

Conservation of Settlement through Development of Local Entrepreneurship and SMEs: A Case of Bungamati

Sanusha Maharjan ^a, Sushil B. Bajracharya ^b

^{a, b} Department of Architecture, Central Campus, Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University

Corresponding Email: ^a shanusha16@hotmail.com, ^b sushil.bajracharya@hotmail.com

Abstract

Entrepreneurship is a process in which entrepreneurs exploit the opportunities in an innovative manner for economic gains, social equity, environmental quality and cultural preservation on an equal footing. Heritage conservation is a field that seeks to preserve, conserve and protect buildings, objects, landscapes or other artifacts of historic significance. Bungamati is one of the 52 traditional settlements in Kathmandu damaged heavily during the 2015 Earthquake. The main objective of this research project is to study development of local entrepreneurship and SMEs and conservation of settlement in Bungamati. The specific objectives are to study existing entrepreneurship practices in Bungamati, to identify the venture level characteristics of local entrepreneurship and SMEs and to identify sustainable ways to upgrade the local entrepreneurship and SMEs. This research is a descriptive type of research. The research findings are based on the perception and opinion of community, entrepreneurs, and the stakeholders involved. The research is done under pragmatic paradigm with focus on the 'what' and 'how' of the research problem. A combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods (mixed methods) is used. Semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews accompanied by observation were used as the methods of study. The result shows that major occupation was business and very few people were engaged in service and agriculture. The businesses in Bungamati are small enterprises. Entrepreneurs started their business to support their family. Majority of them are satisfied to some extent only. Woodcraft business is contributing towards development of society. It was found that the major working age group of entrepreneurs between 35-60 years of age having work experience of 20 years and more. People are involved in manufacturing and export of the craft. The production of agricultural crops is mainly for self-consumption. Innovation in business could be incorporated in order to fulfill market demand. The result shows that heritage conservation and infrastructure development as major challenge for tourism development. Majority of them mentioned maintaining traditional architecture and culture preservation for future development of Bungamati.

Keywords

Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Conservation, Settlement

1. Introduction

Change in different forms is inevitable and management of such change is conservation. It includes the adaptive reuse, rehabilitation and redevelopment of older areas. By these kinds of 're' actions, the architectural styles and ideally the original activities and ambience can be conserved and enhanced to accommodate contemporary uses and functions for the benefit of present and future of the towns. Conservation is an essential part of urban design [1]. To be meaningful, conservation works need to be coupled with urban improvements,

improved transport infrastructure, providing economic opportunities, and improving health, education and sanitation infrastructure [2].

The 25 April 2015 earthquake and the subsequent aftershocks have had a major impact on cultural heritage. Hundreds of monuments collapsed and many were badly damaged including palaces, temples, monasteries, chaityas, bahals, sattals and patis. Historical settlements were destroyed, cultural artefacts and elements from monuments and historic houses displaced. The destruction also had repercussions on the intangible heritage, which

includes festivals, daily rituals, as well as the traditional way of living that characterizes Nepal. Now, not only the classified heritage must be taken care of, but also traditional settlements, along with local customs and lifestyle, need to be restored throughout the affected districts [3]. Cultural heritage, both material remains, intangible values and skills, represent every generation's vision of what is significant. Their management imply why material remains from the past and their embodied values should be passed on to generations yet to come [4].

Conserving the past is a cultural responsibility. At the same time, it offers opportunities to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) that employ artisans to come on the world map with their tradition-based artefacts. From a professional perspective, SMEs can assist with revitalization of heritage properties by following the original builder's design intention by ensuring integrity and authenticity of the material used. They can also help in creating new materials and elements which appropriately gels with the existing structure and landscape. Heritage and ancillary fields offer a huge new opportunity not only in tourism but also in entrepreneurial field [2].

Entrepreneurship is a colossal concept and has been defined in many different ways since the first use of the word by Richard Cantillon in 1730. He defined an entrepreneur as a person who is willing to support personal financial risk of a venture [5]. Tourism based on the heritage values of a region or destination is inherently place-specific, and stems from the unique character of the place. It is the heritage identity or attraction of the place that is marketed, followed by the tourism products that enable tourists to actually experience and appreciate the place [6].

According to the World Tourism Organization, sustainable tourism leads to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems.

Inclusive growth and ensuring a future with quality jobs are the concerns of governments everywhere. Travel and Tourism, which already supports one in every ten jobs on the planet, is a dynamic engine of employment opportunity. The total contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP of Nepal was NPR195.0bn (USD1, 919.8mn), 7.8 % of GDP in 2017. In 2017, the total contribution of Travel &

Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 6.6% of total employment (1,027,000 jobs) [7].

2. Problem Statement

Bungamati is a small Newari village where people still continue to be engaged in their traditional occupational and livelihood activities, one of which is woodcarving. Bungamati is a classic Newari village dating from the 16th century [8]. It is one of the oldest settlements in the Valley, with a written history of more than 1500 years. This heritage settlement has structures of historical importance like temples, rest houses, well, etc. and has a history of celebrating festival of cultural importance.

Bungamati is one of the 52 traditional settlements in Kathmandu damaged heavily during the 2015 Earthquake. Number of houses collapsed in Bungamati Core are 563 out of 856 (65%). Most of those buildings survived are also badly damaged are unusable. Major temples and shrines were lost [9].

30% of the people in Bungamati are in handicraft - wood carving converting it into an opportunity in developing artisans and skilled labor [10]. The proportion of people engaged in agriculture as their main job is 51.7%. Some, 18.2% of the economically active people are involved in skilled laboring, 16.6% are working in salaried jobs and 10% engaged in business as their main jobs [11]. Woodcarving is a traditional family occupation and a means of livelihood for the Newari people of the village of Bungamati. But there are several factors threatening the sustainability of this occupation. Most of the Newari people in the village acquired in the family the skills of carving intricate designs in wood resulting in the creation of decorative pieces used in private and communal buildings and temples. Economically, the woodcarvers are not on a sound footing as they get low returns from their artistic work [8].

Various local organizations are already supporting the redevelopment of Bungamati. UN-Habitat along with its partner organization Center for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD) are currently renovating two on traditional construction public spaces in Bungamati. Along with UNESCO, UN-Habitat and CIUD also initiated a training package for the municipal engineers. SABAH is supporting a small community learning center targeting young women of Bungamati.

3. Objective

The main objective of this research project is to study development of local entrepreneurship and SMEs and conservation of settlement in Bungamati, a heritage settlement. However, the following are the specific objectives:

- To study existing entrepreneurship practices in Bungamati
- To identify the venture level characteristics of local entrepreneurship and SMEs
- To identify sustainable ways to upgrade the local entrepreneurship and SMEs

4. Rationale

Bungamati is the traditional settlement with traditional Newari architectural characteristics which can be seen in their settlement pattern, building typology and design. It has architectural significance and high cultural values. It is close to the Kathmandu Valley yet is less crowded. The heritage site needs to be conserved which is affected by the socio-economic activities of the inhabitants. This study is an opportunity to study development of local entrepreneurship and SMEs and find the characteristics in venture level. This study will explore relationship between local entrepreneurship and SMEs and the conservation of heritage settlement. This study will show the scope of the problem in the study area and the gather information which will be helpful to identify sustainable approaches for heritage conservation.

5. Limitation

The study have some limitations that the study mainly focuses on survey with entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship and SMEs are linked with tourism but the study doesn't focus on detail process of tourism development. The study focuses on socio-economic and environmental aspects but not planning and architecture of settlement.

6. Literature review

Entrepreneurship can be explained as a sophisticated process which consists of new opportunities identification, new ventures creation or new product, service or process development [12]. Some

researchers tried to explain sustainable entrepreneurship based on triple bottom line (TBL). It pointed out the emphasis of three main pillars, i.e., social, economic, and environmental. Majid and Koe have refined TBL and proposed a new definition of sustainable entrepreneurship as follows: "a process in which entrepreneurs exploit the opportunities in an innovative manner for economic gains, social equity, environmental quality and cultural preservation on an equal footing" [13].

It was Rostow (1960) who observed that countries go through five stages of economic growth:

Stage 1: a traditional society specializing agricultural production and small-scale manufacturing run by sole proprietors

Stage 2: situations where there are preconditions for take-off, with gradual decreases in manufacturing;

Stage 3: the take-off stage, with higher levels of manufacturing;

Stage 4: the drive to maturity; and

Stage 5: the age of high mass consumption.

Schumpeter argues that innovation is the driving force not only of capitalism but also of economic progress in general and that entrepreneurs are agents of change in the economy. In this context, the function of the entrepreneur can be defined as a combination, in an innovative way, of several factors, to generate value for the customer, superior returns for firms, wealth for the economy, through creating jobs and developing innovations [14].

SMEs are the starting point of development in the economies towards industrialization. However, SMEs have their significant effect on the income distribution, tax revenue, and employment, efficient utilization of resources and stability of family income. The contribution of MSMEs to employment, growth and sustainable development is now widely acknowledged. Their contributing to job creation and output growth is now widely accepted in both developed and developing countries. It can also help to achieve a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and thereby help alleviate some of the problems associated with uneven income distribution [15].

SMEs play a pivotal role in the development of a nation. They contribute to socioeconomic development in various ways; namely, by creating

employment for a rural and urban growing labor force and providing desirable sustainability and innovation in the economy as a whole [16].

The strength of SMEs is the high capacity to adapt to changing business environments, the flexibility to redirect their activity. These are entities that are much easier to control due to their smaller size and can be considered as staff “incubators”, SMEs in the local market being the most powerful private employer in the economy [14].

The economic benefit of the cultural heritage flows to other businesses than cultural heritage itself. Even in those cases where entrances fees are demanded to access a cultural heritage site, the problem of defining the total value based on earnings from tickets, souvenirs or other income bringing activities at the site remains. The reason for this is the difference between spending at the site and the spending outside the site [17].

A destination that thrives on local cultural products open up many opportunities for local people and economic growth. There are different innovative approaches to including culture and heritage into the product to support the entrepreneurship. The common principles mentioned below are to develop quality products, ensure they are marketed appropriately, and engage with local communities and entrepreneurs to catalyze business development [18].

- Developing new products for guests through direct collaboration
New offerings for guests may include an evening in a restaurant, live music, crafts to buy, a visit to a heritage site or cultural center, guided walks to view local flora and fauna, historical and archaeological sites, a home stay or a visit to artists at work [18].
- Support for local networks and expansion of cultural and heritage activities
Beyond different contracts, there are other ways to assist local business development around cultural products. Examples include sponsoring events and festivals, supporting a producers’ association with marketing and materials, providing training to businesses, or providing tourists with information that encourages them to engage and spend locally [18].
- Integration of local cultural elements into the

business environment

Furnishings, guest amenities, mementos and stationery can all be adapted to integrate local cultural flavor. In this approach, it is not a specific cultural product or activity that is being offered to the tourists, but an adaptation of what is already on offer. This may be the only way in which cultural and heritage products are utilized, or it may complement cultural products and contribute towards developing cultural branding. The product supplied may be small – decorative art, furnishings, greetings cards, mementos, indigenous vegetables [18].

Heritage conservation is a field that seeks to preserve, conserve and protect buildings, objects, landscapes or other artifacts of historic significance. In this respect, heritage is inherently relevant to the debate on sustainable development because it reflects and symbolizes the mutual adaptation over time between humans and their environments and symbolizes people’s attitudes to and beliefs in what they value to sustain and improve their quality of life. It is also a powerful asset to achieve economic development, since it attracts investment and ensures green, locally-based, stable and decent jobs relating to a wide range of sustainable activities and to all groups within society, including women and young people [19].

According to the amendment to the Settlement Development, Urban Planning and Building Construction Basic Standard-2017 issued by the Ministry of Urban Development, any heritage settlement shall be no less than 100 years old with 50 or more households and historical structures like stupas, temples, open rest houses, wells, stone spouts and ponds. Such settlements should have a history of celebrating festivals of cultural importance, processions, regular performance of devotional songs.

According to The manifestations of Cultural Heritage can be grouped into the following two broad categories:

- Tangible heritage: Physical manifestation or symbol of cultural expressions or traditions of the societies that are living or lived in the area. Monuments, traditional buildings, archaeological sites, temples, historic cities, etc. are examples of tangible heritage.
- Intangible heritage: Non-physical manifestation of cultural expressions and traditions of a

society that has its roots in the cultural values and practices of the previous generations. Traditional ways of life, social practices, festivals, music, craftsmanship, etc. are examples of intangible heritage.

Heritage is always affiliated with a region and/or a society (or a part of a society) and it is based on the region's history. It has its origin in the past; it has been passed over from one generation to the next and maintained until the present. Cultural heritage is directly related to the region's and society's history and also natural heritage has its roots in the past [20]. Tourism based on the heritage values of a region or destination is inherently place-specific, and stems from the unique character of the place. It is the heritage identity or attraction of the place that is marketed, followed by the tourism products that enable tourists to actually experience and appreciate the place [6].

The three major objectives for the protection and sustainability of heritage in the context of tourism are:

- conservation of heritage significance
- communication of heritage significance
- enhancement of the quality of life of the local community [6]

Tourism enables multiple dimensions of cultural exchange. The relationships between heritage, tourism and development is both dynamic and interactive – the physical and intangible heritage of destinations, sites and local communities can be protected, conserved and invigorated while tourists and visitors learn, appreciate and enjoy the cultural, emotional and intellectual exchange [6].

Tourism can be a driver for preservation and conservation of cultural heritage and a vehicle for sustainable development. Sustainable tourism relies on the development and delivery of quality visitor experiences that do not degrade or damage any of the site's natural or cultural values and visitor attraction. Tourism should enhance the visitor's understanding and appreciation of all the heritage values through interpretation, presentation and visitor services. To achieve this sustainable and responsible tourism development and visitor management requires effective, cooperative commitment and coordination between site management and all relevant public agencies and private enterprises [21].

Brooks (2011) has explained the fundamental relationship between heritage and tourism is grounded in three concepts, all of which combine as major drivers of tourism interest and development activity [6]:

- Physical Heritage
- Cultural Diversity
- Intangible Heritage

7. Methodology

7.1 Case Area

Bungamati, an ancient 7th century traditional Newar settlement, created as a satellite town of Patan, one of the three major cities of Kathmandu valley. It lies in Lalitpur Metropolitan Region in Lalitpur District, Nepal and is situated at around 10km south from the heart of the Kathmandu city (Kirat et al., 2016). To the North of the village lie villages of Saibu and Khokana. To the south lie villages of Chhampi and Dukuchhap, to the east Nakhu River and to the west lies the Bagmati River [22].

It is conjectured from the chronicles and legends that 100 people from each three major cities of the valley, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur were brought to the area during the reign of King Narendradeva and housed them around the 'Machhindranath' or 'Bungadyo' in three different directions with construction of three artificial ponds corresponding to community from each city. The main element of Bungamati is the God housed in the Machhindra Bahal, Machhindranath or Bunga-dyo, who has been associated with water or rain in the chronicles and the legends. The festival is Machhindranath is widely received by the population of valley which spans for 3 months along its respective Patan-Bungamati route [23].

Bungamati was among the ten important market settlements in rural Lalitpur identified by the government (HMG/UNESCO 1975). By that year, it had 2000 inhabitants, 10 shops and 5 other services. By the early 1990s, it served as service centre. In 1994, Bungamati expanded its size with 43 different commercial and service units. Historically, Bungamati was one of the important market towns along the traditional trade route leading to Bhimphedi in Makawanpur district. Its importance has been reinforced by the location of public facilities, industries and public transport service [24].

Bungamati was once predominately a subsistence economy based on agricultural, where surplus produce was traded with the surrounding population. However, it is slowly decreasing in significance. There are a number of factors keeping agriculture alive in the community. Cultural and religious traditions are inseparably entwined with agriculture for example, harvest festivals and the religious importance of particular crops. Also the local geography is well suited to farming with a large fertile river plain to the west of the settlement, and reliable water supply in the wet season [25].

According to the survey, there are 1,016 community members involved in the woodcrafts and handicrafts sector. Initially the industry grew from the small number of traditional craftsmen and merchants in the settlement, however now the industry has attracted other people, mainly from the agriculture sector [25]. There are 62 various SMEs according to the Entrepreneur Survey 2018 conducted by UN-HABITAT.

7.2 Research Design

The ontological base of the study was that the development of local entrepreneurship and SMEs will lead to the conservation of settlement. The people from the case area and literature studies from past researches, articles, reports and papers from different organizations were the source of information (epistemology) of the research. This research is a descriptive type of research. The research findings are based on the perception and opinion of community, entrepreneurs, and the stakeholders involved in Bungamati. The research is done under pragmatic paradigm with focus on the 'what' and 'how' of the research problem. A combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods (mixed methods) is used. As the data were collected to make a wholesome analysis of case area, the research approach was inductive. Semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews accompanied by observation were used as the methods of study. Photography, audio recording and field notes were used as tools.

7.3 Sample size and study population

The survey was conducted with the entrepreneurs of Bungamati. The study population was taken from Entrepreneur Survey 2018 conducted by UN-HABITAT. The total number of enterprises was

62. Sampling was conducted among these entrepreneurs using 95% confidence level and 9.5 confidence interval resulting a total of 39 samples. The sampling procedure is given below. Sampling was conducted from sample survey 2018.

7.4 Method of Data Collection, Data Presentation and Analysis

Primary data collection was done where field survey was conducted at Bungamati, Ward No. 22. Data was collected through interview, observation under primary sources. Reconstruction of temples and building, activities of people and types of business, infrastructure at the site are done through observation. Questionnaire survey comprises of 39 households using semi-structured questionnaire to collect the data. Secondary data collection is done from documentary sources like available books, reports, journals, etc.

Data was collected and entered in IBM SPSS Statistics version 21. Descriptive analysis was done in the form of frequencies and percentages. Necessary graphs and charts were prepared as per the need for analysis. Necessary statistical analysis was conducted. Some of the questions were left open ended and the responses were listed out as option for the analysis of data. In case of multiple responses from the respondents, multiple response sets were defined for the analysis.

8. Result and Discussion

This study has covered 39 sample population (entrepreneurs) of Bungamati heritage settlement. Bungamati is a compact settlement with the domination of Newars. It is the land where both Hindus and Buddhists worship and pray in harmony.

Socio-economic characteristics:

A considerable proportion (44%) and (41%) are working age group 45-60 years and 35-44 years respectively. Sample population of (21%) had no formal education, (23%) had primary, lower secondary level. Majority of sample population (23 out of 39) are involved in their own business of woodcraft (21no.). (36%) of the sample population have 20years and more working experience. A significant percentage (51%) started their business to provide income for survival. Their satisfaction level with their own business is to some extent ((46% sample) as majority of the sample population (38%)

have approximate monthly household income of 10k-20k. (46%) of them are satisfied to some extent as they know no any other job to do except current one, availability of work and business is running not so good as to make profit but it is supporting the expenses in the family. Innovation in business could be incorporated in order to fulfil market demand by stimulating cultural and heritage tourism products. (26%) of the respondents are satisfied to a very great extent because the business is running smoothly to run the family and also because the business is contributing towards development of society.

Venture level characteristics:

Craft: The business in Bungamati are small enterprises with number of employees 1-9. They have private ownership. (78%) of respondents are full-time workers. (22%) of them work part time only because they work on availability of work and have to look after house and work. A substantial proportion (46%) of main customers of woodcraft are private firms within country. 13 out of 23 who are involved in craft do the manufacturing and export by themselves. But the export volume is mentioned by only 4 out of 13 respondents. 8 of them have no track of export volume of the craft.

Agriculture: The production of crops is mainly for self-consumption. (72%) of them use mix of organic and inorganic fertilizers. (90%) of them manage organic waste by composting which are used in agricultural field.

Perception about SMEs: For the development of SMEs in Bungamati, the sample population responded focusing on trainings ((22%)), government plans and policies ((21%)) and inflow of tourist (19(38%) answered dependent of tourist as challenges faced by entrepreneurs because majority of sample belonged to woodcraft. Chinese factories are machining craft items cheaper, and middlemen are reducing local business profits. Language barriers (6%) also contribute to less ability to sell directly to the public. A greater proportion of the sample population (51%) understand importance of traditional skills and (34%) trainings to overcome the challenges faced by entrepreneurs.

Perceptions about tourism, conservation/ settlement: Tourism is motivated by the need to visit the places with attractive cultural and artistic content, whether they apply to daily life of the local community, either at feasts, festivals and other

cultural and artistic programs, either on cultural goods. Tourism development can succeed targeting both national and international tourist. From the religious point of view, Karyabinayak temple is in walking distance from Bungamati. It can attract more number of domestic tourists. Other attractions are obviously jatras and festivals, Rato Machhindranath Jatra being one of the most important festivals.

(18%) of the respondents answered hotels to be established and reconstruction of heritage and buildings for the development of tourism in Bungamati followed by homestays and infrastructure development (15%), cultural practices (12%), promoting local products/goods (10%), publicity of the place (5%) and cleanliness (7%). As for homestay, after earthquake, things are in chaos and seems derailed. This part need to be well addressed for homestay to flourish.

(39%) of the respondents have answered heritage conservation as the challenge for tourism development. While (29%) of people see infrastructure development as the challenge for tourism development. Main problems in Bungamati being majorly reconstruction, scarcity of water, road condition and trash and litter pollution (25%), (26%), (22%) and (16%) respectively. People are positive towards ward as a responsible body to develop tourism and conservation of Bungamati because ward links local people and government for plans and policies. Local communities' are aware towards maintaining traditional architecture and culture preservation for future development of Bungamati.

Conservation of crafts and traditional farming practices; development of local entrepreneurial capability by supporting small businesses in the area, providing training for locals, creating jobs and career opportunities – empowering the local community; development of cultural sustainable tourism by promoting cultural heritage, walking routes, traditional guesthouses, home-made food and produce and the unique experience of traditional rural lifestyle; integration of the social and human dimension by involving the local community in every project stage these all could contribute to conservation of settlement through development of entrepreneurship and SMEs.

9. Conclusion

The research achieved the targeted goals and objectives using analysis and findings from major areas: Literature review, field survey, observation and data analysis in IBM SPSS. The results showed that maximum number of people are engaged in their own business. Active age group belong to 35-60 years of age who are currently working in Bungamati having work experience of 20 years and more. Youth entrepreneurship as an innovative solution where skill-building in entrepreneurship can serve as an outlet for youth as well as provide positive focus and reinforcement in the lives of young individuals.

The business in Bungamati are small enterprises with private ownership. It is seen that more the number of employee and availability of work more is the income and satisfaction level in people. Innovation in business could be incorporated in order to fulfil market demand. The analysis showed involvement of people are in manufacturing and export of craft. The production of agricultural crops is mainly for self-consumption.

Owners with ancestral roots in the location have a genuine interest to further development of an area and its local assets. They are themselves part of the place's identity, providing for distinctiveness and authenticity, contributing to the overall tourism experience and upgrade the local entrepreneurship and SMEs. All the people wanted to develop tourism in Bungamati as well as conservation of Bungamati. Heritage conservation and infrastructure development are major challenges for tourism development. These challenges should be mitigated through government plans and policies and maintaining cleanliness in the area. Locals understand the significance of maintaining traditional architecture and culture preservation for future development of Bungamati. Integration of social and human dimension by involving the local community contribute to conservation of settlement through development of local entrepreneurship and SMEs.

10. Recommendation

Based on the observation, study carried out through the field survey and of course guided by literature review, the followings are the suggested recommendations for conservation of settlement through development of local entrepreneurship and SMEs.

At present the craftsperson bring wood from different

places like Kavre, Panauti, Lagankhel, Kalanki, Bhaisepati, Gwarko, etc. Availability of wood shop in nearby locality would be easier for them to get required wood at required time. What is important is not to see the SMEs isolated but may be see the SMEs connected in how can services like transport also be not used by just one but can be used by several ones.

As for the market expansion: Integration of local tradition and modern technology into the business environment can be adapted to integrate local cultural flavor. The product supplied may be small – decorative art, furnishings, guest amenities, greetings cards, mementoes, stationery, indigenous vegetables, etc. Introduction of the product qualities in accordance with tastes and necessities of markets which is traditional skill combined with new product design could be more sustainable.

As for the human resource development: Human resources are vital for all organizations and it becomes particularly for the settlement. The concern relates to quality and quantity sides of the human resources. The quality of human resources directly affects the product competitiveness. To attract young workers with talent and locality with craft, amalgamation between locals and local authorities on finding product markets, increasing and stabilizing workers' incomes and the training policy should also be provided to them to enhance and promote their craft, businesses and management skills.

As for the tourism development: Museum and tourist information center could be established in a typical traditional Newari building style as it could be explained and displayed as an example. Development plans and policies for tourism development should be prepared targeting both national and international tourist. Inside heritage settlement vehicles do not have to move necessarily. Vehicular access inside heritage settlement could be under municipality ordinance. For clean Bungamati, the practice of dumping waste in open area and hill side should be fully controlled. Proper management of waste in the site is recommended.

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