

**SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES THROUGH TOURISM
IN
BHAKTAPUR DURBAR SQUARE AREAS**

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Masters of
Arts in Sociology**

Submitted To:

**Central Department of Sociology
Institute of Humanities and Social Science
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur,
Kathmandu, Nepal**

Submitted By:

Basanti Prajapati

Regd.No.:- 6-1-20-343-2005

2016

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU
NEPAL

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Miss **Basanti Prajapati** has prepared this dissertation entitled "**Socio- Cultural Changes Through Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas**" under my guidance and Supervision. I therefore, recommended this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

.....

Dr. Tika Ram Gautam

Supervisor

Date: 2073/02/10

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU
NEPAL

LETTER OF APPROVAL

The evaluation committee has approved this thesis entitled “**Socio-Cultural Changes Through Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas**” submitted to the Central Department of Sociology, University Campus by Miss. **Basanti Prajapati** for the partial fulfillment of the degree of arts in sociology.

Head of Department

.....

Prof. Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey

External Examiner

.....

Dr. Mana Hari Dhakal

Supervisor

.....

Dr. Tika Ram Gautum

Date: 2073/02/10

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research “**Socio- Cultural Changes Through Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas**” been prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master’s Degree in Sociology.

I owe my great ineptness to my dissertation supervisor Dr. Tika Ram Gautam for his valuable suggestion, guidelines kind cooperation and encouragement throughout the various stages during the study, despite his busy time schedule.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Tulsi Ram Panday, Professor and Head of the central Department of Sociology for his valuable inspiration and encouragement.

I wish to express my special thanks to my family for their inspiration, cooperation and encouragement to complete this study. My sincere thanks also goes to my brother Shanker Prajapati, Santosh Prajapati, Sister Ram Lxmi Prajapati, Sarita Prajapati, Gita Maiya Prajapati and Laxmi Prajapati for their immense help, suggestion and co-operation on various phases of the thesis preparation. I would also like to appreciate to different organizations, institutes and individuals who helped me to complete of this study.

Finally, I would like to thank all my friends, intellectuals and relatives who encouraged me to complete this thesis. In course of preparing this research I got opportunity to learn many new things in life. Similarly, I would like to thank all my teacher of Tribhuvan University Sociology Department for their kind cooperation.

Basanti Prajapati

2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION	i
LETTER OF APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABBREVIATIONS	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1-7
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objective of the Study	7
1.4 significance of the Study	7
1.5 Organization of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8-19
2.1 Sociology of Tourism	8
2.2 Purpose and Types of Tourism	10
2.3 Types of Tourism	10
2.4 Tourism and Development	11
2.5 Impacts of Tourism	13
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	20-23
3.1 Rational for the Selection of Study	20
3.2 Research Design	20
3.3 Universe and Sampling	20
3.4 Nature and Source of Data	21
3.5 Techniques and Tools Data Collection	21
3.5.1 Interview	21
3.5.2 Household Survey	21

3.5.3 Observation	22
3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	22
3.5.5 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation	22
3.6 Limitation of the Study	23
CHAPTER FOUR: INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA	24-35
4.1 Boundary	24
4.2 Climate	24
4.3 Main River	26
4.4 Land Use	26
4.5 Description of the Study Area	26
4.5.1 Durbar Square	27
4.5.2 Taumadhi Square	29
4.5.3 Pottery Square	30
4.6 The Attractions and Accommodations of Study Area	30
4.7 Settlement and Housing Pattern of the Study Area	31
4.8 Age of Respondents	32
4.9 Caste Ethnic Composition of the Selected People	33
4.10 Educational Status of Respondents	33
4.11 Occupational Status of Respondents	34
CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES IN BHAKTAPUR DURBAR SQUARE AREAS	36-64
5.1 Social Change	36
5.1.1 Social Change of Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas	36
5.1.2 Benefit from Tourism	37
5.1.3 Importance of Tourism	37
5.1.4 Behaviour of Tourists	38
5.1.5 The View of Local People about Important of Tourists	39
5.1.6 The Impact of Tourism in the Study Area	40
5.1.6.1 Positive Changes	40

5.1.6.2 Negative Changes	40
5.1.7 Impact on Society	41
5.1.7.1 Contribution in Development Infrastructure And Improvement of Living Standard	41
5.1.7.2 Changes in Family Structure and Social Relation	41
5.2 Cultural Changes	42
5.2.1 The Religion of the Respondents	42
5.2.2 Effects of Western Culture in Local Culture	43
5.2.3 Changes on Festivals	43
5.2.4 Changes on Food and Drinking Habit	44
5.2.5 Changes in Language	45
5.2.6 Changes in Dressing Pattern	45
5.3 Economic Changes	47
5.3.1 Economic Status of Respondents	47
5.3.2 Economic Changes	48
5.3.2.1 Income	48
5.3.2.2 Employment	49
5.4 Tourism and Tourist	49
5.4.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality	49
5.4.2 Age and Sex Composition of Tourists	50
5.4.3 Tourists Purpose of Visit	50
5.4.4 Tourists Duration of Stay	51
5.4.5 Attractive things in Tourists in Bhaktapur	52
5.4.6 Perception of the Tourists	52
5.5 Cultural Degradation and Revitalization	53
5.6 Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Bhaktapur	54
5.6.1 Problems of Tourism in Bhaktapur	54
5.6.1.1 Lack of Tourist Information Center	54
5.6.1.2 Lack of Good Hotels and Inadequate Lodges and	55

5.6.1.3 Lack of Good Transportation Service	55
5.6.1.4 Lack of Adequate Publicity and Advertisement	55
5.6.1.5 Lack of Recreation Center	56
5.6.1.6 Lack of Awareness	56
5.6.1.7 Others	56
5.6.2 Prospect of Tourism in Bhaktapur	56
5.6.2.1 Cultural Tourism	57
5.6.2.2 Holiday/Pleasure Tourism	57
5.6.2.3 Adventure Tourism	58
5.6.2.4 Business/Professional Tourism	58
5.6.2.5 Pilgrimage/Religious Tourism	59
5.7 Entrance Fee System	60
5.7.1 Volume and Trend of Tourism in Bhaktapur	61
5.7.2 Tourist Arrival in Bhaktapur (Non SAARC Country)	62
5.7.3 Tourist Arrival in Bhaktapur (SAARC Country)	63
CHAPTER SIX : SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	65-68
6.1 Summary	65
6.2 Conclusion	67
REFERENCES	
QUESTIONNAIRE	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Some Remarkable Monuments and Architecture	5
Table 4.1	Land Use Pattern of Bhaktapur	26
Table 4.2	Distribution of Respondents by Age	32
Table 4.3	The Caste Ethnic Composition of the Selected People	33
Table 4.4	The Educational Status of the Respondents	34
Table 4.5	The Occupational Status of the Respondents	35
Table 5.1.1	Social Impact of Tourism	36
Table 5.1.2	Benefit from Tourism	37
Table 5.1.3	Importance of Tourism	38
Table 5.1.4	Behaviour of Tourists	38
Table 5.1.5	The View of Local People about Impact of Tourism	39
Table 5.2.1	The Religious of the Respondents	42
Table 5.2.2	Effects of Western Culture in Local People by Tourism	43
Table 5.2.3	Influence in Food and Drinking habit of local people by Tourism	44
Table 5.2.4	Changes in Local Language by Tourism	45
Table 5.2.5	The Changes in Dressing Pattern by Tourism	46
Table 5.3.1	Economic Status of Respondents	47
Table 5.4.1	Distribution of Tourist by Nationality	49
Table 5.4.2	Age and Sex Composition of Tourists	50
Table 5.4.3	Tourists Purpose of visit	51
Table 5.4.4	Tourist Duration of Stay	51
Table 5.4.5	Attractive Things for Tourists in Bhaktapur	52
Table 5.4.6	Tourist's Suggestion for the Improvement of Tourism	53
Table 5.5	Business scenario in Bhaktapur	59
Table 5.6	Major Exported Product from Bhaktapur	59
Table 5.7	Tourist Arrivals in Bhaktapur	61
Table 5.8	Tourist Arrivals in Bhaktapur (Non SAARC Country)	62
Table 5.9	Tourist Arrival in Bhaktapur (SAARC Country)	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure.1: The location Map of the Study Area	25
Figure.2: Touristic Places of the study Area	25

ABBREVIATIONS

BKT	Bhaktapur
BTDC	Bhaktapur Tourism Development Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRN	Non-Resident Nepalese
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTY	Nepal Tourism Year
S.L.C	School Leaving Certificate
TES	The Eco-Tourism Society
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
TGDB	Taragaon Development Board

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The tourism industry is growing very rapidly in Nepal and it has tremendous potential for tourism development because of its unique natural and cultural heritage. Nepal is known as hilly country where different types of economic prosperities can be observed. Among such prosperities tourism plays vital role for the utilization of existing natural and cultural sources of the country. It has been playing a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the most developed as well as developing countries of the world. So, most of the nations are attracted to this industries and trying their best to strengthen the socio-economic life of the people by promoting tourism. It has been identified as an important source of foreign exchange earnings as an industry creating employment opportunities and generating economic growth of the country, at the same time tourism is initiating to protect the cultural and natural heritage of the country. Tourism has created a kind of cultural and behavioral exchange and helps to form different social relations. The activities like dressing pattern, eating behaviors, replacement of the religions and traditions are the examples of cultural change which are seen in the society because of the tourism (NTB, 2005).

"Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes"(UNWTO)

Tourism as "the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs". Mathieson and Wall (1982)

The sociology of tourism is an emergent specialty concerned with the study of touristic motivations, roles, relationships, and institutions and their impact on tourists and on the societies (Sociology of tourism journal, 1984).

Nepal first opened with the outer world, when Gaucharan was made as an airport on 1950 A.D. At first, Dakota aeroplane landed on the ground of Gaucharan of Kathmandu. Kirkpatric

was the first foreigner who visited Nepal for pleasure and sight-seeing from the western world in 1792. After 1801 A.D. some foreign experts on different subject came to

Nepal. The British surveyor measured the height of the highest mountain of the world, Mt. Everest in 1843 A.D. In 1952 Nara Shmsher opened a hotel named 'Nepal Hotel' in Jawalakhel to captivate tourists. "Thomas Cook and Sons" organized a special tour After 1950, Nepal virtually opened its doors to foreigners. In 1956, Nepal established a tourism development board under the control of the department of industry throughout the country. In 1957, a separate department of tourism came into existence during the first plan. Nepal prepared a master plan for the growth and development of tourism in 1972. The plan was concerned with various aspects like economics of tourism, regional planning a long term perspective plan and an action oriented tourism programs. Tourism focused in local cultures, wilder adventures, volunteering, personal growth and learning new ways to live on our vulnerable planet. It is typically defined as travel to destinations where the flora - fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attraction (TES-2009).

Nepal is a beautiful country located at the lap of the Himalayas. Nepal is rich in the natural resources. Nepal has also carried out the high potentiality in the tourism sector. The world's highest mountains, historic cities, natural beauty rare wild animals like tigers, one horned rhino and elephants are found in Nepal. Nepal is a tourist s destination, various place are listed in world heritage side. Hospitality friendly people, numinous attraction, unique cultural are the main source of tourist attraction in country. Different people from different parts of the world visit

Nepal because of these attractions. Shrines and temples, cultural and religion sculptures and legend birds and flowers rivers and lake, peaks and villages, hills and plants, people and their festivals ,society and their equally important aspects of tourism. The most popular tourist activity are mountaineering, trekking , water rafting, sight-seeing, bunged jumping etc.

Thus tourism industry in Nepal comprises hotels, lodges, travel and trekking agencies and many including handicrafts houses. Tourism development has a very important role in the economic and socio-cultural development of Nepal. Nepal's greatest advantage lies in its diverse ecological zones namely terai, hills and mountains. It has four major rivers system, Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali that have been a perennial source of civilization, nation, states and economic development from time immemorial (Upadhayay, 2006)

Social change refers to the modifications which take place in the life patterns of people. It does not refer to all the changes going on in the society. The changes in art, language, technology; philosophy etc. may not be included in the term 'Social change' which should be interpreted in a narrow sense to mean alterations in the field of social relationships. Social relationships are social processes, social patterns and social interactions. Thus social change will mean variations of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organization. It is a change in the institutional and normative structure of society. Cultural Change is a term used in public policy making that emphasizes the influence of [cultural capital](#) on individual and community behavior. It has been sometimes called [repositioning of culture](#), which means the reconstruction of the cultural concept of a society (Wikipedia).

So, Tourism is not new concept in Nepal. It is heavily based on nature and natural resources. Nepal may be such a destination for the tourists by foreign as well as national adventure of the possible areas are developed from well managing tourists' point of view. Different typed of tourists from different countries visit here for different purpose. Some visit here for pleasure and recreation while most of them visit because they are eager to explore a society which is completely different from their own highly industrialized modern civilization. The Tourist flow patterns follow certain rules, which are influenced by the push and pull factors. For developing country like Nepal, the pull factor is its cultural sectors, which lures the foreign visitors to step here, moreover, the three valley Katmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur also attracts tourist from various aspects. Religiously these valleys are a place where there are more temples statues and many more ancient houses. Which helps to attract the visitors? Majority of tourists and visitors are attracted by the cultural things.

Similarly, one of the most beautiful tourist destinations of Nepal is Bhaktapur. It is one the historical and cultural attraction center which is selected for the present study. It is locally known as Khwopa is itself much popular in this cultural valley. For G. Elliot, Smith, Egypt is the cultural cradle, for Nepal Bhaktapur is so. The various shaped and sized monuments a mass-based culture and the generation-old traditions of craftsmanship give shape to the historic city's proud newari heritage with them around the remote past. Therefore, from the moment one steps into the city, they cannot help but feel that they have been transported back into living history. In an acknowledgement of its well-preserved heritage, UNESCO designated its historical core as a world heritage site in 1978 A.D. The ancient city was the capital city of the Greater Malla Kingdom (12th to 15th century), yet

it is only in the early 18th century that this city took its present shape. It was at that time that many of Bhaktapur's greatest monuments were built by the then Malla rulers.

The hypnotizing glamour of the Bhaktapurian heritage sites calls the attention of one and all towards the cultural spectacle. Many varieties of cultural patterns have been diffused from this cultural capital. Bhaktapur is well known for arts, monuments, religions, cultures, traditional dances, dresses, festivals, unique lifestyle etc.

The Bhaktapur Durbar Areas include not only the important monuments, but also the surroundings, courtyards and squares, lanes streets and its skyline town scape as well. The city grows out of a collection of villages spread along the old trade route between India and Tibet. Because of Bhaktapur's unrivaled cultural heritage that too blended with serenity in spirit nature a visit to this city is a lifetime experience for anyone. It is a "Living Heritage" or a "Living Museum" displaying the vibrant depth of Newari culture. Beyond its, the city is rich architectural heritage, everyday traditional life spills out onto the street in public display. So in all, a quiet stroll down the city's tranquil lanes not only allows one to explore a unique facet of human civilization, but it assures the visitor of the possibility of a sane-urban life (DDC Bhaktapur, 2009).

Monumental masterpieces in Bhaktapur are innumerable. Most of the temples were pagoda style. They had terracotta-tiled roofs supported by intricately carved wooden struts or columns, wooden windows and doors, gilded roofs and pinnacles, open brick-paved spaces around, and above all, an image of the deity presiding over the edifice. Still while temples shared similar attributes, each was unique. And each reflected a different component of the religious belief, social outlook and the economic status of the rich culture and long artistic tradition of the indigenous Newars.

Table 1: Some Remarkable Monuments and Architecture

S.N.	Descriptions	No.	Importance
1	Temples, Monastries, Mosque	172	Religious Tolerance
2	Patis (Public Shelters)	172	Boosting 'We'ness
3	Sattals (Public Houses)	27	Celebration of feasts
4	Maths (Priest Houses)	19	Sacredness
5	Wells	152	Drinking water facility
6	Ponds	34	Irrigation, fish farming

7	Stone Water Spouts	77	Drinking water facility
8	Platform ("Dabbu")	7	Stage for Traditional Dance and Musical Opera

Source: Bhaktapur Municipality 2001

Besides, it is rich in divers' cultural events, festivals and traditions too which attract more than 200 thousands of tourists in every year.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is a smokeless industry which plays significant role for the socio-cultural, economic, environmental, educational and political development of the nation. Especially tourism plays an important role in sustainable development promoting good environment and ecology (Sethi, 2006).

Nepal is a rich country in its own natural traditions, bio-diversity, culture, etc beside that one of the poorest and least developed country. Lack of utilization of economic resource awareness on tourism sectors there is low development in tourism industry. Good policy in state level and awareness program for the general peoples should be developed (NTB, 2011).

Nepal is known as paradise in the field of tourism and has been taken as "Shangri-la" in the world as it possessed all the natural and cultural beauty. Therefore, in Nepal, tourism is the best source of foreign exchange and a major employment generating industry providing employment directly and indirectly, which further helps to reduce economic poverty. There are many places and sectors which are districts and potential areas for this. Among them Bhaktapur is such a place where there many places and things for their own identification. The resources have high potentialities in use for tourist attraction.

Bhaktapur, a small natural heritage is important to study its cultural and natural linkage. However, tourism has brought about many socio-cultural impacts here. Bhaktapur, the youngest town in the Kathmandu valley, is only the town which owns the world popular heritages, monuments, living life styles, mass – based culture and colorful festivals. Due to its beauty and uniqueness, it has become the center for the tourists throughout the world. And in many ways this city has been beneficial to its people too. The people of here are directly or indirectly affected by tourism in their manner, lifestyles and food habits. Studies

in depth are needed for understanding the problems and promoting the development of the appropriate kind of tourism in the country in order to develop the sector besides minimizing the negative impacts on environment and culture resulting from tourism development. Tourism not only creates the benefits but also creates the challenges such as cultural erosion, disease transmission, multi-marriage, dirtiness and so on. So, the main statement of the research work is to examine the economic and socio- cultural changes of tourism industry in study area.

This study tries to answer the following questions:

1. What are changes: in language, food, dressing pattern (these are the cultural factors), family structure, relation by tourism at study area (these are the social factors)?
2. How does tourism make differences on social and cultural status of people?
3. What are the changes in livelihood and occupation of people have made due to the flow of tourism in Durbar Square Areas?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To explore social and cultural changes of tourism in Bhaktapur.
- To access the cultural revitalization of the people of Bhaktapur.
- To identify the major problems and prospects of tourism development in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is based on tourism and its impacts in sociological view. This study has been done in Durbar Square Areas. The study tries to find out the impacts and changes on socio-cultural and socio-economic status of the people of research area due to tourism. Therefore this study is helpful for further researcher to find out about the cultural and social changes in Durbar Square Area.

Basically, this study focused on analyzing the impacts and changes of tourism. This research is beneficial for Sociology students and researchers. This study highlights the positive as well

as negative impacts created by tourism in that area .The changes like dressing pattern, culture, eating habit, and other activities in their daily life of the study area influence the researcher to conduct this research.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This thesis is divided into six chapters. Chapter one introduces introduction of the study, which mainly discusses the general background, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter discusses the relevant literature for the study. Chapter three presents the methodology adopted for the study in which includes selection of the study area, research design, nature and source of data, techniques and tools of data collection, data analysis and limitation of the study. The chapter four deals about the introduction of the study area. Similarly, chapter five presents social and cultural changes in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas. Finally, chapter six presents the summary and conclusions.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Sociology of Tourism

The sociology of tourism is an emergent specialty concerned with the study of touristic motivations, roles, relationships, and institutions and their impact on tourists and on the societies. Prostitution and sexual relationship with tourist become another source for the economy to the local. The informal tourism economy and even workers employed in the formal tourism sector sometimes supplement low wages by entering into sexual exchanges with tourists. Increasingly, it is not just local women who are entering into the informal tourist sex industry but also men predominantly provide sexual services for tourist women. One consequence of introducing affluent tourists to poor local communities has thus been the development of tourist-related prostitution, a phenomenon that leads both male and female sex tourists to describe such places as 'sexual paradise' and 'Fantasy Island', places where sexual dreams come true (Cohen, 1984:375).

The origin of the word "Tourist" dates back to the year 1292 A.D. The word "tourism" of the tourist is derived from the Latin word which means a tool for describing two circles or a turner's wheel (Bhaita, 1982:95). It is from the word 'tornus' the notion of a round tour of a package tour has come in vogue. In 1643, this term was first used in the sense of going around of travelling from place to place around an excursion, a journey including visits to many places in circuit of sequence a circuitous journey embracing the principle places of country or region (Bhaita, 1982:125). The term tourist meaning 'an individual who travels for the pleasure of travelling out of curiosity' made its first appearance around 1800 and the word tourism was cited for the first time in the oxford dictionary in 1811.

Tourism had been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organization and yet there is no university accepted definition of tourism. Hermann V. Schullard and Australian economist gave one of the earliest definitions' of tourism in 1910. According to Schullard, tourism is "the sum total of the operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relates to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside or certain country, city or region" (Satyal, 2002:7). The tourism society in Britain had also attempted to clarify the concept and in 1976 defined tourism as: "Tourism is the temporary short term

movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations, it includes movement for all purposes, as well as day visits or excursions" (Bhaita, 1994:38).

World tourism organization has defined 'Tourist' in precise terms as "Any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual environment for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people travelling for: leisure, business and professional, health treatment, religion/pilgrimages and other purpose" (WTO, 1996:24). In my opinion "A person who travels one to another places purpose of to research, gain knowledge, to pleasure, travelling of curiosity, and stay one place one to seven days can called tourist" in general.

Another conceptual definition is as follows: "Tourism embraces all movements of people outside their community for all purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this movement is for holiday, but it will also include for example, attendances as conferences and movement on sporadic or infrequent business purposes"(Lickorish, 1985:24).

Cohen (1974:533) also extended a sociological perspective of tourism as 'voluntary' temporary travelers traveling at the expectation of pleasure from the novelty and change experienced on a relatively long and not-recurrent round-trip. "Tourism denotes the temporary and short- terms movement of people to destinations." the varieties of cultural and social change that the likely to occur with the advent of tourism are obviously going to affect the lives of individuals in the host culture more radically than those of the transient cultures. I would suggest that the traditional approaches of innovation theory and personality theory within anthropology are applicable here (Lett, 1989:268).

In general term, tourism denotes the journey of human beings from one place to another; whether it may be within own country or second countries for various proposes. The word 'tourism' which is derived from the French word tourism which originated in 19th century and was popularized in 1930s but its significance was not fully realized until today when 'tourism' has a wider meaning and significance (Gurung, 2006:32). Unlike other social issues and activities, tourism activities are also initiated and came as matter of social discussion from Europe.

The above mentioned review suggests history, nature, definition and global process of tourism. Tourism as a social activity influence both traveler and travelling area. The meaning of tourism is also highly influence by social structure, time and space.

2.2 Purpose and Types of Tourism

Tourism is a generate term encompassing many type of travel and activities. There is almost impossible to make a comprehensive classification of tourism to solve all the purposes. However, different scholars have attempted in this direction.

In broad sense, tourism divided into two parts, foreign and domestic tourism. However on the basis of purpose nature of the place intended to visit, duration of stay, tourism can be taken as: eco-tourism/ Rural tourism, cultural and religious tourism, historical tourism, agro-tourism, adventure tourism, health tourism, sports tourism, conference tourism. Business/Technical tourism, study tourism and space tourism (Butler, 1992).

2.3 Types of Tourism

Satyal1998 has classified tourism into the following categories.

Pleasure Tourism

Under pleasure tourism, people for on holiday for enjoyment out of curiosity, to take rest, observe something new to delight of food scenery in unknown folklore. Some tourist find in traveling to various places. These types of tourism usually depend upon different taste to different people.

Recreational Tourism

Recreational tourism is mainly concerned with leisure and rest and to recover physical and physic stamina. These types of tourist usually stay longer. The visitors stay by the sea and in the mountain resorts in rest for relaxation. They have preference to go to climatic resorts.

Sporting Tourism

Sporting tourism is interested in two types of sporting. One visiting sports events like Olympic Games, world cup, football, boxing etc. which attract not only sportsmen to the host country but also a large number of sport fans tourist to see these function; visiting well

organized sporting events in countries which have specialized facilities such as winter sports, natural sorts, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing etc.

Cultural Tourism

This type of tourism is motivated by eagerness to learn different cultures of different countries. Mostly this type of tourists visit to learn different habits, language and customs of people in alien lands, visiting places in historical monuments in the centers of ancient civilization or playing visitors in art, galleries, religious centers or participants in art, music, theatre dance and folk lore festivals.

Conference Tourism

International conferences are organized in different countries where such convention facilities are available. A large number of people take part in different conferences in different countries.

2.4 Tourism and Development

Tourism is relatively a young industry which is growing fast in the world. The history of tourism is not more than 167 years old. The concept of tourism as developed in 1841 is the effort of Thomas cook who is the pioneer as well as program framer of tourism of that period. At first he, managed a tour program and sold that tourism business package to 570 passengers. He organized circular tour of Scotland carrying 5000 tourist from 1841-1863 (Pradhanang, 2009:22).

Tourism is a recent phenomenon and travel is an ancient phenomenon. Tourism is not a new thing for Hindus. In Sanskrit literature, there are three terms of tourism known as *Paratayan* (it means going out for pleasure and knowledge), *Deshatan* (it means going out of the country primarily for economic gains), *Tirthatan* (it means going to places of religious merits). Travel means the movement of people from one place to another (Bhaita, 1982:32).

The history reveals that the travelers used to visit Nepal from the ancient times. But Nepal was kept isolated from outside world till the historic revolution of 1950, during Rana regime the movement of foreigners was directed and controlled by the then prime minister themselves. Nepal opened her door freely to international visitors after the establishment of multiparty democratic system. Development of tourism in Nepal is an outcome of change in political system of the country (Shrestha, 1999).

Tourism is the world's largest industry which has a major increasing impact on both people and nature. It is one of the emerging industry in Nepal. Effects of tourism can be negative as well as positive. In appropriate tourism development and practice can degrade habitats and landscape, deplete natural resources and generate waste and pollution. In contrast, responsible tourism can help to generate awareness of and support for conservation and local culture, and create economic opportunities for communities. Tourism is an special from that provide unique opportunity to experience the way of life of local people of an area along with indigenous and traditional cultures (Pradhanang, 2009: 52).

Nepal is developing countries; the country is not poor in natural resources and other development potentialities. The main cause for poorness is lack of proper utilization of those resources, failing to exploit available potentialities etc. Nepal was not success to gain expected progress in the economic development in before, even the normal situation. Now, it is moreover suffered by violence and political instability. The country is facing great crisis in every aspects and sinking is vicious circle of poverty (Bhatta, 2006: 105).

The varieties of cultural and social change that are likely to occur with the advent of tourism are obviously going to affect the lives of individuals in the host culture more radically than those of the transient cultures. I would suggest that the traditional approaches of innovation theory and personality theory with in sociology/ anthropology are applicable here.

2.5 Impacts of Tourism

Nepal is a model of diverse culture and nature. Tourism industry flourishes in its surrounding. Published and unpublished works have been done by numerous scholars, concerned organization about tourism. Talking about the tourism destination in the world Nepal has been selected as one of the best tourism destination in the world (Sharma, 1989). Nepal is multi ethnic, multi culture, multi religious and multi lingual with major ethnic groups such as Tamang, Newar, Gurung, Tharu, Magar, Rai, Sherpa, Thakali, Chepang, Sunwar, Limbu, Dhimal, Kumal and many more. They have their unique feature in all sector of life, birth to death ceremonies are different food habit are different. Their uniqueness is one of the attractions for the tourist (TGDB, 2009:3).

Tourism industry is the largest and smokeless industry in the world and it is rapidly growing industry also. Nepal is a famous for its rich natural beauties like Mt.Everest, the highest peak

of the world and the numerous snow-capped mountains peaks, a number of lakes, waterfalls and rivers, cultural heritage (temple of lord Pashupatinath, Lumbini, Shoyambhunath) the home land of brave Gurkhas and the brave Sherpa's, the ethnic and lingual diversity (Nepal,2003). Nepal has always been an independent and sovereign country with glorious history, culture and tradition that date back to time immemorial. Before the campaign internationalization was launched by King Prithvi Narayan Shah, the great the Kathmandu valley was ruled by the Malla Kings, whose contribution to arts and culture are great and unique (Satyal, 2004).

Tourism, the world's largest and one of the fastest developing economic sectors virtually affects every region and nation of the world due to its potential contribution to international understanding and poverty reduction. The remarkable growth of tourism at present (peace time) has been progressing through its four progressive theoretical models/platforms (e.g. advocacy, adaptancy, cautionary and knowledge based platforms) with each having both peace potential and limitation. In this scenario, there is likely growing attention and look at tourism with a passion for its prospective (N.T.B, 2011:15).

World tourism organization has defined tourist in precise terms as "any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people travelling for: leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends and relatives, business and professional health treatment, religion and other purpose." (WTO 1996:24) Both definitions' are will be help to generalize the view of local peoples of tourism in the study area.

Tourism's major impact on the bases of social organization, particularly in simple and traditional societies, consists of an expansion of the economic domain: some areas of life that were not primarily regulated by economic criteria become commercialized or "commoditized". Moreover, considerations of economic gain take a more prominent place in locals' attitudes and relationships-not only in their dealings with tourists, but also among themselves (Cohen, 1984:382).

The impact of tourism on local cultural traditions and values are difficult to access. Not only tourist but also other factors such as local people travelling for education trade and other purpose may bring in new ideas and attitudes those in turn may result changes in local

culture practices. Change in people behavior, address, lifestyle, family and social structure, value and expectations, decline in local support for local traditions and institutions. People's preference for tourist related jobs over education, pollution of sacred places, changed in traditional architecture and so on are generally argued to be the negative impacts of tourism on culture. Economics impacts are also can be debated where such socio-cultural impacts are caused by tourism by economic factors or by other factors (Sharma, 1998:23).

Cohen, (1984:86), the socio-cultural impacts of tourism are numerous and varied, but most of them can be classified under one of ten major topics: community involvement in wider frame works, the nature of interpersonal relations, the bases of social organization, the rhythm of social life, migration, the division of labor, stratification, the distribution of power, deviance, and customs and the arts. There is a broad agreement among scholars on the findings about most of these topics. Stevens, (1993), while I emphasize farmers' and other land users' and managers' efforts to attune land use to their perception of environmental conditions and risks, I am well aware that other processes and conditions also influence the decisions and practices of individuals, households, communities, and societies. These include cultural values and beliefs, social pressure, economic differentiation of wealth, political economy, and the policies and performance of government institutions. To consider any one of these factors in isolation invites distortions that may hinder understanding the dynamics of settlement, land use, and environmental change. Cultural ecology thus must not neglect to consider either the role of culture in settlement and land use or the role of social and economic factors. Shared local knowledge and belief, social organization of labor, management and distribution of resources, marriage and procreation customs, religious food prohibitions, lifestyle preferences, and other factors can significantly affect resource use. Peoples occupying highly similar environments may, as a result, differ enormously in land-use patterns. Individual households within a given community, groups within societies, and regions may also vary greatly in their political economic circumstances; hence the importance also of micro level and economic and political economic analysis. In this book I emphasize the commonalities of environmental and agronomic knowledge, land-use practices, and subsistence strategies among Khumbu Sherpa's. But I also note the significance of differences of wealth and status in subsistence.

Sapkota, (2004) mentions that cultural and national heritage in Nepal have seen important tourism destination like other countries. He recommends that, continuous efforts are necessary for conservation of these sites and the resources. Tourism has become a major source of revenue for national parks and protected areas. That has been an incentive for developing the tourism as a distinct and important program in buffer zone management plans. The huge potential of biodiversity-tourism synergy for rural poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation remains to be harnessed. Mainly, this study will be help to know about the role of tourism for alleviating poverty in particular region which will be quite relevant to this study.

Villagers can earn foreign currency and fulfill their basic requirement. Tourism has played a prominent role in changing the occupation of local people. Tourists went to take local products to their country as gift from Nepal, which played crucial role in uplifting the economic status of local people. Some respondent argues that due to tourism, youth people are misguided and they forget what is wrong and right. They only think about money not about their future. In the study period I found some young who had stopped going to go school and were waiting for tourist. Not only tourism brings in occupation but also it developed dependent culture (Kafle, 2012).

Tourism being the faster growing and most popular industry should be marketed properly. Tourism needs to be marketed systematically and rapidly according to the pace of time, because it is an industry in which the customer still has immense varieties of choice. There are numbers of other to get bigger hold share in the market. Despite that to the tourism central point of marketing should enhance the whole tourism activities and industries. Today, all the direct and indirect promotional activities are related to tourism marketing to sell destinations and which effects all the operation of tourism (Gurung, 2006:41).

Satyel (2002) in his study "Tourism in Nepal" has showing tourism has an industry, began to flourish after Second World War. The tourism industry is the largest industry in the world and is a complex one. Tourism is the request of the technical evolution in the field of transport and communication. The evolution mode is possible for the people to visit from one continent to another continent in the word. This is now tourism came in to existence in the world. Enjoying more leisure, earlier retirement, business trips and exploring the beauties of nature accompanied by the ability of afford are the motives behind travelling from one country to another. Tourism is an invisible trade plays an increasing important role in international trade. It is considered to be the fastest growing industry, with scope develop

further. During the decade of 1960's value of merchant dies trade grew at the annual rate of 12 percent.

Khadka (1993) in his PhD thesis carries out a study on tourist and economic development in Nepal. The analysis is concerned with performance and efficiency of hotel investment in generating foreign, exchange and the economic impact of tourism under limited supplying capacities like other developing countries. The main objectives of promotion of tourism have been the generation of foreign exchange, correction of deterioration balance of payments, generation of employment and rising national income. His findings of the study are the hotel bed occupancy rate, double bed room price and marketing activities are found to be important factors for the performance of hotel industries, quality hotels and safari hotels are found to be more efficient generator of foreign exchange than others. The net earnings from tourism are greater than some other sectors of the economy; the seasonality actor is prominent in Nepalese tourism. Summer is less suitable for western tourists, but it is very suitable for Japanese Indians, Thaïs and other Asians.

According to the *Global Report on Women in Tourism* — the first survey to map women's participation in the tourism sector worldwide — tourism, one of the world's largest generators of wealth and employment, provides a wide range of income-generation opportunities for women, particularly in developing regions. Women are almost twice as likely to be employers in tourism as compared to others sectors. Tourism also offers leadership possibilities, with women accounting for one in five tourism ministers worldwide; more than in any other branch of government. Nevertheless, women are often "concentrated in low-skill, low-paid and precarious jobs," typically earn "10% to 15% less than their male counterparts," and tend to perform jobs such as cooking, cleaning and hospitality (UNWTO/UN Women, 2011).

Shalini Modi (2001) also wrote a book called *Tourism and Society: Cross Culture perspectives*. This book mentions various aspects of tourism in India. It gives the background of tourism, various theories as well as case studies. This book basically focuses on the impacts of tourism in the developing countries. As Nepal is also a developing country several cases from the book could be generalized in the context of Bhaktapur.

Bhattia (2004) wrote a book entitled 'International Tourism Management' is basic information in tourism industry. The book contributes to generate general concepts of tourism in international perspective. Tourism is a highly complex phenomenon and an

important human activity of great significance not only economic benefits but also social and cultural benefits. From a cultural point of view, it provides an interaction between the cultural customs of the visitor and those of the most population. Cultural tourism makes enhance to accelerate the advancement of rich cultural civilization and benefit in destination area.

Aryal (2008) has conducted "Tourism in Nepal" (A Case study of Bhaktapur Durbar square) with the objectives; to know the trend of tourist inflow in Bhaktapur Durbar Square, to know the income generated by tourist service centre in the study area, to analyze the socio-economic impact of tourism in Bhaktapur. To fulfill these objectives, he had used both primary and secondary data. The sources of Primary data were Tourists, Lodge owners, Staff, Village people and the filled observation. Similarly, secondary data were collected from Bhaktapur Municipality, Tourism board and Central Bureau of Statistics and internet.

In his study, he had concluded that Bhaktapur is one of the cultural Heritage cities of Nepal and is listed in to world Heritage site by UNESCO. So 60 Percent of total tourists in Nepal are cultural tourist and only 40 percent of them visit in Bhaktapur. The entrance fee collected by Bhaktapur Municipality as tourist service fee is the main sources of income of Bhaktapur Municipality and Municipality is depend on it too.

He had recommended that the municipality must deliver the message to the world how the Bhaktapur Durbar Square is different from Kathmandu and Patan Durbar square. The Municipality must keep the city as it was in the past and the benefit gained through the tourism in Bhaktapur should be shared among of Bhaktapur dwellers. Local people, private organization and the Municipality must try to conserve and maintains the most of the important tourism products (temples, idols, cultural religious sites. etc.) properly and must create peaceful safe and clean environment for tourist attraction in Bhaktapur.

Tourism is a leading industry in many developing nations where traditional agricultural production is on the decline. Above mentioned ideas, opinion, reviews are have valorized merits of tourism in current global process. The concept of tourism in Bhaktapur was emerged after the reorganizations. (World Heritage Site in 1978) Many organization and people have conducted their survey and research for the development of Bhaktapur through tourism sector. They have found the merit and demerit part of tourism and recommend solving the problems. The researchers have focused tourism from economic process and relate their ideas with poverty reduction. Similarly some thinkers have

secondary and tertiary sectors of economics. Tourism as a social process cannot be analyzed and perceive from a single perspective and angle. The present researcher analyzes tourism from sociological perspective. It focuses on tourism related behavior of local people. Through this study, I will explore current trends of tourism market, nature of tourist flow, tourism policy taken by Municipality and its resultants and impacts of tourism in socio-economic sectors. This research and survey will be a millstone for the further study in tourism and development of the Bhaktapur Municipality.

On the thesis "tourism and its impact" had objectives of following: identification of tourist's products of Bhaktapur, identification of access to Bhaktapur, facilities available for tourists in Bhaktapur and activities under taken to promote Bhaktapur as tourist destination. The finding the medieval town of Bhaktapur with historical background dating back on 12th century AD, resplendent art and architecture from Malla period, two world heritage sites, traditional still living cultural and beautiful natural surrounding is definitely the tourist destination. The study expands tourism as the quest of human to see and experience new places. It develops in to brief history of tourism in Nepal, feature of Nepal and background of Kathmandu valley. Then it moves on the main focus Bhaktapur and its setting. Problems hindering the development of tourism in understanding of tourism, limited facilities to the tourist pollution and lack of promotion. Boosted with needed infrastructure Bhaktapur does have the potential of attracting large influx of tourists and holding them so that they can enjoy new culture, get opportunities of creating new friendships and ultimately learn from each other for the local it means increased income, employment opportunities, better education and proper infrastructure adds as a whole development for better life (Kafle, 2012).

Tourism is a leading industry in many developing nations where traditional agricultural production is on the decline. Above mentioned ideas, opinion, reviews are have valorized merits of tourism in current global process. The researchers have focused tourism from economic process and relate their ideas with poverty reduction. Similarly some thinkers have secondary and tertiary sectors of economics. Tourism as a social process cannot be analyzed and perceive from a single perspective and angle. The present researcher analyzes tourism from sociological perspective. It focuses on tourism related behavior of local people. It also studies global issue from local level and tries to analyze how large global issue is reflected at local level and in what process local people participate in tourism activities which lacks in the work of previous researcher. So this demands further research.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of Study Area

This study covers an area in the Bhaktapur Durbar Square areas with the special focus on the tourists centered areas ward no 11, 12 and 13. Because Bhaktapur Durbar Square is the perfect example of art and crafts, religion and culture are a part of life of the inhabitants on tourism destination in Nepal. People celebrate every moment with aroma, adding novelty to the traditions. So, numbers of tourists from different nations visit Bkt. to see the well preserved culture, arts and crafts, colorful festivals, religions, lifestyle of inhabitants and many attractions. The impact of tourism in local social, cultural and economic sectors such as: change in family and kinship structure, change in cultural pattern, change in food and clothing styles increase the price of goods, change in occupation etc. could be easily noticed. Therefore, this area is selected for the research.

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on descriptive, explorative as well as analytical research design to assess and analyze the impact of tourism on study area research design; furthermore both quantitative and qualitative data has been used. It is descriptive as it is based on detail investigation and records of the study site on the other hand it is exploratory as the information derived from the study is focused for analyzing the tourism development activities. As well the status of the respondents has also been explored and their type of relationship with the tourist also examined.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

The universe of this study is Taumadhi Square, Pottery Square and Durbar Square. There are 230 households in these three areas. Out of them 30 households has been selected by using purposive sampling. These three squares are selected purposively because tourist trail lies there as well as local people of this location are directly influenced from touristic activities. If the sample size is less than 30 it will not represent the universe. The total sampling size of this research is 30. Out of which six respondents are selected who are directly involved in

tourism activities i.e. who have opened hotels, home stay, curio shopkeeper, hotel owners, staff and tourist guide for tourists at local level. Other 24 respondents are selected proportionally from each ward. Apart from this, in order to see the view and perception of the tourists who came to Durbar Square Areas 10 tourists has been taken and for that purposive sampling method will employed to cross check and know the validity of local people's responses.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

This study includes both primary and secondary sources of information. The primary data is freshly collected. The information and other ideas are directly collected from the field. The primary data are collected through observation, interviews, questionnaire and household survey. And the secondary information are collected from various published and unpublished materials such as from the Bhaktapur municipality, DDC of Bkt., Bkt. tourist information center, tourism development committee, NTB, TU library , published and unpublished articles , documents, books and different websites etc.

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

3.5.1 Interview

This research generate information by conducting interview with different categories of people, such as local political leaders, teachers, persons like local people, women representative, NGOs person, member of Tourism Management Board, other stakeholders. From the interview, information mostly on the history of tourism, current tourism situation and it changes on social and cultural aspects are taken. Furthermore, information regarding different facilities and accommodation for tourist, development programs and their impact upon society and culture are also collected through this technique. Besides that, problems and prospect of tourism are also study through interview. Some foreign tourists are also covered in interview.

3.5.2 Household Survey

A household survey by using interview schedule is used to obtain the required information. In first the purpose of getting information about the general information of a household in which family size, household economy, source of economy, occupation, income, land holding were interviewed. Then the interview and questionnaire method has been used to

understand the perception of people towards tourism and impacts of tourism, and try to get suggestion about promoting Durbar Square Areas as a tourist destination.

3.5.3 Observation

During my research, I observed the relationship between tourist and hotel owner and tourist, local people and tourist, tourist and shopkeeper. From my observation I found good co-operation between them. The dress pattern of local people, festivals arranged by the local people, food pattern and language of the local people are gradually changing in the study area. I have observed the conversation between tourists and local people, hotel owner and shop which helped me to know more about the relationships between them. Non-participant's observation of the study site was done to assess the different situation of the tourism development and its impacts regarding the socio-cultural aspects. Eventually it benefited us with the knowledge of actual condition of respondent, cultural, religious values and social status of the local people.

3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The main purpose of the focus groups discussion is to obtain more detailed information. It was conducted in the working place or in any other suitable place while taking participants belonging to sex and age group. The researcher took one focus group discussion to the related groups. During my focus group discussion I gathered hotel owner, local people, tourist, curio and curio shopkeeper in the study area. There was 13 people altogether. From the discussion I collected socio-cultural and socio-economic inter-relationship between them in the study area.

3.5.5 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

The information collected from both primary and secondary sources was edited tabulated manually for the preparation of master table. They were analyzed and interpreted presenting in figure as far as possible and necessary, simple statistical tools were used during analysis.

3.6 Limitation of the Study

This research is mainly focused on Durbar squares of Bhaktapur. In Bhaktapur, there are many squares and many touristic destinations but it is not possible to study all. That's why major squares i.e. Durbar square, Taumadhi square and Pottery square were studied. The

study excursion sites and the outskirts of Bhaktapur such as Changu Narayan, Kamalpokahri, Nagarkot, Suryavinayak, world biggest statue of Shiva in Sanga etc. are not included in this study. The role of different Organization, Restaurant, Guest house, who is working in the tourism.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Boundary

Bhaktapur district is surrounded by Kathmandu in north and west, Lalitpur in south and Kavrepalanchok in the east. There are six Municipality East by Nagarkot Municipality, Ananta Lingheshower Municipality, North by Changu Narayan Municipality, South Suryabinayak Municipality west by Maddhyapur Thimi Municipality and center by Bhaktapur Municipality. (District profile 2015) Changu Narayan and Nagarkot area are also situated in Bhaktapur. Changu Narayan is the oldest temple in the valley which is included in world heritage site. It is historically very important and its art and architecture is very beautiful. So tourist comes to visit this place. A popular hiking trail leads from here to Nagarkot. That place is a touristic place to attract natural beauty and peace also that's why most of the tourist goes there. The tourist stays in hotel one night to see sunrise.

4.2 Climate

It has a mild climate most of the year. Summer temperatures range from 67-81°F and winter temperatures are between 36-68°F. 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. 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. The touristic seasons are June and July.

Climate is a basic primary element for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Bhaktapur has very pleasant and healthier climate throughout the year due to altitude. The pleasant climate is ideal for tourist and every one. June and July is the most favorable month for the tourist visit. During these month the weather remains pleasant which presents favorable condition for the visitors. So the month from June and July has been considered as tourist season in Bhaktapur. A good weather is important because it plays an important role making holiday a pleasant.

Fig.1. The location Map of the study Area

Map 1. The Location Map of the Study Area

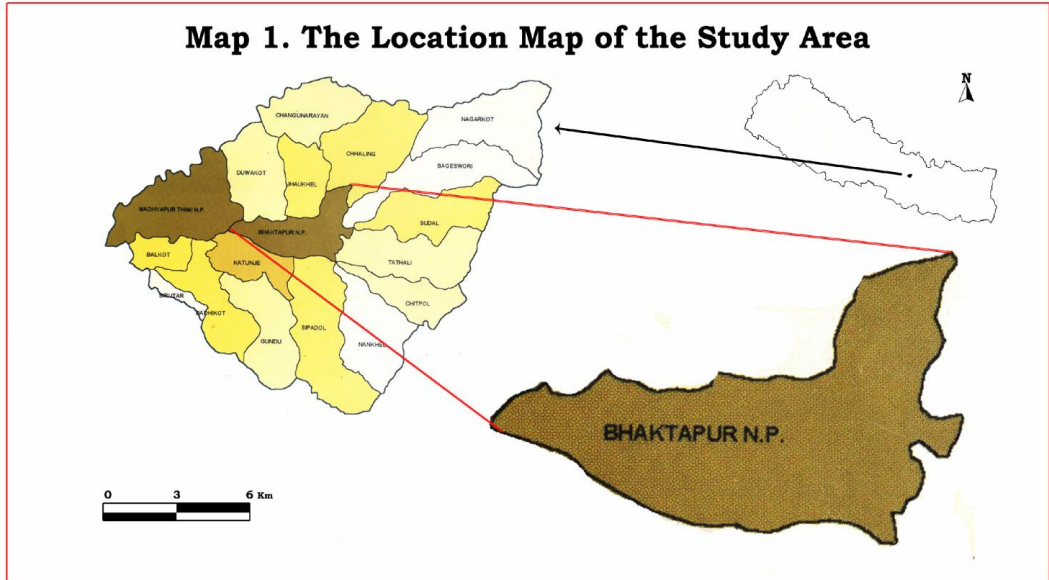
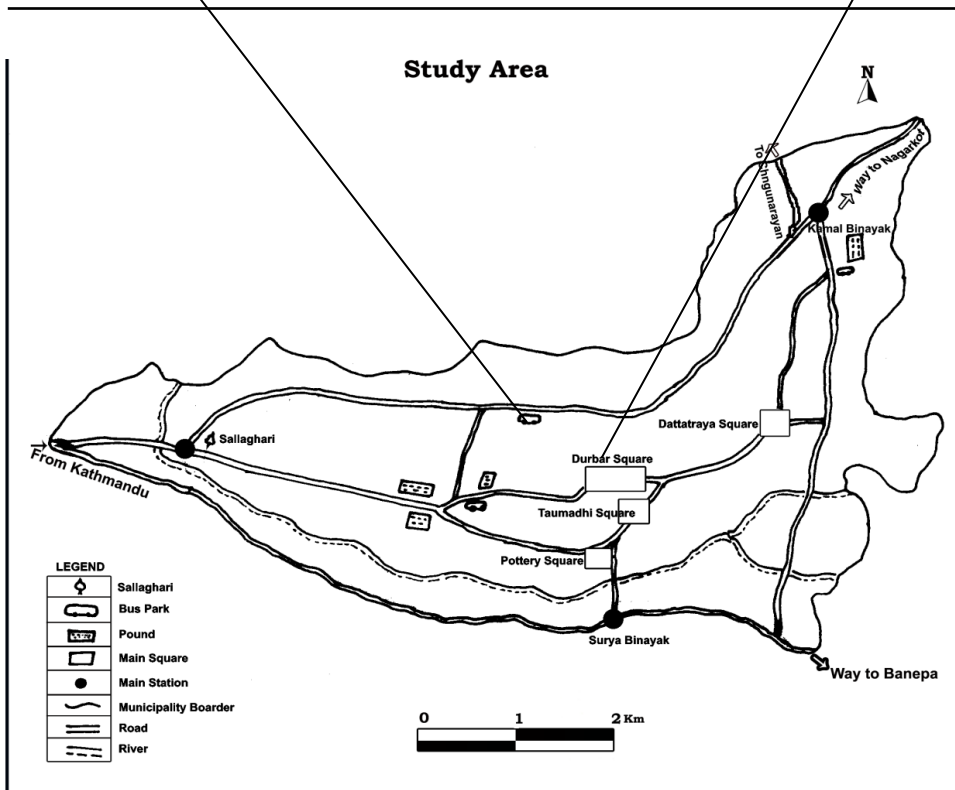


Fig.2. Touristic Places of the Study



4.3 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, Khasangkhusung, Tabyakhusi, Mahadevkhola and Ghattekholo. (District Profile, 2060)

4.4 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 4.1).

Table 4.1: Land use Pattern of Bhaktapur

S.No.	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

The local people are involve in agriculture and grow different types of vegetables, crops paddy, potato, maize, wheat, etc. the local people use to daily life and sell in market and local touristic hotels. It helps in the in the income generation process of local farmers and also helps in crop variation (to produce cash crops). Forest preserves the environment and climate which attracts tourist to that place. In Bhaktapur, there is majority of Newars. They have their own culture, tradition, language and norms and values. Tourist are attracted by these things so that they come to visit Bhaktapur.

4.5 Description of the Study Area

Bhaktapur, locally known as Khwopa is “Nepal’s cultural capital”. Bhaktapur with splendid legacy of her fabulous heritage has retained the status of the cultural capital of Nepal. Geographically shaped like a conch-shell and geometrically designed into the Tantric fabric shaped shreeyantra, the town bears its historical origin dating back to the capital of city of the greater Malla Kingdom (12th -15th) century A.D., yet it is only in the early 18th century that this city took its present shape.

Bkt. is one of the touristic destinations; the historical and cultural heritage attracts the tourists. It is a living heritage displaying the vibrant depth of Newari culture. There is lots of touristic areas like Durbar square(WHS), Changu Narayan (WHS), Five stored 55 window palace, Siddapokhari, Kamalpokhari, Dattatraya, Suryavinayak, Pottery square etc. Among them major touristic area of Bkt. are taken as the study Area.

The four major squares of Bkt. are Durbar square, Taumadhi square, Dattatraya square and Pottery square, which are remarkably attractive in their artistic exposition of elegant temples, dignified palaces and graceful monasteries standing around these open public places and connected to one another with quaint streets.

In Bkt. there are many places which may attracts the tourists but it is difficult to study all these places because of time. So, in this research, only the main Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas of Bkt. were studied where tourists often like to visit.

4.5.1 Durbar Square

Bhaktapur Durbar Square is one of the seven UNESCO world heritage sites located in Kathmandu Valley. This spectacular square, a capital of Malla Kingdom till 1769, is an open museum itself. Victorian illustrations show that it is packed with monasteries, temples and artistic buildings, almost one third of which were destroyed by the disastrous earthquake of 1990 and 2045(BS). The square still holds mesmerizing palaces, pagodas, shikhara-style temples as well as Buddhist monasteries exclusively architecture. While you pace through Durbar Square, you will be compelled to feel the touch of mediaeval excellence. Approaching Durbar Square through the huge white gate, on your left you will notice a pair of lion statues guarding supposedly one of the entrances to the royal complex. Between them lies two master pieces of stone sculptures, Bhairav the fierce form of Shiva and Durga a fearsome manifestation of Goddess Pārbati, which date back to 1701 A.D (Baranasi, 2005). It is believed that the

unfortunate sculpture had his hands cut off afterwards, to prevent him from duplicating his master pieces (Folk Voice).

In front of these statues of Bhairav and Durga, there are a series of temples, which represent the four highest Hindu pilgrimage sites—Jaganath, Kedarnath, Rameswor & Badrinath. Then Malla kings had them constructed for those who could not afford to visit the original sites in India.

Another pair of lion statues and stone sculptures of Hanuman (the god of strongly) and Narshinga (on incoming of lord Vishnu) can be seen at the entrance of the National Art Gallery, which is situated on the middle north side of the Square. The Gallery is worth visiting for its exclusive collection of Buddhist Paubha (Thankas) paintings; palm leaf manuscripts as well as metal and stone statues. The whole block on the North side of the Square is the main palace complex. It used to consist 99 different courtyards within. The main entrance to this palace complex is the master pieces among all you see in Bhaktapur. Through this Golden Gate you may enter to discover the courtyard of Taleju Temple, the royal bath and what used to be the residence of Malla kings.

Next to the Golden Gate is the most talked about 55 windows palace of King Bhupatindra Malla. The series of intricately carved woodcarving windows on the second floor is the specialty of the structure. The whole of these windows have been pulled in by more than 2 feet to the present level during reconstruction after the earthquake of 1990 (BS).

Right in front of the Golden Gate you can see this impressive statue of King Bhapatindra Malla on a high stone column. The gold gilded statue in the position of worship is the center of appraisal for every visitor. In front of the palace lies a large bell erected by King Ranjit Malla in 1737. Beside the big bell stands Shikhara style Durga temple, completely built out of stones in 1727 by Jaya Ranajit Malla. On the lower surface of this Vatsala temple lays another small bell erected by King Bhupatindra Malla. It is popularly known as the 'Barking bell' because dogs bark and whine at its sound. Unfortunately it is now broken (BTDC- NTB, 2006.)

4.5.2 Taumadhi Square

Taumadhi Square, just half a minute walk from the Durbar Square is the square that divides the ancient town into upper and lower halves. The biggest festival of the town-Bisket Jatra, schedules every year in April – starts from its more square. The square is dominated by many mesmerizing temples and other medieval architecture Nyatapola – temple. Bhairav-temple and Teel Mahadev Narayan temple are the major structures. Being centrally located a lot of local activities depicting local life-style and culture can be observed here throughout the day.

The Nyatapola temple lies in the south of the square is named after its physical structure (five tiers of roofs) is the tallest temple in the valley and certainly one of Nepal's most stupendous monuments. The temple founded by King Bhupatindra Malla in 1702 A.D, is dedicated to Goddess Siddhi Laxmi - the Goddess representing the most powerful female force. It has its own legend behind its construction, which goes as follows.

Once the God Bhairava of the Bhairava temple (the next tallest temple in the square) became troublesome to the king in some typically ill-defined manners and he was advised that the Bhairava of the square needed some female deity to maintain a balance with the power of terrifying Bhairava. Thus, the king himself got involved, as advised by then astrologers, in the construction of the temple. It is believed that the goddess Siddhi Laxmi has a calming effect on the Bhairava.

The temple was so well constructed that even the earthquake of 1990 BS. Caused only a minor damage to it, whereas the temple of Bhairava was completely destroyed. The temple stands above the five-stage plinth and rises over 30m above the top plinth. Pairs of guardian figures flank the stairway that ascends the plinth. It is believed that every pair of these guardians is ten times more powerful than the pair immediately below. At the bottom of the stairway lies a pair of 2m high stone statues.

4.5.3 Pottery Square

Bhaktapur has two famous pottery squares. One is located at Talako towards the southern part of Durbar Square and another one at Suryamadhi, to the east of Dattatraya square. Many potters can be seen working on their traditional wooden wheels and thousands of finished (fire burn) and semi-finished clay products lie about in beautiful rows under the sun. Potters and their families can be observed busy in preparing the lumps of black clay for the final shaping, mending some of the raw clay products or adding finer craftsmanship onto the half done articles. Visitors will find here potters giving shape and size to lumps of black clay. If one is lucky, one can even see how they burn these clay products in the open traditional kilns for a few days before the final products are ready. Within the Talako pottery square two important temples of Vishnu and Ganesh can also be seen erected in a very traditional way. Whereas in the other pottery square the shrine of Wakupati Narayan with beautiful wood carving windows, stone sculptures and a sample piece of Pagoda temple can be observed. It is the local believe (faith) that everyone entering the temple premises must sit somewhere, for at least a while, for good luck! The second pottery square is located the east of the Dattatraya square. It is called Suryamadhi or Mathiko pottery square. Here too, Visitors see the ancient city's well known craftsmen sunk in what they have inherited from their ancestors. The temple is rich in its craftsmanship and one of the best samples of traditional Nepalese architecture and is admired by every visitor, foreign and local favorites. The municipality renovated the roofs of the temple recently (BTDC- NTB, 2006).

4.6 The Attractions and Accommodations of the Study Area

Bhaktapur is well known for its cultural and living heritage. The major attractions of Bhaktapur are located at this study area. This is the main reason why there are comparatively a lot of tourists visiting these places. The fifty-five window palace, the golden gate, the statue of king Bhuptindra Malla, Big bell, the five stored temple or Nyatapola, the Bhairab temple, Dattatraya temple, Pottery square, lots of ancient temples, the priest houses etc have remained the master pieces of not only of Bkt. but also of the country.

The culture of Bkt. is also be the main attraction such as cultural events, Bhajan, plays, dramas, Guthis, dances, dresses, lots of festivals have contributed to the living heritage of the Bkt. This living heritage has been handed down from centuries in an unbroken chain

from generation to generation. The daily lifestyle of the people has also been the major attraction. Noted Nepali scholar Jagadish Shamsheer wrote "This city is the capital of music and dance"

For tourist's attraction, Accommodation also plays a vital role. As Bhaktapur of late has evolved itself into popular tourist destinations, the growth of hospitality business in these ancient years, the city has seen considerable surge in tourism trade including hotels, restaurants and handicrafts and around the historic territory.

Likewise anywhere else, the hotels and guesthouses in Bkt. do vary in size and standard, but things that they all have in common are their convenient location, varieties of amenities and the personalized service they offer to their customers. The rooms are well-appointed, most of them having all amenities that modern travelers may look for. The city is favored place for gourmets and gourmands as well. Tastefully decorated and well stoked restaurant in here serve varieties of culinary delights ranging from simple Nepal dal-bhaat (rice-lentil) to international delicacies. Adding to it, the ambience is serene and shooting. And always with an eye on hygiene, what they offer to their customers suit both their palates and wallets.

4.7 Settlement and Housing Pattern of the Study Area

The Newars are the indigenous inhabitants of Bhaktapur. The Newari type of houses can be found all over the Bkt. Generally Newari houses are rectangular in shape.

During research, ancient and old houses were seemed. But they were as old as the Newars. The Newars' houses were mostly three-stories in height. And each floor has been designed for some specific reason and the cultural cause. The clustered and compact houses of the Newars represent their compact relationship. As all the relatives and affine live together, they have compact housing pattern. They believe in many ways its good. Because of the cultural influence, the other caste peoples 'houses are also similar two of the Newars. The low gate, they believe that protects from direct entrance of the strangers. When asked the reason for short height of the gate it was found that they respected their houses and they believed that the house is the protector of the family, the temple, therefore they bow their heads which symbolizes their respecting of the house. For them the house is not only the place to live but also the religious place which should be worship. They install the idol of the God Kumar in front of the houses, by which they believe all their works become successful.

The newar people make a style used in buildings ranging from stupas and chaitya monastery buildings to courtyard structures and distinctive houses. The style is marked by striking brick work and a unique style of wood carving. The newar house makes join each other to neighborhood. They hang red chilies and dried green leafy vegetable outside their windows. The newar house is look like oldest and attractive. The tourist likes these type traditional and typical houses.

4.8 Age of the Respondents

During the research, all sorts of people of different age groups were interviewed. The table 4.2 shows different Age of the respondents:

Table 4.2 : Distribution of respondents by Age

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
10-20	2	6.7
21-30	10	33.3
31-40	12	40
41-50	4	13.3
51-60	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.2 clearly shows the age group of people in the study area and their percentage. Among total population the age group of 21-30 and 31-40 is highest which are 33.3% and 40% respectively. In the study Area, almost all the age groups seemed to enjoy the benefits of tourism. Even old people and school going children have been enjoying the benefit of tourism.

4.9 Caste Ethnic Composition of the Selected People

Nepal is a complex caste based and multi-ethnic, multi-linguistics as well as multi-cultural country. There are many caste based and ethnic groups in the study area. The table 4.3 shows the caste ethnic composition of the selected people.

Table 4.3 : The Caste Ethnic Composition of the Selected People in Study Area

Caste/ethnic groups	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Newars	17	56.7
Tamangs	7	23.3
Brahims	2	6.7
Chettris	1	3.3
Dalit	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.3 shows the caste ethnic composition of the study areas. The chart shows the Newar people number (56.7) Percentage are large than others Tamang, Brahims, Chettris and Dalit respectively.

In the study area maximum local people stay in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas. Tamang, Brahims and Chettris also here but not more than Newar. In this area Dalit also few stay here. The caste ethnic composition play important role in the area. Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas are touristic place and Newar people involve in touristic work and business.

4.10 Educational Status of Respondents

Education plays vital role in every aspects of people's life. To see the level of education of the people of the study area, data regarding their educational attainment has been studied. The table 4.4 shows different educational status of the respondents:

Table: 4.4 : The Educational Status of the Respondents

Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	2	6.7
Under SLC	5	16
Intermediate	12	40
Bachelor	9	30
Masters	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that majority of respondents (99.4 percent) are literate among them (40.00 percent) intermediate level, bachelors (30 percent), under SLC (16 percent), masters (6.7 percent) and (6.7percent) are Illiterate. Therefore, the finding shows that the literacy rate is good of this area. People who are educated are aware about tourism and related field and they also think that in Bhaktapur tourism played vital role for development in every sector of the area. The impact of tourism in local cultural milieu depends on the level of education of the local people. Their readiness to accept change or embrace new culture or follow new practice is most of educational status of these people will be helpful in giving an idea about tourism.

The literacy rate today in comparison to the late decades is seen increasing. This does not only refer to the educational development of the Area but the very fact is changing the fundamental perception of the people towards tourism. There are an alarming percentage of the local people who are always ready to improve the social conducts and behavior towards tourists as well are planning and implementing different programs to enhance activities inside the area.

4.11 Occupational Status of Respondents

In Bhaktapur different persons are involve in different occupation for their livelihood. Some households are involved in agriculture, business, Student, touristic works (tourist guide,

porter, hotels/home stays etc.) The table 4.5 shows the occupational status of respondent of the study area.

Table 4.5 : The Occupational status of the Respondents

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Business	8	26.67
Tourist guide	3	10
Agriculture	9	30
Students	5	16.67
Craftsmen	2	6.66
Shop Owners	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In the table.4.5clearly shows that most of people were involving in tourism related business. Mostly they involved in tourism sector directly or indirectly. Majority of respondents were involved in Business 26.7 percent, 10 percent Tourist guides, 10 percent agriculture, 16.7 percent students, 6 percent craftsmen and 10 percent people followed shop owner as occupation. In Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas, Newar are directly involved in Business and touristic works rather than others. In the study area, due to the tourism, the tourist business has become the major occupation of the people. The businessmen who have shops of various items totally depend on tourism. Youngsters and school going children are also engaged in tourism as a tourist guide and craftsmen. Most of local people especially old generation have agriculture as their occupation. But new generation do business or job.

During the field work I found the people who are directly involved in tourism and getting direct benefit also.

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES IN BHAKTAPUR DURBAR SQUARE AREAS

This chapter presents the present condition of tourism in the study area, tourist purpose of visit and positive and negative impacts of tourism in the study area. The social and cultural changes of tourism in the study area. It is necessary to analyze the social changes of tourism on family and community and cultural changes on religious activities, dress and language pattern, food and dressing habit, hospitality in the study area.

5.1 Social Change

5.1.1 Social change of Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas

Tourism has the potential of bringing about changes in people's ideas behavioral patterns, life style, social system, values and norms, expectations and other manifestation of materials and non- material culture (ICIMOD, 1997:15). It is not also exception in the case of study area. Social impacts include the changes in different spheres and facts of social life. Normally in social change includes the changes within households, family and communication, for example, change in family structure, marriage system, kinship network and so on. Positive as well as negative impact of tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas.

Table 5.1.1 : Social Impact of Tourism

Social change	No. of respondents	Percentage
Family structure	10	33.3
Community	5	16.7
Impacts on both	15	50
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.1.1 clearly shows the number of respondent's perception about the impacts of tourism on family and community. Out of 30 households 10 household told the impacts on Family structure. Similarly, 5 households told the impacts on community level and rest 15 households told the impacts on both family and community level.

5.1.2 Benefit from Tourism

In the study area, local people get many benefits from tourism. They feel change in their lifestyle. During the research, it was found that people got various benefit.

Table 5.1.2 Benefit from Tourism

Benefits	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Income increase	12	40
Job opportunity	10	33.4
More education	4	13.3
Awareness	4	13.3
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.1.2 shows that local people get different benefits from tourism. 40 percent have a benefit in income increase, 33.4 percent have a benefit of job opportunity, 13.3 percent get more education by the help of tourists and 13.3 percent have a benefit in awareness.

5.1.3 Importance of Tourism

Most of the local people who were selected for sample of survey replied that tourism should have to be developed. It should favorable and good for earning incomes and job opportunities.

Table 5.1.3 : Importance of Tourism

Importance	Frequency	Percent
It should have to developed	19	63.3
It is not important	3	10
Don't know	8	26.7
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table. 5.1.3 shows that in the view of local people about tourism is important or not.63.3 percent view is tourism should have to developed, 10 percent think it is not important and rest 26.7 percent reports don't know. Some of them had bad impact for it. They said," It is not important to development of tourism. It has brought negative impact on our culture, societies and phenomena." A few of them had very poor knowledge about it. They said," We don't know it."

5.1.4 Behaviour of Tourists

During the research, it was found that local people got very well behaved by tourists. They behaved very friendly and some times and some cases tourists showed misbehave. It is showed in table.

Table 5.1.4 : Behaviour of Tourists

Behaved	No. of Respondents	Percentage
well-behaved	15	50
Misbehaved	7	23.3
Don't know	8	26.7
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.1.4 shows that 50 percent local people get well-behaved by the tourists, 23.3 percent misbehaved by tourists and 26.7 percent people don't know either well behaved or misbehaved.

5.1.5 The view of Local People about impact of tourism

According to local people tourism has played an important role in the economic upliftment for people. They get opportunities to sell their goods and services locally to the hotels, restaurants and shops at reasonable price. Particularly those people who are engaged in handicraft and tourist oriented goods get good market locally with the tourism development. The expansion of the market has increased in production. They response that they are benefited from tourism, they agree that tourism has brought a good market for them.

According to simple random sample survey method select 30 local people for this survey. The second important impact of tourism is the creation of job opportunities and increasing income for them. Who employed opportunities have developed of catering establishment, curio shops and several local clubs to learn foreign language due to direct contact with foreign tourists. Some of them could become tourist guides. They got attractive fee and gifts from the tourists. Some of them could earn more by renting their buildings and shops to tourist oriented activities at good rate. Some of them got more education. Some of them had bad impact to raise the price of goods. And some of them have poor knowledge about it. Some felt that there was no impact.

Table 5.1.5 : The view of Local People about Impact of Tourism

Impact	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Positive impact	20	66.6
Negative impact	4	13.3
No impact	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.1.5 clearly shows that the view of local people about impact of tourism. 66.6 percent think that tourism bring positive impact, 13.3 percent people's view is it create negative impact and rest 20 percent people think there is no impact from tourism.

5.1.6 The Impact of Tourism in the Study Area

Tourism industry does not only bring change in economic atmosphere but it brings a number of socio-cultural and environmental changes in the local community. Changes may be both positive and negative. Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square area has brought a number of remarkable changes. Number of impacts of tourism upon local society could be observed. Economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts observed during the field study.

5.1.6.1 Positive changes

In socio-cultural sector, it helps to develop the infrastructure like road electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behavior pattern of peoples, dress, life style, and language food habit. According to Sharma (1998), tourism brings changes in people's ideas, behavior pattern, lifestyle, social system, value and norms, expectations and other manifestation of material and non-material culture.

Economically, it helps to improve the economic condition of the local people in community directly and indirectly by providing the foreign exchange income generation, creating employment. Tourism is the labor intensive industry, which brings the economic improvement of the local people in community giving the employment related tourism directly and indirectly. Also, Tourism encourages conservation measures and awareness of sanitation to the people. Curio shop and Hotel industry has become the most potential industry in the area. There is increasing investment in the hotel and curio shop sector. Construction of new building, curio shop and hotels have been providing job to local people. Some boys have taken up the jobs like guides, porters and thanka painters. It is found that tourism is beneficial to the local people. They have benefited from the opportunities availed by tourism.

5.1.6.2 Negative changes

Tourism has caused the gradual loss of land by the local population. Because of the price

increase, local people are selling the land and going out leaving their original place. Disruption of family and social relationship, hospitality-resentment within communities, decline in morality and value, acculturation, prostitution, drug abuse, alcoholism and homosexuality are negative changes of tourism. Effect on the natural habitats of flora and fauna tin, can, plastic bags and degradable materials left by tourists in roles have created serious environmental problem which has brought the problem in health and sanitation.

5.1.7 Impact on Society

Tourism helps to develop the infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behavior pattern of people, dress, life style, and language food habit. Tourism has impacted in two types of culture in the study area (a) materials from of culture e.g., dress arts, handicraft and architecture and (b) non-materials traditional customs and beliefs. As a part of cultural role of tourism, it encourages to promote and conserve which represent the local culture like folklore, norms and values, traditional ceremony, religion, art and language.

5.1.7.1 Contribution in Development Infrastructure and Improvement of Living Standard

Tourism is not only a source of earning money and foreign exchange it also play a key role in generation of infrastructure development like road, electricity, education, health and drinking water. In the study area, tourism also has played an important role to develop these infrastructures. The dress pattern, food habit, education and others things related to human beings are becoming quality and standard. It means that, the low standard lifestyles of local people are strong and visible. Because of tourism the living standard of local people, curio shop, hotel owners are improving in the study area.

5.1.7.2 Changes in Family Structure and Social Relation

In the past the people used to live in the big family, but the joint family system is now being declined. Tourism has maintained good social relationship with the western people who provide the opportunity to know western society and culture. The local people of the study area have good friendship with different countries people like American, Japanese, Germanys and British. Due to friendships, some local people have got a chance to visit Europe, America. The marriage is the main backbone of the social relations. International marriages and Inter-caste marriage are increasing. The nature of marriage ceremony has also changed. The respondent informed me that there are many foreigners marrying

Nepalese girl and staying in Nepal as well as many Nepalese boys got married with foreigners. This encouraged local people to have inter-caste marriage in between them also.

Tourism has encouraged the intergenerational conflict particularly among youths who have attained economic independence. There is an increasing trend towards individualism, self-determination and nuclear family.

5.2. Cultural changes

5.2.1 The Religion of the Respondents

The majority people of Bhaktapur are Hindus besides that Buddhist and somehow Christian religion are found. They have their own culture and myth. Due to tourist and tourism activities the religious/cultural activities are being changed. Like marriage ceremony (love marriage) birthday ceremony, New Year, Christmas, valentine day are much influenced by tourism. Respondents were in favors of change in religious activities of local people while they are associated with tourism sectors and opponent view towards it.

Table- 5.2.1 : The Religion Composition of the Respondents

Religion	No. of respondents	Percentage
Hindu	17	66.7
Buddhist	10	23.3
Christian	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.2.1 shows the religious composition of respondents of study area. From research it was found that most of the people followed Hinduism. Some castes of Newars such as the majority of the respondents interviewed were Hindus (66.7%) while the rest of them were Buddhist (23.3%) and Cristian (10%). Majority of the Newars follow Hinduism while some sub castes like Sakyas and Bajracharyas follow Buddhism. The tamang were also followed Buddhism. It shows the majority of Hindu in that society and Buddhist and Christen are settled also whose data presented above table. Tekbhadur Prajapati 37, respondent of

Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas, says that in past only Hindu and Buddhist was in this village. When tourism activities are increased in these areas slowly some people are changed their religion and cultural norms by influenced tourist. They also changed their way of celebrating festivals and argue that are not well for our future.

5.2.2 Effects of Western Culture in Local Culture

In the study area, local culture is playing very vital role. People cannot live without their culture. But during the research, it was found that this significant local culture was affected by the western culture. Because of expanding of tourism, local people specially teenagers had followed the culture of tourists.

Table 5.2.2 : Effects of western culture in local culture

Effects	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Good effect	17	56.7
Bad effect	10	33.3
Don't know	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.2.2 shows that 56.7 percent people think that western culture has created good effect, 33.3 percent people's view is in local culture, western culture has created very bad effect and rest 10 percent people don't know. It means they do not care about effect of western culture.

5.2.3 Changes on Festivals

Nepal is an ethnic heterogeneous country where many caste, ethnic groups are settled in proper area. They have different types of culture and they celebrate many festivals in different ways. In Bhaktapur Durbar Square areas, mainly Newars are majority rather than other ethnic groups. Before tourism started in this area they celebrated many festivals on norms of their tradition. After tourism slowly grow they changed their celebrate pattern of festivals.

According to Surya Bhadur Joshi, when tourism activities started in these areas they started to use electric musical instruments like cassette player, DVD and CD player instead of their traditional musical instruments like *Madal*. Now a day slowly they (mainly new generation) are forgetting their traditional culture. It means every person and every ethnic group also changed their culture and pattern of celebration of festival because of tourism activities.

5.2.4 Changes on Food and Drinking Habit

Due to the tourists and habitation of western food, the local people's food habit and their traditional food patterns method are being changed. The table 5.2.4 shows the local people influenced food and drinking habit by tourism.

Table 5.2.3 : Influence in food and drinking habit of local people by tourism

Food and drinking habit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Traditional	5	16.7
Western	1	3.3
Both	24	80
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

The table 5.2.3 shows that 16.7 percent people have traditional food and drinking habit, 3.3 percent have western and 80 percent have both local food and drinking habit. The people who are involved in hotel business have learned to prepare and eat various types of international food items such as Chinese, Italian, Mexican, Thai, Indian, and Continental. I also observed many Nepalese people having different kind of international dishes such as Pizza, Burger, and Spaghetti etc. Generally tourists use foreign imported wine such as beer, whisky. This has directly impacted the drinking habit of local people.

In Durbar Square Sides less people are influenced from drinking habit but more people who are involved in hotel, Curio shop and tourism related business are much more influenced by food and drinking habit. According to Ram Gopal Silpakar, in the past every person used local wine (Raksi). When the tourism program started in these areas, some people opened hotels and they started to bring and sell foreign imported wine.

5.2.5 Changes in Language

Tourism has direct impact on education and language. Tourism has contributed to raise the income that allows families to send their children to schools. People's value towards education is found changed people intend to send their children to schools. The table 5.2.5 shows local people change in language by tourism.

Table.5.2.4 : Changes in Local Language by Tourism

Types of language	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Native	2	6.67
National	5	16.67
International	1	3.33
All above	22	73.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table. 5.2.4 shows the changes in local language by tourism in the study area. The table shows that 6.67 percent people in the study area speak native language (Newari, Tamang, Nepali etc.), 16.67 percent people speak national language, 3.33 percent people speak International language and all 73.33 percentage people speak all language. If the local people contact with foreigners, local people have got opportunities to learn language of different countries like English, French, German, Hindi, Chinese etc. This has made easy to run hotels and to talk with tourists. In additional, it has made it easier to understand western culture and society. During my observation I found that hotel owner, local people curio shop and hawker are communicating with different tourists in their languages which help them to co-operate easily in their professional life.

5.2.6 Changes in Dressing Pattern

Especially young people are attracted to western style of dress and style. The table.5.2.5 shows the changes in dressing pattern in the study area.

Table 5.2.5 : The Changes in Dressing Pattern by Tourism

Dress pattern	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Traditional	3	10
Western	2	6.67
Both	25	83.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.2.5 shows the changes in dressing pattern in the study area. The table shows that in the study area 10% people wear traditional dress, 6.67% wear western dress, and 83.33% wear different types of clothes. Therefore rather than feeling negative impacts young people take these as social improvement. Long hair and having ear ring among local boys and also wearing foreign dress are usual things. Because of their regular now a day's people from the study area used to wear branded cloths like Adidas, Nike, and Reebok. They are coping the dresses that foreigner used to wear.

Case: 1, Tourism made me modern

Indra Bahadur Shrestha 34 is a permanent resident of Bhaktapur Durbar Square, father of two children and run hotel. During his childhood in 1987, he visited France with family. At that time he had a great opportunity to see many places and different countries people. He also heard from his father that a person who move from one country to another country and who have a lot money called them tourist. At that time he realized that tourists are rich people and wear new branded clothes. He also felt that tourists are modern people they can speak many languages.

He returned Nepal and started his study after three months. When he passed school leaving certificate (S.L.C), he started learn and dance in modern songs instead of their native cultural dance and songs. When he changed his dress pattern some older person of his areas threat him because of he left their cultural way, Indra bahadur Shrestha, recalling his past. Nowadays he smokes and drinks any time. Every person says Indra is like a mad because of he don't do any productive work and leader of drinkers. But he didn't agree with them and he argues himself "*tourism made me modern*". He also argues the tourist inflow rate is increase at these days because of him.

The above case shows that young people are more impressed on tourism activities and copy their styles. It shows young people are forgetting their culture, norms and social values. Some respondents say that it is bad thing on our society. So we can say tourism impacts negative. But younger people are not agreeing with them and they say tourism impacts positive.

5.3 Economic Changes

5.3.1 Economic Status of Respondents

Economy plays vital role in every aspects of people’s daily life. Nowadays, whose economic status is high (rich) his position in society is great and every persons respected him but, whose economic status is low (poor) they are neglected by society. The economic condition of the locals directly affected the tourism activities and it can change their status. In capitalism economy is greater than others. The economic status of the respondents of the study area is shown in the table 5.3.1.

Table 5.3.1 : Economic Status of Respondents

Economic Status	No. of respondents	Percent
High	6	20
Medium	14	46.7
Low	8	26.6
Very low	2	6.7
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.3.1clearly shows the economic status of the respondents. Among them 20 percent people have high economic status. Similarly, 46.7 percent have medium economic status, 26.6 percent have low economic status and 6.7 percent have very low economic status. It was found that during the field study the Newar and Tamang peoples economic status is high rather than others economic status because they are directly involved in

tourism related job, business and tourism activities. Similarly, Brahmins, Chettris and Dalits economic status is lower than others because they are less involve in tourism sector.

5.3.2 Economic Changes

Tourism is a strong and powerful factor to change economic status of people. It has changed the local people economic status in the short period of time. Likewise tourism plays an important role to promote economic sector. At national level, contribution to the gross domestic product foreign exchange earnings (including net foreign exchange earnings i.e. after deduction of the exchange leakage factor from imported goods, foreign management etc.) and government revenues are important. Development of tourism can also serve as a guideline for expansion of other economic sector. Not only positive role, it affecting negatively over the local population such as inflection of local price of land and certain goods and services may place in rapidly.

Tourism is considered to be a strong factor to change economic status of people in tourist destination. The slandered of people is better in the comparison of the past because they can use modern facilities, goods, imported dresses and essential things in their daily life.

Tourism might bring both direct and indirect economic impact to the local communities. Income generated from tourist in the hotel might in turn be paid to its employers. Tourism related jobs and services not only provide local people with additional income but also create new jobs. To assess economic impact in study area due to tourism, various questions were asked to the respondents. The negative impacts were grouped as rapid change in socio-cultural values, increase in inflection; whereas the positive impacts were grouped as employment opportunities, income generation by selling various local production changes in life cycle.

5.3.2.1 Income

The income from tourism business has played more important role than other sources in terms of uplifting the economic status of the study area. In regard of income of tourism, hotel business, handcraft business, curio shop, selling local products, vegetable are the source of income. Those people who are inhabitant of tourist visiting area receive more income than non-tourism visiting areas.

Respondents were asked to report their perception for the statement ‘income generation’ and change in their economic status due to tourism. In the area 70 percent of local people including hotels owners, curio shop says that they are benefited from tourism in terms of income and 30 percent of local people who are not involved in tourism related business said that they have not any benefit from tourism.

5.3.2.2 Employment

Tourism industry is a labor intensive industry (NTB report, 2008), it may provide a large number of employment to the people of different levels. Mostly, there are two types of employment in tourism industry direct (who were directly related with tourist and their related work) and indirect (not involved in tourism but they support to improved tourism industries) employment.

Direct employment in tourism constitutes employment in hotels, travels, trekking, tourist guides, souvenirs sellers and so on. Indirect employment includes farming and food supply, entertainment industry. Thus, tourism is an important source for employment in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas. It was observed that tourism (mainly sales person, guide, handicraft .woodcarving etc) has created employment opportunity to locals.

5.4 Tourism and Tourist

5.4.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

The table 5.4.1 shows tourist arrivals from different countries to visit Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas, Bhaktapur. Most of them are Nepalese, Indians, Europeans, Chinese and others countries.

Table-5.4.1 : Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Countries	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nepal	1	10.00
India	2	20.00
Chinese	2	20.00
Europe	2	20.00
Others	3	30.00

Total	10	100.00
-------	----	--------

Source: Field Survey, 2016

I found that the majority of tourists are international especially Indian and Chinese when I asked the hotel owner about the tourist that visit the study area.

5.4.2 Age and Sex Composition of Tourists

Age and sex is the important factors in tourism. It affects expenditure pattern, purpose of visit, length of stay etc. Mainly young and child visit a place for pleasure and relax and elders for pilgrimage and research activities. The age and sex composition of tourists visiting to Bhaktapur Durbar Square area is presented in table.

Table-5.4.2 : Age and Sex Composition of Tourists

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Male	Female	%
Below 15 years	1	-	1	10.00
16-30 years	4	2	2	40.00
31-45 years	3	2	1	30.00
46+	2	1	1	20.00
Total	10	5	5	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.4.2 shows that 16-30 and 31-45 years old age group of tourist visit study area mostly because these age group people loves to travel and entertain. The study area is also cheap and the surroundings are very good in comparison to other tourist destination.

5.4.3 Tourists Purpose of Visit

Different type of tourists visits Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas, Bhaktapur to fulfill their various interest and purposes. Most of the tourist visits this place for holiday pleasure, for official work for business activities and others etc. The table 7 shows the tourists visiting purpose in Bhaktapur Durbar Square area.

Table 5.4.3 : Tourists Purpose of Visit

Purpose of Visit	No. of Respondent Tourists	%
For holiday pleasure	6	60.00
For official work	1	10.00
For business activities	2	20.00
Others	1	10.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.4.3 shows that most of the tourists in this area are attracted for holiday pleasure and business activities. The data shows that tourists have multiple purpose of visit such as for holiday pleasure, for official work business activities and others in the study area. After visiting in the study area their perception was very positive.

5.4.4 Tourists Duration of Stay

Tourist length of stay is the crucial factor for the tourism development in any tourist destination region. Growing trend of tourist flow is very much important symbol of future prospect of tourism development in any tourist center. On the other hand, it is also essential to increase the length of the stay of tourist which further increases the expenditure of tourist. It is because expenditure made by tourist in various items is the source of income of local people which contributes the growth of tourism business. Thus, there is no doubt, arrival of tourist length of their stay and their expenditure levels are basic component for the development of tourism business. The table 5.4.4 shows the tourist length of stay in Bhaktapur.

Table 5.4.4 Tourist Duration of Stay

Duration of Stay	No. of Tourist Respondents	Percentage (%)
1 day	4	40.00
2-3	3	30.00

3-5	2	20.00
Above 5 days	1	10.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.4.4 shows that most of the tourists stay duration in Bhaktapur is for 1 day and 2-3 days in the study area because they used to visit cultural and religious things and go to Nagarkot to see sunrise.

5.4.5 Attractive Things for Tourists in Bhaktapur

This field survey had done among 10 tourists who were found in the study area. The table 5.4.5 shows the attractive things for tourist in Bhaktapur.

Table 5.4.5 : Attractive Things for Tourists in Bhaktapur

Attractive things	No. of Tourist Respondents	Percentage
Historical events	3	30
Cultural and religious things	6	60
Neat and clean environment	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.4.5 shows that most of the tourists were attracted by cultural and religious things. Some were attracted by historical events and neat and clean environment of Bhaktapur.

5.4.6 Perception of the Tourists

The present study attempted to gather the information about the visitor's perception about the area during their visit. For this purpose, some questions were asked to the visitors concerning to their level of satisfaction as well as the necessary improvements to be done in

the study area as they felt. During the course of interview, most of the visitors responded that the area possess high potentiality of tourism development. Most of the visitors were normally satisfied with the facilities available in the area .The table 5.4.6 shows that tourist's suggestion for the improvement of tourism.

Table 5.4.6 : Tourist's Suggestion for the Improvement of Tourism

Improvement in	No. of tourist	Percentage
Communication services	1	10.00
Transportation	1	10.00
Government policies	2	20.00
Hotels/home stays	2	20.00
Culture/tradition	2	20.00
Advertisement	2	20.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.4.6 shows that 10 percent visitors suggested for the improvement of communication facilities in the study area. Because of less communication centers, these tourists are facing the problems in communicating their relatives in homeland and also their friends. They felt that lack of internet and fax facilities in the area too. The visitors also felt the lack of sufficient transport facilities. In this matter, 10 percent suggested for the improvement of transport facilities in the study area. Among them, 20 percent suggested that the government's role always remains vital for the development of tourism in such areas so that, active participation of governmental departments are also needed for the infrastructural development in the study area. 20 percent visitors suggested about Hotel/homestay. 20 percent suggested about culture/tradition and 10 percent about the advertisement. They also felt the need of proper advertisement about the study area. They also express their opinions that, the cultural, traditional, scenic and other attraction should be preserved and infrastructures should be enhanced for the promotion of tourist in the study area.

5.5 Cultural Degradation and Revitalization

From the world wide experience we came to know that culture is altered and often destroyed by the treatment of it as a tourist attraction. It is made meaningless to the people

who once believed in it by means of a process that can be understood anthropologically. The cultural activities are usually taken advantage for profit but they do not profit culturally. The onlookers often alter the meaning of the cultural activities being carried on by local people. Under these circumstances, local culture is on effect being expropriated and local people are being exploited.

Living culture woven within and around the lives of the community are reduced to cheap, sponsored shows for the pleasure of the tourist such as the traditional masked Mahakali and Bairav dances of Bhaktapur are lifted out of context, have become cheap acts of mimicry.

The private way of life of people outside the knowledge of tourists has also changed. For example birthdays are now celebrating by cutting cakes without the knowledge of its symbolic meaning which applies to the Christians. The natives don't prefer to celebrate by taking boiled eggs, meat, dried fish and curd known as the Shagun. They also blow candles instead of lighting the Sukundas. The local people claim that these sorts of activities have been performed because of the influence of the western culture which is in rise due to the presence of outsiders. Usually people feed in the function by gathering in a place. They sit on straw mats called 'Sukul' and eat from leaves plate called 'Lapte'. But due to the tourist influence, they have started to feed in such function in the restaurant on special plates and spoons. Dead bodies are also carried by vehicles instead of human besides the local people who have been educated or professionals don't enjoy living in this town and follow the tradition. Therefore both cultural degradation as well as cultural revitalization has been taking place in Bhaktapur. If the economic impacts are also taken into consideration along with cultural revitalization then definitely the significance of tourism becomes positive.

5.6 Problem and Prospects of Tourism in Bhaktapur

5.6.1 Problems of Tourism in Bhaktapur

5.6.1.1 Lack of Tourist Information Center

In Bhaktapur, there is no any information center for tourist. For the development of tourism in the city, guide book and other required information should be published in different language which further helps to the people get information about Bhaktapur in worldwide. But the information is not published in different languages and other required facilities are also not provided. City map board, lists of accommodation services, tourist help desk, tourist police and security center are frequently required for tourists. These are also not facilitated

in the city. Tourists are founded wandering for the information of flights, trekking permits, trekking routes, airlines, the places for sightseeing etc.

5.6.1.2 Lack of Good Hotels and Inadequate Lodges and Guesthouses

For long stay of tourists in the city, good and adequate hotels, lodges and guesthouses are needed. But only few and low facilitated hotels are available which are inadequate in peak season of tourists'. The hotels available in the city could not serve the tourist up to their satisfaction due to the unskilled manpower and low quality service. Similarly in the hotels and guesthouse of Bhaktapur, physical fitness, swimming pool, yoga center for tourists are not available. Some tourist who come for research and study the history, lifestyle and culture prefer home stay with local people to observe lifestyle and culture deeply. These are not available as well.

5.6.1.3 Lack of Good Transportation Service

Because of deteriorated road and innumerable vehicle in the highway, the problem of traffic jam must be faced every day. It causes their planning or time table visit unsuccessful. Time to Time political strike also affects the number of tourists visited in Bhaktapur. Similarly there is lack of night taxi to come direct from airport to Bhaktapur and to return to the airport. From night flight, it's difficult to arrive in Bhaktapur even tourists want to come direct to the hotel in Bhaktapur or without staying in Kathmandu. In the main square of Bhaktapur, many motorbikes with loud horn disturbed and makes the visitor irritated in tourist area too.

5.6.1.4 Lack of Adequate Publicity and Advertisement

Attractive tourist maps, booklets, websites and posters and information center are very essential for promoting tourism industry. It is also necessary to launch fascination type of publicity and advertisement in the international field. The provision of such things in the country and the city as well is considered to be not adequate.

5.6.1.5 Lack of Recreation Centers

The average duration of stay of tourist is very low due to inadequate recreation centers in Bhaktapur. Most of the tourists come in Nepal with an entertainment motive or pleasure tourists. Therefore, various cultural centers and clubs should be made in different places of Bhaktapur. Casino, night clubs, disco, musical concert and other many kinds of activities which are desired by the recreation tourist, are not exist in Bhaktapur.

5.6.1.6 Lack of Awareness

Because of low literates in the city, tourists are misbehaved by hawkers, street guide, beggars, taxis drivers, and from many other side. If the tourists are lost, they could not get proper help from local people too due to the language problem. Most of the people cannot speak English as well, so that they can guide and help the tourists.

5.6.1.7 Others

Tourists are found wandering and inquiring for toilets. There are not good and adequate toilets for tourist. Only few toilets are provided in the certain area only. The toilets for tourists must be adequate, cleaned and properly managed as their need. For the sustained development of tourism in Bhaktapur, the municipality must pay attention in this sector too. Similarly the problem of electricity load shading is great challenge for every sector. This affect in tourism industry too.

5.6.2 Prospect of Tourism in Bhaktapur

Despite many problems, Bhaktapur has great prospect for the sustained development of tourism. Being the smallest district of Nepal, Bhaktapur has no other natural resources for economic development. But the city is rich for its majestic monuments, colourful festivals and the native newars' life style. The pagoda style tallest temple, world heritage site listed durbar square, pottery square, taumadhi square, dattatreya square and many other tourists area and time to time exciting festivals are the main assets through which the sustained development of tourism can be grasped. Thus tourism industry can be flourished in the city.

5.6.2.1 Cultural Tourism

"Were there nothing else in Nepal, save the Durbar Square of Bhadgaun (Bhaktapur). It would be sample worth making a journey halfway round the globe to see." (E.A. Powell, The last home of Mystery, 1929 London)

Bhaktapur, being a one of the most worth visiting city for the visitors, everybody can enjoy watching and observing many cultural events and monuments in a peaceful surrounding. Although Bhaktapur is regarded as the youngest city in Kathmandu valley, due to the notable examples of arts, architectures, dances, traditions, monuments, palaces, ponds and others, it could be a living paradise of the cultural universe.

5.6.2.2 Holiday/Pleasure Tourism

No person can lead his/her life continuously engaged in work without any break, can lead to stress which makes monotonous and dull. Therefore, to take a break from the busy schedule, people take some time off from work and travel to places away from where they reside. This type of tourism is referred to Holiday/Pleasure Tourism. To refresh one or to get peace of mind or pleasure, people travel within their own country or abroad during their weekly monthly annual or other holidays. Such travel may be for short or long duration. People, who want to get relief from their busy work schedule, have the desire to go to new places and observe new things which are different from the usual contest. They may want to view the sunrise, sunset or visit sea beaches, waterfalls, parks, historical, cultural sites, mountains and natural view etc. for sightseeing. Natural and manmade sightseeing are two types of sightseeing for holidays/pleasure. (Shrestha H.P.)

Nagarkot is such a site attractions where the place itself is the major inducement to the tourists to visit for sunrise and sunsets view, Mountain View and refreshment etc. National Art Gallery, Bronze and Brass Museum and The Wood Carving Museum are the major spots for good study and research. Similarly, Changu Narayan Temple (the oldest temple of Nepal in Nepalese history), Five storied temple (the pagoda style tallest temple of Nepal called "Nyatapola" in local language), Durbar Square; Golden Gate; palaces (listed in world heritage sites) and other monuments are built attractions which are made by the efforts of ancient men in many ago. Similarly, Kailashnath Mahadev in Sanga, the tallest statue of Shiva in the world, is recently opened. That's why Bhaktapur can be destination for holiday/pleasure tourism and this type of tourist can spend more money through their length of stay.

5.6.2.3 Adventure Tourism

There are people who desire to spend their holidays or leisure time in some type of adventure. To be able to engage in some form of adventurous activities gives such people travel to nearby spots or to faraway foreign countries to exhibit their courage, art and skill and get the thrill out of it. These types of people are referred to as adventure tourists and this type of tourism is known as adventure tourism. Adventure tourism is particularly related to nature. The activities that constitute adventure tourism are Mountaineering (Expedition), Trekking, Rock Climbing, White Water Rafting (Kayak), Hiking, Mountain Biking, Surfing, Canoeing, Boating, Skiing, Bungee Jumping, Paragliding, Hot Air Ballooning, Jungle Safari etc. Young people both men and women are attracted towards adventure tourism. Adventure Tourism is not only full of risks but is also expensive therefore an adventure tourist insures himself/herself before starting any adventure activity. Some professionals engage in adventures for fame, to take part in competition or creating new records. Various types of competitions are organized at regular intervals for the adventure tourists. (Shrestha H.P.)

In contest of Bhaktapur, from Bhaktapur to Ghympe Danda, Saraswatisthan, Changu Narayan, Sankhu, BajraYogini, Nagarkot, Nala and panauti can be good places and route for hiking or mountain biking for the development of adventure tourism.

5.6.2.4 Business/Professional Tourism

Business tourism consists programs and activities allowing professional to have direct contact on site with the fields in which they are involved, and where they can increase or exchange knowledge with other professionals. For promotion of their business or in search of new technology, entrepreneurs and industrialists, employees of government or non-government offices and people belonging to professional organizations have to travel to various places or countries possibly for various purpose. The business tourism can be promoted with the development of small and cottage industries running in Bhaktapur.

Table 5.5 : Business Scenario in Bhaktapur

Major Business/Exports	Transport, Bricks, Tourism, Woolen Carpet, Readymade Garments, Handicrafts majoring, Woodcarving and others
Total Number of Businesses	3991
Employment in Industries	57332

Total Investment in Industries	1.95 Billion Rupees
--------------------------------	---------------------

Source: BCCI 2008

Table 5.6 : Major Exported Product from Bhaktapur

S. No	Product	Yearly Production	Exported Value (Rs 000)
1	Carpet	22450.71sqm	98783
2	Handicraft, Nepali Handmade Paper	257292.25pcs	43769
3	Pashmina	76377.13pcs	91652
4	Readymade Garment	631266.81pcs	467137

Source: BCCI 2008

5.6.2.5 Pilgrimage/Religious Tourism

People in every country have their own religion or faith and therefore they like to visit religious sites, places of worship, take part in festivals and other related events according to their religion or faith. Even from times immemorial people used to walk for weeks and months to visit religious sites and place of worship in distant places. Now, there has been great development of transportation system the number of people visiting places of religious purpose and the business of arranging for the needs and facilities of such visitors is known as pilgrimage/religious tourism. Important religious sites or places for Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists are found around Bhaktapur too. Important religious sites for hindus; Navadurga, Taleju, Dattatreya, Yekchheswor Mahadev, Bhairav, Changu Narayan, Suryavinayak, Gopinath, Badrinath, Kedarnath and Rameshor temple are located in and around the city. Similarly, Kailashnath Mahadev in Sanga (the tallest statue of Shiva in the world), Doleshwor Mahadev in Sipadol, Lokeswor Mahavihar, Jet-Varna Mahavihar, Akhandasheel Mahavihar, Lumba-Varna Mahavihar, Mangal Dharma Mahavihar, Indra-Varna Mahavihar, Dhimottar Mahavihar, Adipadma Mahavihar, Bishwo Arihar, Prasannasheel Mahavihar, Dipankar Vihar, Manju-Vajra Mahavihar, Yangal-Varna Mahavihar, Chaturvarna Mahavihar, Jaya Kirti Mahavihar, Sukra-Varna Mahavihar etc are the attraction for

Buddhists. There are many other Churches for Christian and Masjids for Muslims in Bhaktapur.

5.7 Entrance fee System

There are many sources of revenue for Bhaktapur Municipality. Tourism entrance fee is the main source of revenue for it. It is best system for earning foreign currency. This survey had done among 30 people. Some of them replied that entrance fee system was bad for fame and popularity of Bhaktapur. And a few had very poor knowledge about it. They replied that they did not know about it. The system of entrance fee, every foreign tourist has to pay fixed entrance fee who entered in Bhaktapur. After paying the entrance fee, the tourists get a visitor pass, which remains valid for many time or limited time. With that visitor pass one can visit Bhaktapur many times within date of visa. After date of visa, it can make renew.

Tourists from SAARC countries were previously accepted from entrance fee. However, entrance fee is now applied to the tourists from SAARC as well.

Entrance fee was introduced in 1993. It was fixed Rs. 50/- per tourists. It was raised to Rs 150/- in 1996. In 1998 it was raised Rs 300/- In 2001 it was raised Rs 375. It was raised to Rs.1100/- in 2011 and It was raised to Rs.1500/- in 2014 for non SAARC countries and Rs 30/- in 1998 for SAARC countries. It was raised Rs.100/- in 2011 Now it is Rs 500/- in 2014 for SAARC tourists.

There are many Entrances through which one can enter from any of the entrances and pay the toll only once. The main entry points of Bhaktapur are:

1. Khauma
2. Thulo Byasi
3. Sano Byasi
4. Mahakali
5. Bekahal
6. Mool Dhoka
7. Kamalvinayak
8. Itachen
9. Chyamasingha
10. Bhelukhel
11. Ram Mandir
12. Bharuvachow
13. Jagati
14. Barahi

5.7.1 Volume and Trend of tourism in Bhaktapur

In Bhaktapur, the volume and trend of tourism is going on very positive way. Tourists are attracting toward the unique culture of Bhaktapur. According to Tourist Service Centre Statistics, the number of visitors to Bhaktapur has been increasing except in some years, the number of tourist arrival in 2005 to 2015 is overall given below on the table.

Table 5.7 : Tourist Arrivals in Bhaktapur, 2005-2015

Month	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
April	7881	7406	12293	8251	10793	12339	16371	17503	21953	23201
May	7974	6059	10239	7715	8914	11884	15013	15792	17268	17684
June	11494	11878	15312	17066	20583	20790	25979	29402	32798	31389
July	15574	16753	22923	24765	23209	30529	34609	37223	37171	39055
August	10374	9972	13887	14220	14642	17563	20328	24511	24158	24293
September	7697	9067	10603	10472	10140	13040	14457	16566	19058	19396
October	5112	6927	9086	8746	8582	12610	15764	14708	18925	16540
November	6697	11305	11744	10341	14644	14823	17933	21512	22628	28495
December	6673	13673	14339	14018	17970	17914	23199	27311	25939	30052
January	3820	13150	13406	12898	12774	20388	21524	22473	28567	12546
February	4655	9184	8960	9598	9121	13535	15929	18141	24251	20
March	4379	6057	4553	5153	5955	10432	11232	13102	18125	1509
Total	92330	121431	14735	143243	157327	195847	232338	258244	290891	244144

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur

The above table reveals the trend of tourist arrival in Bhaktapur from 2005/06-2014/15. Above table shows total volume of tourist arrival fluctuate in the study period. In the study area total volume of tourist arrival in 2005/06 is 92330 which increase to 121431 in 2006/07. But it decreases to 14735 in 2007/2008 and then after it start to rise until 2013/14. It again decline to 244144 in 2014/15. The highest tourist arrival year is 2013/14 and the volume of tourist arrival is 290891 during the study period. The tourist arrival season in the study area is taken as June and July because in these two months greater number of tourist comes to visit in Bhaktapur in comparison to other months. Volume of tourist goes on increasing during the study period in these two months. The highest volume

of tourist arrival in June is 32798 in 2013/14 and in July is 39055 in 2014/15 respectively. January, February, and March are the months in which tourist arrivals is very few in comparison to other months. The months May, August, September, October, November and December have average tourist arrival in the study area. In these months tourist arrival fluctuate during the study period. In February 2014/15 only came 20 tourists in Bkt. that is not a good symbol.

Particularly political instability or public movement affect on tourism. International tourists visit Bhaktapur for different purposes. The table shows that June and July is the most favorable month for the tourist visiting. During these month the weather remains pleasant which presents favorable condition for the visitors. So the month from May, June and July has been considered as tourist season in Bhaktapur.

5.7.2 Tourist Arrival in Bhaktapur (Non SAARC)

In Bhaktapur, tourists from Non SAARC countries visit here for different purposes. The tourists entered in Bkt from Non SAARC countries are playing a vital role in the economy of Nepal. The number of tourist arrival (2005/06-2014/15) in Bhaktapur from Non SAARC countries are mentioned in the table below:

Table 5.8 : Tourist Arrivals in Bhaktapur, 2005-2015 (Non SAARC Country)

Month	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
April	5877	5644	9426	6417	7943	8564	9009	8271	9446	10104
May	5478	4793	7702	6122	6870	8753	8432	8367	8406	8936
June	8545	8595	11734	11871	13185	14228	15319	17141	18135	17222
July	13015	13708	18571	20209	19126	23472	25793	27180	25970	26488
August	8601	8421	10590	11038	12019	13081	13924	16297	15030	15382
September	5635	6100	7253	6547	6834	7564	7829	8506	9697	10156
October	3404	5397	6616	5120	6046	7200	7680	8161	8379	8055
November	5524	8586	9758	8371	10054	10328	12578	12337	13807	13308

December	5776	11500	11840	11087	13644	12517	15680	18033	16158	17428
January	3282	8893	10550	9645	9045	13053	13275	13432	17026	6808
February	2200	4330	4291	4301	4537	5395	5914	6125	6737	11
March	2074	3270	2634	3015	3284	3919	4081	4048	5095	1117
Total	69411	89237	110965	104343	112587	128074	139514	147898	153895	135015

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur

Above table presents the number of tourist's arrival in Bhaktapur from the year 2005/06 to 2014/15 2013/14. Total volume of tourist arrival from Non-SAARC countries fluctuate during the study period which is clearly shown by the above table. Total tourist arrival in the year 2005/06 is 69411 which goes on increasing up to 2007/08 and the volume of tourist arrival in that year is 110965. It decreases to 104343 in 2009/10 and again rises up to 2013/14 which again sharply decline to 135015 in 2014/15. In 2013/14 total tourist arrival is 153895 which highest number during the study period. In that year June and July came lots of tourist. In the year 2007/08 to 2014/15 arrival of Non SAARC tourist is rapidly growing. In 2014/15 total arrival tourist are 135015 that is less than last year and in June and December 17222 and 17428 tourists came to Bhaktapur. In same year only 11 Non SAARC tourists came to visit Bkt. In starting to now Non SAARC tourist grows slowly and sometimes the tourist arrival decreases. It shows the numbers of tourists are decreased due to Nepal's political instability. On the average the data shows the increasing state of tourists from Non SAARC in Bkt.

5.7.3 Tourist Arrival in Bhaktapur (SAARC Country)

The tourists from SAARC countries come to Bkt for different purpose, Most of tourists visit for Religious or Pilgrimage tourism. The number of tourists visit Bkt. from SAARC countries during 2005/06-2014/15 is given in the table below:

Table 5.9 : Tourist Arrival in Bhaktapur (SAARC)

Month	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
April	2004	1762	2867	1834	2850	3775	7362	9232	12507	13097
May	2946	1266	2537	1593	2044	3131	6581	7425	8862	8712
June	2949	3283	3578	5195	7398	6562	10660	12261	14663	14167
July	2559	3045	4352	4556	4083	7057	8816	10043	11201	12567
August	1773	1551	3297	2582	2623	4482	6404	8214	9119	8911
September	2062	2967	3350	2925	3306	5476	6628	8060	9361	9240
October	1708	1530	2470	3626	2536	5410	8084	6547	10546	8485
November	1173	2719	1986	1970	4590	4495	5355	9175	8871	15187
December	897	2173	2499	2931	4326	5397	7519	9278	9781	12624
January	538	4257	2856	3253	3729	7335	8249	9041	11541	5738
February	2455	4854	4669	5297	4584	8140	10015	12016	17514	9
March	2305	2787	1919	2138	2671	6513	7151	9054	13030	392
Total	22919	32194	36380	38900	44740	67773	92824	110346	136996	109129

Source: Tourist Service Centre, Bhaktapur

The tourist arrival from SAARC countries are rapidly increasing but it decreases in the year 2014/15. From 2005/06 to 2011/12 average number of SAARC tourist came in Bkt but 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 number of tourist arrival is growing rapidly but in 2014/15 only less number of tourist came than last years. In 2013/14 more number of tourists come to visit in June and February than other months. In 2014/15, 15187 number of SAARC tourist come to visit in November. Similarly, in the same year in February only 9 SAARC tourist came in Bkt. The above table shows that in the year 2013/14 and 2014/15, the tourist arrival is 136996 and 109129 respectively. The table shows that in general Jun and July is the touristic season. In that season tourist arrival is more than in other season. There is average tourist

arrival but in some year the tourist arrival may increase or decrease. Because of Nepal's political situation in the year 2014/15, tourist's arrival trend is decreased.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

This research is conducted in one of the tourist destination Durbar Square Areas for the partial fulfillment of Master degree in Sociology. This study focuses on the Socio- Cultural changes through tourism of local People after starting the tourism in Bhaktapur. This study attempts to dissect the important issues relating to tourism and promotion in micro level. This study trying to give answered of some research question i.e. what are changes: in language, food, dressing pattern, family structure, relation by tourism at Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas? What are the economic changes (income, occupation, employment) in Bhaktapur Durbar Areas because of tourism? What are the knowledge, attitude and perception of local people on tourism? How does tourism make differences on social and Cultural status of people? What are the changes in livelihood and occupation of people have made due to the flow of tourism in Durbar Square Areas? These questions are necessary to fulfill of objectives (To examine economic advantages of local people from tourism, to analyze cultural change among people, to find out process of local people in touristic activities) of the research.

This research has provided information mainly on comprehensive changes of tourism on different dimensions of society like cultural, social and economic status. This is an analytical as well as descriptive study and so it has followed both of these two types of research design. This methods and techniques incorporate from case study, household's survey to key informant's interview. All together 30 household's survey, 10 tourists and 2BTDC member were selected and consulted for the study. The household selected in the ward number 11, 12 and 13 of this Durbar Square Areas has taken as universe. For the purpose of the study

observation, interviews, case studies were adopted, to collect qualitative and quantitative data.

Tourism is the major sources of foreign exchange earnings and major source of revenue in Nepal. It has recognized as a priority sector. It is considered as a key of strengthening the national economy-improving living standard and reducing poverty as well as helping to preserve natural cultural, traditional phenomena and historic events. It is more dynamic and important sector of socio-economic development. To develop tourism as the prime sector of it has to be redefined as not only for the people but largely as by the people. Tourism is a part of sustainable development. The increasing popularity of tourism is a positive development for the country like Nepal.

Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas is one of the important tourist destinations. It is rich with natural, historical and cultural heritage. The tourism changes on the study area are both positive and negative. Around 66.6 percent of the responded of Durbar Square areas think that tourism impacts on positive (table 5.1.5). Who argues that those Social, Cultural and economic statuses are well greater than others status and they get many advantages' from tourism. People who are directly engaged in hotels/home stays, Business, Handicraft. Curio shop, woodcarving and tourist guide are explicitly benefited from tourism and most of them are satisfied with tourism. Tourists are satisfaction with locals and their behavior but they suggest the locals need to improve every sector to give well facilities. Tourism has brought both positive and negative changes in the area. Tourism helps to develop the infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behavior pattern of peoples, dress, lifestyle, language and food habit are positive impacts of tourism. Disruption of family and social relationship, hospitality, decline in morality and value, acculturation, drug abuse, alcoholism are negative impacts of tourism. Tourism has brought changes in family structure as the joint family structure is being changed into a nuclear family gradually. The local people of the study area have got opportunities to learn the language of the different countries.

The changes of tourism in Durbar Squares Areas are the ways in which tourism contributes to change the individuals behavior, family relationship, value system, dress pattern, language and drinking habits (described on Social, cultural changes). Cultural status of local peoples is changed due to starting tourism activities in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas. Before starting the tourism activities in the study areas many people are farmers and they do only agriculture but when starting the tourism some people of Bhaktapur Durbar Square

Areas they left their old occupation and catch new touristic works. Local people's (especially Newars) shows the cultural practices (singing and dancing) but after the arriving of tourist many people are impressed by them and their culture so slowly they (locals) push out locals native and traditional culture. In the past when guests were came Durbar Square Areas, the local peoples welcomed them their traditional way with native production but now people become more money oriented and think tourists are the way of getting money. So, slowly and gradually they changed their tradition. They only think about the tourist and their money and they ignore or left backward people the impacts and causes of that business. In Bhaktapur Durbar Square Area locals are engaged in different sector like: Curio shop, Handicraft, Wood carving, agriculture, business etc. among them who are engaged in tourism business that economic and social status is well rather than who are far from tourism those statuses is not well. So, they say tourism impacts us negatively. Most of the tourist visits Durbar Square Areas for Historical events, Cultural and religious things, biodiversity, cultural Heritage and Neat and clean environment etc. Being that the flow of tourists and impacts in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas high but positively. The role of tourism in terms of environment is not only negative but also positive. Because it has brought the awareness to the local people regarding environment at protection.

6.2 Conclusions

Bhaktapur Durbar Square area has great potentialities to develop tourism. It is rich in natural beauty, Historical events, Cultural and religious things, biodiversity, cultural Heritage and Neat and clean environment etc. It is the main potential tourism at the study area which attracts the domestic as well as foreign tourists.

From the above finding of the study, it is concluded that both positive and negative changes were found in the study area. Tourism has brought positive impacts on economy, mixed impact on society and culture. Negative impacts of tourism are found in socio-cultural and environment. Most of the people from Durbar Square Areas are benefiting from tourism.

Regarding the socio-cultural impact due to tourism in the study area I found that it has brought changes in family structure and social relationships, indigenous arts, local traditional customs, language, dress and food pattern, rituals, occupation and livelihood. Tourism is also promoting prostitution, population growth, loosing morality, ego feelings, alcoholism, crime, and commercialization. Due to tourism it helps to preserve cultural monuments, folk traditions, cultural properties, traditional customs and festivals, indigenous arts. It also helps

to improve infrastructure, quality life style and maintain the good relationship with tourists. It also helps to promotes education.

Regarding the socio-economic impact I found that tourism has created job opportunities which help them to earn money and improve their living standard as well as local arts and handicrafts. Due to tourism it brought changes in land prizes. Now days it is very expensive to buy land nearby the study area. I found that people who are involved in tourism are earning more than people who are not involved in tourism which shows that there is economic inequality in the study area.

Tourist not only give but also take our culture, custom, lanner at local level are identify of our places and they help us to glorify our nation. Tourism is an opportunity for local level. Government should be careful regarding its negative and positive impact on local level. Tourism has multidimensional aspects, such as economic, cultural and social. The government should understand local potentiality and have to design policy and programmes by helping local people at the center.

REFERENCES

- Bhaita, A.K. (1982). *An Introduction to Travel and Tourism*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
- Business Directory of Bhaktapur.(2010). Bhaktapur Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Bhaktapur Municipality. (2001). *Bhaktapur: A Cultural City, 2001*, Layaku, Bhaktapur: Bhaktapur Municipality.
- Bhaktapur, *A guide book*, (2008), Sakotha 11, Bhaktapur: Bhaktapur Tourism Development Committee (BTDC).
- Bhatta, D.P. (2006). *Eco-tourism in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Quality Printer's Pvt. Ltd.
- Cohen, E. (1984). "The sociology of Tourism Approaches, Issues and Finding", In *Annual Review of Sociology vol-10*.
- Cohen, E. (1974). *Who is Tourist? A Conceptual Classification*. Sociological Review, Vol.22.
- DDC; (2007). *District profile Analysis, 2007*, District Development Committee, Bhaktapur, Nepal.
- Gurung, T.R. (2006). Mountain tourism in Nepal. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis in Rural.
- Khadka, K. R.(1993). *Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal*. Unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford.
- Kafle, S.P. (2012). *Impacts of Tourism on Economic Life and Cultural Practies of Local People a Study of Saimarang Village of Kaski*. Unpublished Master's thesis in Sociology T.U. Kathmandu.
- Khadka, K.R. (1993). *Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal*. Unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford.
- Lickorish, L.J. and Kershaw, A.G. (1985). *The Travel Trade*. London: Practical Press.
- Lett, J. (1989). *The sociology of tourism: approaches issues and findings*. Published by: Annual Review.

- Nepal Tourism Board. (2005). NTB new Letter, vol-5 issue 35, Kathmandu, Nepal World Tourism Organization. (1994)Annual Year Book of Tourism Statistics, World Tourism Organization, Madrid.
- Pradhanang, S.B. (2009). *The New Village Tourist Destination of Nepal*. New Delhi: Adroit publishers.
- Prajapati.(2002). Tourism and its Impact. An Unpublished Master's thesis submitted to Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U. Kathmandu.
- Sharma, P. (1998). Sustainable Tourism in Hindakush – Himalaya, Issues and Approaches, in Sustainability in Mountain Tourism, Book Faith India.
- Sethi, P. (2006). *Sustainable Tourism in Nepal*.
- Satyaj, Y.R. (1999) *Tourism in Nepal A Profile* Delhi: Adroit Publishers.
- Satyaj, Y. (2002). Nepali Culture and Tourism. Kathmandu.
- Satyaj, Y. (2002). Tourism in Nepal. Delhi: Adroit publishers.
- UNWTO/UN Women.(2011). Tourism is a Vehicle for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
- WTO. (1996). *WTO's International Tourism Overview*. Madrid.
- WWW.free Online Dictionary.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Local People

A. General Information

Respondents Name: -----

Municipality/Town: ----- Ward No. ----- District: -----

Tole: ----- Ethnicity: ----- Religion: -----

Details of household members: (Household Roster)

S.N	Name	Age	Sex	Relation with Hh head	Educational status	Marital status	Occupation	Migrate from where and when
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

B. Questionnaire

1. Do you know about tourist?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 If yes, who are they?
2. Do you have land for agriculture?
 - i. Yes ()
 - ii.No ()
 If yes, mention in Ropani
3. Are the tourists to visit in your area?
 - a) Sometimes
 - b) Never
 - c) Seldom
 - d) Frequently
4. If the tourist comes to here, what do youdo?
 - a) Sell goods
 - b) conversation
 - c) Information
 - d) Others
5. What type of behavior did you find from tourist?
 - (a) Well behaved
 - (b) Misbehaved
 - (c) Don't know
6. What type of economic benefit have you got from tourism?
 - a) As a source of income
 - b) Partial source of income
 - c) General supportive sources
7. Do you live in joint family or nuclear family? Which one is good for you?
 - a) Nuclear
 - b) Joint
8. Do you feel any changes in family structure by tourism?
 - (a) Yes ()
 - (b) No ()
9. Do you think any changes in house building pattern by tourism?
 - (a) Yes ()
 - (b) No ()
 If yes, please elaborate
10. For what purpose the tourist have come in this area?
 - A. For holiday Pleasure
 - e B. For official work
 - C. For business activities
 - D.Others
11. What are the main benefits that you take from tourism?
 - a) Economic
 - b) Knowledge / Information
 - c) Skill development
 - d) Language development
 - e) (Others)
12. Is there any change in occupation in your family and community by tourism?

13. Would you like to share something about your cultural practices? (Pasni, marriage ceremony, birth etc.)

-
14. Which cultural events do the visitors like to enjoy with?
 (a) Dances [] (b) Architectural [] (c) Costumes []
15. What are the main festivals of the Newar /your community?

16. What types of marriage system is followed in your community?
 (a) Love marriage [] (b) arrange marriage[]
 (c) inter caste marriage []
17. What types of food do you like to eat?
 a) Local food (b) Variety of food (c) Both
18. Do you find increase in variety of food in your place for tourist?
 (a) Yes () (b) No ()
 If yes, what kind of food?
19. Is there any person who learns foreign language in your family?

20. How many languages can you speak?
 a) Newari (b) Nepali (c) Newari and Nepali
 d) Newari, Nepali and English (e) Others
21. What types of clothes do you wear?
 a) Traditional (b) Western (c) Both
22. Do you think western culture effect the local culture?
 a) Good effect (b) Bad effect (c) Don't know
23. In which of the following area the tourism has great impact?
 a) Social/Cultural () (b) Economic ()
 c) Environmental () (d) All of these ()
24. Do you have any comment and suggestions for the development of tourism in Bhaktapur?

Thank you

CHECKLIST-1

Questionnaire for the Tourists

Namaste! My name is **Basanti Prajapati** and I am a student in the **Central Department of sociology** at **Tribhuvan University**, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. This survey is part of my Master's thesis research. You are invited to participate voluntarily in this research entitled "**Socio-cultural changes through Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas**" by completing the following questions.

A. General information Date

- a) Nationality..... b) Age.....
- c) Male/Female d) Married/Unmarried
- e) Education primary/Secondary/University/Technical/Under educated
- f) Employment/Profession

B. Questionnaire

1. Your visit to Bhaktapur is for:
- a) First time b) Second time
- c) Third time d) More than 3 time
2. How have you been inspired to visit this town/ area?
.....
3. How did you know about Bhaktapur (source)?
- a) Travel guides d) Internet
- c) Travel agents f) Already visited
- e) Friends h) others.....
- g) Advertisement/press articles

4. What types of means of transport did you take to come to Bhaktapur?
 - a) Local bus
 - b) Taxi
 - c) Organized transport
 - d) others.....
5. What is your purpose to visit Bhaktapur?
 - A. For holiday pleasure
 - B. For official work
 - C. For business activities
 - D. Others
6. How many hours/days do you spent at Bhaktapur?
.....
7. Your preference of food.
 - a) Local type
 - b) Nepali
 - c) Continental
 - d) Others
8. Place of stay:
 1. Hotel, home stay and similar establishment
 2. Private tourism accommodation
 3. Any others -----
9. What is your opinion regarding the hospitality in the hotels/home stays of this area?
 - A. Good
 - B. Moderate
 - C. Poor
 - D. Suggestion-----
10. Your opinion on charges of the Hotels.
 - a) Normal
 - b) Costly
 - c) Cheap
 - d) very cheap
 - f) Others.....
11. Do you buy any goods or only visit in this area?
.....
12. What are more attractive things for tourist in Bhaktapur?
 - A. Historical events,
 - B. Cultural and religious things,
 - C. Neat and Clean environment,
 - D. Beautiful ponds
13. In your opinion, the peoples of Bhaktapur are:

- a. Very friendly () b. Friendly ()
- c. Not friendly () d. Don't know ()
14. What is the possibility of tourism in Bhaktapur in future?
- a) Very Good () b) Good()
- c) Satisfactory () d) Bad ()
15. Do you think that tourist has left some negative impact in Bhaktapur area?
- a) Yes () b) No () c) Can't say ()
16. Could you mention the main problem of Bhaktapur?
- a) Environmental Problems b) Hawkers
- c) Beggars d) High Entrance fee
- e) Local guides f) others.....
17. Your opinion & suggestion regarding the problems you have faced & fed
About tourism development in this center
.....

Thank you

CHECKLIST-2

My name is **Basanti Prajapati** and I am a student in the **Central Department of sociology** at **Tribhuvan University**, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. This survey is part of my Master’s thesis research. You are invited to participate voluntarily in this research entitled “**Socio- cultural changes through Tourism in Bhaktapur Durbar Square Areas**” by completing the following questions.

A. General information

Name of respondent: _____ Date: _____
Occupation: _____ Education: _____
Position: _____ Sex: M\F _____ Marital status: _____
Address: Town/Mun.: _____ ward no. _____ Municipality\tole: _____

B. Questionnaire

- 1) In your opinion, why do tourists come to visit Bhaktapur?
.....
- 2) How long tourists do stay in Bhaktapur?
.....
- 3) What are tourism services or products in Bhaktapur?
.....
- 4) What are the impacts of tourist activities towards culture and society?
.....
- 5) What can we do for the improvement of the tourism profession in future?
.....
- 6) What is the main cultural uniqueness that attracts the tourist this town/ area?
.....
- 7) In your opinion, what are changes that tourism brings in Bhaktapur?
.....

- 8) Do you feel that the number of hotels and restaurants are sufficient in this place for tourism development?

- 9) How do you define the relationship between tourism and local people?
.....
- 10) Do the local people revitalization the culture? Are you preserving local art and culture? If yes how?
.....
- 11) Do you notice any change in the trend of tourist's in this area with in the last 5 years?
.....
- 12) What are your suggestions for increasing number of tourists and increasing benefit from tourism in this area?
.....
- 13) What are the major problem and prospects of tourism development in bhaktapur ?
.....
- 14) Do you have any plan for the expansion of tourism in Bhaktapur?
.....

