

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF PILGRIMAGE
TOURISM IN DHANUSHADHAM OF NEPAL**

**A Thesis Submitted to
The Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts (M.A)
in
Rural Development**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Problem and Prospects of Pilgrimage Tourism in Janakpurdham** submitted to the central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled, **Problems and Prospects of Pilgrimage Tourism in Janakpur** has been prepared by **Sarita Kumari Sah** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Problems and Prospects of Pilgrimage Tourism in Janakpurdham** submitted by **Sarita Kumari Sah** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been evaluated and approved by the evaluation committee.

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ABSTRACT

Pilgrimage tourism is one of the major tourism categories of Nepal Dhanusha district is also one of the major tourism destination in Nepal. The study entitled “problems and prospects of Pilgrimage tourism in Janakpurdham have the objective to analyze to examine the status of pilgrimage tourism in Janakpur. The others objective to compare the socioeconomic changes of pilgrimage tourism in Janakpur and to identify the problem of prospects of pilgrimage tourisms in Dhanusha district.

The research design of the study is descriptive both qualitative and quantitative data are used for the purpose of the study. There data are both taken from primary source and secondary source, the primary data user collected through field study by using households survey, key information interview and observation for which their respective tools were developed the tourists arrived per day, local people about 100HHs and to hoteliers is the universe of the study of which 30% sample were collected by simple random sampling.

Tourism Board in Janakpurdham has reported that approximately one lakh seventy five thousand tourists visited Janakpur in the year 2014 which is comparatively a great achievement in the tourism sector. According to the survey sampled from thirty individual out of hundred tourists, 76.67% of them visit Janakpur with pilgrimage purpose. 33.33% of it comes from India alone. Their stay here ranges from 3 to 4 days. 33.34% of the tourists age from 30-40 years old. Their expense here As far as their expenditure is concerned, 40% of them spend from 1000-2000 per day. The statistics has presented 80% of the tourists visit mostly in the winter season.

The household interview with thirty people highlighted on the job security of 24 people that made only 20% of entire population of Janakpur earlier but after five years the situation has improved. 50% of the total population is involved in tourism sector. This data definitely proves the better prospects of tourism sector in Janakpur. More importantly the educated people are also concentrated in tourism which has also raised the income level of the people. The involvement of educated manpower in this sector has contributed for the economical development of Janakpur too.

Nevertheless Janakpur encounters several crises in terms of tourism. 60% of the visitors have complained about narrow roads. Besides sanitation, accommodation, transportation, communication advertisement and security are other severe problems. In spite of all these issues Janakpur still has prospectus to be one of the most magnificent destination for all the people worldwide. It is the pilgrimage place that offers its visitors all the majestic sight of temples ponds, cultures and traditions that makes it what it is today.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACAP	:	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
AD	:	After ADONOMY
BS	:	Bikarm sambat
CBC	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
DOA	:	Department of Archeology
DOF	:	Department of Forest
DONPEW	:	Department of National park and wild lite conservation
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GO	:	Government organization
HHs	:	Households
HMGN	:	His Majesty's government Nepal
HAN	:	Hotel Association of Nepal
HOHUD	:	Department of Housing and Urban Development
ILO	:	International Labor Organization
ITA	:	International Tourism association
IUOTO	:	International Union of official travel organization
MOT	:	Ministry of Tourism
NCAA	:	Nepal Civil Aviation Authority
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
NAHM	:	Nepal Academy of Tourism and hotel Management
NPC	:	Nepal National Planning
PRSP	:	Poverty Reduction strategy paper
RNAC	:	Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation
SNV	:	SNV Nepal
TDC	:	Tourism Development committee
TIA	:	Tribhuvan International airport
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
WTO	:	World Tourism organization