

# **GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES IN KYAINGTONG TOWNSHIP**

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## **Abstract**

The topic chosen and presentation in “Geographical Analysis of Tourist Attraction Sites in Kyaingtong Township”. Kyaingtong township is located in the eastern Shan State and it also the place where the capital city of Triangle Region is situated. It is an ancient town established since the days of Myanmar Kings and governed by 45 Shan Sawbwas (Chiefs). Accordingly historic buildings, city wall, moat and entrance doors can be seen even today. It occupies the southern part of Kyaingtong valley encircled by mountains, Paryan mountain ridge, Mt.Wamnaung, Mt.Lwemwe and Mt.Pankwe. The township is inhabited by Shan, Larhu, Wa, Palaung, Arn and Arkae tribes with different customs and cultures which can attract domestic and foreign visitors. By unfolding the physical and cultural attributes of the area, it can help develop the tourism industry and increase the income of local inhabitants. This paper includes physical factors, the history of development, historic places, the customs of national tribes, attractive tourist destinations and arrival with geographical distribution of their places.

**Keywords:** Tourist, Attraction Sites, Shans, Cultural Diversity, Geographical Distribution.

## **Introduction**

Tourism Industry is the third largest economic activity next to petroleum and automobile industries. It enhances the development of employment sector and generates jobs to the local population. It is thus labelled as “Smokeless Industry”. Nowadays most countries take effort to develop tourism industry in full Suring.

Kyaingtong area is situated in the southern part of Kyaingtong valley and Kyaingtong is the capital city of Triangle area which occupies the area where China, Lao, and Thailand meet.

It is one of the most beautiful cities due to its scenic and diverse mountain views. The climate is moderate and rarely extreme. The city existed since the days of Myanmar Kings and was the royal capital ruled by 45 Sawbwas. It still has ancient moat, city wall, entrances doors and historic evidences. At present, 33 national ethnic groups inhabiting in the area and the visitors or tourists can study and enjoy their traditions and cuisines. Therefore, Kyaingtong area is an attractive sites, especially for Ecotourism, Cultural Tourism and Recreational Tourism.

## **Aim and Objectives**

The main aim of this research work is to analyze the tourist attractive sites in Kyaingtong Township from geographical point of view.

The objectives are:

- (1) To examine the physical factors of the area,
- (2) To identify the socio-economic situation of Kyaingtong Township
- (3) To several the attractive sites of natural beauty and historical buildings, and
- (4) To analyze the potential of attractive places for further development of tourism.

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## Study Area

The study area of this paper is Kyaingtong area located in the eastern Shan State an the Taunggyi-Tarchileik union main road which connects with China, Lao and Thailand. It is also eastern exist of Myanmar.

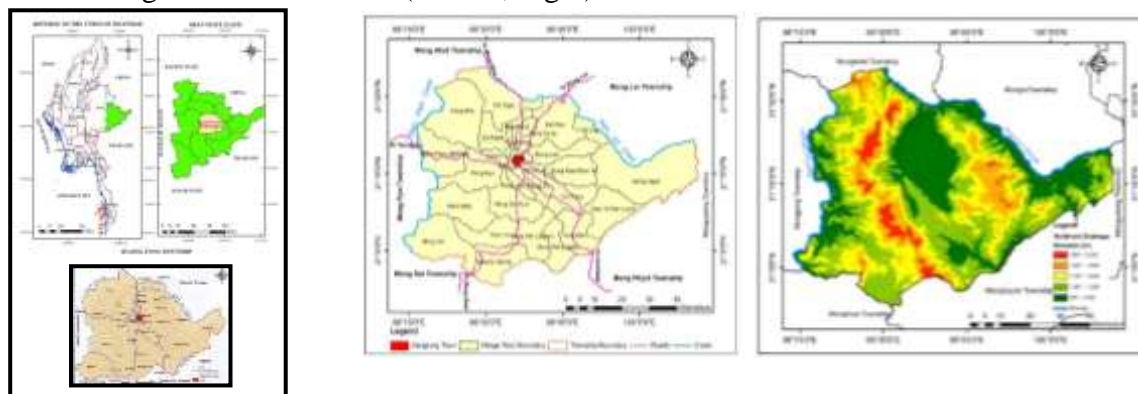
## Source of Data and Methodology

In composing this paper both primary data and secondary data are employed. The secondary data are acquired from governmental offices and primary data from field observation and open talk with several local inhabitants. The presentation is illustrated by diagrams, and GIS method is used for drawing maps.

## Geographical Background of the Study Area

### Location, Size and Shape

Kyaing Tong township is located in the eastern Shan State and it is also the capital city of the area concerned. It lies between north latitude  $21^{\circ}05'$  and  $21^{\circ}35'$  and between east longitude  $99^{\circ}15'$  and  $101^{\circ}15'$ . North latitude  $21^{\circ}17'$  and east longitude  $99^{\circ}38'$  run across the central point of the township. It is also bordered with Monglar on the east, Mongphat and Mongsat township on the south, Mongpyin township on the west and Mongkhat Township on the north..The area of the township is 1460.90 square miles comprising 5 wards in the urban area and 31 village tracts and 718 villages in the rural area.(Table1, Fig 1)



**Figure1.**Location and Composition of Kyaingtone Tsp **Figure.2.**Topography of Kyaingtong Township

Source: Based on UTM

Source:UTM

**Relief and Drainage** As the township is included in the Eastern Highland of Myanmar, it emerged first from the sea since million years ago. Being located in the Kyaingtong valley, it is the main exist to China, Laos and Thailand. The general elevation of the township is 2700 feet (822.96 m). It is surrounded by lofty mountain ranges, of which Mt. Loimway is the highest , with a height of 7500 feet. Relatively the southern part is highest and its slopes toward the north and east. The lower part is generally plain, but the land surface is undulating with low hills. Excepting Somsak, Sommon and Somtong hills the other parts are valley plain with fertile soils. ( Fig.2)

Kyaingtong township has several streams and lakes. The main streams are Nangkhinnwe (Nangkhone), Nantwote and Nanglat creeks. In the past, Kyaingtong township had 10 lakes, namely Naungton, Naugyang, Naungkae, Naungdong, Naungyae, Naunglenth, Naungkite,

Naungtajang and Naungbong lakes, but now it has only two lakes, Naungton and Naungyang lakes. The other lake areas have become football ground, offices and residential land.

**Climate** The climate of Kyaing Tong is namely influenced by its location and physiography. In terms of latitude, although it falls within the tropics, it receives moist subtropical climate (Cwa,Cwb).

### **Socioeconomic Conditions of Kyaingtong Township**

**History of Kyaingtong** According to legend, the area was heavily flooded and it turned into a great lake called Dhamilap Lake during the region of King Gawpala and Kassapa Buddha. Buddha said “ Sandatheikkhe Tonka, one of the four hermit that came from the north made the lake dry with power and thus it was later called Naungton lake”. After the lake became dry, Chinese, Lwa, Yun and Gonshan moved to the area and established the town. When the whole town was completed it was named Kyaingtong until today Kyaingtong is the Chinese language and Kyaing means “town” and Tong refers to Tongka permit who built the town.

According to the evidences available Kyaingtong area was inhabited by Wa tribe in AD 1229 and the area was occupied by Kyaing Mangrai, the head of Kyinraitribe in AD 1262. Tai Hkum, Tailu, Tailem, Tai Neu and Tai Yam, Tai Lao and Tai Htai tribes migrated from Thailand and Laos and settled in Kyaingtong area. In 1269 King Mangrai conferred his royal power to his son Sao Nan Tun was the first beginner of Shan chief. The town was administered by 45 Sawbwas from 1234 to 1962 and the last one was Sao Sai lon. The unique characteristics of Kyaingtong Town are that it has 5 name, 3 mountain peaks, 7 kyaings (town/village), 12 entrance doors and 9 lakes. The three mountain peak, that surround the town are (1) Som Sak, (2) Som Mon and (3) Som Tong. As Kyaing means town &village, it was built based on the 7 villages including: (1) Zaing Ing (depending village), (2) Zeing Zan (White Sandawood on Monday village), (3)Zeing Ngam (beautiful village), (4) Zeing Lamn (village where earypha palm groups, (5) Zeing Zam (village with champak tree), (6) Zeing yaem (village with standing Buddha image) and (7) Zeing Khan (water-logged village).

### **Social Structure**

**(1) Population** Although population is an important factor for the development of tourism, the traditions and customs of the different tribes are more significant for the study area. In 2011 Kyaingtong Township had a population of 117351 persons and it increased to 204710 with an average growth rate of 1 percent per annum. The population density of the township was 17404 persons per square mile.

**(2) Races** Kyaingtong Township is inhabited by several tribes which enhances the development of tourism. Generally, most domestic visitors and foreign tourists are interested in different lifestyles and customs. The tribes with relatively more people are Shan, Lahu, Akhar, Wa (or) Lwa, Palaung, Ann and Arkhe.

### **1. Shan and their Life Style**

In 2017, the number of Shan population represented 41.5 percent of the total township population. The Shan have their own cultural and language. The male Shans wear turban and loose overcoat and Shan short underwear.

Gon Shans hold the playing of royal drum during the period of water festival in order to witness good weather conditions, to get mire paddy to be free from danger and to become rich. (Plat. 1)

## **2. Lahu and their Life Style**

Lahu is the second largest tribe in the number of population in Kyaingtong Township which accounted for 24.3 percent of the total township population. They are the descent of Tibeto-Burman group. The Lahu earn their living by cultivation of “Le” and taungya crops and raising. Some of them depend on hunting. Most of them live on the mountain and they have their own language.

The male Lahu wear black jacket and Shan pant (trouser) and also turban with fringe on both sides in different colours. Every year when the paddies are mature, they hold the traditional ceremony of eating the first crop and new year festival.

## **3. Akhar and their Life Style**

Akhar tribe ranked third in the number of population in Kyaingtong area with 17.3 percent of the township total population. They are “Lolopho” group in Tibeto-Burma race. Agriculture is their main livelihood and they make chopper, axe, sickle, hoe and silver. They make their clothing by themselves. They wear black-colour clothings. The male Akhars wear jacket with stiff color, long pang and turban. The female Akhar wear short and long skirt, pang, long and short jacket. Silverwares, beads and multi-coloured cock tails are used by the head of their tribes. Female Akhars wear different headware with silver jewelries. (Plat. 2)

Beside new year festival, Akhtar hold Suring riding festival and red chicken egg festival which are unique that can attract the visitors.

## **4. Palaung and their Life Style**

Palaung are minority in population within Kyaingtong area, representing only 2.18 percent of the total population. They are included in Mon-Khamar group and Yinnet, Yinkyar, Lwela Thainglwe and Ann are the same tribe. The ward “Palaung” is Myanmar language, mentioned as “Pauklaung” in store scripture. They call Tahan by themselves. Now they live on mountain range.

The male Palaung area the same clothing, but female Palaung wear different clothes. The majority are Buddhists and there are a few animists and Christians. Their main economic activity is agriculture and also produce crafts of blacksmithing. (Plat. 3)

## **5. Lwa (Wa) and their Life style**

Was are the fourth most populated tribe in Kyaingtong area with 4.24 percent of the total population. Wa tribe is included in Mon\_Khamar group. Their writing began in 1957. Shans call them Lwehla. Lwe means mountain and Wa means mountain and thus they are people who live on the Mountain. They live in the Southern part of Kyaingtong. They were black, blue, cutch and deep red colour clothings. The majority are animists and a few are members of yun sect and Christians. Most was depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

## 6. Ann Tribes and their Life Style

Ann, a sub-tribe of Wa, is included in Mon-Khama group. Wa or Lwa tribes first governed Kyaingtong area. If they were called Wa, they might be executed and so they named their tribe as Ann. Some called them Namgwoe (The defender of city wall or brave person). They live on the mountain area. Ann tribes wear turban, jacket, red skirt, jacket with flap in front. They tie hair knot at the middle of the head and wear turban. They wear silver jewellerys. Now they wear bangles and large ear ring made of colourful beads. Some also wear flower. (Plat.4) Both male and female Anns chew betel nut. Their teeth are black due to chewing betel leaves with dark called Larmaing mixed with linu. Some put a certain bark in the rock cup or leather cup and produce fume oil and smear on their teeth to get black colour. Most Anns are animists. A few were buddhist, Christians. They have no own language and the Buddhists use Gonshan language and Christians use Wa language. They built their homes on the high mountain slopes away from the urban area.



**Plat 1.** Shan, Akhar, and Lahu races **Plate 2:** Livestyle of Ahkar **Plate3:** Palaung Race **Plat4:** Ann Race  
Source: Geography Department      Source: Jurina's Photo      Source: Internet      Source: internet

## Economic Activities of Kyaingtong Township

Agriculture is the main economic activity of Kyaingtong Township. It has 66817 acres of net sown area on which paddy, maize and groundnut are mostly grown. Such perennial crops as rubber, tea, coffee, plantain (banana) and fruit trees are also grown. Besides marketable crops like potato, lime, damson, pineapple and mango are also important crops of the study area. In Kyaingtong township, cattle buffalo, pig, sheep, goat, chicken, duck and fish are raised. As of industry, there are 26 private-owned factories and 90 industries. The wellknown ones are earthen pot industry in Yankon village, bamboo split item industry in Yankyin village, lacquerware industry in Sonmon ward which can somehow attract the tourist.

## Tourism of Kyaingtong Township

Kyaingtong is one of the entrances through border gate for tourists. Tourists take interest in Kyaingtong area because of its ancient historic buildings, different customs and cultures of the living national ethnic groups and mountainous natural scenic views. Therefore, tourists from neighbouring and other countries want to visit Kyaingtong, but the number of tourist arrival has been decreasing due to different reasons.

## Tourist Arrival in Kyaingtong Township

As Kyaingtong is surrounded by lofty mountains it is a good place for hiking, for studying ecotourism and the cultures of different national tribes.

In 2015, the number of foreign tourists that visited the study area was 23127 which accounted for 39.87 percent of the total visitors. In the same year the number of domestic visitors was 34883 representing 60.13 percent of the total. The number of total visitors gradually

increased from 2016 to 2019 as shown in Table 4. in 2019, the numbers of domestic and foreign tourists were 43021 (70.86%) and 17689 (29.14%) respectively.

### **Tourist Arrival by Nationality to Kyaingtong**

In the past only a few foreign tourists visited the Kyaingtong area. After Visit Myanmar Year (1996), the number of foreign tourists increased gradually. The numbers of tourist arrival by nationality from different countries are presented in Table 5. It was 16276 in 2017, 17153 in 2018, and 17689 in 2019. One half of the tourists that visited the study area were Asians. Among the Asian Countries, Thailand stood first in the number of tourists that visited Kyaingtong area, representing 88.9% percent of the total number of Asias. The tourists from West Europe ranked second in number with 2405 in 2017 but dropped to 1411 in 2019. Generally the number of tourists that came to Kyaingtong area was high in 2017 and low in 2019. Other tourists that came to study area were from North America, other Americas, Middle East and Oceania. The numbers of tourists from Asia, Thailand and Europe had been increasing from 2017 to 2019 due to entry from the border gates. (Fig:2)

### **Transportation, Accommodation and Services**

**1. Transportation** Easy access to a certain destination is one of the important factors of the attraction of the site concerned. From Kyaingtong one can go to Yangon, Mandalay, Tarchileik and other few towns with MAI, Yangon Airway, Mandalay Airway, Air Bagan and Air Kanbawza airlines. The main roads used by the visitors are as follows.

(1)Kyaingtong – Taunggyi Road (2)Kyaingtong – Mongkhat Road

(3)Roads that connect Kyaingtong with border towns

- (i) Kyaingtong – Monglar Road
- (ii) Kyaingtong – Kyainglat Road
- (iii) Kyaingtong – Tarchileik Road

(4). Intraurban Transportation Within Kyaing Tong, the travelers use car, motorcycle and three-wheel vehicle (Sanlot) .Most tourists use car and motorcycle.

### **2. Accommodation**

The numbers of hotels and rooms are presented in Table 6. Kyaing Tong has 16 hotels and 615 rooms. Hotel, motel guesthouse and inn are places of lodging for the visitors. In Kyaing -tong Town, the first private hotel was opened in 1993, Paradise Hotel in 1994 and Amazing Kyaing Tong Resort, San Ywet (2) Guest House, Herry Trekking House and Parame Guest House in 1996 Visit Myanmar Year. And then Princess Hotel was opened in 1997, Sheng Tip Hotel, Swan Ywet (1) Guest House in 1998, Law Yee Cham Hotel in 2000, Naung Tony hotel in 2011, Golden Star Hotel in 2012, Golden World Hotel in 2013, Hotel Khema Ratha in 2014, Phu Lai Motel in 2017 and Amitta Hotel in 2018.

There are several restaurants that sell Chinese foods and Thai foods. The main restaurents are Lohttinlu, Golden Banyan, Pan Kabar, Parthaung Kayoh and Aaung Naing foodstall. With the development of tourism, cafes are also emerged and these are Café 21, Jin Café and Glory 21 Café. There is Nyein Chan Ye hotpot shop on Zaytangyi road. Mountain View Café is famous for its good food and scenic view. Shukhinthit shop with lake and tent and Sai Yee roast chicken bone shop are also attractive. There is a well known food shop named Seik Taing Kya on

Kyaingtong – Monglar road. Par Swot roast meat shop located on the road leading to airport is usually festive with people in the evening. There are traditional food shops around Naungdong Lake. The role of snack shop is open in 10 a.m and it is a ten minute walk from the town.

### **Tourist Attraction Sites in Kyaingtong Township**

There are a number of tourist attraction sites and they are differentiated as follows.

#### **Religious Sites**

##### **(1) Kabaraye Pagoda (Htetsunlwe)**

This pagoda is located 7 miles to the northeast of Kyaingtong Town. It has Shan village green and attractive views, terrace crop fields, and lofty mountain ranges in the surrounding area. It is believed that the pagoda was built 500 years ago. (Appendix.1)

##### **(2) Swan Taung (or) Swan Khan Pagoda**

Swan Taung pagoda is located on top of Swan Taung mountain. It is also a historic religious building which can attract the visitors. In 1259 Myanmar era, and it was destroyed by earthquake in 1266. At present the height of the pagoda is 226 feet due to renovation in the subsequent periods.(Appendix.2)

##### **(3) Mahamyutmuni Pagoda**

In Myanmar area 1269 (AD 1908), Soa Kun Kyauk In Ha Yaing, Sawbwa of Kyaing tong intended to build a Buddha image like Mahamyatmuni. Festival is held every year on the full moon day of Tasaungmone. It is one of the tourist attraction site of the study area.( Appendix.3)

##### **(4). Kemerat Preordainment Standing Buddha**

During the region of Sawbwa, there were 318- foot high pagodas and 3 Lesu pagodas on Rapa Aungmyain mountain. In June and July, 1995, the service personnel of the Department of Climatology and Hydrology, while digging the soil at Swansatkone, they found ancient Buddha images and enshrine relics. (Appendix.4)

The donors constructed a standing Baddha image, having a height of 76 feet and 6 inches on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1988. It can be seen from any places of the town because of its height.

##### **(5). Koyinlay (Little/Yaung Novice) Monastery**

A Koyinlay monastery on a barge having the appearance of certain mythical bird (Karawait). There is a large Buddha image is sitting position inside the monastery and one can pay respect to Koyinlay. There are a number of small pagodas on the wall of the monastery. If one looks at the surrounding area one will see green fields and scenic mountain views. (Appendix.5)Others tourist attraction sites are Wat Inn Monastery, Yan Kone Monastery, Key Min Monstry, R.C.M Church.

#### **Recreation Sites**

The recreation sites in Kyaing Tong Township are: (a) Mt. Thittapin (Single Tree Mountain), (b) Naung Tong Lake, (c) Loi Mwe Town, (d) Buddha Garden, (e) Waterfalls and (f) hot springs.

### **1. Thittapin Taung**

In 115 Myanmar era, during the time of king Alaungphayar (AD 1753), a white Kanyin tree was planted. By referring to the large tree, the mount was called Thittapintaung. It is a very large tree with a height of 218 feet, a girth of 36 feet and 8 inches at human height and a girth of 39 feet and 10 inches at the lower part near the ground. There are two pagodas on Mt. Thittapin, one rope bridge, moat and ancient city wall. Lacquarwares of Swan Mon Kone are very famous. (Apendex.6)

### **2. Naungtong Lake**

Naung Tong lake is one of the prominent land marks of Kyaing Tong. At present it has drain system for filling water and putting out water. It is fenced with iron grille. On one sides of the road, there are food stalls, other shops and residential buildings. In the early morning and evening the place is festive with people walking, making physical exercises or eating. (Apendix.7)

### **3. Loimway Town**

Loimway town is located 26 miles to the southeast of Kyaingtong Town at an elevation of 5342 feet above sea-level and it is a hill station town. Having rows of cherry trees and cool climate more visitors come to the place in December and January when cherry blooms. The town has Clonal Rubel, chief of border area, old post office, Loi Mway Lake, old church end Saturahthumngalar pagoda which attracts the visitors. The house was built in 1918 and repaired in 2007. (Apendix.8)

### **4. Buddha Garden**

Buddha Garden is situated 15 miles to the east of Kyaingtong Town over Mt.Pankwe. Along the Kyaingtong- Tarchileik road leading to the garden, the visitors can see green field and mountain ranges. In the garden a large lake, rose garden and valuable rare plants. At the foot hill of Mt. Pankwe there are a number of shops selling different foods and local products. (Apendix.9)

### **6. Hot Spring**

There are two hot springs. Myashweyee hot spring is located at Taunggyi Kyaingtong Toll gate and others are located at Kyaingtone Terchilate toll gate.(Apendix.10) Another attractive waterfall is Pintauk waterfall which remains naturally.

### **1.Pintauk Village Tract**

If one goes along Kyaingtong – Mongyan road for 12 miles (19 Kilometres ) and then turns to the west and proceeds for 5 miles one will reach Pintauk Village. The village tract is inhabited by Akar, Larhu, Wa, Palaung and Ann, Akar in Poppin Village, Palaung in Holeik, Pantaung, Lwesheng, Monkhote Villages, Ann in Wannaung, Tirhtu, Nautlinkoung, Nantlinmai, Parkyawt and Panlay villages. Tourists usually study the traditional life style, culture, dress, food and handieraft of these tribes. Usually more tourists visit Panlay. Wanthinmai and Parkawt Villages where Ann tribe is living. The place has Pintauk waterfall and scenic views and thus it can attract more tourists.

In addition to the above mentioned village there are several large villages which can attract tourists. There are Wan Pauk Village, Wan Sai Village, Holan, Naungmwe Village, Ho



Kyin Village, Naung Ngin Village, Hparyannwet Village ,Wan Nyet an Wan Sheng Villages ,Wan Sai.

### Architecture Site in Kyaing Tong

Being an area under the rule of Shan Sawbwas, Kyaing Tong area has haw, moat and gates. To prevent from the attack of enemy, 4 miles and 6 furlongs city wall was built with 12 gates. It was completed in AD 1933. ( Plate 20,21,22)

### Spatial Analysis of Tourist Attraction in Site Kyaingtong Township

Kyaingtong Township constitutes 5 wards in the urban area and 31 village tracts in the rural area . Of which Kyaingtong Town, Yaunglaw, Naungkone and Monglat village tracts are 5 miles from the centre of the study area and except Monglat Village Tract the others have tourist destination. There are 6 village tracts between 5 miles and 10 miles from the centre of which 4 village tracts have tourist destination. Between the 10 miles and 15 miles from the center are 5 village tracts, and 4 village tracts have tourist destination. Generally there are tourism sites only within 20 miles from the centre.

As shown in Figure 3 &4, religion site, recreation site, ethnic tourism site and architectural site are located within 20- mile radius from the centre. There are more religious sites within 1 to 5 miles, and Kabaraye site and Koyinlay monastery between 5 miles and 10 miles. Most recreation sites are located within 5 miles from the centre, but Buddha Garden and Loimwe are situated between 10 miles and 15 miles. Such architecture sites as moat, city wall, Hawnan and Cemetry of Sawbwas, and entrance gateways are located near the central point.



**Figure.3:**Trekking Map of Kyaingtong Township  
Source:UTM



**Figure 4 :** Buffer of Kyaingtong  
Source:UTM

### Conclusion

Kyaingtong Township have over 40 tourist Sites including religious structures, recreation places, villages of ethnic tribes with unique Customs and Culture and fine architectural buildings. Out of 5 wards and 31 village tracts, 15 village tracts are important for the development of tourism.

Kyaingtong Township is located in the Eastern Shan State and it is the eastern gateway to connect with China, Laos and Thailand. As the township has several mountains with an elevation of over 5000 feet, there is a high chance of development for ecotourism. The township has moist subtropical climate favorable for travelling. Being inhabited by different national ethnic groups, having ancient moat, city wall and gateways, availulsility of different fresh foods of the ethnic groups, the township can attract domestic and foreign tourists. Although there is no regular bus line, intraurban and interurban transportation is served by cars, trucks, three-wheel vehicle and

motorcycle. Foreign tourists can use air service from Yangon and Mandalay airports. There are several high-class hotels for foreign tourists and 11 lodging houses for domestic visitors. Tourism in the Kyaingtong Township is natural-based and it has resources for the development of ecotourism. The tourists can enjoy trekking, hiking, cycling, searching and studying the rare wild lives as well as rare tree species and flowers and visiting the villages of different national tribes.

It is necessary to earn more income from tourism. Most foreign tourists are interested in trekking and visiting the places with cultural heritages. Tour packages are more popular these days and thus the existing natural beauties need to be well protected and conserved. However, the destruction of forest by wildfire, overcutting of the existing trees to make charcoal are not uncommon, destroying the natural resources. In conserving the historic buildings great care should be taken not to change the original form. As the township had been the administrative Centre of Sawbwas, there are ancient moat, city wall, entranceways and pagodas and Buddha images. All these ancient heritages should be well maintained and each should have its documented history.

Most foreign tourists come to the area through border gates and 50 more systematic procedures should be practiced at the entry gates. At the same time the natural beauties of the area should be well preserved. By doing so, it will enhance the development momentum of the tourism industry in the study.

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**ကျမ်းကိုးစာရင်း**

-ကျိုင်းတုံမြို့နယ် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များအထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန(2016)

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**Table1.1 Composition of Kyaingtong Township**

Sr. No.	Town/ Village Tracts	Area	
		Acres	Square mile
1	Yan Loc	100050	15.7
2	Pan Kyu	28106	43.91
3	Maing Pan Le	46356	72.49
4	Pan Mauk	71566	111.82
5	Loi Lon	10880	17
6	Maing Khor	22622	35.34
7	Naung Tavng	45060	70.41
8	Nam Khet	54649	85.38
9	Nam Inn	22625	35.35
10	Nar Paw	29152	45.55
11	Maing Inn	55513	86.73
12	Maing Zin	21676	33.86
13	Hiwa Kwai	14050	21.95
14	Maing Pat Upper	24506	38.29
15	Maing Pat Lower	30749	48.04
16	Yan Kha	32506	50.79
17	Maing Kyaing	30988	48.41
18	Maing Ngun	5279	8.24
19	Maing Latt	6691	10.45
20	Maing Naw/ Pa Pa	33466	52.29
21	Loi Mwe	32969	51.51
22	Maing Kyaing	79909	124.5
23	Maing Ngun	48186	75.29
24	Nam Ni / Nam Lon	33466	52.29
25	Ward 1		1.15
26	Ward 2		0.37
27	Ward 3		0.42
28	Ward 4		0.88
29	Ward 5		0.84
30	Naung Kung	1547	2.41
31	Ket Pha	36409	56.88
32	Yang Kyain	8539	13.34

Sr. No.	Town/ Village Tracts	Area	
		Acres	Square mile
33	Ket Taung	17348	27.1
34	Wap Saung	4779	7.47
35	Ket Htaik	20480	32
36	Pin Taung	61551	96.17
	Total	1031673	1474.97

Source: :Land Records Department of Kyaingtong Township

**Table 2 . Visitor Arrivals in Kyaingtong by Nationality**

<b>Country /Region</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
North America	549	336	316
U.S.A.	451	237	230
Canada	98	99	86
Other Americas	18	35	14
West Europe	2405	1654	1411
France	532	303	246
U.K.	376	250	301
Germany	268	181	246
Italy	361	326	149
Switzerland	174	121	122
Netherlands	74	45	75
Belgium	142	93	56
Australia	26	48	26
Spain	184	81	75
Others	268	206	115
East Europe	66	78	100
Russia	41	49	47
Others	25	29	53
Africa	1	15	6
Middle East	225	96	79
Asia	12828	14828	15631
China	362	665	882
Thailand	11407	12828	12826
Korea	231	366	451
Japan	147	173	223
Singapore	92	136	205
Vietnam	31	42	69
India	46	59	61
Malasia	155	189	300
Taiwan	75	91	133
Phillipine	35	44	28
Others	247	235	453
Oceania	184	111	132
Australia	163	94	112
Newzealand	21	17	20
Others	0	111	132
Total	16276	17153	17689

Source: Ministry of Hotel and Tourism ( Kyaingtong)