

Battleground of New Civilization : Kathmandu

Nostalgic Seven Day Stay In Kathmandu



Design Kathmandu Contest

Name of the participants :

Krishal Phuyal (Grade 12, Xavier International College)

Bikee Kumar Jha (Grade 12, Xavier International College)

Date of Submission : Saturday, June 5, 2021

Battleground of New Civilization : Kathmandu

Team Members :

Krishal Phuyal
Bikee Kumar Jha

Team Leader :

Bikee Kumar Jha

Grade : 12

School : Xavier International College

Email / Phone : bikee1258@xavier.edu.np / 9845951858

Introduction :

The topic of the report is "Battleground of New Civilization: Kathmandu". The central idea of the subject is individuals battling with diverse circumstances to form their life much better through sustainable technological innovation.

The most inspiration of this project is taken from diverse science fiction and futuristic movies as well as researchers and innovators working in diverse segment. The main purpose of composing this report is to clarify how well we seem to make our life in future through sustainable advancement and progression.

Present Status Of Kathmandu :

History of Kathmandu :

Kathmandu valley comprises the three major cities: Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. Kathmandu city is a converging point for the nation's population also in the past, which can be observed from its rich cultural heritages. It is the capital and largest city of Nepal with a population of around 1 million. Also, known as the city of temples, stands at an elevation of approximately 1,400 meters above sea level in the bowl-shaped Kathmandu Valley in Central Nepal. The valley was historically called the "Newari Mandala" and has been the home of the Newar people. The city was the royal capital of the Kingdom of Nepal and hosts the royal palaces, mansions and gardens of the Nepalese aristocracy. Today, it is the seat of government of the Nepalese republic, and is a part of the Bagmati Province.

Lalitpur city (Patan) is 14 km east of Kathmandu city, and shares significance in its history and culture as Kathmandu. Bhaktapur city is about 20 km east of Kathmandu city, which is also known as "City of devotees" and referred to as the "living heritage of the valley".

Administration and Government Status of Kathmandu :

Kathmandu Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the chief nodal agency for the administration of Kathmandu. The Municipality of Kathmandu was upgraded to a metropolitan city in 1995. Kathmandu and adjacent cities are composed of neighbourhoods, which are utilized quite extensively and more familiar among locals. However, administratively the city is divided into 32 wards, numbered from 1 to 32. Earlier, there were 35 wards which made it the metropolitan city with the largest number of the wards.

There is no officially defined agglomeration of Kathmandu. The urban area of the Kathmandu valley is split among three different districts (second level of administrative divisions within a province, which extend very little beyond the valley fringe, except towards the southern ranges, which have a comparatively small population. They have the three highest population densities in the country. These 3 districts are administered by 21 local level bodies; 2 metropolitan cities (Kathmandu and Lalitpur), 16 municipalities and 3 rural municipalities. The following data table describes these districts which likely would be considered an agglomeration:

Administrative district	Area (km²)	Population (2001 Census)	Population (2011 Census)	Population density (/km²)
Kathmandu District	395	1,081,845	1,740,977	4408
Lalitpur District	385	337,785	466,784	1212
Bhaktapur District	119	225,461	303,027	2546
Kathmandu agglomeration	899	1,645,091	2,510,788	2793

Geography and Climate of Kathmandu :

Kathmandu is dissected by eight rivers, the main river of the valley, the Bagmati and its tributaries, of which the Bishnumati , Dhobi Khola, Manohara Khola, Hanumante Khola, and Tukucha Khola are predominant. The mountains from where these rivers originate are in the elevation range of 1,500–3,000 metres (4,900–9,800 ft), and have passes which provide access to and from Kathmandu and its valley. The city of Kathmandu and the surrounding valley are in the (Deciduous Monsoon Forest Zone), one of five vegetation zones defined for Nepal.

Five major climatic regions are found in Nepal. Of these, Kathmandu is in the (Warm Temperate Zone) ranging from 1,200 to 2,300 metres (3,900 to 7,500 ft), where the climate is fairly temperate, atypical for the region. This zone is

followed by the (Cool Temperate Zone) with elevation varying between 2,100 and 3,300 metres (6,900 and 10,800 ft). The average summer temperature varies from 28 to 30 °C (82 to 86 °F). The average winter temperature is 10.1 °C (50.2 °F).

Demography, Population, Age Structure, Ethnic Groups, Religions of Kathmandu :

Kathmandu's urban cosmopolitan character has made it the most populous city in Nepal, recording a population of 671,846 residents living in 235,387 households in the metropolitan area, according to the 2001 census. According to the National Population Census of 2011, the total population of Kathmandu city was 975,543 with an annual growth rate of 6.12% with respect to the population figure of 2001. 70% of the total population residing in Kathmandu are aged between 15 and 59.

Over the years the city has been home to people of various ethnicities, resulting in a range of different traditions and cultural practices. In one decade, the population increased from 427,045 in 1991 to 671,805 in 2001. The population was projected to reach 915,071 in 2011 and 1,319,597 by 2021. To keep up this population growth, the KMC-controlled area of 5,076.6 hectares (12,545 acres) has expanded to 8,214 hectares (20,300 acres) in 2001. With this new area, the population density which was 85 in 1991 remained 85 in 2001; it is likely to jump to 111 in 2011 and 161 in 2021. Currently based on various data Kathmandu population is 1,442,300 with population density of 29,166.835 per sq.km making it as 6th densely populated city in the world.

The largest ethnic groups residing in Kathmandu Metropolitan City consists of primarily various caste groups of the Newar community at 25%, Hill Janajati/Adivisis like Tamang, Kirat, Magar, Gurung, etc. making ~20%, Khas Bharamin at 24%, Khas Chhetrii at 20%, and 7% Terai groups including Madhesi castes and Terai Janajatis/Adivisis like Tharus.¹ More recently, other hill ethnic groups and caste groups from Terai have come to represent a substantial proportion of the city's population. The major languages are Nepali and Nepal Bhasa, while English is understood by many, particularly in the service industry. According to data from 2011, the major religions in Kathmandu city are Hinduism 81.3%, Buddhism 9%, Islam 4.4% and other 5.2%.

The linguistic profile of Kathmandu underwent drastic changes during the Shah dynasty's rule because of its strong bias towards the Hindu culture. Sanskrit language therefore was preferred and people were encouraged to learn it even by attending Sanskrit learning centres in Terai. Sanskrit schools were specially set up in Kathmandu and in the Terai region to inculcate traditional Hindu culture and practices originated from Nepal.

Economy Of Kathmandu :

Kathmandu is the most important industrial and commercial centre in Nepal. The location and terrain of Kathmandu have played a significant role in the development of a stable economy which spans millennia. The city is in an ancient lake basin, with fertile soil and flat terrain. This geography helped form a society based on agriculture. This, combined with its

location between India and China, helped establish it as an important trading centre over the centuries. The economic output of the metropolitan area of around Rs. 550 billion approximately per year alone is worth more than one third of national GDP (nominal), while the per capita income of \$2200 is approximately three times the national average.

The Nepal Stock Exchange, the head office of the national bank, the chamber of commerce, as well as head offices of national and international banks, telecommunication companies, the electricity authority, and various other national and international organizations are in Kathmandu. Other economic sectors in Kathmandu include agriculture (9%), education (6%), transport (6%), and hotels and restaurants (5%). It is famous for lokta papers and Pahmina shawls. The major economic hubs are the New Road, Durbar Marg, Asan and Putalisadak.

Transportation in Kathmandu :

Listed as the Capital of the Nation, Kathmandu is well facilitated in transportation matters than other places of Nepal. The main modes of transportation available in Kathmandu are :

Road : Kathmandu is connected by the Tribhuvan Highway to the south connecting India, Prithivi Highway to the west and Araniko Highway to the north connecting China. The BP Highway connects Kathmandu to the eastern part of Nepal through Sindhuli. The fast-track is under construction which will be the shortest route to connect Terai with the valley.

Sajha Yatayat provides regular bus services throughout Kathmandu and the surrounding valley. Other bus companies including micro-bus companies operate several unscheduled routes. Trolleybuses used to operate on the route between Tripureshwor and Suryabinayak on a 13-kilometer route.

Air : The main international airport serving Kathmandu valley is the Tribhuvan International Airport about 6 kilometres from the city centre and is operated by the Civil Aviation Authority Nepal. It has two terminals, one domestic and one International. At present, it connects 30 cities around the globe in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. Regionally, several Nepali airlines operate from the city, including Nepal Airlines, Buddha Airlines, Yeti Airlines, Yeti Airlines etc to other major towns across Nepal.

Ropeways : Ropeways are another important transportation means in hilly terrain. The ropeway operated between Kathmandu and Hetauda over a length of 43 km which carried 25 tonnes of goods per hour. It has since been discontinued due to poor carrying capacity and maintenance issues. At present, a cable car service is operated in Kathmandu in Chandragiri Hills.

Education In Kathmandu :

The oldest modern school in Nepal, the Durbar High School, and the oldest college, the Tri- Chandra college , are both in Kathmandu. The largest (according to number of students and colleges), the oldest and most distinguished university in Nepal is the Tribhuvan University located in Kirtipur . The second largest university, Kathmandu University (KU), is in Dhulikhel, Kavre on the outskirts of Kathmandu. It is the second oldest university in Nepal, established in November 1991. Not surprisingly the best schools and colleges of Nepal are located in Kathmandu and its adjoining cities.

Culture : Heritages, Temples, Gumbas, Music, Museums of Kathmandu :

The Kathmandu Valley historically known as Nepal Valley or Napa Valley lies at the crossroads of ancient civilizations of the Indian Subcontinent and the broader Asian continent, and has at least 130 important monuments, including several pilgrimage sites for Hindus and Buddhists. There are seven World Heritage Sites within the valley. Historically, the valley and adjoining areas made up a confederation known as the Nepal Mandala.

The Kathmandu Valley is the most developed and populated place in Nepal. The majority of offices and headquarters are located in the valley, making it the economic hub of Nepal. It is popular with tourists for its unique architecture, and rich culture that includes the highest number of jatras (street festivals) in Nepal. The valley itself was referred to as "Nepal Proper" by British historians.

Kathmandu valley is described as "an enormous treasure house of art and sculptures' ", which are made of wood, stone, metal, and terracotta, and found in profusion in temples, shrines, stupas, gompas, chaityas and palaces. The art objects are also seen in street corners, lanes, private courtyards and in open ground. Most art is in the form of icons of gods and goddesses. Kathmandu valley has had this art treasure for a very long time, but received worldwide recognition only after the country opened to the outside world in 1950.

Kathmandu is home to a number of museums and art galleries, including the National Museum of Nepal and the Natural History Museum Of Nepal. Nepal's art and architecture is an amalgamation of two ancient religions, Hinduism and Buddhism. These are amply reflected in the many temples, shrines, stupas, monasteries, and palaces in the seven well-defined Monument Zones of the Kathmandu valley that are part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This amalgamation is also reflected in the planning and exhibitions in museums and art galleries throughout Kathmandu and its sister cities of Patan and Bhaktapur. The museums display unique artefacts and paintings from the 5th century CE to the present day, including archaeological exportation.

Kathmandu is the center of music and dance in Nepal, and these art forms are integral to understanding the city. Musical performances are organized in cultural venues. Music is a part of the traditional aspect of Kathmandu. Gunla is the traditional music festival according to the Nepal Sambat. Newar music originated in Kathmandu. Furthermore, music from all over Nepal can be found in Kathmandu.

Recreation In Kathmandu :

The history of public open spaces in Kathmandu originated from the traditional Newari settlement of Kathmandu Valley which was planned in concentric rings with the outermost ring for the agricultural purpose, a sustainable place from the environmental and ecological point of view. The planning of the traditional town is characterized by the narrow streets and the open spaces with distinct neighborhood patterns. Every individual house is connected with the nani or residential courtyard which is in turn connected to the street. The streets are connected to the large open spaces with the landmarks. The historical monumental zones and the temple areas serve open spaces in the traditional settlement. Every traditional pathway junction has been marked with some religious and or cultural elements, like temples, Bahi, well, stone spout, pati etc.

Under the overall leadership of Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) as lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster, undertook a study to identify open spaces within Kathmandu which could be used for humanitarian purposes in the event an earthquake occurred. These identified sites are yet to be assigned a humanitarian purpose following the disaster event

In Nepal, the first Public Park was established in 1990 B.S. This park is Bhugol Park in New Road, Kathmandu. At present, there are more than 10 public parks in Kathmandu covering an area of around 4,486 ropanis. Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park is one of the 10 national parks in Nepal and is about 15 km (9.3 miles) from Kathmandu.



.Figure : 1 (This is the Ratna Park of Kathmandu City)

Source : KTM GUIDE

Sports In Kathmandu :

Football and Cricket are the most popular sports among the younger generation in Nepal and there are several stadiums in the city. The sport is governed by the National Sports Council from its headquarters in Kathmandu. The only

international football stadium in the city is the Dasrath Rangashala,, a multi-purpose Stadium used mostly for football matches and cultural events, in the neighbourhood of Tripureshwor. It is the largest stadium in Nepal with a capacity of 25,000 spectators, built in 1956.It is also home of some of the oldest cricket clubs in Nepal, such as Yengal Sports Club. Kathmandu Kings XI represents Kathmandu in the Everest Premier League.



Figure : 2 (Dashrath Stadium of Kathmandu City)

Source : risingnepaldaily.com

Design of New Kathmandu

Day-1

(Design and Architecture , Development & Stadiums)

After 30 years , I arranged to return to Nepal and booked a Nepal Airlines ticket. I arrived at the air terminal and headed towards the aircraft wrapping up all lawful strategy. I was flabbergasted seeing such an advanced aircraft compared with other other airplanes. I got goosebumps when flying in such a tall speed plane. I asked the speed of the plane and came to know that it's speed was 5000 kph. This plane was considered the fastest traveler air vehicle that existed in human history.

After landing in Tribhuvan International air terminal, I was shocked to see such a futuristic aerodrome constructed with nano innovation and introduced with development AI framework and humanoids robots. I strolled out of the air terminal and took a taxi which was completely computerized and controlled with water. When I moved towards Baneshwor, I was shocked to see a skyscraper green building built with eco bricks and nano innovation. Individuals in Kathmandu valley appear to be much more civilized and organized. I freaked out seeing such a clean water coasting in Bagmati stream and the AI based system told me that a water treatment plant was introduced in all the streams. I reached my nephew's house and took a few rest and we arranged to visit Bhrikuti Mandap and Basantapur Durbar square.

We reached a fun park. Most of the things inside were mechanized and humanoids robots were utilized in each and each division. From 12d projection innovation to 3d images projection innovation were utilized to form genuine time encounters of mesozoic animals. Distinctive kind of fulfillment and exciting

involvement giving machines were introduced in bhrikuti Mandap to fulfill customers and give them delight. After completion of my trip around the bhrikuti Mandap we at that point chose to visit Basantapur Durbar Square. On the way I was Shocked seeing the tudikhel stadium which was open ground 30 years back. The narrow street of the new road gate was presently 8 lane street now. After coming to Basantapur Durbar square, I was astounded seeing the precise same Basantapur Durbar Square which was the same as before. It appears Nepalese were profoundly concerned to secure their identity. All of the landmarks which were destroyed by the 2072 seismic tremor was reconstructed. 12 D projection area was built up which run the show depicting Nepalese history.



Figure:3/4 (Futuristic Tribhuvan International Airport Of Kathmandu City)

Source : Future Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

Day-2

(Society, Civilization, Religion , Road Network & Smart Technologies , Research & Innovation)

Next day we visited swayambhunath . The swayambhunath stupa was at the top of the cliff so advanced lift technology was utilized to reach the top of the cliff. I was astounded to see the stupa since Such progress of Kathmandu didn't touch the legacy of swayambhunath area and stupa and other related monuments were protected as it is.

After such a tiring day, we arranged to go shopping in the adjacent bhatbhateni.we visited the bhatbhateni. We began to do some shopping. After wrapping up shopping I realized that there were no cash counters inside the shopping center at that point we strolled out. The precise sum of things brought were deducted after stepping out of the shopping center. I at that point realized progress sensors were utilized and a progress framework which was connected to an advanced banking system was utilized inside the shopping center.

We went to our arch and decided to require rest. We began to arrange the approximately following day trip and asked him to take me to godawari. He told me that Godawari was turned into an advanced biological research center. While watching news i was shocked listening that Tribhuvan university ranked as best university within the world and after that I realized approximately that positive change that happened in Nepal.Recently a news broke out expressing that National innovation center had moved one step forward by designing teleportation gadget which can unquestionably solve the transportation issue.Now,National innovation center is working in time travel.

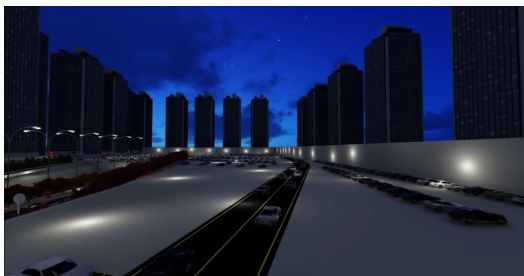


Figure 5/6 : Futuristic Smart Road Networks Of Kathmandu City
Source : Future Ministry of Physical Infrastructure & Transport

Day-3

(Policy and Planning & Science and Technology)

The main reason for my Nepal visit was the lawful work at the head office of Kathmandu metropolitan city. So we visited the head office of Kathmandu metropolitan city. It took only a few hours for legitimate work. I was shocked to see such an altar within the system. In past, the legitimate work used to require more than a month but presently it fairly took a few hours for such legal work which appears to be a stable Nepalese administrative system. Indeed, the politics of the nation is much more stabilized compared with past political fluctuations. Individuals appear to be much more mindful of political and civil rights. Presently individuals had realized the significance of selecting competent candidates in political division. News broke out about the upcoming election which is able to take place through Nepal election commission app and presently the provision of NOTA (none of the over) is included in voting.

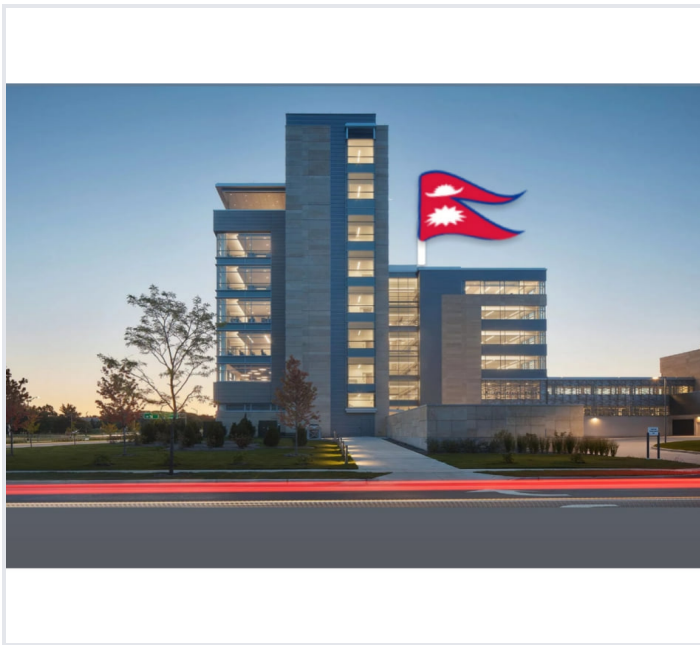


Figure 7 : Futuristic Office Building of Kathmandu Metropolitan City
Source : Future Ministry of Physical Infrastructure & Transport

Day-4

Early in the morning, I received invitation from Sital Niwas for business reasons. I didn't know much more about Sital Niwas. So I googled and found out the Sital Niwas was one of the foremost secured buildings in the world. I acknowledged the invitation and visited Sital Niwas Bala Watar. In the building I got the glimpse of Nepalese Gurkha officials equipped with modern arms and ammo and those warriors had encompassed Sital Niwas. Moreover Sital Niwas was secured with undetectable electromagnetic shield. I met the respectable president and I persuaded he/him to provide the chance for extension of business in Nepal. I was also honoured to meet the respectable prime minister. The individual trip to Nepal had presently changed over into a commerce trip.

rocket and other advanced Nepalese typical arms and ammo. The military honoured me with 24 missile salutes in respect of Nepal Canada discretionary relation. We had scheduled to visit the National innovation center which was going to dispatch two satellites to Mars and moons simultaneously. Before Nepal had stepped foot on the moon and presently another Nepalese mission is to step foot on Mars. I was flabbergasted seeing such modern and highly advanced research center. I congratulated officials of innovation center for the successful dispatchment. I returned to Arch at night around 10 pm. I was tired after having such a busy schedule.

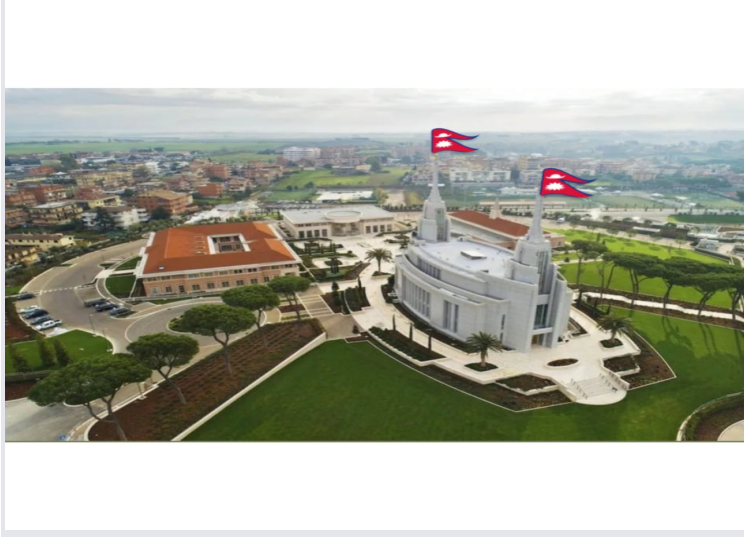


Figure 8 : Futuristic Sittal Niwas (Presidential Palace)

Source_ : Future Ministry of Physical Infrastructure & Transport

DAY-5

(Heritage Sites and Conservation & Night Life)

So another day I chose to take a rest and then go for sandhya Aarati at night. After having my own peace of mind the next day at 6pm I left for Pashupatinath(one of the world's heritage sites). The pashupatinath zone was much more clean and well built up then before. I had never seen such a mesmerising Aarti before so I enjoyed it alot.After completion of arti I chose to visit the 7 star club DeJa Vu. The club De Ja Vu was one of the leading clubs with such an awesome impact and individuals enjoying around me makes me feel much better.I, After having a wonderful night and enjoying the night I went to the dome at 2am late at night.

Day-6

(Museums)

I was welcomed at Narayan hiti royal residence for a small function with Nepalese authorities counting honourable Prime minister. The function of Nepalese authorities had well proven the articulation "अतिथिदेवो भव". In Narayanhiti, I was flabbergasted seeing the ancient nepalese sculpture which was well protected in Narayanhiti palace. Then we went to the tallest skyscraper of Nepal that was Dharahara. The view of Kathmandu valley was astounding and excellent. Such a green city truly gave joy to my sight. After the completion of visit to Dharahara and Narayan hiti I left for arch for packing my luggage for tomorrow's flight to Canada.

DAY-7

I had a flight at 11am from Nepal to canada. So I left for the airplane terminal the following day at 9:30 am. It took fifteen minutes to reach the airport. After wrapping up all legitimate procedures I headed towards the plane and took flight for Canada and left for Canada.



Figure 9 : Futuristic building of Nepal Space Investigation Wing

Source : Future Ministry of Education, Science & Technology

Conclusion

Sustainable technological advancement , traditional and culture preservations and positive regulatory and political alter are the main features of the design.The critical result of the report is conceivable progression in future through legitimate civilization. In spite of the fact that the current circumstances of Kathmandu are not great, through legitimate civilization and sustainable practices we may bring positive change in our future and live life with peace and prosperity.

References

- ["Call for integrated development of Kathmandu Valley"](https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/voices-being-raised-for-integrated-development-of-kathmandu-valley/)
<https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/voices-being-raised-for-integrated-development-of-kathmandu-valley/>
- "Road Map for Making Kathmandu Valley Development Concept Plan Risk Sensitive ..."
http://www.kathmandu.gov.np/index.php?cid=2&pr_id=2
<http://www.citypopulation.de/php/nepal-kathmanduvalley.php>
<http://www.kathmanduarts.org/>
http://www.kathmandu.gov.np/index.php?cid=137&pr_id=167
<http://www.kvda.gov.np/documents/1512972778.pdf>
https://www.jica.go.jp/nepal/english/office/topics/c8h0vm00009n66lq-att/150710_05.pdf
<https://www.oecd.org/countries/nepal/35243375>
<https://nepalindata.com/glossaryIndicator/infrastructure-communication-&-technology/>
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32355/134956.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

The End

