

**TOURISM IN LALITPUR**  
**(A Case Study of Patan Durbar Square Area)**

**A Thesis**  
**Submitted to**  
**Central Department of Rural Development**  
**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu**  
**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Master of Arts in Rural**  
**Development**

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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

It is with great pleasure that I recommend the approval of the thesis entitled **“Tourism in Lalitpur: A Case Study of Patan Durbar Square Area”** completed by Mr. Shiva Hari Budhathoki under my supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in Rural Developments. Therefore, this thesis is recommended for its evaluation.

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This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Mr. Shiva Hari Budhathoki entitled **“Tourism in Lalitpur: A Case Study of Patan Durbar Square Area”** has been approved by this department in the prescribed format of the Faculty of the Humanities and Social Sciences. This Thesis work is forwarded for the evaluation.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The present study entitled **Tourism in Lalitpur: A case study of Patan Durbar Square Area** is a thesis submitted to faculty of humanities and social science central department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur. The study is an attempt to give an overall picture of Tourism in Patan Durbar Square . Though, it is a micro level study, it may provide some ideas to concerning bodies.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the Local people of Patan Durbar Square Area. They provided the wealth of information on which the findings of this thesis are based.

I feel great pleasure in expressing my grateful indebtedness and sincere thank to Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka, the Head of Rural Development Department, under whose guidance the present work has been completed, who not only spent countless hours reading the manuscript but also offered valuable comments and suggestions. At this moment, I cannot stay without paying my sincere thank to all those respectable teachers of central department of Rural Development.

I have to express my sincere gratitude to my mother, father and sisters Aruna and Karuna for their cooperation, encouragement and their support throughout the whole period of the study.

In this occasion, I should remember and thank to my friends Prakash, Sunny, Rosan, Krishna, and Kushal for their friendly cooperation while filling questionnaires during field survey. At the same time, I would like to thank Baikuntha Kaka, Dharma Dai and Krishna Kumar for their valuable suggestions and constant encouragement

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Shiva Hari Budhathoki

## ABSTRACT

*Tourism today is one of the fastest growing industries throughout the world. Tourism has tremendous growth potential as it stimulates the growth of the overall economy. It can help in solving chronic economic problems like unemployment, regional disparities and poverty in less developed countries like Nepal. It can generate income, raise standard of living of people, helps in having better social and political relations among regions and raises physical and moral well being of all people everywhere. Thus, it can be said that tourism is a movement against all types of backwardness.*

*Nepal has no acuteness of resources and opportunities for tourism development be it for international or domestic tourism. Tourism today has become not only a comprehensive phenomenon but also the backbone of the economy for the developing country like Nepal. The stunning natural beauties of Nepal easily hypnotize the people of all over the world in any season. Therefore, it invites people from all corners of the world to share its liveliness.*

*This study, "Tourism in Lalitpur: A Case Study of Patan Durbar Square Area" presents the trends of tourist arrival, Socio-economic impact and problems of tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area. The study is was an attempt to draw a picture of tourism around Patan after the restoration of peace in Nepal.*

*Among many tourists' spots in Kathmandu Valley, Patan Durbar Square Area is one of the well-known tourist spot. The study area, Patan Durbar Square Area is situated in the Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city, is also famous with the name of Patan city. Being a Newari city, it has its Newari name YALA. The ancient city of Patan is situated on the southern bank of the river Bagmati and is about five km southeast of Kathmandu. The city is full of Hindu temples and Buddhist monuments with bronze gateways, guardian deities and wonderful carvings. Noted for its artisans and metalworkers, it is known as the city of artists. The city was once independent kingdom ruled by Mall King and the Durbar Square Area was the palace of the Malla king then. Since the establishment of Patan as independent kingdom and after construction of palace of the king, the area began to be known as Durbar Square Area. The sub-metropolitan city is prevailed in 16.4 sq. km, providing residence to more than 1, 75,000 people of different ethnic and caste groups but with ample*

majority of Newars. Economic development of this area is highly depended on tourism.

The necessary theoretical concept about the tourism in Nepal as well as in Patan and Scio-economic impact of tourism in local community was developed from relevant literature review. The study designed includes the selection of the sample, collection of the data from the questionnaire schedule, observation in the field, interview with local people and tourists' police and data analysis and interpretation.

The results obtained from the analysis and interpretation of data can be summarized as:

- a) The number of tourists are increasing to Patan area than that of previous years.
- b) The main objective of tourist among those who come to visit Patan Durbar Square Area is to view the old arts and architectures of medieval period.
- c) Tourist visiting Patan are not satisfied with sanitation level around Patan Durbar Square Area.
- d) Tourists are unwilling to tell much about their customs and religion and the tourists from the European countries are more than that of other countries.
- e) Tourists are embarrassed by beggars, vendors and people of curio shops around Patan Durbar Square Area.

After the study, the following recommendations have been made to be taken for the development of tourism in Patan as well as in Nepal.

- a) Perpetual research work should be done to find out the interests and problems associated with tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area.
- b) Marketing of tourists' products (destinations) should be done effectively and efficiently in national and international markets for the promotion of tourism industry.
- c) The government or the concerned authorities should formulate the plan to decentralize the population of tourists concentrated in Patan to its nearer villages so people of rural areas can be benefited.
- d) Security, sanitation, health and environmental situation around Patan should be well maintained.

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## ABBERIVATION

<b>BA</b>	<b>: Bachelor in Arts</b>
<b>CBS</b>	<b>: Central Bureau of Statistics</b>
<b>CDRD</b>	<b>: Central Department of Rural Development</b>
<b>Dr</b>	<b>: Doctor</b>
<b>FGD</b>	<b>: Focus Group Discussion</b>
<b>HAN</b>	<b>: Hotel Association of Nepal</b>
<b>IATA</b>	<b>: International Air Transport Association</b>
<b>Km</b>	<b>: Kilometer</b>
<b>NG</b>	<b>: Nepal Government</b>
<b>NTB</b>	<b>: Nepal Tourism Board</b>
<b>PATA</b>	<b>: Pacific Asia Travel Association</b>
<b>PC</b>	<b>: Percentage</b>
<b>PDSA</b>	<b>: Patan Durbar Square Area</b>
<b>Pop.</b>	<b>: Population</b>
<b>Prof.</b>	<b>: Professor</b>
<b>PS</b>	<b>: Primary School</b>
<b>SLC</b>	<b>: School-Leaving Certificate</b>
<b>Sq. Km</b>	<b>: Square Kilometer</b>
<b>TU</b>	<b>: Tribhuvan University</b>
<b>UFTAA</b>	<b>: Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>: United Nations</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>: United Nations Education, Scientific, Cultural Organization</b>
<b>VDC</b>	<b>: Village Development Community</b>
<b>WATA</b>	<b>: World Association of Travel Agencies</b>
<b>WN</b>	<b>: Ward Number</b>
<b>WTO</b>	<b>: World Tourism Organization</b>

# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General Background of the Study:**

Situated in the lap of Himalaya, a tiny country Nepal is located in between the latitude 26°22' N to 30°27' north and longitude 80°4' E to 88°12' East and elevation ranges from 90 to 8848 meters. The average length being 885km east to west and average breadth is about 193 km north to south. The country is bordering between the two most populous countries of the world. India in the east, south, west and China in the north. Nepal is the landlocked country and the home place of the natural beauty with traces of artifacts. The northern range mountain is covered with snow over the year where the highest pick of the world, the Mount Everest stands. The middle range Hill is captured by gorgeous mountains, high picks, hills, valleys and lakes. The Southern range Tarai is the gigantic plain of alluvial soil and consists of dense forest area, national parks, wildlife reserves and conversation areas. The temperature and rainfall differ from place to place. In the geographic diversity and varied condition 27.5 million people of more than 100 caste/ ethnic groups are accommodated in the country. Nepal present an example of being united in diversity over the history and has maintained its pride to be an independent and sovereign state.

Geographically, the country is divided in to three regions: Mountain, Hill and Tarai constituting 34, 42 and 23 percent of the total land area respectively. There are huge peaks, rivers, lakes and countless stunning natural beauties in the country. The major peaks are – the Mount Everest, Kanchanjanga the third highest peak of the world and the second highest in the country. Lhotse, Makalu, Choyoyu, Dhawalagiri, Manaslu, and Annapurna all these peaks have height above 8000 meters. There are more than 200 of mountains having height above 5000 meters.

This naturally beautiful country has an asset of about 6000 rivers. These all rivers have their own importance in terms of ecology. There are many rivers that are significant in terms of water sports like rafting, kayaking and canoeing. There are 5,000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, 850 species of birds and over 6,000 species of butterflies in Nepal. All these above-mentioned characteristics of Nepal play an important role in the field of tourism.

Tourism is one of the important sector of Nepalese economy and also the cause of social and cultural mobilization. Nepal is one of the countries in the world that enriched with hundreds of the natural, cultural, religious, sociological, ecological and biological diversities, which are the central points of attraction for the tourist. Nepal alone can serve verities of attractions for the tourist that hardly any other country in the world can serve. So, it is impossible to find any disagreement about the enormous potentiality of tourism in naturally decorated country Nepal.

The contribution of tourism sector in the overall national development is quite significant. Especially this sector has helped in importing the balance of payment situation and generating job opportunities in the country. It plays important role in the every field of the nation and contributes to the gross receipts and the balance of payment. In the same way, tourism is helping to bring western civilization and blending it to the eastern civilization. Thus, it can be said that tourism is playing vital role in the process of acculturation.

Nepal is well placed for the tourism development. Among large number of tourist spots in Kathmandu Valley, Patan Durbar Square area is one of the well-known spot. Its Newari name is Yala. It is one of the historical and cultural attraction centers, which is selected for the present study. Because of its historical, religious and cultural heritage, Patan is rapidly growing as the important tourist center.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem:**

Tourism sector is of great importance for the Nepal but there are still lots of problem in tourism. There are very limited tourist spots available for tourist and these spots are also not very much developed. There are shortages of infrastructures necessary for proper development of existing as well as feasible tourist spots. There is also the problem of environmental pollution that is badly hampering tourism in Nepal. There is lack of appropriate plans and programs from the concerning bodies that would inspire the tourist to stay longer in Nepal and spend higher expenditure. The policies brought regarding the promotion of tourism seem quite immature to tackle the problems of tourism. It seems that all the programs that are made for the enhancement tourism in Nepal needed more research work should be done. The services and capacity of international airlines, which have direct linkage to Nepal, are limited. On the other side, internal air services are not up to the required standard.

Like other goods and services tourism also a saleable product which needs to marketize in national and international market effectively and efficiently. So, lack of the proper marketing system Nepalese tourism though there is high potentiality, limiting its sale to only a fraction of the population. In the same way, infrastructures like road transportation and air transportation yet to be developed for the development of tourism in Nepal. There are also problems in adventure tourism, in terms of the development of the new trekking routes and tourism spots. Appropriate river rafting activities are also lacking.

In case of culture tourism, world heritage sites are not properly maintained. Many temples and old monuments are being encroached by modern buildings constructed near durbar square areas. Mostly, tourists in the Patan durbar square area embarrassed by the behavior of the vendors while selling them curios which is one of the notable constraint for the increment of tourists in Patan area .

The present study about tourism in Patan durbar square area can help to formulate the research questions like What is the trend of tourism in Patan?, What shorts of change have occurred in the society of Patan due to tourism?, What should be done to preserve existing culture of the study area? Therefore, to resolve the above queries the research design had been decided to carry out in Patan Durbar Square Area.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study:**

The general objective of the study is to document the impact of tourism in economic and Scio-cultural aspect of Lalitpur Municipality of Lalitpur district. The specific objectives are as follows:

- a) To analyze the trend of tourist arrival in Patan Durbar Square area.
- b) To study the Scio-economic impact of tourism in Patan.
- c) To identify the problems of tourism in the study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study:**

To earn sufficient amount of foreign currency and providing full employment with in the country there are two main problems which least developed country have been facing today. To earn foreign currency and provide full employment there should be export of either goods and services or both to the rest of the world. in other stand in competition with the product of other countries. No doubt, the product of least

developed countries will be expensive and low in quality. So the probability of exporting goods from developing countries to the developed nations is very low. Now the best way to earn foreign currency is the export of tourism services. Tourism is the most well known to export the services.

In Nepal, tourism is important not only because it is an important sources of foreign exchange but also a major employment generator. At present tourism is contributing nearly half of total foreign exchange of country but the earning from tourism is highly uncertain and subject to wide fluctuation as a result of insurgency, economic recession, terrorism and political disturbances around the world. The earning from the tourism is highly dependent on the problems besetting the host country. However for a country like Nepal, which does not have abundant resources, the tourism sector is expected to continue to play an important role but not without negative impacts.

Lalitpur is very important place in the view of tourism. There are many tourist spots in Lalitpur district, among these tourist spots Patan durbar area is one of the most tourist-visited area. Form the Scio- economic point of view this place plays vital role. In this context, examining that to what extent tourism has been effective in accelerating Scio-economic development of Patan area is a matter of significance for enhancing tourism.

Taking in to account this fact, Government of Nepal has adopted a policy of expanding and promoting activities related to tourism industry. The fact that tourism industry occupies an important place in Lalitpur and that government of Nepal putting efforts to its level best to regain its image that is hampered by moist insurgency.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study:**

Like other research work, this research also has its own limitations. This study is carried out as case study on the tourism activities occurred in Patan Durbar Square Area of Lalitpur district. Being not, a professional researcher detailed research may not be possible due to lack of resources like money, time and skills.

Tourism is easily affected by different factors like political instability, insurgency, economic recession and terrorism. Therefore, it is hard to make any rigid speculation on tourism. Similarly, in this changeable society guarantee cannot be given about what aspect of the society is changed of what factor? Tourism sector being one of the most uncertain sectors, the conclusion of the study in one area cannot be generalized to other areas. In other word, the finding of the study of one area cannot represent the

whole tourism sector in the country. This study is focused on the Scio-economic activities present during the time of field survey in PDS (Patan Durbar Square). In addition, this did not cover the activities associated with tourism later than the field study.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study:**

This section gives the brief descriptions about the procedure that were followed during the preparation of the thesis. There are five chapters in this thesis. Chapter-I includes General background of the study, Statements of the problem, Objectives of the study, Significance of the study limitation of the study, Organization of the study and methodology where as Chapter-III, gives the details about introduction of the study area. Chapter- II explains about the literatures that were viewed in terms of preparing this thesis.

Data analysis and Interpretation were presented in Chapter- IV, which is also an important part of the study. In the same way, Chapter- V describes about the Summary, Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations.

## **1.7 Methodology:**

Research methodology gives the detailed information about the way to collect required information and facts to make the study more reliable and authentic. The methods employed to collect required data for this study are:

### **1.7.1 Research Design:**

Both descriptive and exploratory research designs along with the help of various research tools and techniques are appropriate for the analysis of the study, the same methods are used to find out the facts. Specially, exploratory method is used to find facts related to social and economic aspects whereas descriptive method is used to describe the behavior of the people to tourist, attitude of tourist, and hotels, lodges and restaurants around Patan Durbar Square area.



### **1.7.2 Selection of the Study Area:**

Patan Durbar Square Area of Lalitpur district is selected for the fulfillment of the objectives of this study. This site is most visited tourist area in Nepal and easily accessible to the researcher.

### **1.7.3 Nature and Sources of Data:**

Collection of data is the first and foremost work in a research work. Both qualitative and quantitative data have been collected and used in the presented study. Therefore, both primary and secondary data are the major sources of information for this study.

#### **a. Primary Source:**

This source includes questionnaire, interview, and key-informant interview and field survey conducted during the months of November 2006. This research work is completed with the help of these methods of primary sources.

#### **b. Secondary Source:**

Secondary source is another important source for data collection. In this source, the data are collected from different published and unpublished information sources, which were collected by Lalitpur Municipality, Tourism Board, Tribhuvan University, Magazines, CBS, NPC, and Ministry of Finance.

### **1.7.4 Universe and Data Collection:**

The area of Patan Durbar Square of Lalitpur district was selected as the universe of study purpose. The tourist visiting the durbar square area during field survey was selected as respondents by using purposive sampling method. During the days of field survey 60 numbers of tourists were interviewed for the study.

Out of the total 120 numbers of metal idols shops, 66 paper and clothes paintings and 50 wooden materials present around the study area, 15% of each item owners were interviewed to find out their Scio-economic status.

### **1.7.5 Techniques of Data Collection:**

The success of any research work depends upon the proper technique of data collection. Therefore, the techniques to be followed are very important for the collection of appropriate reliable information. The following techniques were used during field study in this research work.

#### **a) Questionnaire:**

Questionnaire is a list of questions. The information about their problems is received from this method. Simple questions that are easy to answer were used. The data from all respondents were collected by this method. Questionnaire method was used to collect information about their population, occupation, earning and other social activities of all the respondents. The sample of the questionnaire is given in the Appendix-A

#### **b) Interview:**

Interview is the other reliable method for the data collection. This method was used to know the concept of the tourist about the study area, local people, tourists' impact upon the local people, culture, current tourism situation and other tourist facilities.

#### **c) Interview with Key Informants:**

Key informants interviews had been conducted during the fieldwork in order to know the interest and initiatives of the local inhabitants in proper development of the area, their perception on the development tourism and to check the information collected from the local people, officials of Lalitpur Metropolitan city tourism related person and businessmen.

#### **d) Observation:**

This method is used to collect information, which can not be collected from other means of data collection. It is an important method to collect qualitative data from respondents. Data are collected by the researcher by seeing and feeling by himself/herself in this method. Therefore, the results of the data are very realistic and appropriate. This method has been applied to get the information about tourist, hotel

owners and cottage industries associated with tourism. This method further helps to acquire the information about dressing pattern of tourist, situation of sanitation in the study area, local people's and businessmen's behavior with tourists and tourists' impacts upon the on local peoples' culture and society.

#### **1.7.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

The data and information collected from the field does not speak itself. After the collection of the data, its processing and analysis were done manually. The collected data were processed through validation, editing, and coding. After the processing, the data were presented with the help of simple tabular analysis. Simple statistical tools were employed to present the data in meaningful ways. Recording the qualitative data as well as facts and information collected through in depth interviews, observation, questionnaires, were encompassed in the study systematically and logically with casual relationship establishment with the qualitative data.

## **CHEPTEER-II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The study of tourism has become a subject of considerable interest for many researchers from various disciplines. Many researchers have enriched it much literature for the development of tourism as a discipline contributing to theoretical concepts, empirical investigations and analytical methods employed in analyzing various aspects of tourism. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to provide theoretical foundation of tourism and literature review on tourism in Nepal.

#### **2.1 Tourism Defined:**

Famous Austrian political economist Herman Von Schullard, in the Year Book of National Economy and Statistics in the year 1910, gave one of the earliest definitions of tourism. He defined it as “.....the sum total of operators mainly of an economic nature which directly relates to the entry, stay, and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city, or region” (Batra, 1990). This definition emphasizes two aspects of tourism: One, the economic aspect; secondly the difference between domestic and international tourism.

The concept of tourism was defined more technically by the Swiss Professor W. Hunziker and K. Krapf, in 1942, which was accepted by the International Association of Scientific Exports in Tourism (AIEST). According to them “Tourism is the totally of the relationship and phenomena arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not employ the establishment of a permanent residence and is not consulted with a remunerated activity”. Some of the authors have given conceptual definition of tourism. According to Burkart and Medlik “tourism denotes the temporary and short term movements of the people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination” (Burkart and Medlik, 1974:5). Cohen, (1974:533) extended the sociological perspective of tourism as “voluntary, temporary travelers traveling at the expectation of pleasure for the novelty and change experience on a relatively long and non-recurrent round trip”. Malntosh (1995:10) defined tourism as “ the some of the phenomena and relationships arising from interactions of tourist business suppliers, host government and host communities in the process attracting and hosting these tourist and other visitors”.

Broadly, the concept of tourism is characterized as Tewari (1994:16) has summed up by:

- ) A movement of people to various destinations and has two components, journey and stay both of which take place outside the normal area of residence and work.
- ) The movement of temporary nature and for a short duration, which distinguishes it from migration.
- ) It gives rise to activities at the destination, which are distinct from those of the resident population of the place visited.
- ) The main motive for participation in tourism is largely recreation and the visit is made for the purpose other than seeking permanent residence or employment remunerated from within the place visited, and
- ) Tourism in the pure sense is essentially a pleasure activity and involves a dictionary use of freely disposable incomes and free time.

Thus, it is clear that temporary movement of people to destination outside their residence and working places is known as tourism. Their activities during the stay would be different from the activities of the residents and spending money that is earned elsewhere. The main motive of participation in tourism is not to seek permanent residence at destination that distinguishes it from migration. The journey and stay of tourist give rise to various demands such as transport, accommodation, safety, medical services, entertainment and other specific services. The destination should be in a position to supply these various services needed by the tourists. These services needed by the tourist have to be created, expanded or even imported, depending upon the availability of supply. Therefore, the place visited or destination is considered as the supplying sector of tourism services and the visitors denote the demand sector in tourism. Tourism is thus, known as 'Service Industry'.

## **2.2 Tourism as an Industry:**

In ancient times, tourism was regarded as a human activity, which the courageous people used to undertake, mainly for trade, conquest and pilgrimage. But, at present, tourism is known as an industry and business, which arrange the facilities for the travelers on payment. As soon as tourism was turned into a 'trade', travel managers,

started to manage, organize tours for travelers to their destination on a fixed route and time schedule charging according to the services provided for. Today, tourism has taken place of an Industry often known as 'Smokeless Industry'. The distinct feature of tourism industry is that it has to depend on a number of allied service industries such as hotels, restaurants, transports, communication etc. Thus it is a complex of inter related industry.

Tourism, if perceived from the classical economist' view, it could not be regarded as an industry because it does not produce any tangible goods as such. But, according to the modern economists' view, tourism is considered as an industry which produces 'service to fulfill tourists' demand such as service of transport accommodation tour operators, travel agents, entertainers and others. Thus, tourism has appeared as a new economic sector for rapid economic growth and increase in income level of the country. Hence, tourism plays a prominent role in economy and society of a country creating employment and providing means of livelihood to a large number of the people of the country.

The general assembly of UN declared the 1967 as International Tourism Year, and adopted the theme "Tourism Passport to Peace" and indicates that tourism should not be confined to only a business or an industry but it is the means of communication between individuals, between people, between society and even between nations. Thus, tourism is a human activity that brings about economic welfare, social tolerance, human understanding and world peace. World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1980 in Manila Declaration considered tourism as an important human activity for overall development of society. It widens the mental horizon of people and produce better citizens through enrichment of their personalities.

### **2.3 Concept of Tourist:**

A tourist is the person who leaves home temporally for various purposes other than migration. It is supposed that tourist is derived from the world 'Tour', which is supposed to be derived from Hebrew word 'Torah' which means learning, studying and search (Kumar, 1994:47). Therefore, a tourist always learns new things, experiences new environment wherever he visits, so it is a part of learning process. Another viewpoint is that 'tourist' derived from 'tourism' in English and 'Tourisme' in French which means moving around from one place to another place. Therefore, it

represents that a tourist does not stay permanently at the destination. The world tourist is comparatively a recent phenomenon. Prior to the word 'tourists' they were known as 'travelers' or 'explorers'. But, a slight difference can be noted between these interrelated terms. A traveler was an adventurer who visited different places to gain knowledge about nature, culture and society. Those type of journeys were arranged independently or with some groups and were generally unsponsored. The explorer on the other hand set out for travel, well equipped with men and material. In those days, such travels used to be sponsored either by governments or by merchant companies with an intention to explore other countries or explore business either for the expansion of the country or business.

The Chamber Nineteenth Century Dictionary defines tourist as a person who travels for pleasure out of curiosity because he has nothing better to do and even for the joy of boasting about it afterwards. The League of Nation did a pioneering work in defining the tourist for the purpose of statistical measurements. Realizing the importance of collecting tourist statistics, the committee of statistical exports of League of Nations, in 1937, defined foreign tourist as "Any person visiting a country other than that in which he usually resides for a period of at least 24 hours. Similarly, in 1963 the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome recommended definition for foreign tourist as, "any person visiting a country other than in which he has his usual place of residence for any reason other than following on occupation remunerated from within the country visited". This definition has emphasized that tourist should not be involve in earning activity in the country visited. The definition of tourism in revised form by World Tourism Organization(WTO) as a follow up the Ottawa International Conference on travel and tourism, statistics, jointly organized by WTO and the government of Canada in June 1991.

WTO has defined a tourist in precise term as "Any person who travel 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 1 night but not more than 1 year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of any activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people traveling for: Leisure, Recreation and

holidays, Visiting friends and relatives, Business and profession, Health treatment, Religions/Pilgrimages and other purpose.

Most of the countries all over the world follow these definitions to collect international travel statistics. NG has also adopted the definition of foreign tourist as per UN guidelines for tourism statistics “All foreign tourist visiting Nepal on foreign passport both by air and surface and India tourists traveling by air are regarded as tourists. But, the nationals of India entering in Nepal through land routes along India – Nepal border are not included in the category of foreign tourist in Nepal. The visitors are also categories: ‘Excursionist’ –staying less than 24 hours and ‘tourist’ - staying for 24 hours or at least one night.

## **2.4 Forms of Tourism:**

The curiosity about why do people travel is a matter of concern in tourism study. People do visit for various reason and purposes. Tourism can be classified on the basis of several factors such as geographical location, purpose of visit, the number of person traveling, etc. The basic distinction in tourism is viewed between domestic and international tourism. Travel by people outside their normal residence within the country is known as domestic or internal tourism, representing the movement of citizen and residing foreigners inside the country is known as international tourism. No barrier of language, currency documentation as such is required for domestic tourism. the movement of people between different countries is known as international tourism, which involves foreign currency and documentation such as passport, visa and entry permits etc. and thereby makes international tourism not as simple as domestic tourism.

According to region, tourism is classified as inter-regional and intra-regional tourism. Inter-regional tourism refers to tourist flow between the countries of the same region and intra-regional means flow of tourist between different regions. ‘Region’ refers to the countries within the geographical area classified by WTO. WTO has classified the countries into six regions, such as Africa, The Americas, East Asia and Pacific Region, Europe, Middle East, and South Asia.



As far as the purpose of visit is concerned, a broad distinction has been made according to the motivation of travels such as holiday tourism, business tourism and common interest tourism. Holiday tourism has been subdivided into recreational tourism, health tourism, sports tourism, cultural tourism, etc. Recreational tourism aims at relaxation of physical and mental capacities through rests and relaxation in resort areas. Health tourism on the other hand refers to the need to improve health and vitality by visiting those places, which offers warm climate, spas, hot springs, mineral waters treatment etc. Cultural tourism enriches knowledge about different people and their culture, which involves visits to places of historical, archeological, and monumental values. Sports tourism on the other hand satisfies people's hobby such as fishing, trekking, mountaineering, rafting, and hunting which is considered as a part of adventure tourism. At present, sport tourism also covers the international events of different games held in different countries. The holiday tourist has the freedom of choice about where to go and when to go, thus, their demand for travel is highly elastic as small change in the price of tourism products and facilities affects much for their choice of the destination.

Business travel refers to a journey according to a person's professional activities. The decision to travel is not totally within the control of the tourist. The important point to be understood here is that business travel is included in tourism so long as it is undertaken for a short period and it does not involve economic activity remunerated from the destination visited. At present, business travels are the important form of tourism because due to economic globalization, their traffic is increasing and at the same time they are considered higher spenders than holiday tourists. The business tourists make trips for regular business travel, convention, conferences and meeting and incentive travel. Common interest tourism is the traveling undertaken other than for holidays and business. They can be categorized in various forms such as Visiting Friends and Relatives, for study health religion, pilgrimage, and others purposes. Some of them are presented briefly, for example:

Mass tourism- participation of large number of people.

Social tourism- concerned with the participation in tourism by the people of limited means the facilities for traveling are usually provided by the state or other bodies through subsidies and other special arrangements.

Rural tourism- the stress and strain of modern urban life have turned a number of holidaymakers to the countryside for peace, rest and other recreational activities.

Eco-tourism – Environmentally friendly tourism where both host and guest are aware of environmental degradation as a result of participation in tourist activities. Protection and preservation of natural as well as socio- cultural environment while traveling has attracted the attention of all concerned with tourism. Although it is new concept, it has become quite popular in tourism literature and tourism activity.

Agro-tourism- charms of agriculture and farming attracts visits to farms. Buying and ownership of second home in rural areas has increasingly become popular to urban dwellers as a result of increased income, more leisure time and the wish to escape from the pressure of urban life have made agro-tourism popular these days.

Urbana tourism- involves the visit to capital cities, metropolitan cities and historical towns that were popular from the very beginning.

## **2.5 Major Components of Tourism:**

We have already observed that with the passage of time different types of tourist have emerged according to the motivation of the tourists. It is observed that some tourists' destinations have attracted more tourists while others have not. It is worthwhile to note the underlying forces that make some destination more popular than other competitive tourist destinations. The 'tourist destination' refers to geographical unit visited by tourists. It may be a village, a town, a city, a district or a country. The potentiality to attract tourists to a particular destination depends upon factors such as;

- ) Attractions (Natural, cultural and historical resources)
- ) Transportation
- ) Amenities
- ) Accessibility

The attraction of the destination may be natural or man made which are the main things for tourism. Natural attractions like magnificence Himalayas, Scenery Beauty, Niagara Falls, Landscape of Nepal etc. and man-made things like Historical Monuments, Pyramids of Egypt, Taj Mahal, Great Wall of China, Woodcarvings of Nepal etc play important role in the promotion of tourism of any nations.

Transportation includes items such as ships, airplane, trains, buses, taxies, railroads etc. The means of transportation helps tourist to get the desired destinations easily.

Amenities are the factors that provide comfort to tourist while enjoying the attractions of the destinations. Amenities comprise superstructures and infrastructures such as accommodation, catering, entertainment, medical and banking facilities, transport and communication facilities, safe drinking water supply and clean environment and so on. Besides splendor of attraction and availability of sufficient amenities, accessibility is another important component for the development of tourism. Accessibility means ability to the destination without much trouble.

Different types of tourist organizations like; World Tourism Organization (WTO), PATA, NATA, WATA, IATA etc, are working in international and regional level. In Nepal, too many organizations like Tourism Board, HAN, TAAN and Civil aviation Nepal are making their effort in the promotion of tourism in Nepal.

Development of tourism largely depends upon proper marketing efforts of the countries. The modern era is of publicity and marketing thus development of tourism calls for marketing of destination. Tourism marketing is defined as “systematic and co-coordinated effort exerted by the National Tourism Organization or the tourist enterprises at international, national and local levels to optimize the satisfaction of tourist groups and individuals in view of the sustained tourism growth” ( Bhatia, 1991:142). Therefore, one of the prime objectives of tourism organizations is marketing of destinations.

## **2.6 Literature Review on Tourism of Nepal:**

The studies on various aspects of tourism in Nepal are quite a recent one. An attempt has been made to review previous studies on Nepalese tourism. The concept of modern tourism in Nepal was developed only after the dawn of democracy in 1950. Till then there was neither any plan, nor policy, nor any written document regarding tourism development in Nepal. For the first time, George Lebrec, a French national, in 1959, prepared the first tourism plan ‘General Plan for the Organization of Tourism in Nepal’ with the help of the French government. It is the first but a very rudimentary tourism plan for Nepal. Lebrec had recommended the publication of brochures, posters, postage stamps depicting the Himalayan peaks and flora and fauna and also to use films, documentaries prepared by the mountaineering expeditions for the

promotion of tourism in Nepal. There was no department of tourism thus; he suggested the establishment of the 'Nepal Tourism Office'. Later, Lebrec visited Nepal twice in 1964 and 1966 and prepared two reports namely 'Report on the Development Tourism' and 'Report on the Tourism in Nepal' respectively. "Both of these reports are not available in the Ministry or Tourism Board or the French Embassy or with anyone involved in tourism in Nepal. It would be interesting to find what was recommended in those reports as tourism in Nepal has started growing at a faster rate.

For the first time, to develop tourism in a planned manner and to formulate appropriate tourism development policy, Nepal Tourism Master Plan was prepared in 1972 with the cooperation of the German Government. The Master Plan surveyed attractions of Nepal, both natural and cultural, and found having great potentiality for tourism for tourism development in Nepal. The Master Plan has envisaged tourism development plan and program into phases: The first phases (1972-1975) and the second phase (1976-1980). The plan also pinpointed the need for public investment in the basic infrastructure such as transport and communications, resort development and preservation of cultural and natural resources. Kathmandu, Pokhara, Tansen, Lumbini, and Chitwan had been identified as tourist places and suggested developing infrastructure development in those places. At the same time private sector was encourage to invest in tourism. Besides development and preservation of tourist places, the Master Plan had recommended the marketing strategy. Nepalese tourism was classified as an organized sightseeing, independent, 'Nepal Style Tourism', trekking and pilgrimage. The primary markets for Nepal were identified as USA, France, UK, and West Germany. Japan, Scandinavia and Australia had been targeted as secondary markets. Marketing policies and strategies suggested in the plane were that direct marketing in the immediate future would not be economical for Nepal as the markets are scattered. Nepal came into the tourism market of the world because of mountaineering long-term goal should be to focus on the comparative advantage of Nepal as a primary destination. The Master Plan had recommended establishment of a Ministry of tourism that would deal with all government agencies concerning tourism and the support from other government departments would be necessary to promote tourism in Nepal. The Tourism Master Plan 1972 is thus a comprehensive tourism plan of Nepal till date.

Pradhanaga (1993), in his thesis 'Tourism Consumption Pattern and its Economic impact in Nepal' analyzes the changing patterns of tourist's consumption and its impact on employment, exports and national revenue. The prime objectives of the study are to examine the consumption pattern of tourists, to analyze the use of local resources in consumption expenditure and their effects on employment and to examine the change in the government revenue resulting from tourist report to investigate capacity utilization of hotels in relation to the length of stay. The study has made clear that leakage of foreign exchange, high import contents, seasonal fluctuations in demand and overdependence on seasonality factor have been the major weakness of the tourism industry in Nepal. Thus, he recommended plan and policies, infrastructure, open sky policy, opening of tourist spots and proper management of tourism sector. According to the study, it has been observed that Nepal should follow the tourism development strategy on the line of low cost economy, planning of new tourism projects in any particular area should be integrated with local planning. The study has pointed out that policy should be clear regarding foreign investors and transnational organizations. The foreign airlines should be encouraged to reinvest their profit in Nepal, import content should be minimized, Agriculture Linkage Programs should be initiated and tourism and tourism should be diversified. Environmental and social consideration are neglected in Nepal, thus, monitoring and evaluation of the impact on environment and social life should be regularly conducted to determine the carrying capacity of tourism. The study asserts that most of the travel agencies are underfinanced, understaffed and unproductive and hotels of Nepal are underutilized. It has, therefore, been suggested that travel agencies should be very active with excellent packages and hotels can be utilized fully by creating excellent accommodation facilities. It has been indicated that the government revenue from tourism is low, the ratio of tourism revenue to GDP is also very low, thus the government can generate more through planned efforts. The study has concluded that study of expenditure pattern of tourist is of utmost importance for assessing the impact on economy but there is further need to examine the impact of tourism on the overall balance of payments.

Shrestha(1995), focused on mountain tourism for local development as it has potential to bring about changes in mountain environment, which is fragile and vulnerable to irreversible damages. Benefits of tourism could be sustained only if environmental capabilities are in place. The wilderness and challenges offered by high mountains

bring tourists to Nepal, if the volume of tourists to the area continues to grow rapidly without considering the carrying capacity of the area, tourism itself will face serious problems in maintaining the very attractions that bring tourists to the area. The study highlights the carrying capacity of the destinations remains low in Nepal, thus, suggestions have been made for a proper plan of action so that carrying capacity of mountains of Nepal could be increased at higher level than which currently prevails.

Sharma (1995) attempted to study how the advent of tourism brought about cultural change in two most tourist visited destination regions of Nepal, Kathmandu valley and Khumbu. In the last three and four decades, modernization and urbanization change the whole profile of Kathmandu valley. Uncontrolled urbanization has destroyed the green and open fields into a concrete jungle and uncontrolled growth of population decomposed by heterogeneous migrant population from North and South overshadowing the predominately Newari inhabitants. To what extent should tourism be responsible for this cultural change now taking place in Kathmandu valley over the past several decades is an area to be studied in detail to preserve the indigenous culture of Kathmandu, which is the main attraction for tourist?

The economic prosperity brought by tourism to the Sherpas of Khumbu in Everest region is most profound. The increased living standard, change of consumption pattern, educated young generation, popularity of western dresses, widely traveled mountain people are the direct impact of advent of trekking and mountain tourism in the region. On the other hand, Sherpas started neglecting their traditional agricultural and pastoral activities, and no longer eager to send their young Sherpas for Lamastic study and training for monkhood deteriorating the tradition. A good part of annual Dhumje festival in Khambu are provided by the new rich members of the community, thus community has not suffered much apart from the normal process of cultural change. The rapid westernization of the Sherpa community is due to direct contracts with western people and tourism business especially trekking and mountaineering.

Gurung (1991) highlighted the pressure of mass tourism in Nepal especially on trekking routes. The major trekking routes suffer badly from deforestation, erosion and pollution damaging the fragile Himalayan eco-system. The major trekking routes have suffered badly from deforestation, soil erosion and pollution damaging the fragile Himalayan eco-system. Due to the urge for financial gain, tourism has been encouraged beyond its capacity to be absorbed in some mountain regions. Therefore,

it is essential to assess the damage caused by tourist and trekkers to the natural environment, to assess the carrying capacity of mountain areas, to identify and measures to protect the environment of mountain areas and to suggest action program to quantify the number of tourists to be catered within the carrying capacity of mountain areas. The researcher has suggested measures to be considered for the protection of mountain tourism in Nepal that include regulation of volume of tourists, regional dispersal of tourist destination, energy supply system and pollution control.

The view of earlier reports and studies carried by various researchers and institutions on different aspects of tourism has revealed. But, it is disheartening to say that no research has been carried out to analyze the Scio-economic aspects as well as trend of tourist arrivals in the study area from the sociological point of view. So, this research was conducted in Patan durbar square area of Lalitpur district with a hope to get cleared and detailed idea of tourism in Patan.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **INTRODUCTION OF STUDY AREA**

#### **3.1 Introduction:**

Lalitpur district is situated at the southeast of Kathmandu, west of Bhaktapur and north of Makwanpur district. It comprises numbers of VDCs and a sub-metropolitan city, Lalitpur. It is filled with diversified castes and ethnic groups. In some of its parts, inside the valley, there is majority of Newars while outside, Brahmin and Chhetris are in majority.

The study area, Patan Durbar Square Area is situated in the Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city, is also famous with the name of Patan city. Being a Newari city it has its Newari name- YALA. The ancient city of Patan is situated on the southern bank of the river Bagmati and is about five km southeast of Kathmandu. The city is full of Hindu temples and Buddhist monuments with bronze gateways, guardian deities and wonderful carvings. Noted for its craftsmen and metalworkers, it is known as the city of artists.

The city was once independent kingdom ruled by Mall King and the Durbar Square Area was the palace of the Malla king then. Since the establishment of Patan as independent kingdom and after construction of palace of the king, the area began to be known as Durbar Square Area. The sub-metropolitan city is prevailed in 16.4 square km, providing residence to 1, 75,000 people of different ethnic and caste groups but with ample majority of Newars.

#### **3.2 Major Attractions of Patan Durbar Square Area:**

Patan is well known as the city of artists. Some important art and agriculturally renown temples, statues, idols, palace, taps etc. that provide enjoyment to the tourist taking them to the medieval period have been described below separately.

**Durbar Square:** Patan Durbar Square, situated in the heart of the city, is the main tourist attraction. The square is full of ancient palaces, temples, and shrines noted for their exquisite carvings. One can rummage for treasures and souvenirs in the various shops around the square.



the main attraction of Patan Durbar Square is the ancient Royal Palace itself. It consists of three main chocks, or courtyards; the central Mil Chock, Sundari Chock and Main Keshab Narayan Chock. In the northern corner of the courtyard is a triple-roofed octagonal tower, Talaju Bhawani Temple, by king Shree Niwas Malla in 1667. Between the central Mul Chock and main Chock there is the temple of Degu Taleju.

**Krishna Mandir:** Built in the seventeenth century by King Siddhi Narshing Malla, the temple of lord Krishna holds a commanding position in the palace complex of Patan. It is the only temple in Nepal to have 21 shrines and is completely made of stone. Moat of the important scenes from the ancient Hindu epics the Rayaman and the Mahabharat; have been engraved on its friezes.

**Narsingha Temple:** It is located on the left side of Harishankara temple and was built by Purendra Singh in 1590. The temple is dedicated to Narasimha, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu. The temple is after the Shikhara style and is plastered.

**Charnarayan Temple:** It is a typical pagoda-style temple and regarded as the oldest temple. King Purendra probably built it in 1566. However, The temple is two-storeyed. Above the foundation plinth, there is a platform about 0.60m. high made of brick with stone lions edging. At the plinth level, there are two large stone lions while above them are two guardians of Narayan named Ajaya and vijaya. It has struts with erotic depictions.

**Statute of Garuda:** A large bronze Garuda statue stands in front of Krishna temple. This image was placed by Narendra Malla in 1647 to mark the completion of the temple. Garuda is the vehicle of Vishnu.

**Bishwanath Temple:** Bishwanath temple is a large two-storeyed Hindu temple made after the Nepalese style. It owes its name 'Vishwanath in Varanasi (India). The Shiva linga is quite big, lodged in a pedestal call 'Jaldhari' or "Yoni" Yoni looks towards the north while the temple faces east. The temple was built by built by king Siddhi Narsimha Malla in 1627.

**Bhimsen Temple:** At far end of the Durbar square is the temple of Bhimsen. It is not known when it was constructed. But it is mentioned in an inscription that it was restore in 1682 by Shri Nivasa Malla, son of Siddi Narsimha Malla, after afire destroyed it and after the devastating earthquake of 1934 and again after 1967.

**Royal Palace:** The royal palace or Mulchok palace was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and onwards, however, most of the construction work took place during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It suffered a great loss when Patan was attacked by Prithvi Narayan Shah in 1768. However, the royal palace as it exists today is the remains of the past glory. The gates of the palace, beautiful carved struts, sculptures of temples and various guardian figures all contribute to the vast riches of art and architecture. The palace is older than that of Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. It is quite a large complex both exciting and unique in its appeal. It has several temples inside and also includes open courtyards, audience halls, conference rooms, guest rooms, sleeping chambers, kitchens and bathing places. The whole palace complex was architecturally well planned.

**Taleju Temple (Large and Small):** This temple is seven storeyed and can be seen across the main street. It occupies the highest place in the palace complex. This is connected with other buildings and the courtyard of the palace. The temple is built by King Siddhi Narshimha Malla in 1736. This temple is very artistic.

Small Taleju temple is at the west side attached to Mulchowk courtyard. It is regarded to be more sacred than the large Taleju Temple. It is square shaped, has three storeys and is built on the palace roof. Beautiful carving on the woods used to build the palace is another attraction of the temple. It was also built by King Siddhi Narasimha Malla in 1662 and renovated in 1936.

**Mahaboudha:** A little further from Patan Durbar Square lies this Buddhist temple made of clay bricks in which thousands of images of the Lord Buddha are engraved. The Terra-cotta structure is a fourteenth-century Nepalese architectural masterpiece. It was constructed by an architect named Avay Raj.

**Hiranya Varna Manvihhar:** This three storey golden pagoda of Lokeshwor was built in the twelfth century by King Bhaskar Verma. It is located in the courtyard of Kwabahal. Inside the upper storey of the pagoda, placed on a pedestal, are golden images of Lord Buddha and a large prayer wheel. There are wealth of gem-like carving on its walls and a complete life history of Buddha in gold relief.

**Kumbheshwor:** Kumbheshwor temple in Patan and Nyatapoli temple at Bhaktapur are the only five storey temples in the Valley, with the exception of the round five tiered Pancha Mukhi Hanuman of Kathmandu's Hanuman Dhoka Palace. This temple

of King Jayasthiti Malla but originally constructed in 1392. A fair is held here on the Janai Purnima day in August.

**Jagat Narayan Temple:** This is a tall imposing temple of Lord Vishnu in red brick. Situated on the bank of the Bagmati River, the temple has many fine images of stone and an artistic metal a statue of Garuda on a stone pillar.

**Rudra Varna Mahabihar:** This unique Buddhist monastery contains a collection of images and statues in metal, stone and wood. In ancient times, kings were crowned in this monastery. Many of the treasures offered by kings' devotees can be seen here even today.

**The Ashokan Stupas:** There are four ancient stupas, popularly believed to have been built in 250 B.C. by Emperor Ashoka, at the four corners of Patan. The four stupas are located in Pulchowk, Lagankhal, Ebahi and in Sanogaon respectively. These stupa give evidence to the city's ancient religious importance.

**Accheshwor Mahavihar:** This temple was established towards the beginning of the seventeenth century by Accheshwor who built a temple to house an idol of Lord Buddha. The Mahavihar has recently been reconstructed. It has 30 rooms including a monastery, "Dhyankuti" research area, training area, library area, review rooms, and guest rooms. Situated behind the Ashokan Stupa at Pulchock, the Mahavihar commands a beautiful view of the Kathmandu Valley.

**Temples of Matsyendra Nath and Min Nath:** The pagoda of Matsyendra Nath, also known as Avalokiteshwor and Adinath Lokeshwor, is housed here for six months each year. For the remaining six months, the idol is taken to its shrine in Bugmati. The temple of Min Nath is situated in Tentgal, on the way to Tabahal. The temple of Min Nath is thought to be older than the temple of Red Matsyendra Nath. The image of Matsyendra is made of dark red wood and is roughly carved. Once in a year during Matsyendra Jatra (procession) the image is taken out in a big chariot. this procession is held in the month of Baishakh (April/May).

## CHAPTER- IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

After the collection of data with the help of different means of data collection, data are presented and analyzed in this chapter by the help of simple statistical tools such as tabulation, percentage, average etc. Tourists' Socio-economic aspects, age, sex, expenditure pattern, religion, nationality, education, duration of stay, purpose of visit, kind of transportation to reach Nepal and study area etc. and sociological information collected of the sampled local people of the area who have been engaged in activities associated with tourism have been presented and analyzed.

#### 4.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of Tourists:

In this section, information collected from the tourists during field survey regarding socio-economic aspect have been presented and analyzed.

##### 4.1.1 Distribution of Tourists Based on Transportation Used:

Transportation is one of the main components of tourism that help to tourists to reach destination easily. Tourists use different types of vehicles to reach their desired place. Similarly, tourists who came to visit the study area also used different means of transportations that is presented in table no. 1.

**Table-4.1**

**Distribution of Tourists Based on Transportation Used**

Types of Vehicles	No. of Tourist	Percentage
Travel Coach	28	46.66
Bicycle	4	6.66
Private Car	2	3.33
Local Bus	12	20
Taxi	10	16.66
Rickshaw	4	6.66
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table reveals the fact that out of the 60 number of total tourist 28 (46.66%) had come by Travel Coach to visit the Patan Durbar Square Area. In the same manner, 6.66% and 3.33% had used Bicycle and Private Car respectively. Among total numbers 12 (20%) had arrived the study area by Local means of transportation and 10 (16.66%) by Taxi. It was also found that some of tourists came to the study area by Ricksha. The number of tourists' arrival to the study area was 4 (6.66%). Thus, this table reveals that the huge numbers of the tourists came to the study area through Travel Coach as a means of transportation.

#### 4.1.2 Tourist by Sex and Age:

Age and sex are important components that determine the desire of visiting. By analyzing these types of factors, concerned bodies can formulate different programs that help to promote tourism. Tourists of different age and sex visited the area in different proportion. Table no.1 gives the clear picture of number of tourist of different ages and sexes come to visit the study area during survey.

**Table-4.2**  
**Distribution of Tourist by Age and Sex**

Age	Sex				Total	Total Percentage
	Male	M%	Female	F%		
Below 15 Years	1	1.666	2	3.33	3	5
16-30Years	9	15	6	10	15	25
31- 45 Years	12	20	8	13.33	20	33.33
46- 60 Years	4	6.66	8	13.33	12	20
Above 60 Years	7	11.66	3	5	10	16.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54.99</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44.99</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table shows the fact that proportion of male tourist 33 (54.99%) is higher than female (44.99%). Out of the 60 numbers of tourists the largest numbers 20 (33.33%) were of 31 to 45 years and smallest 3 (5%) below 15 years. Among 60 respondents, 25% and 20% were of 16 to 30 years and 46 to 60 years respectively. There were 16.66% tourists found above age of 60 at the time of field survey.

### 4.1.3 Tourist by Religion:

Religion has separated people in different groups shaping their attitude and cultural entities differently. The interest of visit of the people is also determined to some extent by the religion. The following table also shows that tourists visiting the study area while doing field survey were classified in terms of religion.

**Table-4.3**  
**Distribution of Tourists by Religion**

Religion	NO. of Tourist	Percentage
Christian	42	70
Jews	8	13.33
Muslim	4	6.66
Buddhist	6	10
Total	60	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table reveals that among 60 respondents 42 (70%) were Christian where as 8 (13.33%) were Jews. 4 (6.66%) and 6 (10%) were from Muslim and Buddhist religion respectively. As the Christians are the rich and dominating people of the world, they are found more as tourist in the study area.

### 4.1.4 Tourist by Continent:

The number of tourist come to visit Nepal differs greatly differing the continent. In Nepal, generally tourists from Europe and America have found to come in larger number. The Tourism Master Plan had declared, as primary markets for Nepal are USA, France, UK and Germany. Japan, Scandinavia and Australia are targeted as secondary markets. The below table divides the respondents according to their continent.

**Table-4.4**  
**Distribution of Tourist by Continent**

Continent	No. of Tourist	Percentage
North America	12	20
Europe	28	46.67
Asia	10	16.66
Australia	7	11.67
South America	3	5
Total	60	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table shows that tourists from Europe 28 (46.67%) came to visit the study area where as 5% of tourists among total respondents were from South America. Out of the 60 respondents, 12 (20%) were from USA, 10 (16.66%) were from Asia and 7 (11.67%) were from Australia. This table shows that the number of tourist arrival in Nepal from Europe is very high.

#### **4.1.5 Duration of the Stay:**

The amount of expenditure of tourist is mainly depend upon length of stay of tourist in the tourist spot or in the country. It was found that no respondents were spending even a single night in the study area. Most of them have been stayed at hotels and lodges of Thamel area. So, the below table illustrates distribution of tourists by the duration of stay not in study area but in Nepal.

**Table-4.5**  
**Distribution of Tourist by the Duration of Stay in Nepal**

Length of the Stay (Days)	No. of Tourist	Percentage
5 - 10	13	21.67
11 - 15	17	28.33
16 - 20	15	25
21 - 25	12	20
More than 25 days	3	5
Total	60	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table shows that among 60 respondents 13 (21.67%) were found stayed in Nepal between 5 to 10 days while 17 (28.33%) were in between 11 to 15 days. The least numbers 3 (5%) were found lived in Nepal for more than 25 days. Out of total number of respondents 15 (25%) and 12 (20%) were found stayed in Nepal for 16 to 20 days and 21 to 25 days respectively. This table shows the fall down in the number of tourists lived in Nepal with the rise in the number of days.

#### 4.1.6 Expenditure of Tourists:

Tourism is a lucrative business that plays very crucial role in the economic development of a nation. More economic benefit can be acquired with the longer stay of the tourists in the destination. Thus, the amount of expenditure of the tourists is mainly determined by their length of stay in tourist spot and in the country. The below table clears the expenditure done by tourists in the Patan Durbar Square Area.

**Table-4.6**

#### **Distribution of Tourists According to Their Expenditure:**

Expenditure in PDSA	No. of Tourist	Percentage
Below Rs.500	12	20
Rs.500 – Rs.1000	18	30
Rs.1000 – Rs.1500	15	25
Rs.1500 – Rs.2000	5	8.34
Above Rs.2000	10	16.66
Total	60	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table shows that among 60 respondents the highest number 18 (30%) expenses was in between Rs.500 to Rs.1000 while the lowest number 5 (8.34%) had in between Rs.1500 to Rs.2000. Among total respondents 20%, tourists' speculated expenditure in the study area was below Rs.500, 25% had in between Rs.1000 to Rs.1500 and 10% tourists had above Rs.2000. It shows that the amount of expenses of tourist in the Patan Durbar Square is not much high in comparison to other tourist spots because of lack of the required entertainment facilities in the area.



#### 4.1.7 Purpose of Visit of Tourist:

It is the purpose of visit that motivates tourists to travel from one place to another place. People visit area with different purposes such as general visitors, research study, pilgrimage, to see the traditional culture etc. The below table shows the purposes of tourist come to visit the Durbar Square Area.

**Table-4.7**  
**Distribution of Tourists by the Purpose of Visit**

Purpose of Visit	No. of Tourist	Percentage
Pilgrimage	6	10
Research Study	3	5
To see the Mediaeval Art & Architecture	33	55
Recreational Visit	12	20
General Visit (Without any Specific objectives)	6	10
Total	60	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table illustrates that out of 60 respondents 55% of tourist came to see the mediaeval art and architecture where as 20% were came as recreational visitors. It was found that 6 (10%) tourists came to the study area as pilgrim, 5% of tourist were for research study and 10% of tourists came to the study area as general visitors without any specific objectives. This table clearly shows that the volume of tourists came to see the historical art and culture was higher than other purpose in the study area.

#### 4.2 Sociological Study of Local Respondents:

Local people who were associated with the tourism business had been interviewed from the sociological point of view to get information about their diversified sociological aspects. In this section, total sampled local respondents 30 associated with different tourist business had been interviewed to find out their different sociological aspects.

#### 4.2.1 Respondents by Religion:

Nepal is known as a country of Unity in Diversity in the world. Though, Nepal Government has declared Nepal as secular state it is dominated by Hindu Religion. It is the home of those people who believe in different religion. The following table shows the classification of local respondents according to their religion.

**Table-4.8**  
**Distribution of Local Respondents by Religion**

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	14	46.67
Buddhism	12	40
Christian	2	6.66
Muslim	2	6.66
Total	30	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table clears that out of total respondents 46.67% were Hindu, 40% were Buddhist, 6.66% were Christian and 6.66% were Muslim. Muslims were not the permanent residents of the study area but they were around the Durbar Square Area since from 20 years ago.

#### 4.2.2 Respondents by Ethnic Groups and Caste:

As Nepal is comprised of more than 100 ethnic groups and caste having their separate culture. The below table gives a picture of respondents based on their caste and ethnic groups.

**Table-4.9**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Ethnic Groups/ Caste**

Ethnic Groups/Caste	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Newars	21	70
Chhetri	5	16.67
Brahmin	2	6.66
Muslim	2	6.66
Total	30	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table clears that the Durbar Square Area is of Newars community that includes a few of other castes as an exceptional case. Out of 30 respondents, 21 number (70%) were found from Newar group while 5 (16.67%) numbers from Chhetri, 6.66% from Brahmin and 6.66% were from Muslim community.

### 4.2.3 Respondents by Education:

Development without education is not possible. It can be mere daydream. Thus, education is a vehicle that plays a vital role in the sustainable development of country and society. In field of tourism, also education plays an important role that really helps to uplift economy of nation by developing tourism. Development of a place can be measured by measuring the level of education of its people. The below table classified the respondents by the level of education.

**Table-4.10**

**Distribution of Respondents by the Level of Education**

Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Bachelor Level	9	30
Intermediate	13	43.34
Class 5 to SLC	5	16.66
Class 1 to 5	3	10
Total	30	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table shows that among total respondents no one was found illiterate. 10% among total respondents were found having education till 5 class while other 16.66% respondents had education in between class 5 to SLC, 43.34% of them had education till to intermediate level and 30% of them had education till to bachelor level.

### 4.2.4 Respondents by Age and Sex:

Age and sex is an important part in business that determines the profit in business. The following table presents the classification of respondents that is based on age and sex.

**Table-4.11**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex**

Age	Sex				Total No.	Total
	Male	M%	Female	F%		
Below 15yrs	3	10	-	-	3	10
15 - 25	11	36.67	3	10	14	46.67
25 - 35 yrs	6	20	5	26.67	11	36.67
35 - 55 yrs	2	6.66	-	-	2	6.66
Above 55yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73.33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table clearly presents that only 10% female were involved in the business associated with tourism. Out of 30 total respondents, the highest numbers 46.67% involved in the business were of age between 15 to 25 years. The second largest numbers 36.67% involved in the business were of age between 25 to 35 years while 6.66% respondents involved in business were of age between 35 to 55 years.

### **4.3 Impact of Tourism in the Local Society:**

Tourism is a vital thing in bringing change in economic atmosphere of any nation but it does not limit itself in bringing change only in economy of a nation. It is a driving force to bring change in socio-cultural and environmental aspects of community. Tourism has brought number of remarkable changes in the Patan Durbar Square Area too. Economic, sociological cultural and environmental impacts observed during the field survey have been described below:

#### **4.3.1 Economic Impact:**

There will be no more arguments if say that tourism brings massive economic development or change of a place where tourism occurs as well as economy of a country. Tourism is a major economic earning sector of Nepal. If problems hindering in the development of tourism are tackled and tourism is developed, it plays a vital role for poverty eradication and sustainable economic development of Nepal.

In Patan Durbar Square Area, a big change in economic condition of local people can be noticed. Several numbers of cottage industries associated with tourism have been running for the production of the indigenous traditional materials for the tourists. These industries have given employment to the large numbers of local people at their homes lifting up their economic level in a dramatic way. These cottage industries not only have been providing employment to the local people but also to many rural people of Lalitpur District. Many restaurants are serving around the durbar square area for tourists who come to visit the Patan Durbar Square Area. These restaurants consume large scale of vegetables that is produce by villagers near by Patan. Thus, it can be said that tourism is providing economic benefits to urban dwellers as well as rural people. Around Durbar Square Area there are many shops established especially to sell the various kinds of cultural materials to the foreigners made in the cottage industries. To find out the economic earning of different shops' information collected from the sample have been presented separately in sub-section below:

### **4.3.2 Paper and Clothes Painting Shops:**

Among the different kinds of cultural materials shops, paper and clothes painting shops are popular to the tourist. Tourists purchase these materials to give gift to their relative as well as to decorate their house. The below table classified the shops on the basis of income.

**Table-4.12**

**Distribution of Clothes and Paper Painting Shops by Income Level**

Income (Per Month)	No. of Shops	Percentage
Below Rs.5,000	4	44.44
Rs.5,000 - 10,000	2	22.22
Rs.10,000 - 15,000	3	33.34
Rs.15,0000 - 20,000	-	
Total	9	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table presents the clear picture of income of clothes and paper painting (Thanka Painting) shops around Patan Durbar Square Area. Out of 9 shops that were taken as respondents 4 shops had income below Rs.5, 000 where as 2 other shops had

income between Rs.5, 000 to Rs.10, 000 and 3 had income between Rs.10, 000 to 20,000.

### 4.3.3 Income of Wooden Material Shops:

The city of Patan is popular for woodcarving since from the mediaeval period. Souvenirs made of wood are also popular among tourists. There are around 53 shops related to woodcarving. Out of these numbers, only 15% (8) respondents selected for the study purpose. The below table shows the income pattern of these shops.

**Table-4.13**

**Distribution of Wooden Materials Shops by Income**

Income (Per Month)	No. of Shops	Percentage
Below Rs. 5,000	3	37.5
Rs.5,000 - Rs.10,000	3	37.5
Rs. 10,000 - Rs.15000	1	12.5
Rs15,000 - Rs. 20,000	1	12.5
Total	8	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table reveals the fact that out of 8 shops, 3 (37.5%) shops had income below Rs.5,000 where as another 3 (37.5%) shops had income between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000. One shop had income between Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 and another one shop had monthly income between Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000.

### 4.3.4 Metal Idol Shops:

There are many metal idol shops around the Patan Durbar Square Area. There are about 120 metal shops performing their business around the study area. Out of total numbers of metal shops only 15 %( 18) shops were interviewed to know their economic status. These types of shops are providing employment to local people as well as rural people located near by Patan.

**Table-4.14**

**Distribution of Metal Idol Shops by Economic Level**

Income (Per Month)	No. of Shops	Percentage
Below Rs.5,000	2	11.11
Rs.5,000 - Rs.10,000	5	27.78
Rs.10,000 - Rs.15,000	8	44.44
Rs.15,000 - Rs.20,000	3	16.67
Total	18	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2006**

The above table shows that out of 18 shops 2 shops had income below Rs.5,000 while 5 (27.78%) had income between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000. Out of total shops, 44.44% (8) and 16.67% (3) had income between Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 and Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000 respectively.

#### **4.4 Socio-cultural Impact:**

Tourist has brought many changes among the people in the Patan Durbar Square Area. The activities of tourist directly and indirectly effects the life style, behavior, norms and values of society, culture, language, knowledge etc. of local people as well as people who are involved in tourism. During the field survey, it was noticed that youngsters around the study area were basically inspired by tourists' activities, which were easily visible in the way they dressed up, language they used, and behavior they had showed. But older generation of the study area was found not much affected by tourists' activities. The youngsters used the modern dresses like shirt, paint, half paint, frock etc. instead of their traditional dress like Haku- Patasi, Gunyu-Cholo and Daura-Suruwal.

The youngsters are forgetting their culture and festivals in the name of modernization though it is crucial factor for tourism. Many festivals are not celebrating as it used to celebrate in the past. Another, negative impact of tourism in the study area was noticed that the youth were heading them towards drugs. They were wasting their lives being engulfed in drugs. Like the same way, it was found that the prostitution around the study area also prevailing. It had also increased begging and stealing in the study area.

People around the study area found that they were very much positive towards education. They take education as an essential factor for self-development and for the establishment of civilized society. So, there found sending their children to the school without any gender discrimination. People said that they had this type of view due to their exposition to the people of western society.

Many traditional industries like mud-pot making, woodcarving, metal idol, thanka painting etc. are still continuing as the major cottage industries associated with tourism. There was saying prevailing around Patan that if there were not any occurrence of tourism activities in Patan, these types of cottage industries would have been perished.

The most remarkable change observed during the field survey was change occurred among the youth in music and songs. The youth were noticed nearly transformed into the modern western music and western style of pop songs giving up their traditional music and songs. However, the older had kept old traditional cultural music and songs alive which was demonstrated once in the area during field survey.

#### **4.5 Environmental Impacts:**

The tourism has not brought only social and economic changes in the area but also brought remarkable environmental changes. Because of tourism industry, the place has been kept clean. The daily wastage and dirt of houses are managed properly. It was found that people had developed the habits of being stay clean and tidy.

Because of tourism the mediaeval period cultural, environmental had been kept alive in the area. Some programs to continue the traditional culture, cultural materials had been found running to tempt tourist showing unique indigenous Newari culture. In this way, tourism has brought positive change in the Patan Durbar Square area.

#### **4.6 Prospects and Problems of tourism in the Patan Durbar Square**

##### **Area:**

Nepal has no acuteness of resources and opportunities for tourism development be it for international or domestic/village tourism. Tourism today has become not only a comprehensive phenomenon but also the backbone of the economy for the countries like ours and many more. The scope of tourism potentialities (natural and human resources) are in immense extent, however they are mostly unexplored, minimum in



use and are not brought as the screen of dissemination- nationally and internationally  
(*Nepalese journal of Development and Rural Studies* Vol.3, No.1:59, 2006)

#### **4.6.1 Prospects of Tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area:**

Among many tourist areas around the Kathmandu Valley, Patan Durbar Square is also one of the hot tourist spot. It is a renowned historically importance area situated in the southern part of the Kathmandu Valley. Its old Newari name is Yala. It is only 6 km. south from the centre of Kathmandu and is access to all kinds of vehicles like local bus, taxi, and private car. It has added its charm in registering its name in the world heritage site by the UNESCO. It provides a good source of income to the municipality as well as to the nation. The major prospects associated with tourism are as given below:

##### **a) Traditional Art and Architectural Attraction:**

Patan Durbar Square area is famous for its arts and architecture of the mediaeval period. The palaces and temples decorated with the unique wooden carvings and wonderful stone statue of mediaeval period easily hypnotize anyone. It does not limit here, the beautiful art and architecture of mediaeval time takes people to the world of mediaeval time. This research study also reveals that most of the tourists who made journey to durbar square area were very fond of artistic art and architecture of Patan Durbar Square area.

##### **b) Cultural Attraction:**

Nepal is a land in the world that is highly rich in cultural diversities. Everyday in a year, there is a special day in terms of cultural aspects. Newari culture is very rich in comparison to other caste/ethnic groups. The uniqueness that is found in Newari culture can be a matter of great interest for foreigners. They have their own type of dishes, uniform, folk and festivals that can tempt to the tourists.

##### **c) Components of Tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area:**

Tourism is growing day by day as a world's greatest industry in the world. Every year millions of tourists make their journeys around the world. Tourism cannot be possible

without its components like Transportation, Attractions, Accommodation and Cultural resources etc.

Patan is accessible from Kathmandu by any kinds of vehicles. It is only about 10 to 30 minutes away by vehicles. Tourist living in Kathmandu can make visiting to the Patan Durbar Square any time.

The cultural diversities and historic monuments that provide pleasure cannot be comparable to other things of entertainment. There are good facilities of accommodations and varieties of restaurants serve different types of foods that found in the world. Thus, it can be said that the city which has abundant resources (natural and man made) can be the best tourist destination.

#### **d) Scenic Attraction:**

Patan Durbar Square Area itself provides beautiful scenery of temples, stones' statue, Buddha Stupa, gardens, courtyards etc. that tourists can enjoy. Expansion of tourist can be extended by giving the information about natural beauties in the rural areas near by Patan Durbar Square Area. Thus, Patan Durbar Square Area and its surrounding rural areas have immense prospects of tourism.

#### **4.6.2 Problems of Tourism in Patan:**

Though Nepal has high prospects of tourism, for few years or even decades as the present status quo, the country will not able to exploit the treasury of it. There are lots of problems associated with tourism in Patan. The major Problems of tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area are given below:

- ) There is lack of preservation, conservation, and promotion policies or incentives regarding the development of tourism in Patan.
- ) The sanitation level in durbar square area is not satisfactory. There is lack of proper toilet for tourists.
- ) The vendors, beggars and people of curio shops are always embarrassing to tourists. They follow tourist to sell their curios and beg money without tourists' interest. There is no proper mechanism to check this problem.

- ) There are problems of medical facility, tourists' police and scarcity of qualified work force to give sufficient information to tourists about historic monuments of Patan Durbar Square Area.
- ) There is problem of good drinking water in Patan. Due to the lack of sufficient water supply and electricity, the hotels and restaurants cannot fulfill the demand of water to the guests for bathing and other purpose.
- ) There is lack of information dissemination and communication i.e. ads and publicity at national and international markets.
- ) The government has not sufficient plans, polices and programs regarding the promotion of tourism in Patan as well as whole nation.
- ) People who do not have sufficient knowledge about traditional art, architecture, and do not possess guide liaisons are working as tour guide. There is no effective measure taken to check this problem.
- ) Political instability, poor governance, conflicts, insecurity, unrest and apathetic culture are the main obstructions of tourism development.

## CHAPTER-V

### SUMMARY, FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary:

Tourism today is one of the fastest growing industries throughout the world. In a large number of developing countries tourism is an important economic force and its study is of increasing academic and practical interest. Tourism industry is growing vigorously with the development communication and transportation facilities. The curious nature of men motivated people to make a journey from one place to another place. Nepal, a developing country rich in vast numbers of beautiful natural and manmade resources has also taken as an economic industry.

Nepal, a small kingdom filled with almost all types of climate from northern Himalayan region to southern Terai region is famous for its endemic as well as common beautiful flora and fauna and diversified ethnic and caste groups with separate unique culture. It is also birthplace light of Asia Buddha, is reknown in the world as religious tolerance country. In Nepal, mediaeval periods' unique and beautiful arts and architectural values are kept in the same condition as in ancient periods in several places. UNESCO has recognized dozens of such culturally and naturally important places as the world heritage sites of Nepal. Thus, Nepal has potentiality to satisfy people of all culture, religion and climate.

Among the hundreds of tourist spots in Nepal, Patan Durbar Square Area is one of them. The city is rich in arts and architectures of mediaeval period that also included in the world heritage site by UNESCO. The stunning beauty of arts and architectures of Patan Durbar Square Area easily took people to the ancient world of mediaeval time. thousands of tourist from a over the world come annually to see it and take with them as a token the cultural material kept in the shops around the square.

It has given employment to the several numbers of the local people as number of cottage industries and shops are running around the area for the tourists. to know more about the tourism in the study area and its impact upon the local society the study has been decided to carried out in the Patan Durbar Square Area.

Patan Durbar Square Area and around it was the universe of the study and the tourist visiting the area during field survey were the universe. 60 numbers of tourists visiting the area during field survey, 15% of total metal idol shops (120), paper and clothes painting (66), wooden materials shops (50) were selected as respondents by using purposive sampling method. Secondary as well as primary data were collected to accomplish the study. Interview with open-ended questionnaire, non-participatory observation tools for the collection of primary data during field survey were applied.

the collected data were re-checked, processed, classified, analyzed and presented by using simple statistical tools such as tabulation and percentage. Both descriptive and exploratory research design were used to present qualitative and quantitative data.

The flow of tourists is in increasing trends then the year 2005 and before. The numbers of tourists entered in Nepal were 385297 in 2004 and 375398 in 2005. This shows that there was decreasing trend in the flow of tourists those who come to Nepal. But 2006 turned a hopeful year for tourism sector. The announcement of ceasefire by government and Maoist insurgent groups help to bring rays of hope in tourism field. Statically there can be seen positive sign of improvement of tourist arrivals in Nepal. The total numbers of tourists came in Nepal from January to October 2005 is 223,258 where as total numbers of tourists came in Nepal from January to October is 227,647 (Source: Newsletter NTB publication Nov 2006). This figure clearly shows that the flow of tourists is increasing after ceasefire by 2%.

The highest numbers of tourist (46.66%) were found to reach the Patan Durbar Square Area by travel coach while lowest (6.66%) by rickshaw. The ratio of male visitors was found higher (54.99%) than female visitors (44.99%). The ratio of tourists according to age was found highest (33.33%) aged between 31 to 45 years while lowest 5% below 15 years. By religion, Christians made the highest number of tourists which happens to be the 70% of the total size. The people from other religion were Jews 13.33%, Buddhist 10% and Muslim 6.66%, found during the field survey. The numbers of tourists who come to visit durbar square were mostly found from Europe. 46.67 % of tourists were from European continent where as 20% from North America, 16.66% from Asia, 11.67% from Australia and 5% from South America. No tourists were found that they were not going to spend even a single night in durbar square area. They were found to come the Patan Durbar Square Area only for the day visit. Their length of visit in Nepal was found different in different tourists. The highest numbers of tourists (28.33%) were found stay in Nepal for 11 to 15 days

while 5% of tourists were found that they were spending in Nepal for above 25 days. According to tourists' expenditure, the highest numbers (30%) tourists spent in between Rs.500 to Rs.1000 in the Patan Durbar Square Area while the lowest number (8.34%) spent in between Rs.1500 to Rs.2000. The purpose of tourists to visit the study area was found different in different tourists. It was found that 55% of tourists made their journey to the durbar square area with the objective to see the arts and architectures of mediaeval period while 20% of tourists made recreational visit. The lowest number 5% of tourists came to the place with the purpose to carry on their research work.

The local respondents who were associated in different tourism oriented business were found 46.67% Hindu and 40% Buddhist. Out of 30 respondents 70% were Newars, 16.67% were Chhetri, 6.66% were Brahmin and 6.66% were Muslim. All the respondents were found literate. 16.66% respondents had formal education up to SLC where as 73.34% of respondents had formal education up to bachelor level. The percentage of female involvement was 26.67% that was lower than that of male percentage (73.33%).

## **5.2 Findings:**

The following facts were come to know from the study.

- It was found that large number of tourists come to Patan Durbar Square Area by using travel coach as a means of transportation.
- Tourists were found unwilling to tell much about their customs and religion and they were fearful and doubtful to fill up questionnaire.
- Tourists were found embarrassed by beggars, vendors and people of curio shops around Patan Durbar Square Area.
- The numbers of female tourists were found a bit lower than that of male tourists during the field survey.
- According to field survey, it was found that tourists from European countries are more than that of other countries.
- It was found in large numbers of tourists that their main objective to visit the study area was to view the old arts and architectures of mediaeval time.

- Tourists visiting Patan were not satisfied with sanitation level around Patan Durbar Square Area.
- The number of tourists was found increasing to Patan area than that of previous years.
- The business men associated with tourism hesitated to tell their actual monthly or annual income.
- The involvement of women in business was found very low.
- Most of guides who do not possess guide license were working as tourist guide.

### **5.3 Conclusion:**

Tourism is rapidly growing in Nepal which can be a largest economic industry to import the foreign currency if proper infrastructure development and security is guaranteed. There are hundreds of beautiful places in Nepal that are not identified as tourists' destination. Our country is still unknown in the several parts of the world as a sovereign state with having stunning natural panoramic scenarios including the highest peak and diversified cultural inhabitants with dozens of old culturally important places.

Nepal invites people from all over the world to share its liveliness. She embraces within herself a starting range of traditions and physical setting. Nepal has diversity and experience to offer guests. The multiple colors of life come alive in this land that is birthplace of the Lord Buddha, roof of the world and home of the valiant Gurkhas.

This land of amazing extremes welcomes everyone. The lofty mountains, the snow fed rivers and the untouched villages all wait to be discovered and explored. The magnetism within Nepal lies in her lush green forests, her abundant wildlife too.

Besides this Nepal has another uniqueness that makes this land a full of life. Her magnificent fairy tale temples and palaces like Patan Durbar Square Area and the colorful festivals that are celebrated here are beyond comparison. Innumerable of festivals are celebrated in this land all through out the year. This reveals the fact that Nepal has high potentiality of tourism throughout the year. In nutshell, it can be said that there is possibly nowhere else on Earth where such magnificent multiplicity is found in a land, so Nepal opens its doors open for tourists of all over the world.

## **5.4 Recommendations:**

The government and Tourism Board as well as the associated agencies with tourism should pay following attentions to develop tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area.

i) Perpetual research work should be done to find out the interests and problems associated with tourists because that ultimately helps to increase the numbers of tourists around Patan Durbar Square Area.

ii) Marketing is an effective means in today's world to give message about any products and to draw the attention of consumers towards the products. Without proper marketing, none of the industry is going to sustain in this competitive market. Thus, marketing of tourists' products (destinations) should be done effectively and efficiently in national and international markets for the promotion of tourism industry.

iii) Security, sanitation, health and environmental situation around Patan should be well maintained.

iv) The beggars and vendors who are embarrassing to tourists should be controlled.

v) The modern buildings constructed around the durbar square area are destroying the beauty of historical palaces of mediaeval period. Those buildings that are directly and indirectly affecting the beauty of palaces and temples should be removed and other constructions of buildings should be immediately controlled.

vi) Curio shops around Patan Durbar Square Area are needed to be well managed.

vii) Well skilled manpower (like license holder guides) should be regulated to uplift tourism in Patan and guide without license should be discouraged.

viii) The government or the concerned authorities should formulate the plan to decentralize the population of tourists concentrated in Patan to its nearer villages so people of rural areas can be benefited.



ix) Government should allocate sufficient budget for the national level development of tourism.

x) Government should give emphasis in preservation, conservation and promotion policies for the development of tourism in Nepal.

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## Appendix - A

### Central Department of Rural Development TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

#### Questionnaire for the survey on Tourism in Lalitpur: A Case Study of Patan Durbar Square Area

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURISTS

1.
  - a) Name: .....
  - b) Sex: Male/Female
  1. c) Age: .....
  - d) Occupation: .....
  - e) Religion: .....
2. What is your purpose of visit?
  - a. Pilgrim
  - b. Research Study
  - c. Recreational Visit
  - d. To see the medieval art and architecture
  - e. Just visiting without any specific purpose
  - f. Others .....
3. By which means of transportation you come here?
  - a. Local Bus
  - b. Travel coaches
  - c. Private car
  - d. Other .....
4. Is it your first visit to this area?  
Yes..... No.....
- 4.1. If yes, how many times have you been this place before?  
.....
5. How long would you stay here?  
.....
6. Where did you get visa?
  - a. In Nepal entry point/ Nepalese Embassy
7. What would be your approximately expenditure in Patan Durbar Square Area?  
.....
8. Are you alone or in group?
  - a. Alone/Group

9. What is your opinion of lodging and fooding?
  - a. Expensive
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Cheap
  
10. Did U get food of your choice?
 

Yes..... No.....
  
11. How do you find the local people?
  - a. Friendly
  - b. Very friendly
  - c. Not friendly
  
12. Do you think you come back to this place again?
 

If Yes, why.....

If No, Why .....
  
13. Are you satisfied with the sanitation situation around PBSA?
 

Yes..... No.....
  
14. Will U tell people of your country to visit this place?
 

Yes..... No.....

If no, why.....
  
15. What type of problem did you face visiting Patan Durbar Square Area?
 

.....
  
16. In your opinion, what should be done to promote tourism in Patan Durbar Square Area?
 

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Thank You.**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE HOTEL OWNERS AND BUSINESS MEN  
ASSOCIATED WITH TOURISM**

1. a) Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_ b) Sex: M/ F    c) \_\_\_\_\_  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Marital Status: Single/Married \_\_\_\_\_ e) Education: \_\_\_\_\_  
.....  
f) Address: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Details about the Hotel/ Lodge or Shops.
  - a. Name: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Established Year: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Number of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many tourists visit your Hotel/ Lodge each day?  
.....
4. What is your total income of a month?  
.....
5. How much tax did you pay last year?  
.....
6. Hotel/lodge running house is your own or rented?  
Own..... Rented.....
- 6.1. If rented how much do you pay monthly/ yearly?  
.....
7. How many rooms and beds are there in your hotel/lodge?  
.....
8. How much do you pay for employers each month?  
.....
9. What are peak Seasons?  
.....
10. What is your charge for single and double bed-rooms?  
.....
11. How long do the tourists stay in your hotel/lodge?  
.....
12. What sorts of problem are facing to run this business?  
.....
13. What sorts of tourism impacts have you been feeling upon local society and culture of Patan Durbar Square Area?  
.....  
.....  
.....
14. Do you have anything to tell about tourism industry?  
.....

**Thank You**

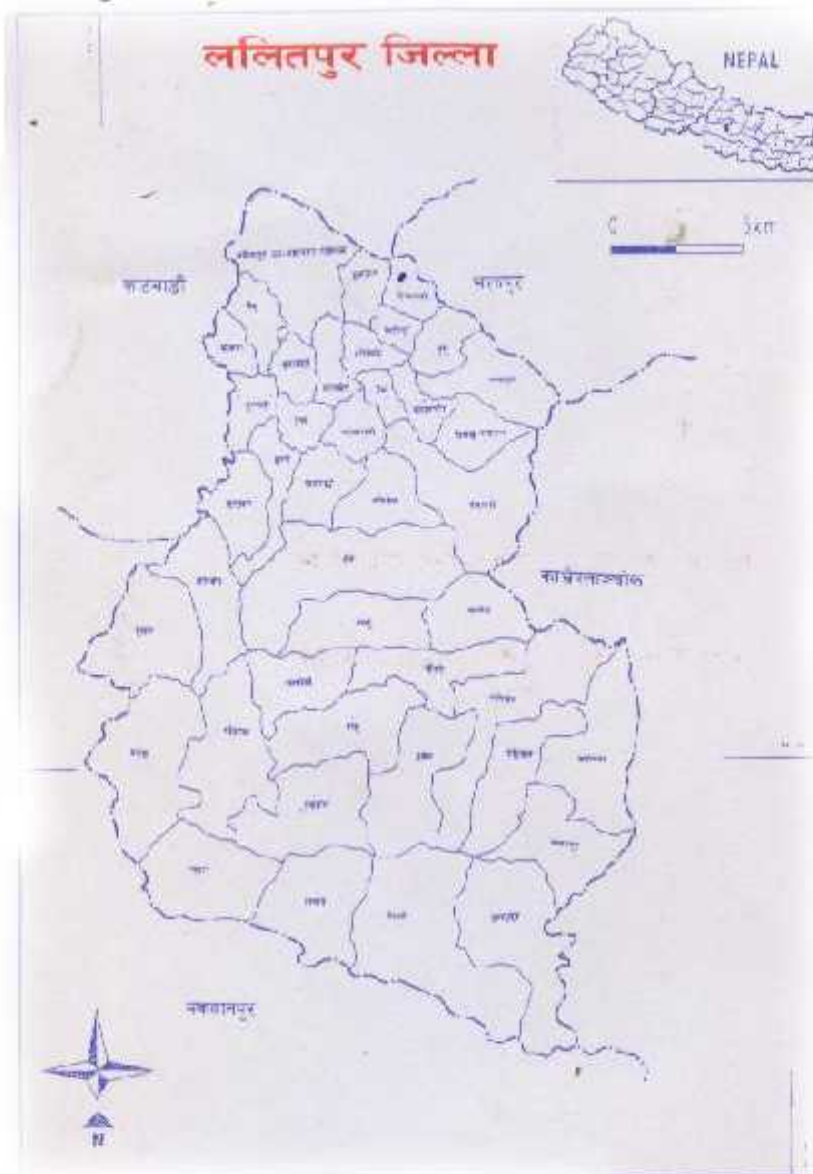
**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SHOPKEEPERS**

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: M/F \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Religion: \_\_\_\_\_  
Education: \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is your per month income?  
.....
3. Who are your main customers?  
a. Nepalese  
b. Indians  
c. Foreigners
4. In which season (month) you have highest sell?  
.....
5. How many members in your family financially depend upon this shop?  
.....
6. What percentage of goods do you sell for?  
a. Hotel (     %)  
b. Tourist (     %)  
c. Local people (     %)
7. What sorts of tourism impacts have you been feeling upon local society and culture of Patan Durbar Square Area?  
.....  
.....

**Thank You.**

# Appendix- B

## Map of Lalitpur District





# Map of Patan Durbar Square Area

## (Study Area) Durbar Square Area – Patan

