North latitude and 85 degree 21' to 85 degree 32' East longitude. It covers the surface area of about 138.46-square k.m. (The smallest district of the country) and lies 11.2 km. east of Kathmandu. Bhaktapur is at an altitude of 1534 m. above from sea level. The east west length of the district is about 16 km and north south length is 2.2 km (District Profile, 2006).

The Study is limited only within the Bhaktapur Municipality that consists of 6.88, square kilometer area divided into different 17 wards.

Bhaktapur is an example of Cultural tourism. Bhaktapur is one of the capitals of Newari Culture in Nepal, because we can see many different cultural activities in a daily life. The daily life style of the town may be amazing for visitors and the core area of Settles by Newar and the peripheral by Tamang and Braman. It seems Newars are concerned in market place, where Tamang and Braman want to live in open and remote places.

"This city is the capital of music and dance," wrote Jagadish Shamsher noted Nepali scholar. "Were there nothing else in Nepal save the Durbar square of Bhadgaon (Bhaktapur) it wold still be amply worth making a journey halfway round the globe to see," expressed A.E. Powell, London. Again Swiss Geologist and Famous Researcher Dr. Toni Hagen wrote, "Bhakapur is the cleanest city and others should follow her". Likewise Kirk Patrick on his "An Account of Nepal (1899), said- The Kathmandu valley is the town of so many temples and gods, were there like the same number of people who live there". It also indicates to the Bhaktapur- 'A Gods Town', so it is said 'The town of Devotees', which means where the god loving people live. Except these according to BTDC Survey shows 73 per cent tourist grade the Bhakapur excellent as tourist destination and more than 50 per cent tourist said his main cause of this is better environment. Like this 3.8 per cent tourist figure shows visiting to Bhaktapur more than three times. I think the above lofty statement of different scholars and the figure of findings really proud the citizens of Bhakapur are being indulged in conservation of the heritage. The tourist arrivals figure of Bhaktapur also one of the better examples than other destination of Nepal. In the average there are more than 30 per cent tourist in total of the country arrives in Bhaktapur, but there are some of the problems and difficulties for the tourism development in Bhaktapur lacking the better policy and programmed, Lack of transportation management, nice hotels, licensed guide, advertisement and publicity, park and recreational center, preservation of monuments etc. If these problems should be managed it

must be this historical small town (6.88 S/KM) shall one of the excellent culture tourist destinations of Nepal.

10.2 Conclusion

Bhaktapur is one of the oldest towns of the nation with rich architecture and urban heritage founded in the 8th century A.D. It has remained ethnically, religiously, historical, and cultural homogeneous as compared to Kathmandu, Patan, and Kirtipur. Built urban and architecture heritage has also remained relatively well preserved in Bhaktapur even today. The town is inhabited by one hundred thousand people (CBS, 2001) and the main occupation of its inhabitants is agriculture where as the crafts and business is their secondary occupations.

From 12-15 century A.D. the city remained the capital off the kingdom of Nepal (Bhaktapur, 2001). Culture and living heritage dating back 14-15 centuries has remained well preserved. The Teleju Shrine, 55 Windowed Palatial Structure at the Dubar Square, the Five Storied temple, The Bhairab Temple at Tumadi Square with many small and big temples as well as the priest houses have remained the master pieces not only of Bhaktapur but also of the Country. The intangible cultural heritage such as cultural events, the festivals, the Bhajan (hymns), the Dafas (Prayers groups), plays dramas, the Guthis and the folk dances have contributed to living heritage of Bhakapur.

"This city is the capital of music and dance," wrote Jagadish Shamsheer noted Nepali scholar. "Were there nothing else in Nepal save the Durbar square of Bhadgaon (Bhaktapur) it would still be amply worth making a journey halfway round the globe to see," expressed A.E. Powell, London. Again Swiss Geologist & Famous Researcher Dr. Toni Hagen wrote, "Bhakapur is the most clean city and others should follow her". Likewise Kirk Patrick on his "An Account of Nepal (1899), said- The Kathmandu valley is the town of so many temples and gods, were there like the same number of people who live there". It also indicates to the Bhaktapur- 'A Gods Town', so it is said 'The town of Devotees', which means where the god loving people live. Except these according to BTDC Survey shows 73 per cent tourist grade the Bhakapur excellent as tourist destination and more than 50 per cent tourist said he main cause of this is better environment. Like this 3.8 per cent tourist figure shows visiting to Bhaktapur more than three times. I think the above lofty statement of different scholars and the figure of findings really proud the citizens of Bhakapur are being indulged in conservation of the

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10.3 Future Research Direction

Based on the view of this analytical conclusion the following recommendations are proposed for the tourism in Bhaktapur area.

- There had touched all sectors of Bhaktapur in this study but not detailed about village tourism of the peripheral area, prospective of home stay tourism, tourism services and facilities, settlement art and architecture, religious tourism and also the quantitative study might be effective topic for further study.
- The peripheral villages of Bhaktapur are naturally cute like Changu Narayan, Nagarkot, Duwakot, Nankhel, Gundu, Chittapol, Chhaling etc. Specially, the activities that can be done in Bhaktapur are sites seeing, hiking, biking, mountain viewing, and bird watching and also can enjoy with daily activities of villagers.
- Prospective of home stay should be a new topic for new researchers, because the traditional and artistic old houses also a attractive view point for tourist and themselves want to stay there, like local people with gaining new experiences.
- Tourist service and facilities are not sufficient at this tiny area; it should be a very nice topic for further researchers.
- Settlement of about 1200 years old and the Malla period art and architecture really should be a new for different researchers, like modern engineering too. It should be a wonderful for

joint study of modern and traditional engineering. Five storey temple, 55 windows palace, Dattatray temple are the unique example of traditional engineering.

- Bhaktapur is famous for religious tourism also; it is an example of Hindu and Buddhist religious site. More than hundreds Hindu temples and more than a dozens of Buddhist monuments are really effected to the outers.

- The four temples at Durbar Square, locally called Char Dham, which means four holiest pilgrimages, which are Rameshwor, Badrinath, Jagannath and Kedarnath. King Yakshha Malla built them in 1451 A. D. for those who could not travel abroad for health and financial reasons.

- There is already different short report and researches had been taken in Bhaktapur, but these all are in descriptive. It should be a new if the quantitative research should be taking with showing of tourist trend and income expects.

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Appendixes

Appendix- 1



Photo: 46. Cow festival (Gaijatra) at Durbar Square, 2010.



Photo: 47. Cow festival (Gaijatra) at western part of Durbar Square, Fasidga temple, 2010.



Photo: 48. Bisketjatra at Toumadi Square, Nyatapola temple and Chariot.



Photo: 49. Shiva and Parvati in Gaijatra

Appendix-2

Questionnaire for Tourist

“Dear guest you are kindly requested to help me for the research work filling the quarries below. Information collected would be kept secret and it would be used only for the Master Level research purpose.”

- Researcher: Mohan Prasad Gautam
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

1. General information(please write & tick your favour)
 - a) Nationality.....
 - b) Age.....
 - c) Male/Female
 - d) Married/Unmarried
 - e) Education primary/Secondary/University/Technical/Under educated
 - f) Employment/Profession

2. a) Nature of tour (please tick) to Nepal.
 - i) Alone
 - ii) With spouse
 - iii) Hole family
 - iv) With friends
 - v) With guides
 - vi) With othersb) Different purpose to visit Nepal.
 - i) Holiday
 - ii) Trekking
 - iii) Mountaineering
 - iv) Culture
 - v) Pilgrimage
 - vi) Sport
 - vii) Business
 - viii) Health
 - ix) Research
 - x) Relatives
 - xi) others

3. Your main destination in Nepal, please in order.
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
 - f)

4. Please tick, why have you chosen to visit Bhaktapur?
 - a) Your main destination
 - b) Flight gap
 - c) Rest
 - d) Recreation
 - e) Others.....

5. How did you know about Bhaktapur (source)?
 - a) Travel guides
 - b) Travel agents
 - c) Friends
 - d) Internet
 - e) Advertisement/press articles
 - f) Already visited
 - g) others.....
 - h) others.....

6. Your visit to Bhaktapur is for:
 - a) First time
 - b) Second time
 - c) Third time
 - d) More than 3 time

7. What have you find differences than before if your next visit at Bhaktapur?
 - a) Same
 - b) Changed
 - c) Others

8. What types of means of transport did you take to come to Bhaktapur?
- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Local bus | <input type="text"/> | b) Taxi | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Organized transport | <input type="text"/> | d) others..... | |

9. How do you grade Bhaktapur as a tourist destination?
- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| a) Excellent | <input type="text"/> | b) Good | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Other..... | | | |

10. Could you mention prime tourist attraction at Bhaktapur? (Priority wise)
- a)..... b)..... c).....
- d).....e).....f)

11. How many hours/days do you spent at Bhaktapur?
-

12. Could you mention the main problem of Bhaktapur?
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Environmental Problems | <input type="text"/> | b) Hawkers | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Beggars | <input type="text"/> | d) High Entrance fee | <input type="text"/> |
| e) Local guides | <input type="text"/> | f) others..... | |

13. Your stay in Kathmandu.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Star Hotel | <input type="text"/> | b) Non star | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Normal hotel | <input type="text"/> | d) others | |

14. Your opinion on charges of the Hotels.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Normal | <input type="text"/> | b) Costly | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Cheap | <input type="text"/> | d) very cheap | <input type="text"/> |

15. Your preference of food.
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Local type | <input type="text"/> | b) Nepali | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Continental | <input type="text"/> | d) Others | |

16. Your expenditure at Bhaktapur (Percentage in Nepalese Rupees)
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Transport (%)..... | b) Lodging/Fooding (%) |
| c) Gift (%) | c) Other (%) |

17. Your opinion & suggestion regarding the problems you have faced & fed about tourism development in this center
-
-
-

THANK YOU!

