

Madhyapurthimi Tourism: Reviews on Local Development --by Bharat Prasad Badal

Email: bpb222@yahoo.com

Abstract

Madhyapurthimi is one of the oldest city in the centre of Kathmandu, Kageswarimanahara, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Suryavinayak, Chanhgunarayan, and Mahalaxmi Municipalities of Kathmandu valley. Being such a centrally located venue with historical cultural heritage and values tourism potentiality, the tourist arrival is not satisfactory. Thus to identify the tourism potentiality of historic city Madhyapurthimi, the study has been conducted. The desk study, field survey, focus group discussion, workshop and interactions have been conducted in different occasion to find out the tourism potentials. Agriculture, Art and architecture, Cultural dances and shows, Historical heritage walks, Mask making, Open living museum, Pottery, River and Jungle in city, Riverside walk, Theme all, Tigani Baji, and Vermilion and other festivals are the major tourism products must be sold to the potential tourists inbound as well as outbound.

Keywords: *Madhyapur Thimi, Tourism, Local development*

Introduction

Madhyapur Thimi is one of the oldest municipality of Kathmandu valley. The local development initiatives have been performing satisfactorily but expected tourists' arrival is considerably low. Newar of Kathmandu valley made Kantipur, Lalitpur, Kirtipur, and Bhaktapur a socio cultural hub with outstanding cultural heritage arts and monuments. The identity of temple city was due to the hard work of ancestors. In every 100 meters almost a temple is there. Thus Kathmandu is the cultural city of Newar, similarly Madhyapur is one of the most spectacular must visit historic city of Kathmandu valley. The Newars of Kathmandu Bhaktapur Lalitpur, Kirtipur even Bandipur have done tremendous work to promote tourism and its name and fame of birthplace however people from Madhyapur is not. Ancestors build Themring its time to make Madhyapur – a centre of art culture and tourism. When the tourists start to visit Madhyapur, its name and fame will spread all over the world. It creates and explores Themring Civilization. People begin to earn from tourism business. It is only possible by local people's local development initiation. No one will come to develop other's zone. People of Thimi have to take initiation.

The local development is must be based on tourism. The outstanding exceptional art and architecture, unique urban identity, traditional history and culture, festivals and lifestyles are the major tourism resources (Attraction Components of Tourism) of Thimi and their promotion is essential for its development. In spite of being such an incomparable tourist destination and being so close to the capital city and between two tourist destination, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur, Thimi remained unnoticed for decades. The lack of comprehensive tourism-led conservation policy, awareness, education and long term planning has caused the deterioration of heritage, loss of pottery, loss in community participation in feast and festivals, handicraft production and economic benefits. According to the study By Bhatta (2009), most of the respondent replied that there is a need of long term tourism development policy to improve their quality of life and enhance economic development of Thimi (Bhatta, 2009). The study in 2009 has identified the issue. But still the situation is not yet improved. Why such a beautiful town is not able to develop the tourism having all such qualitative tourism attractions.

Reviews

Tourism grows in geography – land, water, and sky. Madhyapur is center of Kantipur, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, and Kirtipur of historical towns of Kathmandu Valley. It is a city of capable people (Chhemi). Literally Thimi is Thi+ Mi= Sparkling object and Pupil of Eye. Thimi is like a sparkling eye in local Newari language. This city with an area of 11.47 square kilometers is located at an altitude of 1326 meters above sea level (Silver, 2014). It assumes integrated heritage conservation as an essential means to promote sustainable community development in the historic town of Thimi. The land is already occupied by traditional cultural historical monuments.

Moreover, public participation, heritage-led tourism, and efficient institutions are identified as the key components to ensure sustainability through heritage conservation in Madhyapur (Bhatta, 2009). In fact, conservation in the context of underdeveloped countries like Nepal should promote tourism activities so that local people get absolute socio economic opportunities. Hence, integrated conservation should promote sustainable tourism that will eventually help to promote sustainable community development. The development will drive the tourism economy if it is managed by effective actors of tourism stakeholders in Historical Madhyapur Thimi- the sparkling eyes of capable people. It has 11.47 square kilometers of its geography and it is located at an altitude of 1326 meters above sea level. It lies to the western part of Bhaktapur district. There lies Manahara

River to the west and Hanumante River to the east of this Municipality. Similarly, Duwakot VDC to the northern side and Balkot and some part of Lalitpur district to the southern part of this municipality. This municipality is divided into 9 wards. This Municipality lies at 8 km. east from Kathmandu (Basnet, 2008).

Madhyapurthimi a medieval city is also a traditional Newar settlement. It is equally well known for its handicrafts, green vegetables, diverse art, culture, festivals, dance, traditional music and life style. The 32 chariot festival (Bisket Jatra), the Tongue Penetrating Festival (Jivro Chhedne Jatra), traditional Nil Barahi Dance of Bode, Devyashowri Temple of Lokanthali, classical dances, the living music, old palaces and crafts are the real identification of Madhyapurthimi and they have made this town a living museum and one of the important cultural places within the Kathmandu Valley (Pandey, 2010). Madhyapurthimi is the integration of Thimi, Nagadesh, and Bode. Thimi is Archaeologically important site, Tripurasundari Shrine, Phaidhoka Ganesh, Saraswoti Shrine Historical monuments, shrines, Fairs and Festivals, Music and Dance etc. are could be marketed as tourism products. Bode or Nilvarahi and her Jatra and Naach, Mahalaxmi Jatra, Jivro Chedne Jatra (Tongue boring ceremony) Historical monuments, Shrines, Fairs and Festivals, Music and Dance etc. Nagdesh Siddhiganesh shrine and Siddhiganesh Jatra Historical monuments, Shrines, Fairs and Festivals, Music and Dance are very famous.

Historic city, Madhyapur Thimi Municipality is situated in the center of the valley between Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. Thus it is the center of three cities thus it is also called Madhyapur. Around 670 BS, an inscription of Jishnu Gupta, pronounced Thimi as Themring and Bode as Boshingram. Thus Centre Themring latter praised by Bhaktapur Malla Kings as “Chhemi” by saving the country by external frequent wars from Patan and Kantipur became Madhyapur Thimi. It is also called Panchami Madhyapur since 590 Nepal Sambat after the renovation of Majestic Balkumaree temple. Including Lokanthali, Kausaltar, Gathaghar, Nayathimi, Purano Thimi, Nagadesh, Bode, and Nilabarahi in 2053 BS Madhyapur Thimi Municipality was declared. It has 213 temples, 13 Chaityas, 192 Pati-Sattal, 25 ponds, 15 doors, 14 Dabalas, 11 Vehar, 76 stone taps and 72 public wells in Thimi in the area of 11.47 square kilometers. The assets must be preserved by world heritage conservation administration. An inscription, in 832 NS, King Bhupatindra Malla had established the Jetvarna Vehar with the help of devotee Kalyan Shing (Madhyapurthimi, 2021). Historical accounts indicate the existence of Madhyapurthimi in the 13th century, and it is

possible that the town was settled long before during the Lichchhavi period (5th -9th) century. The urban planning of the city Madhapurthimi is similar to Mohenjo-Daro and Taxila in its measurements of streets and entrances that is based on Kautilya's Arthashastra (Pant & Funo, 2005). Thus the study is theoretically based on Kautilya's design. Thimi Municipality including Bode, Thimi, Nagdesh needs heritage conservation program, tourist standard accommodations, hassle free foot paths, beautification, sanitation and cleanliness, signage and directional arrow boards, information center, public toilets, and scientific vehicular management in the area based on the historical theory.

Objectives

To find out the potential tourism products of Madhyapurthimi Municipality

Materials and methods

The projects geographical limit will be Madhyapur Thimi Municipality. This city with an area of 11.47 square kilometers is located at an altitude of 1326 meters above sea level. This municipality occupies 9.6 percent of the total area of the district (119 sq km). This city is world famous for its history, art, culture and craftsmanship. The average temperature in this municipality, which has a temperate climate, reaches a minimum of 1 degree Celsius to 35 degrees Celsius. The average rainfall in the municipal area is up to 123.1 mm.

- Desk Study: Primary research and Secondary data from government and other sources. Desk and field Review of existing feasibility and prefeasibility of different tourism projects and identified location as tourist destinations.
- Field visits and surveys: to different locations of Madhyapur Thimi and surrounding area.
- Interaction and discussion in focused groups (FGD): public and private sector, relevant government authorities and agencies, local stakeholders etc.
- Workshop: after submission of inception report, after the submission of the draft plan and the draft report.
- Interactions and discussions with the Review Team: for suggestions and inputs on four occasions- during the preliminary interaction, presentation of inception report, draft report and final report.

Potential Tourism Product

Occupation determines the identity. Prajapati are famous for Pottery, art and Mask making was the source of Identity of Chitrakar. Similarly, Jyapu are famous for vegetable production and farming. Manandhars are famous of production and sales of mustard oil. The hard work and innovation in selected traditional occupation secures the wealth, reputation, and happiness. The traditional occupations preserve the cultural norms and values. Those cultural values give the identity that can be turned as a tourism product. Madhyapur is extremely very rich in tangible and intangible cultural heritage, its scientific preservation will be a center of tourism attraction. Cloths making and Tikini Baji making are the other famous occupations of Thimi people. Local farmers were forced to change their occupation to nonagricultural because of less return from agriculture, changes in lifestyle, haphazard urbanization and non-availability of local manpower for agriculture work. Limited land coupled with occupation shift in the municipality has resulted in the lesser agricultural production. However, the people were found to be less vulnerable to food security due to increase in the income level of farmers and municipal dwellers as a result of shift to more remunerative non-farm activities (Dongol & Shrestha, 2017). The major cultural occupations potential to tourism development of Madhyapurthimi are, Pottery, Agriculture, Mask Making, and making of Tigani Baji. However, all the professions are in serious crisis due to the modernization and open market policy.

Results and Discussion

The potential tourism products in Thimi are its arts and cultures. Its livelihood pottery, agriculture, mask making, and Tikani Baji. All these products must be creatively applied or used for qualitative tourism development aspects. Its heritage walks, riverside walks, vermilion festivals, open live museum, Thimel MTM, and cultural dance training and shows are the basic tourism products or center of tourism attraction.

Agriculture

Thimi is situated southeast of the Manohara River; a tributary of the Bagmati Thimi was also referred to as Madhyapur throughout the medieval eras (Shrestha & Shen, 2023). However, all the riversides of fertile land or agriculture is finished by using it in housing and planning. The must unfavorable situation has noticed in agriculture in Madhyapurthimi Municipality. The agricultural

land decreased by 94 hectares in the period of 1990-2000 and by 237 hectares in the period of 2000-2014. However, at the same time the residential area has been increased by 88 hectares and 207 hectares although institutional area, industrial area, forest area, water body and open spaces did not see much change in this period. This clearly indicates that much of the conversion of the agricultural land was essentially to create land for the growth in the residential area. The total agriculture land has been reduced by 237 ha during the period of 2000 to 2014 which has been estimated 17 ha per year over this period. If this unregulated trend continues, there will be no land left for agriculture in Madhyapurthimi municipality in next 35 years (Dongol & Shrestha, 2017). There is only 2% land that is around 0.23sqkm is available for agriculture. Thus municipality must develop a Agro tourism scheme to protect the land and farmers for future generation. The farmers must be trained for agro tourism business with sustainability guarantee.

Art and Architecture

The most beautiful historic town Madhyapurthimi, is characterized by the century's old historic urban fabric, built heritages, beautiful local arts and crafts, unique feast and festivals and Newar lifestyle. Traditionally, the town had a supra regional importance because of its pottery, mask production, weavings, and self-sustained local economy. With its proximity to the city of Kathmandu and Bhaktapur, it has experienced rapid urbanization and development in the recent years. Production of local art and crafts is declining, and traditionally well-sustained community is facing several problems (Datta & Chan, 2016). It has 213 temples, 13 Chaityas, 192 Pati-Sattal, 25 ponds, 15 doors, 14 Dabalis, 11 Vehar, 76 stone taps and 72 public wells in Thimi in the area of 11.47 square kilometers (Madhyapurthimi, 2021).

Cultural Dances

Mahakali, Salacha Pyakhan, Myekh Pyakhan are the most wonderful cultural musical play (Pyakhan) of Madhyapurthimi. Special religious dances can be noticed in every Nani or Choks with Dabu, Falcha, and temples. These special religious dances are: Mahakali Dance, Lakhe dance, Monkey dance, Khyak Dance, Kawan (Skeleton) Dance, and Devi Daitya Sangram (The battle of Goddess and Demon) are majestic. Similarly, many Folk Dances: Jyapu- Jyapuni (Dhimey) Dance, Indra Apsara (Nymph) Dance, Lusi (Pestle) Dance, and Charya Dances (Manjushree Dance, Bajrayogini Dance, Pancha Buddha Dance, Rakta Ganesh Dance and Arya Tara Dance) are very interesting (Pandey, 2010). Madhyapurthimi must preserve all these dances. To preserve

the dance it must be developed as a most interesting fascinating enjoyable tourism product that the world wants to observe it. Madhyapurthimi must be a cultural dance hub of Nepal and world. Touristification of Cultural Dances is only the solution of sustainability of Culture and tourism in Thimi.

Heritage walks

Dakshin Barahi, Sankhadhar Chok to Chapacho to Nagadesh, Bode, to Nilbarahi around 3 hours. With perfect walk of the street of Mohenjo-Daro civilization it gives a wonderful feeling of ancient heritage walks. Culturally it starts from Dakshin Barahi and ends at Nilbarahi. The route must be prepared for massive tourist's arrivals. All the tourists' requirements must be fulfilled. The city must be livable, live and vibrant with hospitality.

Mask Making

Madhyapurthimi is predominantly the land of Prajapati and Chitrakar. Prajapati are famous for traditional artistic pottery. Similarly, Chitrakar of Madhyapurthimi are famous for making different arts and decorations. Specially they are very famous for making different types of Mask of Gods or demons of different epics of Buddhism and Hinduism. Madhyapurthimi is the used or still produce the different masks for every Jatra festivals, dances and cultural shows. These artistic masks are the identity of Thimi. These products(Masks) should be sold to global market to invite tourist in Thimi. It is a god making process for peace and progress in homes. Every Hindu or Buddhist must put a mask of positive energy in homes. Handicrafts, especially woodcarvings and Thangka paintings, were the most purchased souvenirs, and 70% of the visitors bought handicrafts in Bhaktapur. The most purchased handicrafts included Paubha (scroll) paintings, papier-mache masks, cotton cloth, woodcarvings, metal work, jewelry, homespun haku-patasi (black saris), and traditional black caps (Lamichhane, 2009). The Painters- Chitrakars must be trained for this qualitative art works of 21st century. The masked dancers belong to a long list of Newar castes: Shakya, Vajracārya, Shrestha, Jyapu, Duwal, Prajapati, Gathu (Malakar), etc. Most of them are members of agriculturist, potter and gardener castes. All the dancers are male. Traditionally, each troupe is associated with a particular Chitrakar family of painters who works for them. Craftsmen paint the masks in accordance with local models sketched in master books, at least as far as deity figures are concerned. These folded manuscripts are kept safe at home. Masks are a conspicuous and requisite feature of Newar theatrical plays and dances (both types of performances are called

pyakha in Newari). Normally they are made by members of the local Chitrakar painter caste (Toffin, 2014). The skills of mask making must turned into a tourism identification icon of Madhyapurthimi.

Open living Museum

“Thimi area could be developed as open cultural museum for Typical Newari culture studies” (Pandey, 2010, p. 44). The statement is true. Thimi, Nagadesh, and Bode all three clusters are famous for typical Newri culture. Entire Thimi is an open museum. Simply it needs to keep clean and well managed. Kshetrapal(Kumar) of every household is unique. The temples, pati, pukhu, everything in Thimi are historic with high cultural values. People must be trained to keep the city clean and well managed with smile of hospitality. Pottery making, Mask making, Haku Patasi making, arts and culture in every chock and Nani are the items of the Museum.

Pottery

Madhyapurthimi is the original place of traditional Pottery in Nepal. It is the notion of “authentic Nepali crafts”. It has been boosting the economy of the area, but the potters themselves aren't necessarily benefitting from this influx of money with potential tourism development in Madhyapurthimi. It is possible the Nepali government should begin to subsidize potter's work in an attempt to keep this tourist attraction alive (Basnet, 2008). It is possible that the government may protect the land where local clay has been dug for generations, and it is possible that this assistance could allow potters in Madhyapurthimi hold on for a few more generations and perhaps have time to re-attract the younger generation. However, as it stands, the urban development continues, and potters continue to work incredibly hard for little money (Silver, 2014). Pottery is the symbol of civilization. Because in the excavation of ancient cities like Mohenjo-Daro, Haddapa, Indus valley, Taxashila was found with the clay pots and marks of pottery. Madhyapurthimi used to supply pottery products all over the country in history, now the time has come to change the modality. The historical pottery must be transformed into a tourism souvenir production hub. It must be preserved and self-sustainable for future generation. New generation wants to learn the artistic pottery but older generation does not want to teach them the pottery skills due to the limited scopes in market (Baral, 2020). It is a serious grievance to the Government that it is not looking after traditional occupations. Ceramic, pottery, and terracotta are the identity of Thimi, Balkumari, Nagadesh, and Chapacho of Madhyapurthimi (Pandey, 2010). Bhaktapur

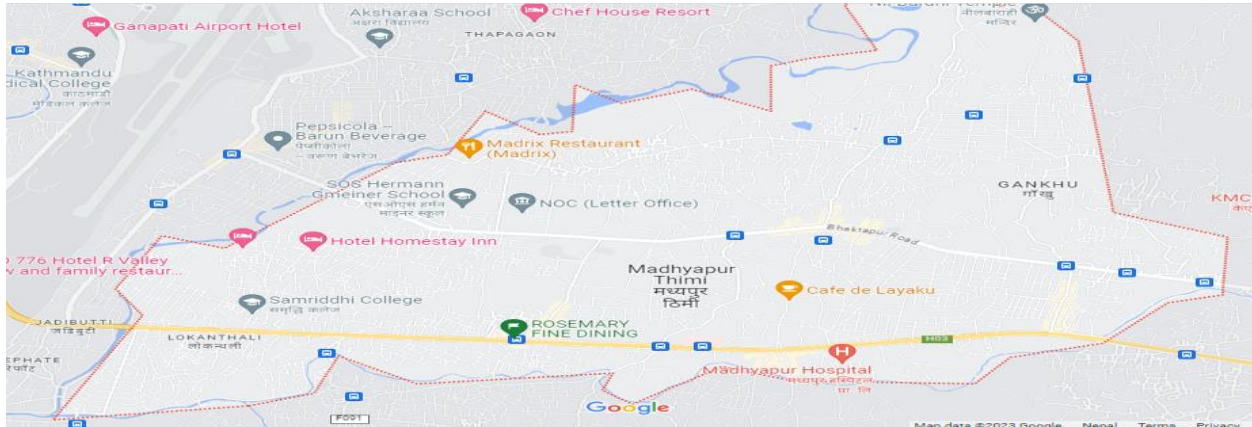
district, especially Madyapur Thimi is famous for pottery works. There are about 16 ceramic industries in Bhaktapur out of which 11 are in Madyapur Thimi alone but in reducing mode.

River and Jungle

Madhyapur Thimi is a prominent municipality of Bhaktapur district linked with historic capital cities of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur itself. It is surrounded by Famous Hanumante River in east and south and beautiful (Mind Attracting) Manohara river in north and west directions. Hanumante and Manohara are the major river system and also major water source in Madhyapur which has its own ecological, economic, cultural and religious importance. Hanumante river originates from Mahadev Pokhari at Nagarkot (Mahabharat hill) and passes through Bhaktapur and madhyapur Thimi municipalities before joining Manohara River at Jadibuti in Kathmandu. It flows from north-east to south-west having average width ranging from minimum 10 m to maximum 20 m. The total stretch of the river course is 23.5 km with total catchment area of 143 square km (Sada, 2012). Manohara flows from Manichuda. The Manahara River as a whole has been in deteriorating condition from last one decade. Growing number of population and shelters, and building of structures and factories on the river banks are probably major causes for environmental deterioration (reduction of stream bank stability, cultural, ecological and recreational functions and surface water quality of rivers). For domestic visitors Neelbarahi in Madhyapur Thimi is considered as recreation site (Pandey, 2010).

Some of the major disturbances such as land use change, bank erosion, scoring, encroachment, dilution of riparian vegetation, contamination by effluents and solid waste and shifting of the river channel are quite evident along the Manahara River (Bajracharya & Tamrakar, Environmental status of Manahara River, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2007). The rivers are a centripetal rivers and are the most polluted tributaries of the Bagmati River in the Kathmandu Valley. It drains from the eastern part of the Kathmandu Valley and confluences with the Manahara River (a major tributary of the Bagmati River) at Jadibuti. This sixth-order river extends up to 18.29 km, covering nearly 97 km² of watershed areas. The Godawari Khola, Tabyakhusi Khola, and Chakkhu Khola are major tributaries of Hanumante (Bajracharya, Nakamura, Ghimire, Man Shakya, & Kazi, 2020). Madhyapur Thimi Municipality is like a Tringle or a symbol of love which two sides cover by beautiful Hanumante and Manohara River.

Map showing Borders and rivers of Madhyapurthimi



(Source: Google Map, 2023)

From Hanuman temple in triangular boarder of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur, Nilbarahi temple through the Manohara Corridor it is about 8 Km and Nikoshera Gankhu through Hanumante corridor is 7 Km total 15 km is surrounded by both the rivers. Only 3 km is gap between Gankhu and Nilbarahi

Riverside walk:

Banks of Manohara and Hanumante are most wonderful green riverside of Madhyapurthimi. The municipality must make a standard walking and cycling zone in the banks of river. Of course rivers must be clean. The route around 15 km will be useful for cycling or running competitions as well. Except in Nilbarahi the municipality does not have any green zone. Thus it is necessary make a green belt of holy riversides.

Tigani Baji:

Bhaktapur is famous for Juju Dahu (a special world class Curd) similarly Thimi (Nilbarahi) was famous for Tigani Baji (a special world class Beaten Rice). The mixing up of Juju Dhau and Tigani Baji makes a world class food. It is very popular as Dhaubaji in Newari culture. However, the Taichun Tikani Baji is almost extinct. It is necessary to preserve with new touristic view. Tikani Baji should be sold in international market. Every tourist must eat Tikini Baji with local agro products and Juju Dhau. Tikani Baji is the identity of Bode.

Theme all Thimi- Thimel like Thamel: “Thimel MTM”

Divyashwari town planning of ward no 2 of Madhyapurthimi municipality is recently developing or emerging as a modern tourist’s hub like Thamel in Kathmandu. Lots of modern hotels, food courts, restaurants are functioning very well. Most of the youngsters love to visit the place in the bank of Manohara. It is the time to pay attention of Municipality to the place to develop as the colorful cultural theme of historical Thimi. It can be developed as Thamel so it must be guided by the principle of cultural historical tourism of Thimi. So it could be called, “Thimel MTM” that is Thamel like place of Mathyapur Thimi Municipality. Local tourism development must be led by local governments with local ambiance with basic sustainability measures (Badal, 2020). Thus Thimel MTM must be led by the principle of sustainable cultural development initiations.

Vermilion Festival:

Goddess Balkumari of Madhyapurthimi is the main deity of the place and is very famous. The three storied roofed temple is in the heart of Thimi. The temple is thronged with musicians and worshippers throughout the New Year's week. The Goddess along with the subordinate deities is worshipped during the festival. It is a most awaited annual festival of Newar. The honored goddess Balkumari including the rest deities are enshrined in the temple-like khats, total in a number of 32 start the ceremonial procession. In the ceremonial moments the worshippers/common people throw clouds of orange-red powder viz. 'Sindur'/'Bhui Sinha' which is popularly known as 'Sindur Jatra.' At Bode, the awesome 'Jivro-Chedne' (tongue-piercing) Jatra/ceremony is observed (Pandey, 2010). The red color is the symbol of victory. The vermilion festival (Sindure Jatra) is the symbolic representation of victory against negative energy. It starts from last day of the year, new year and next day every year. They carry 23 chariots from Thimi, 1 from Nagadesh, 7 from Bode, and 1 from Tigani, all together 32 chariots are being displaying since very long time. The festival is led by God and Goddesses, Balakumari, Dakshin Barahi, Bishnubirmai, and Shiddhikali Ganesh from thimi, Mahalaxmi from Bode, and Nilabaraahi from Tigani. Carrying the chariot, Fleming the light, playing the traditional musical instruments, dancing in colorful vermilion people celebrate the vermilion festival in Madhyapur.

People from every household welcome the visitors with flowers and vermilion powder from the home. It is like a holy festival with different values and culture. When you take a part in it none of negative energy can touch in your body. All of we will be protected by lord Bhairav, Balkumari, and Siddhi Ganesh. They carry god Ganesh from entire 32 places in 32 small chariots in Balkumari. During the Sindoor Jatra, people smear Sindoor (Vermillion) each other, traditional musical vibrations, dancing, exchanging, and sharing wishes. The whole area of Madyapur Thimi will be Painted Orange from the Vermillion.

Conclusion

The geography and history of Madhyapurthimi is itself massive and majestic cultural tourism products. Geographically it is Madhyapur – a central location of Kathmandu Valley, so it has easy access to everywhere. It lies in between or links Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. Its history starts from 5th century and the city is based on Mohenjo-Daro Indus civilization. One can enjoy the history of Indus civilization in Madhyapurthimi. Potery, Mask, Haku Patasi are the main tourism products of Thimi. Riverside plantation should be carried out in order to maintain the river ecology and aesthetic beauty of its surrounding. River water users should be responsible for river conservation and hence mechanism of payment for ecological services provided by the river should be developed (Sada, 2012). Thus riverside greenery with walking trail and basic infrastructure development is necessary. The river carries immense social, economic, religious and cultural importance and has been the means of agricultural based livelihood for the people who have been traditionally depending on the river water for irrigation. However, agricultural land is almost completely converted into urban settlement. In such a situation also conservation of river and greenery in necessary (Datta & Chan, 2016).Theme all of Thimi is the identity of Thimi. Its heritage walks, riverside walks, feast and festivals, open museum, cultural dances are the only basic tourism products of Thimi. Thus summing up of all these issues it is necessary to make a list of tourism development plan with its budget for the sustainability of nature and culture of Madhyapurthimi. Agriculture, Art and architecture, Cultural dances and shows, Historical heritage walks, Mask making, Open living museum, Pottery, River and Jungle in city, Riverside walk, Theme all, Tigani Baji, and Vermilion and other festivals are the major tourism products must be sold to the potential tourists inbound as well as outbound. Tourism product marketing scheme must be developed.

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