

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is predominately an agricultural country where majority of the population depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Most of the rural people depend upon forest for their daily needs like fuel, wood, fodder, and timber leaf litter.

Forest is an integral part of Nepalese citizen which is directly associated with bio-diversity, environmental sustainability and agriculture (NPC, 2011). Forest has covered 43 percent of the total land area of Nepal till 2020 B.S. Due to deforestation, it is shrieked to 25.36 percent in the present (World Bank,2010). There are no debates that forests are complex renewable natural resources. Covering like a green blanket around the globe, these forest not only produce innumerable material goods but also provide environmental services, which are tangible and hence very difficult to assess economically .The complexity of forest depends basically upon two important factors, Firstly forest is composed of a number of ecosystem component such as land, soil, water, flora and fauna, none of them are simple in nature. Secondly these components interact among themselves as well as with the physic-environmental and socio- economic system in very complex manner.

Panchayati system brought the concept of community forest approach but this also had central management system and used to control by district forest office (DFO) and Pradhanpanch. Forest resources were directly and indirectly affected by these authorities. From the experience of past it is realized that top to bottom development and protection approach of forest program were not in fact effective the deforestation and land degradation become serious problem in

Nepal. So, latest concept of community forest had been developed. The conservation and development of natural resource like forest is impossible only from the government efforts alone. Regarding this fact the concept of community forest development program was introduced in Nepal since 1978/79, in the name of Panchayat Conservation Forest. After an experience of about a decade there was made contemporary change in it and was again started from the beginning of 1996 as according to the master plan for the forestry in 1988. Legal provision made by the Forest Act 1993 and Regulation 1995 has enhanced community participation in the sustainable development of community forest in Nepal. Legislation clearly established community forest works (CFWs) as the responsible organization for management of the forest resources. Furthermore it gave legal right to CFUGs to use forest product from their forests and in return their effort of protection and management for the forest.

The local people have conducted various types of income generating activities with the help of community forestry program. The user groups have established fund from the forest product, grant and penalty and they are conducting various social activities such as road construction and planning, drinking water supply, providing loan for farmers and small entrepreneurs in the local level. This has been fruitful to the low income group peoples, women, poor and backward groups and supported the sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

In the fiscal year 2069/70 total numbers of community forest users' group are 17,810, the area covered 16,65,419 hectare and 21,94,545 households are benefited from community forest program (Economic Survey, 2069/70).

Community forest is a major forest management program initiated by the government of Nepal. Community forest has been implemented for almost 30 years and spread through the nation. The principle aim of community forest is

to fulfill the basic needs of local people. The key issue today is how to support forest user groups (FUGS) in moving from protection and limited utilization to active management of their forest resource to get the dual objective of forest condition improvement and increased flow of benefit to the community (Paudel&Pandey, 2006). Community forest was initially designed to arrest forest destruction, improve rural development and to meet the basic needs of rural people and to enhance the economic status of the rural poor and to enhance the equally participating them in decision and benefit.

Nepal's community forest program has proved to be a very encouraging effort in the development of partnership in forestry between farmers and government (Mahat, 1986). In the recent year, forestry legislation and policy are being refined and there is a gradual shift of CFUGs from substance to mobilized market economy. Community forest users' group are getting increasingly involved in income generation, local development activities and employment creation. Different projects such as CFUGs and District Forest Office are working side by side to improve the living standard of the poor and local development. These people based activities have many positive impacts on the one hand it has helped to conserve the forest and on the other hand it provides sources of rural development. The fund generated can be used in various activities such as watchman's salary, construction of the road, school, dam, health centre etc.

Community forest is a kind of system in which the local people are all in all for its preservation, promotion, management and utilization. In doing so consumer committee is formed out of the total member who belongs to it. It is responsible for handling its activities like preserving, managing planning for its development and so on. In addition, it sells its certain percentage of this income is utilized for the development and preservation of the forest and the rest for

social works like provision of drinking water, irrigation facility community development and so on.

Community forest is small scale village level forestry practice where decisions and actions are often made on the collective communal basis for establishment management, harvesting of forest crops, receiving a major proportion of the socio-economic, ecological benefit from pure forest cropping and food crops agro-forestry on the others (Kayastha, 1991).

The concept of community forest initiated from seventh five year plan. This plan makes explicit remarks in regard to forest management. The first objective set of forestry was to fulfill the people's daily needs of forest products and this was to be achieved, in part "By handing over the government forest to the community"(Government of Nepal, 1985). Government has emphasized the community forest program since seventh plan and regularized it to eighth, ninth and tenth plans giving equally emphasis. In Tenth Five Year Plan, the main propose of this sector is to help the national goal reducing poverty. For this it can increase the opportunity of employment by adopting participatory system by its management and preserving flora, herbs Geo and watershed, bio-diversity and promoting forestry entrepreneurs.

Therefore this research aims to understand what are the activities and experiences of the users in integrating community forestry into community development and to identify what is the role of CF for community development and poverty reduction using the forest resource.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal consist many villages in it. Forest is the main source of energy in rural areas. The poor population has not any alternative source of energy. Electricity facility is not sufficient; cost of petrol and kerosene are very high. Therefore, in

village, fuel wood is the only option for cooking and heating. The villagers also depend upon forest for other product such as Fodder, leaf litter, ground grass for live stock and timber for construction. Forest indirectly helps to increase the soil fertility and prevent from soil erosion.

Community forest program is the process by which the government through the department of forest makes community forestry for rural communities. It increases people's participation in managing, conserving and utilizing the forest resources effectively.

Forest is providing many direct and indirect benefits. It has a large scale of contribution in national building, and GDP growth. The studies on community forest shows the positive impact on income generating, poverty reduction, local rural development activities, employment creation, people's participation and empowerment, environmental improvement, soil fertility improvement etc.

Community forest program is highly prioritized program among the various highlighted program in Nepal. Several NGOs, INGOs and Government of Nepal have put stress to this program to enhance the economic condition of Nepalese people. In this respect, it is also the income generating source through various activities of community forestry such as selling red clay, firewood, seeding, membership fees and penalty, cultivation of non-timber forest products and medicine herbs etc. Community forest program is directly related to the empowerment of the community especially poor, woman and other backward group's people.

Despite achievements and contribution that community forest has made in Nepal, there are many unsolved issues and challenges in all areas of capital as well as governance. Community forest has not been able to fulfill the daily needs of the poor and marginalized people, which have needs and priorities

(Sinha et al. cited by Ghimire, 2001). The local community leaders and elite groups mostly dominate decisions of the users' group, fulfilling the concerns and needs of poor and marginalized groups is still a difficult practice in community forestry. Thus, supporting poor and marginalized groups for their livelihood sustenance is a big challenge in community forest (Kandel, 2006).

There are some issues and problems still not explored in the field level such as use of FUG fund for welfare of poor and marginalized people, participation of DAG (Disadvantage group-poor marginalized and Women) in the decision and planning process, active management of forest to derive sustainable yield and impact of CF on socio economic status of users' group. These issues require empirical research to explore reliability. If so, it needs detail study and researchers in these aspects for their validity.

Still some research questions arise:

-) How community forest contributing to sustainable and inclusive economic development?
-) Does community forest really uplift the life standard of people?
-) Is it helpful in the development of community?
-) Is fund mobilizing in the correct direction?

So, this study is carried out to find the factors that make the community forestry program sustainable.

1. 3 Rationale of the Study

The Forest Act, 1933 has given a top legal priority to manage the national forest as community forests, since rural people depends heavily upon forest resource for their livelihood in terms of fuel wood, forage, timber, medicines and environment. They can't fulfill their demand for those products unless they are given responsibility to conserve the community forest resources after the community forestry may make them significantly more vulnerable and marginalized. Community forest, in fact must support to fulfill their forest related basic needs and as well as to increase their income level and capacity.

Thus, it is an urgent need to study the impact of community forestry on poor people's livelihood and to find to community forestry implementation.

Poverty is a big challenge to Nepal. Forest resources if managed and utilized in favors of poor people, it helps to reduce the poverty. Community forest process the various potentialities to increase the income level of poor people through timber and NTFPs and effective utilization of FUG fund which can directly the flow of benefits to the poor so as to enhance their socio-economic conditions. Thus, this research work may be reasonable at present livelihood and to work out the ways that can help in rural poverty reduction through community forestry.

Community forestry is the most effective program in a rural agrarian country like Nepal. It makes the people feel that the forest belongs to them and they look after it carefully. After the establishment of community forestry, it helped to control the rate of forest degradation. It can yield more than subsistence needs and FUGs can generate income from a variety of sources including the sale of forest product fees, fine and donation. The income generated from CF can and does play the important role in providing local employment and benefits of the co-operation among the people, women empowerment and people manage and handle the forest themselves.

Since the last two decades the community forestry in Nepal has developed dramatically. There have been so many research and studies regarding the community forestry program. But there is still need to study how far is it important for the program to be implemented in every village of Nepal. That is why, I select on the concerned users' group of that area.

The study will be also useful in following aspect:

- (i) In Gorkha district, very limited studies have been carried out about community forestry management system.

- (ii) The major contribution is providing valuable information issues of participation, equity and management in community forestry development in district and national level.
- (iii) The study is useful to policy makers, planners and professional in forestry to consider people's participation, roles and importance in forest management more seriously.
- (iv) It helps the researcher to develop the skill and confidence on the research purpose as well as enhance the scope of Sociological and Anthropological knowledge at the academic levels.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to access the current socio-economic status of women in the community forest to raise social status of users'. However to fulfill these, the specific objectives are as follows:

- (i) To assess the socio-economic status of women in two community forest users' group.
- (ii) To analyze the trend and pattern of fund mobilization of previous Five Years.
- (iii) To study the women participation in community forest management system.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The main limitations of the study are as follows:

- (i) The present study focuses on only two community forest users' group namely Saraswati and Thaneswari Community forest.
- (ii) Generalization made in the study may not be equally applicable to the other village of Nepal.
- (iii) The study covers only few variables and limited in terms of deeper analysis. Hence, penalty and only income from sale of

selected variables like firewood, timber, and fodder is to be taken into account.

- (iv) The study covers the period for 2065/66 to 2069/70.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The first chapter introduces background of the study, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study.

The second chapter reviews some literature including community forest in global context, regional as well as national context. The third chapter analyses research methodology including research design, study area and sampling, techniques of data collection, methods of data.

Similarly, the chapter four explains about interpretation and discussion including socio-economic status of respondents, pattern of fund mobilization and women participation in community forest management.

Summary, conclusion and recommendations are presented in the chapter five.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Community based natural resource management such as community forestry program is not a new phenomenon in Nepalese context. There are a number of studies conducted on community forest in various books, journals and documents in international organizations, ministry of forest and soil conservation and community forestry program etc. These available researches are helpful to identify the objectives of the study which are reviewed.

2.1 Empirical Review in International Level

Hall (1996) has conducted research on the Community Forest of Canada. In Canada, one of the most important steps in initiating sustainable forest management is considered to be establishment of community-based, collaborative partnership; i.e. community forestry. In doing so, local communities may improve their level of understanding of the broad range of values in their local forest area and can better contribute to the development of consensus on how the forest should be used. In Canada, British Columbia has taken the lead towards greater community participation in forest management. The British Columbian government's mandate is to work for the improvement of the workers life and their families by giving local communities new opportunities to manage local forests in order to meet local economic and social needs and to have a greater say in implementing forest renewal. By 1993 public concern in British Columbia over the visual impact the clear cutting and the loss of jobs and large industries influenced the closure of smaller operator, resulted in the establishment of the small business forest enterprise program by the local government. The project aim was to develop alternative to clear cutting and to increase community income from wood based enterprises.

This project supports how sustainable methods of forestry production can be developed that allow workers in small forest development communities a greater degree of job security, reduce unemployment and revitalise the local economy.

Enberger&Selin (1998) have conducted research on community forest of Native America, USA. Many Native American have regained greater control over their forest areas through legislation, new treaties, and other agreements with the government and the private sector over the past few decades. A growing number of groups have worked to balance traditional cultural values with the development of modern forest management system for meeting commercial, social and religious goals. Although there have been cases of commercial failure there have also been many successful ventures. The Native American of the western US are seeking to demonstrate that forest management can be tied to the conservation values of their own cultural tradition, rather than be driven only by economics as has dominated the commercial timber industry. Native tribes seek to achieve multiple objectives through their forest stewardship practices. Through their holistic approach to forestry, they are helping redefine sustainable forest ecosystem management. They have found indigenous people control over the management of their native forest areas. This will encourage them to protect the forest ecosystem, gain local employment and conserve tribal tradition.

Jeanrenaud&Jeanrenaud (1996) has done research on the community forest of Scotland. In Scotland, many rural communities have been setting up local action groups, which in turn are planning community woodlands. It is these initiatives that are welcomed and encouraged by many conservation organizations that in turn will act as advisers in pointing the community in the right direction. Participation has given the people a sense of stewardship and an understanding of how they can achieve sustainable and economic benefit. Laggan is a small settlement in Scotland that was the first British community

to be granted community control of a state owned forest for rural development purposes in 1995. The newly formed community forestry group became known as the Laggan Forestry Initiative and began work on the management plan for the forest. Its major objective was to provide sustainable employment for present and future generations based on the commercial management of the forest. The community stands to benefit both directly through the creation of modest employment opportunities and indirectly through the creation of local value added wood processing industries and recreational facilities which in turn has increased tourism. The other objective of enhancing the forest conservation and amenity features will also encourage its tourist potential.

If the local community is motivated to manage a community forest, then the area may benefit both economically, from the creation of local forest job and from recreation related income, and ecologically from the practice of more sustainable timber harvesting techniques and the involvement of conservation groups.

Hobley (1987) said the use of the term 'community' in community forestry gives rise to the notion of an undifferentiated group of beneficiaries. All within the village will benefit from community forestry. It is implied that local communities are a homogenous entity, united for common action by their need for firewood and fodder. Ignoring the differential access to both natural and political resources within the village depended upon the cases of India and Nepal, caste, class and gender.

Wicklund (1993) defines an urban or rural forestry or forest based activity controlled by the community either directly or through management accountable to the community through representative. A direct result of these activities will be benefit, which accrue back to the community.

Duiker (1991) Community development based on multiple resources in forested ecosystem; that they exist when the community has a significant role in land – use decision making and is satisfied with it is involvement in and benefits from the management of the surrounding forest.

Pardo (1995) has based his research study in India. In India, community forestry is being promoted under a concept called Joint Forest Management. The program comprises a partnership between local community institutions and state forest departments for sustainable management and benefits sharing. Although the primary objective of community forestry in India is that of growing timber, the programme deals mainly with the reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forestlands. This is accomplished mainly through the natural regeneration of sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests, which regenerates many areas easily if protected from grazing animals. Jain (1996) has said the prerequisite for joint forest management is an agreement between government and local people the management plan. Yet the management plan can be prepared solely by the forest department without adequate negotiation with local people (Jain 1996).

Rathi (2010) “Community forestry is normally seen or defined as involvement of local communities in the protection and/or management of public forest”. Such a perception does not distinguish between community forestry, participatory forestry, and other such related terminologies, and therefore ignores the legal, social and other aspects of the actual relationship. We need to realize that by entertaining such ignorance we may sometimes do injustice to the people who endeavor to save the precious forest resources with spirit so close to their heart, and demand for no external interference in their relationship with their beloved forest patch. Gilmour and Fisher, (1991) define community forestry in terms of control and management of forest resources by the rural people who use them especially for domestic purposes and as an integral part of their farming systems. In Nepal community forestry is defined

as ‘a part of the national either good or degraded – forest which is handed over to group of users for protection, management, and utilization purposes’. Moreover, in is any part of the national forest handed over to the users group to develop, conserve, use and manage such forest, and sell and distribute the forest products by independently fixing their prices, according to an operational plan.

Westward (1983) has done research on gender role in community forestry In Bangladesh .In Bangladesh half of the population are women. But the conventional wisdom tells us that there women are in a disadvantaged position. Women’s contribution to the family and national economy is substantial and largely unacknowledged. Equal access to jobs, education, training, technology and access to resources is generally denied. Gender inequality is also a significant factor for poverty in Bangladesh. It was observed that the FD has engaged the poor women as daily laborers in raising nurseries and plantations. Later they were included in the CF program.

Khundakar (1991) reported that Betagi community forestry project women were involved in preparing land, collecting seeds, raising seedlings and saplings, irrigation plants, controlling pests and diseases, etc. They were formed to make cash by selling fruit, wood, poultry birds, eggs, and milk to meet the cash expenditure of the household.

Rahman (1991) reported that women in the same project took part in fuel wood and sungrass cutting. Women’s participation in Betagi-Pomora in tree plantation was 100 percent but about 46 percent could sell products without the consent of their husbands and they could keep the money in their own custody. The rest could do these jointly with their husbands. Therefore, CF links women with the market economy and this system may be considered as a phenomenal advancement in the control of resources. The women of Betagi were more

enthusiastic to work and sell the products because of joint ownership rights on the land with their husbands.

Qudduset *al.* (1992) made a thorough study of the Betagi and Pomora community forestry projects and reported that the postsettlement mean monthly family income of all settlers (TK.3480) had increased more than two and half times from the post settlement value (TK.1298). The postsettlement mean monthly family income of the Betagi settlers had increased about four times (TK.4617) from their post settlement value (TK.1170) while in Pomora it had increased only about twice (from TK.1373 to TK.2814). The differences between pre- and post-settlement mean monthly family incomes of both Betagi and Pomora were found statistically significant (sig.0.001).

Gilmour & Fisher (1996) explores Forest act of Bhutan 1995, Social Forestry Rules 2000 and Forest and Nature Conservation rules of Bhutan 2000, defines community forest as “any area of government reserve forest designated for management by a local community in accordance with the provisions under section 36 of these rules.” Community forestry in Bhutan refers to the control and sustainable management of local forest resources by the users. Prime objectives of community forestry in Bhutan aligned with the Buddhist philosophy aims. To promote active involvement of local people at all cross-sections of the society for forest resource management, sustainable development and equitable sharing of benefits in order to improve rural economy and living standards. To enhance efficient utilization and protection of forest biomass and other forest resources, maintain and improve biodiversity and ecological functions of forest lands.

Wangdi&Tshering (2006) have found that communities can get the wood they require, from the nearby community forest simply by using a local permit issued by CFMG executive committee members. This is in contrast to the

lengthy time taken to get a permit from the Territorial Forest Division (TFD) prior to the establishment of a community forest, averaging two to four months. If the community has more resources than they need for their own consumption, it has the right to sell the surplus outside its group, though royalty must be paid to the Government according to provisions in the FNCR. To date, only a few community forests (Shambayung and Masangdaza) have the potential to sell their excess timber resources. With improved cultural management, the potential of selling timber from community forests will increase and ultimately generate significant monetary returns to the communities involved in the CF Program (E. Oberholzer, pers. comm. 2006).

Communities are harvesting timber very conservatively from their community forests. Therefore, as capacity increases and the quality of the resources improve, there is a greater potential for direct economic benefits from community forests by optimizing the harvesting of timber. The danger from over harvesting is limited, as the management plans are based on sustainable forest management principles and the activities are closely monitored by the Forestry Services.

2.2 Empirical Review in National Level

2.2.1 Historical Background of CF in Nepal

Community forestry is now the main theme of Nepal's government forestry policy and it is aimed for providing basic needs and economies benefits to the rural population. The master plan for the forestry sector of Nepal 1988 has clear guidelines to place all community forestry management works under the control of user groups in order both to ensure equitable sharing cost and benefits among the users and encourage sustainable forest management. It is intended that this will ensure equitable sharing of cost and benefits among the stake holders and encourage sustain able forest management in Nepal. The

government has introduced progressive “ New Forest Act 1993” and by-law 1995, In spite of these enlightened forest management systems, equitable cost and benefits sharing among users have become one of the most challenging issues in planning and development of community forest.

During Rana Regime, the forest of Nepal has been strongly affected by the different external influences, such as land garrets, exploitation of forests for the purpose of building and smelling for national purpose, all had the profound influence on land use and deforestation in particular. Further, the forested land is an integrated part of the agro-ecosystem but a significant proportion of the land, both government and privately owned is being over used or used sub-optimally. This is leading to severe ecological imbalances, which threaten the continued viability of the agro-ecosystem and could contribute to a major ecological disaster. The possible solution was the adoption of community based forestry activities as a means of raising the productivity of all the non-cultivated land and also for more drastic restructuring of the society to become one less dependent on the fragile ecosystem. By the time of Rana Government was over throw in 1951 one third of the country farmland and forest were held under ‘Birta’ with 75 percent belonging to members of the Rana family. During the same period, private forest nationalization Act of 1937 strengthened the neaps forest. All the private forest lands of the country especially the birth and jaguar land grants became public domain and were largely nationalized and placed under the jurisdiction of the forest department. A major goal of the forest nationalization policy was the end of feudal system resource control that had evolved over a century of Rana Government administration. Eliminating feudal tenure authority created opportunities. Devekota and Joshi remarked that the nationalization of the forest resource deprived local people the ownership rights of the resources, did not lead to its effective management due to the lack of governmental capacity for management culminating in a failure to arouse awareness among masses toward forest conservation.

Private forests were nationalized in 1957 by the government under “Private Forest National Suction Act 1957” the main objective was to manage and utilized the forest properly. Despite the positive mission, the outcome was not satisfactory. Instead human interference increased in the forest. In due course, government had implemented the Forest Act, 1961 and forest protection special Act, 1967 to protect the forest desperately; similar judicial power was given to district forest officers. In the meantime government prepared National Forest Plan in 1975 which had emphasized people to strengthen Community Forestry Program (CFP). Similarly, Terai community forestry program was also implemented in the Terai Districts. For further Improvement master plan for forestry sector (1988) which has conceived people’s participation as a major objective as well as to boost the economic standard in the ruler area was implemented.

After restoration of democracy in early 1969 (PF and PPF) were renamed as community forest (CF) since in go’s District forest officers in various districts took bold decisions in handing over national forest to real user groups through the new forest Act (1993) and Forest Regulations (1995) and Forest Regulations (1995) come in practices in 1995.

2.2.2. Community Forest as a Means of Promoting Rural Livelihood in Nepal

Out of the total population of the country 80 percent of the people live in the rural areas and rest in the urban area (CBS 2011). The incidence of the poverty is 2.6 times higher than the urban areas (UNDP, 1998), it is relatively higher in the higher altitude, remote areas and among lower caste people and ethnic minorities. Similarly, operational households with agricultural workers are more pores to poverty (Wagle2002) Income is unevenly distributed among the regional and social groups. Analysis of national time series data suggested that poverty is lowering in urban areas compared with rural areas, although inequality is higher.

Subsistence level farming is the major occupation of the more than 80 percent people in the country. It is intimately correlated with the livestock rising. Half of the population is experienced of deficit of more than 6 month (Shrestha, 1997). Ethnically Nepal is more diverse; poverty is more pronounced in mid mind far western districts of the country (LFP 2000). Caste based discrimination is higher in the rural areas and people becoming disadvantaged. There is a bulk of literature available in the various aspects of community forestry and socio economic factors surrounding it. Nepal is known as a country of community forestry because of its widespread adoption in the middle hills of Nepal formulated and enacted the most progressive policy documents (Pokharel, 2001). Community forestry programmer is in favor of supporting subsistence rural economy, virtually Nepal's rural economy is based on the subsistence farming which is closely linked with the surrounding forest resource at a greater extent increase in forest cover because of the participation of community in the management of forests during last decided community forestry has been reported by various researchers (Malla, 2001; Baginski, 2002; Upreti, 2001 & fisher, 2000).

Community forestry is to control, management and use of forest resources by villagers. Forest Act (1993) recognizes community forests as any part of national forest handed over to a user's group for its development, conservation and utilization for the collective interest it also places emphasis of increasing the level of awareness and involvement of villagers through an informal education and extension program. Community forestry is not concerned with protection of forest for its own sake but with providing sustainable source of forest products for the people of Nepal (Fisher and Malla, 1994).

Since community forests are basically serving the rural population of Nepal where people from all the castes, class, education and gender are by definition included in the CF process, involvement of poor and the land less people

should obviously clearly be included in the program. However, reports towards the contribution of community forestry as a basis for livelihood are sketchy (Sharma 1990) have reported the increment of farm production due to positive impact of CF in eastern mid-hills and recommendable study must be extended over other region of Nepal.

The philosophies behind community forestry is quite simple but its practices is enormously complex due to socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural nature of the communities of the country Forest Policy 1988 and Forest Act 1993 represent a historic opportunity to shift from traditional state owned management regime to people owned system which a way forward to recognize the need of people's participation in management of forest and utilizing the benefits of uplift their livelihood.

Dangi (1998) reported that forest development is long term investment and CF development also aims to attain socio-economic goal in the long run Kayastha (1991) reported that community forestry is to just a continuous technology but rather process of socio-economic change that required a continuous participation of the community in planning, implementing and problem solving. The continued emphasis by the government of protection and utilization of communal forests (for subsistence needs only) means that the private tree growers currently benefit from the opportunities provided by the market (Malla, 1993).

Forest is important in rural economy from various aspects and is an important part of the rural livelihood forest provides fuel wood, which plays significant role of wood energy in rural areas especially for the rural people (Bajracharya, 1983). In remote villages with a closed subsistence agriculture economy the rural pattern of demand in order of importance is fodder, firewood and timber. In the areas with the higher access to market, the pattern changes as fuel wood, timber and fodder. Community forestry is increasing supplying fodder for the

cattle, timber for construction and other purpose medicinal herbs leaf litter and other various products to the users to help sustain their living (Malla, 1993).

Maharjan (1995) recognized that there is widespread realization of more than timber, fodder and fuel wood by FUGS who have aptly realized non-timber forest products (NTFPS). These NTFPs are playing an increasing important role in lives of forest users.

community forestry and rural development in developing countries are clearly an economic matter, covering not only the efficiency of production of the forest products needed by the communities but also the equity of distribution of the costs and benefits amongst the local people Dahal (1996) reported that the overall aim of CF in to decrease the socio economic hardship of the people living in hilly area (Byron, 1991).

A better quality of life for the rural people especially for the tower income groups will result from the increased availability of firewood for cooking and hating more feed for livestock which in terms will provide more milk, meat, hide and darn for food production, more timber for shelter (MPFS, 1988) community forestry in not just especial technology but rather a process of socio economic change that requires continuous participation of community in planning implementing and problem solving. This community forestay to be initiated both is government land and community land in valve people in all stage from decision making to harvesting (Kajastha, 1991).

Roy (1999) submitted the BSCthesis entitled “Assessment of Rural Livelihood through Community Forestry” to Institute of Forestry, Pokhara. He used questionnaire as a major tool for collecting information. He also carries out informal discussion with key informants. Information are collected through direct observation. His main objective is to record the impact of community forestry in the rural people in terms of agricultural production, animal

husbandry and their day to day activities. He finds that majority of BrahmminChhetri have used improved variety of seeds for agriculture after the introduction of community forestry. He also finds that the use of chemical fertilizer is decreasing due to the availability of leaf litter. They are hopeful of crop increment due to increasing use of leaf litter. Majority of people own more livestock after the implementation of CF. Their wealth has been increased. They can take more cattle before than the adoption of CF which has helped to increase the annual wealth of the people. After the adoption of CF, people can collect firewood from the nearby forest. People can use their remaining time in others income generating activities and he concludes that community forestry has played a positive role either directly or indirectly. Fertility of soil has increased. Income of the people has increased time has been saved and people are healthier than before. If the government implement any kind of skill improvement training there, it would help to be the local people self dependent.

Over the last decade, community forestry has emerged as a new approach in natural resources management in Nepal. Community forests play a prominent role in the daily livelihoods of people in the hills of Nepal where agriculture, livestock rearing, and forest are strongly interlinked. The shift in the common property resource management paradigm, from one the excluded local stakeholders from forest management towards on that included them, has been successful in reducing deforestation and increasing biomass in common lands through formal intuitions established by forest users communities group. According to the study done by ICMOD, it has been found that the mean carbon sequestration rate of community forests in Nepal is close to $2.97^t \text{ cha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ or $10.23^t \text{ co}_2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, under normal management conditions and after local people have extracted forest products to meet their interim needs. In comparison to another important means of absorbing co_2 , the oceans, many terrestrial systems have a much larger biomass and capacity to take up co_2 per unit area. Carbon in the deeper layer of the soil remains sequestered for years unless the above ground forest is disturbed. Soil of forests located in the Cole

climates, such as boreal forests, store unusually large amount of carbon. But on thing that we should know is that carbon dioxide storage in public forestlands and protected areas in private and production forests (Banskota, 2007).

Malla (1993) found that there has been the rapid socio-economic change in Nepal and the development of domestic market. These changes have been placed new demands on resources, including forest and open resources. In area with access to motor able to the market oriented. In addition, more rural people have been involved in off-Farm employment which has played a key role in rural household economy. These results have changed the economic resource management strategies of rural people; in some rural areas these changes have rapidly drawn the traditional agricultural system.

MOFs Conservation has cited there are total numbers of community forest users' group are 14559 in Nepal. So far 1.230 million hectores of forest has been handed over to 14559 forest users' group. Community forest program directly benefits 1.66 million households. Community forest users' group usually invest their fund in some factors.

-) Natural resources management
-) Public infrastructure development
-) Forest development
-) Poverty reduction program
-) Forest administration

Community forest policy was firstly introduced in order to control and protect the forest from deforestation, encroachment and several other factors. It was introduced as a protective measure rather than a management program. Different issues have been raised together with the increased number of community forests. Role of women, disadvantaged groups, strengthening of community forestry users groups have been simultaneously studied and

developed policy to include and balance the different aspect of community forest program which takes poverty alleviation in local level.

Neupane (2013) found that different people are involved and they are getting benefit from forest. Which helps people to uplift their economic status, In addition more people have been involved in forest based industry which is the major economic source of rural people. The revenue from the community forest is used in different community development activities like, road construction, construction of water taps, donation in temples and schools etc, the livelihood , of villagers is become easier.

2.3 Research Gap

From the review of different literature, there have been so many research and studies regarding the community forestry program. But there is still need to study how far is it important for the program to be implemented in every village of Nepal. How women are benefited from the community forest? How the funds are distributed? That is why, I select on the concerned users' group of that area.

CHAPTER- III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on the overall methodology and limitation of the present study. The research is a comparative case study of two community forests in Gorkha district. The key units of analysis of the study are households and community forest management groups (CFMG). The research pays close attention to individual household livelihoods strategies as well as comparisons by community. The data includes both qualitative as well as quantitative information collected from primary and secondary sources.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive and exploratory research design have been used in this study. The emphasis is given on the qualitative as well as quantitative aspect of the information relating to the management condition of forest as well as role and activities of people's participation in forest management system. The methodology consists of source of data, data collection technique and method of data analysis.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The thesis report is quantitative as well as qualitative both in nature. The sources of data are as follows:

3.2.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection methods are described as follows:

3.2.1.1 Interviews

I held interviews with individual members of community forest management groups (CFMG) as well as their leaders, members of the executive committee. Additionally I interviewed households who did not join a community forest management group. The primary method was a semi-structured questionnaire designed for these different groups. The questionnaires were pre-tested and revised, and then administered by the researcher through face-to-face interviews.

3.2.1.2. Direct Observation

I also employed direct observation while in the villages. The major event I observed was community forest meetings. During the community forest meetings I attended I listened carefully to how people talked about benefits and costs of different activities and observed governance procedures of the CFMG. Direct observation is a good way to supplement other data collecting methods, to not only see how one data set informs another but to develop more informal and relaxed relationships with community members.

3.2.1.3. Informal Discussion

I carried out informal discussions with people in the two community forestry case sites as well as with government officials involved in community forestry; all were encouraged to talk about their own experiences and knowledge of particular use. I was visiting the Participatory Forest Management Project (PFMP) office to meet with the coordinator for his views on the community forestry program in Nepal. I also met with head of the social forestry section, the section that looks after community forestry in Nepal. I talked with other officers in

the Department of Forests including the extension officer of Gorkha district and divisional forest officer of Gorkha district. The latter was particularly insightful as he has much experience on community forestry from his earlier work as an extension officer. These interviews were used to supplement the information I collected with community-level respondents.

3.2.1.4. Group Discussion

Some specific data and information were obtained through group discussions. I held separate group discussions with male and female members of CFMGs to understand their perceptions of the various goods and services they obtained from their community forest. These discussions provided an opportunity for the CFMG members to express and share their views freely. They were also fruitful to check results obtained from other methods and to gather more detailed information.

3.2.2 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary sources of information for this case study included the following existing literature and plans:

-) Community forest management plans of Saraswati CF and Thaneswori Cf.
-) Government policies, specifically the Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Nepal and Forest and Nature Conservation Rules of Nepal.
-) Case studies conducted by participatory forest management project (PFMP) and Social Forestry Division (SFD)
-) Office records, reports and other documents of two community forest management group
-) Office records and reports of District Forest Office, Block Forest Office, and Division Forest Office of Gorkha District

-) Other published and unpublished literatures
-) Websites

3.3. Data Analysis

I entered and coded survey data into a spreadsheet. They were then analyzed using Microsoft Excel for basic descriptive statistics and simple tables, charts, and graphs. Key informant interviews were closely reviewed for additional information, comparison with other findings and quotations to provide more depth and illustrations to explain broader trends.

3.4. Study Area and Sampling

Primary data refer to the information, which has originated directly as a result of the particular under investigation. Primary data are mainly collected through structured questionnaires.

It is social research, thus we have taken 15 percent sampling intensity. So the total sampling units of sample are as follows.

For Saraswati CF	= 286*15% = 43.9~ 43 HHs
For Thaneswori CF	= 224*15% = 33.6~ 34 HHs
Total	= 510*15% = 76.5~ 77 HHs

The total numbers of forest user households are found out to be 286 in Saraswati Community Forestry and 224 in Thaneswori users' group. Out of the total households, 15 percent households have been taken as the sample size, which consist 43 in Saraswati and 34 in Thaneswori households. Each sampling

unit has been selected by simple random sampling without replacement. Lottery method has been adopted for the collection of household information.

Table No. 3.1 Sampling Frame Showing the Selected of the Respondents

Name of CF	Ward No.	No. of User HH	No. of Sample HH	No. of User population	No. of Sample Population
SCFUG	1	286	43	1502	239
TCFUG	1	224	34	1356	215
Total		510	77	2858	454

Sources: SCFUGs and TCFUGs Office

3.5. Techniques of Data Collection

Different data collection techniques have been employed to obtain different types of quantitative, qualitative data and empirical information. Some techniques, used for data collection are described below.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire sheet have been prepared and administered to the local people in order to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Structured questionnaire has been used to get quantitative data in the field of personal identification, population compositions, educational status, land holding patterns, forest utilization.

3.5.2. Interview

Interview method has been used to collect empirical information related to this study. Empirical information obtained from interview method includes cause of forest depletion, crisis of local people, response of the local people to the community forestry, impact of deforestation in the native subsistence system and traditional system of forestry practice.

3.5.3. Observation

Several observations were also made during data collection, Triangulation checking was done to judge reality and validity of responses. It helped to build high confidence on data by (checking and triangulation) observation. In this method, the researcher concentrated on what the people are doing rather than what they are saying. The study was related to the study in the impact on the socio economic status of the people. So the method was useful to see observe the following information :

-) Community development activities like school, drinking water tap, trial roads
-) Participation of male and female in group meetings
-) Condition of Community Forest.

3.5.4. Selection of Key Informants

A few informants have been selected to obtain the depth information,for the field history of settlement, stability and change in the attitude of people towards forest conservation etc. The key informants are village elderly people, local political leaders, local elites, secretary and chairman of both community forestry user groups.

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data have been classified, tabulated and analyzed in terms of simple statistical tools like frequency, percentage and mean. Descriptive method has been taken into consideration to obtain the basic purpose of the study.

CHAPTER-IV

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction to the Study Area

4.1.1 Gorkha District

Gorkha district is one of the most attractive and beautiful district of Nepal. This district lies in the middle part of Nepal and falls under Gandaki zone. Gorkha Bazar is the district's headquarter and covers an area of 3610 km². Gorkha is the hilly district lies about 110 kilometers away from Kathmandu. It is located between 84° 27" to 85° 58" east longitude and 26° 15' to 27° 15" north latitude. Its boundaries are: Dhading (Budhi Gandaki) district to the east, Tanahun, Lamjung and Manang district to the west, Tibet of China to the north and Palpa, Tanahun and Chitawan to the South. It covers the 2.46% area of the total land of Nepal. There are 66 Village Development Committees (VDC) and one municipality in this district. The maximum temperature of the district is 27° c. and the minimum temperature is 3° C. The average rainfall is 1500 Mm. The total population of Gorkha 271061 out of which the number of males are 121041 (44.65%) and females are 150020 (55.35 %) (CBS, 2011).

The main religion of the people in Gorkha district is Hinduism, Buddhism comes next to it. Nepali is major spoken language. Besides Darai, Magar, Gurung and other ethnic dialects are also spoken. Being a hilly and a developed district, trade is also a major occupation of the people of Gorkha. Besides, people are also engaged in livestock rearing. Types of livestock found in this district are cattle, buffaloes, goats, pigs, chickens, ducks etc. Some people are also engaged in poultry farming and hatchery too. Main cereal crops growing

in this district are paddy, maize and wheat. The cash crops include potatoes, mustard, tomatoes and other green seasonal and non-seasonal vegetables.

After political and other consequent change, the district has clothed itself to give a new look to encourage and improve agricultural producers, research farm and extension services are available. Some areas have been irrigated. Treading centers and market have been growing day by day. It has communication facilities in the terms of postal and telephone services. There are 5 multiple college, and several higher secondary, lower secondary and primary school. Public health service have been made available by establishing a district hospital at Gorkha, private hospital and clinic are available within hospital for common people.

4.1.2 Status of Community Forestry in Gorkha District

Land utilization of this district includes agricultural land, grazing land, forest covered land and other types. In Gorkha District, CF initiatives were started just after the restoration of democracy in 1990. Community forestry program is further highlighted after implementation of the MPFs (1988). Community forestry activities have been implemented in Gorkha district through the district forest office. Community forestry program in the district began with the purpose of enhancing assets of rural communities through more equitable, efficient and sustainable use of forest resources. Till the fiscal year 2069/70, 348 CF forests have been handed over to the community forestry users' group (DOF, 2013). Among these CFUGs, Saraswati and Thaneswari community forest situated in ward-1, Tangrang has been chosen for the study.

4.1.3 Swaraswati Community Forest Users' Group

The Swaraswati community forest is one of the community forests of Gorkha District, which is located in ward no-1 of Tangrang. It comprises of 30 hector of land. 286 households are directly or indirectly taking advantage from

Swaraswati CFUGs. Swaraswati community forest was established on 2053 B.S. and handed over to the community 2053 BS. Swaraswati community forest users' group is the composition of different ethnic group like Bramhin/Chhetri, Janajati, Dalit, people. About 80 percent people are literate in this community. More than 95 percent people adopt Hindu religion. Others have adopted Buddhism, Christianity as their religion. The main occupation of Swaraswati community forest users' group is agriculture.

According to the oldest people of the community, political change of 2036 and 2046 caused the rapid decline of the forest. During the Panchayat system, forest was attempted to protect by DFO and range post. Many strict laws and legislations were employed but it could do nothing due to the lack of people's participation in protection and management. It proves that forest protection and obtaining benefit from it is impossible without handing over forest to the local user people in management and utilization.

4.1.4 Thaneswori Community Forest Users' Group

Thaneswori CFUGs is situated in ward no 1 of Tangrang VDC in Gorkha district. The area of Thaneswori CFUGs is 30.5 hectares. 224 households are directly or indirectly taking advantage from Thaneswori CFUGs. These households are very responsible for community forest about the protection, conservation and consumption. At present there are 11 members executive committee are involved. The member of the executive committee has doing their work nicely as well as laboriously.

The executive body of Thaneswori community forestry users' group is selected by voting. The executive body is selected for two years. The executive body holds authority to make plan and mobilize the fund in different sectors. The

meeting of executive body holding in the end of the month decides about the performance of different plans.

4.2. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

In order to analyze and describe the socio-economic status of the respondents, different indicators such as ethnic group, gender, level of education, occupation were used to as a main source.

4.2.1 Family Member of Respondent Distribution by Age and Sex

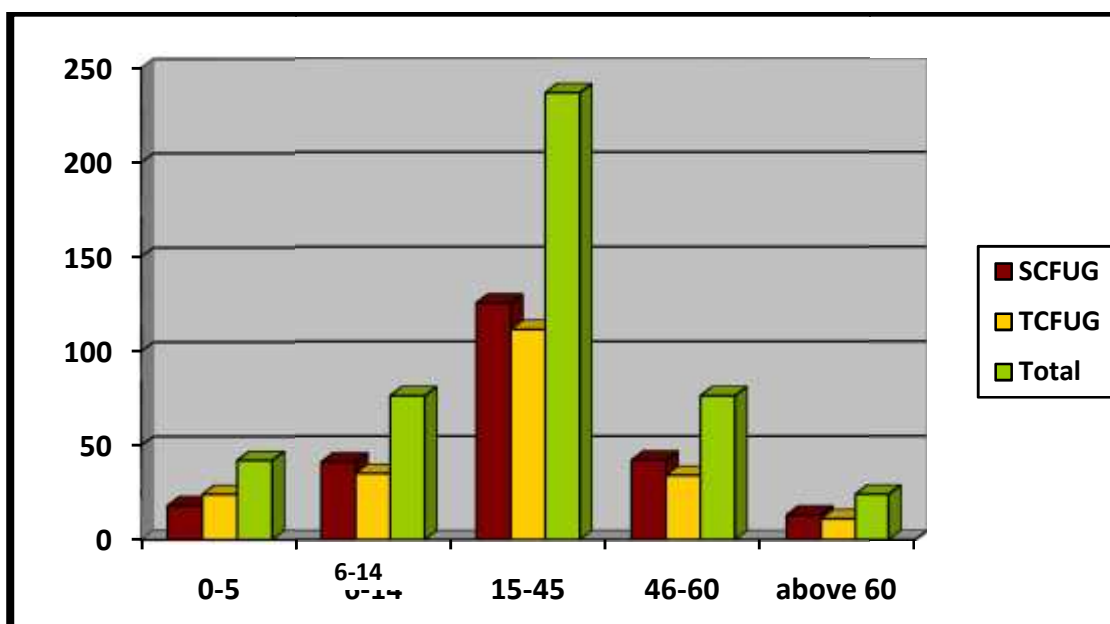
Age and sex are the main sources of socio economic status of the respondent, with reference to field survey. The Table no. 4.1 shows that, the population composition of sampled households according to age. Out of total population, about 26 percent are below 15 years and 5.5 percent are above 60 years. The economically active population, i.e. age between 15 and 60 years are about 68.7 percent of the total sample population.

Table No. 4.1 Family Member of Respondent distribution By Age and Sex

Age group (in Yr.)	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total	Percentage
0-5	18	24	42	9.3
6-14	41	35	76	16.7
15-45	125	111	236	52
46-60	42	34	76	16.7
Above 60	13	11	24	5.3
Total	239	215	454	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 4.1 Family Member of Respondent Distribution by Age and Sex



Source: Table No. 4.1

4.2.2. Distribution of Respondent by the Caste /Ethnicity

In the study area, Brahmin, Chhetri, Darai, Gurung, Kami, Damai are the major caste/ethnic groups. In this study these caste are categories in three groups. They are Brahmin/Chhetri, Janajati and Dalit. Table no. 4.2 indicate that 39 respondent are Brahmin/Chhetri which is 50.6 percent of total respondent. Similarly, Janajati are 37.6 percent and dalit are only 11.8 percent.

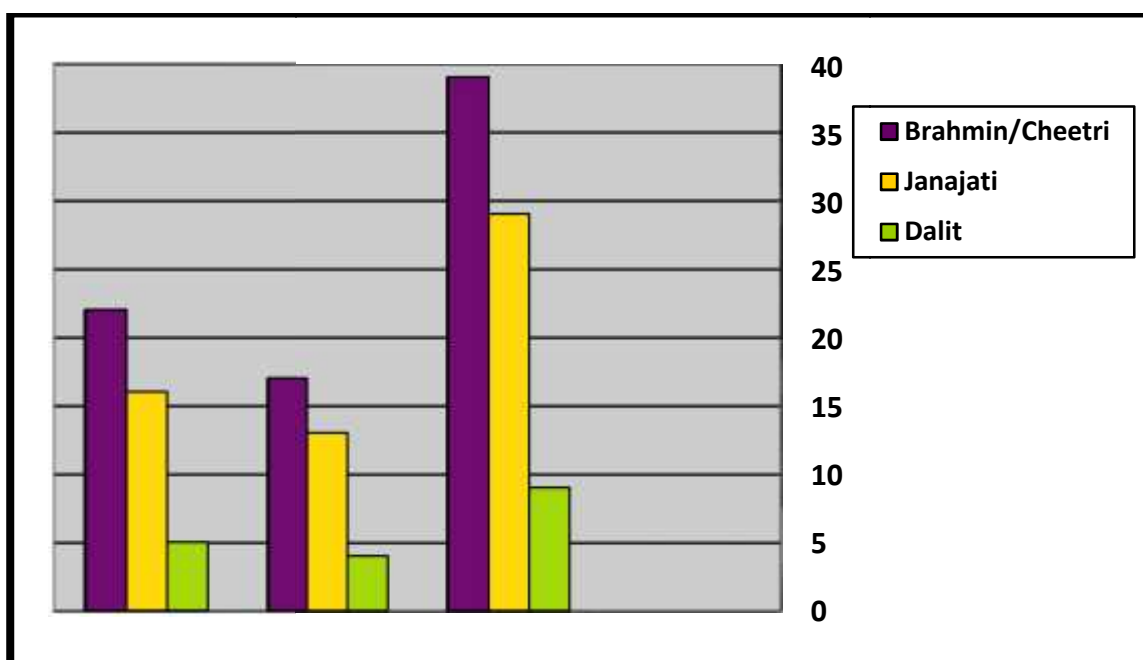
Table No. 4. 2 Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total	Percentage
Brahmin/Chhetri	22	17	39	50.6
Janajati	16	13	29	37.6
Dalit	5	4	9	11.8
Total	43	34	77	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the Table No. 4.2 it is clear that Brahmin/Chhetri is the majority Cast in the study area followed by Janajati and Dalit.

Figure 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity



Source: Table No. 4.2

4.2.3. Education

Education status of the community people has an important role for the participation in different CF activities. Here the level of education has been divided into four categories which are illiterate, Primary, Secondary, Higher secondary and above. Table 4.3 shows the educational status of the respondents.

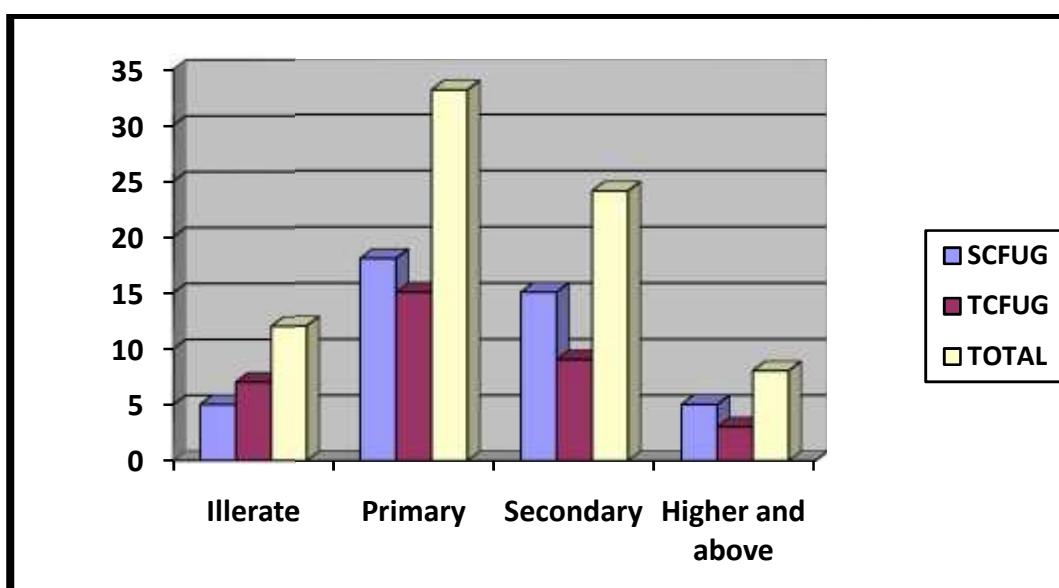
Table No. 4. 3 Educational Status of Respondents

Academic Qualification	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	5	7	12	15.6
Primary	18	15	33	42.9
Secondary	15	9	24	31.2
Higher Secondary and above	5	3	8	10.3
Total	43	34	77	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2013

The Table No. 4.3 shows the educational status of the respondents which is not bad. About 84.4 percent of the respondents are literate. Whereas 15.6 percent are illiterate and 10.3 percent have complete higher secondary and above level. The literacy rate of SCFUG is better than TCFUG.

Figure No.4.3 Educational Statuses of Respondents



Source: Table No. 4.3

4.2.4 Occupation

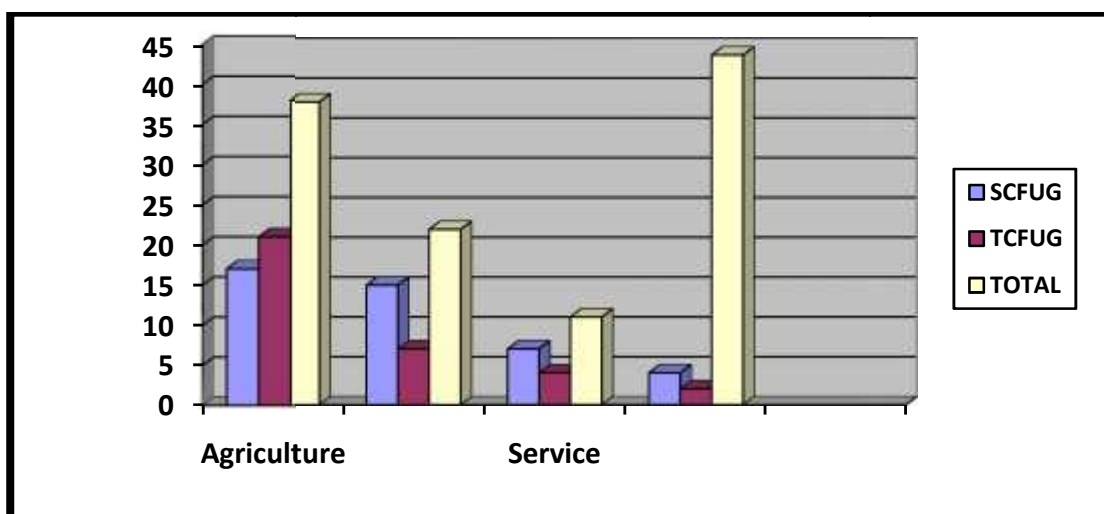
Occupation is also the major factor for the development of society. Without studying occupational status, we cannot understand the socio-economic status of the society. The area of study is very near to the city area. Thus, there is good opportunity of business and service but most of the populations are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. It is already mentioned that there are 68.7 percent of economically active population in the study area. The demographic summary of the household sample shows that about 14.3 percent respondents are engaged in service and about 28.5 percent in business. Similarly, 49.4 percent respondents are in agriculture. Businessman has luxurious as well as sophisticated life style with compare to farmers. The Table No.4.4 shows that population composition of sampled households according to occupation.

Table No. 4.4 Occupational Status of Respondents

Occupation	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total HH	Percentage
Agriculture	17	21	38	49.4
Business	15	7	22	28.5
Service	7	4	11	14.3
Foreign Employment	4	2	6	7.8
Total	43	34	77	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure No 4. 4 Occupational Status of Respondents



Source: Table No. 4.4

4. 2.5 Cooking and Lightening

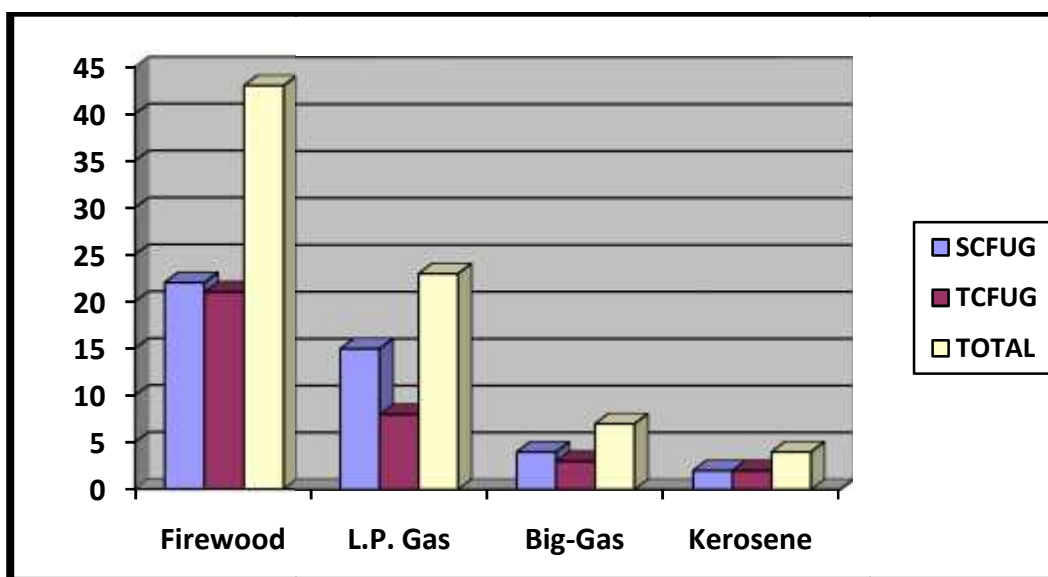
The house survey shows that electricity is used for household lightening in the study area. For cooking, different materials like gas, kerosene and firewood are used. The Table No. 4.5 shows that about 55.8 percent of the households use firewood for cooking. Similarly, about 30 percent of households use L.P. gas. The L.P. gas uses ratio of SCFUG is higher than T CFUG. About 9 percent and 5.2 percent of households use Bio-gas and kerosene respectively.

Table No. 4. 5 Cooking Materials Currently Used by the Respondents

Cooking materials	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total	Percentage
Firewood	22	21	43	55.8
L. P. gas	15	8	23	30.0
Big-gas	4	3	7	9.0
Kerosene	2	2	4	5.2
Total	43	34	77	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure No. 4. 5 Cooking Materials Currently Used by the Respondents



Source: Table No. 4.5

4.2.6 Livestock Composition of the Sampled Household

The livestock has played an important role in uplifting their socio-economic status of the study area. Livestock assist for their income generating sources. The number or unit of livestock and type of livestock determine the wealth status of the household in the rural community. The numbers of livestock and forest products have direct relationship. If the number of livestock is high, they required large amount of fodder, leaf liter etc. Another thing is that the number of livestock affects agriculture and livestock are always dependent to each other.

Table No. 4.6 Livestock Composition of the Sampled Household

Livestock	SCFUG		TCFUG		Total		Percentage
	No of Livestock	No of Livestock per HH	No of Livestock	No of Livestock per HH	No of Livestock	No of Livestock per HH	
Cow	26	0.6	27	0.8	53	0.7	4.5
Buffalo	8	0.2	7	0.2	15	0.2	1.3
She/he goat	90	2.0	110	3.2	200	2.5	16.8
Pig	7	0.2	13	0.4	20	0.2	1.7
Hen	400	9.0	500	14.7	900	11.7	75.7
Total	531	12.0	657	19.3	1188	15.3	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table No. 4.6 shows that most of the household has farmed hen which is 75.7 percent. Similarly, 16.8 percent he/she goat, 4.5 percent cow, 1.3 percent buffalo and 1.7 percent pig are found in the sample household. Most of the households have keeping goats for income generation as well as cow and buffalo.

4.2.7 Landholding Pattern of the Household

Landholding is one of the most important determinants of the income and food sufficiency. There is variation in the amount of landholding of the respondents in the study area. The man who is rich he has large area of land and the poor has small area of land.

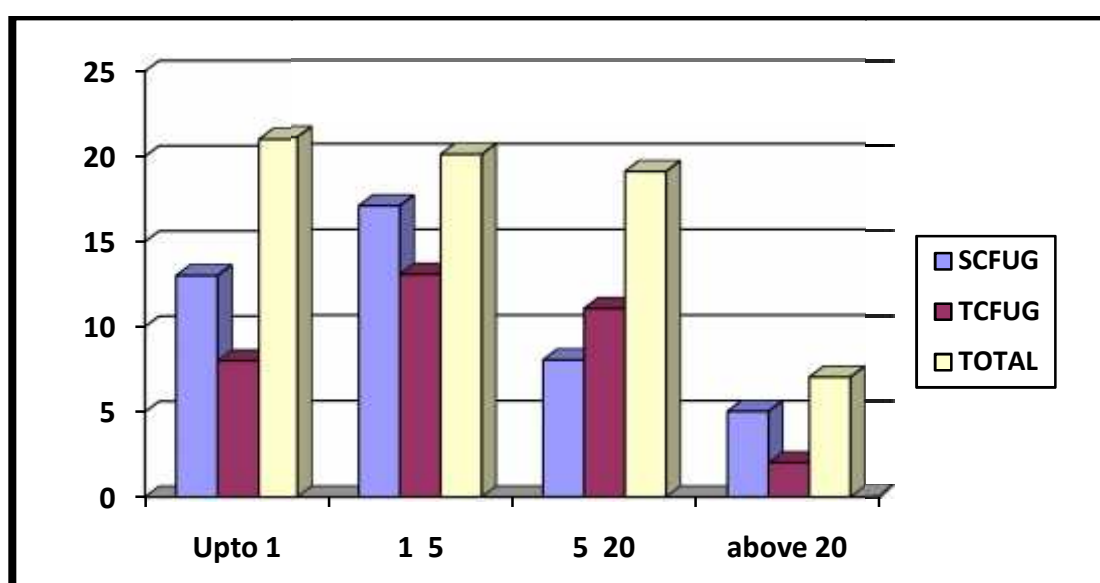
Table No. 4.7 Landholding Pattern of the Household

Land size in Ropani	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total	Percent
Up to 1	13	8	21	27.3
1-5	17	13	30	39
5-20	8	11	19	24.7
Above 20	5	2	7	9
Total	43	34	77	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table No. 4.7 shows that 66.3 percent of the respondents have less than 5 ropani land. It shows that they are in the poor categories. The respondents having more than 20 ropani is 9 percent and they are in the rich categories. The other respondents are the medium categories.

Figure No. 4.6 Landholding Pattern of the Household



Source: Table No. 4.7

4.2.8 Food Sufficiency of Respondents

The Table No. 4.8 shows that 6.5 percent of the poor households do not have sufficient food because they do not have sufficient land and other income sources; they have food for only 1-3 month. The rich household (37.7%) has sufficient food for the whole year. The poor households have to buy food to sustain their life. Those people who are food saver sells the food in market. And those people who can not fulfill their food requirement from their own land and should purchase either from the market or from local food saver. Those people who are unable to solve their daily hand to mouth problem are compelled for hard working wage labor. Specially Dalit are in this category.

Table No. 4.8 Food Sufficiency in Respondents

Food sufficiency (In months)	SCFUG	TCFUG	Total	Percentage
Up to 3	3	2	5	6.5
3-6	9	7	16	20.8
6-9	12	15	27	35
9-12	19	10	29	37.7
Total	43	34	77	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.3 Fund Mobilization Pattern of CFUGs

4.3.1 Saraswati Community Forest Users' Group Fund Mobilization Pattern

4.3.1.1. CFUG Fund Generation

The revenue is the backbone of the community forestry. The revenue within a year from different sources is known as community forest user group (CFUG) fund. The major sources of SCFUG fund constitutes sale of forest product, collation of membership fees, penalty of rule brokers, giants and donation from NGOs, INGOs etc. The major income of the community forest fund comes from the sale of forest product such as: timber, fuel wood and bedding materials. Without fund it's impossible to develop the villages, community, as well as community forest by the community forest user group.

Table No. 4.9 shows the average income of Saraswati community forest user group during last five year (2065/066-2069/070) is NRs 1.44 million. The contribution of forest product found highest income, forest products contributed 87.7 percent by selling of timber, 3.8 percent by selling fuel wood and 0.8 percent is Membership renewed fee, similarly from income generate from interest 0.8 percent, saving of previous year is 2.6 percent and other income 1.3 percent. The Grant and donation from various NGOs, INGOs are also the major sources of income. This is 3 percent of average during last five year.

Table No. 4.9 Year wise Income Pattern of SCFUGs

Sources of income	Year Wise income in(NRS)					Average	Percentage
	2065/066	2066/67	2067/68	2068/069	2069/70		
Timber selling	1195445	1244375	1281275	1310255	1325285	1271327	87.7
Fuel Wood selling	40915	50765	58367	62350	64375	55354.4	3.8
Membership renewed fee	9750	11000	11875	13325	13324	11854.8	0.8
Interest	9428	12365	13255	11253	9435	11147.2	0.8
Grant and donation	50000	50000	0	80000	40000	44000	3
Saving of previous year	35000	45000	39295	25675	33745	35743	2.6
Other income	22353	19745	16431	21200	12365	18418.8	1.3
Total	1362891	1433250	1420498	1524058	1498529	1447845	100

Source: Saraswati CFUG office, 2013

4.3.1.2 Status of Saraswati CFUG Fund Distribution Pattern

In order to understand CFUG fund distribution pattern, community forest user group investment major basically four sectors are broadly classified in some categories such as:

-) Community income Sector
-) Community Development Sector
-) Forest Development and Administration
-) Grants and donation

Community income sector includes the skill development training, flow of soft loan; develop seeds, and fertilizer distribution and financial support. Forest development and administration is defined as any activity that improves the forest condition such as forest grading, awareness campaign, nursery

development, timber and fuel wood cutting, transportation cost, plantation, salary for administrative employees, meeting allowances and other expenditure. Community development sector include road, bridge construction etc. Grant and donation refer to scholarship program, canal of school/ temple etc. The average annual investment of the Previous five year is divided by five sectors. How CFUG fund of Saraswati community forest has been mobilized under the above mentioned four sectors for last five year (2065/066-2069/070).

Community forest user group fund is invested in four sectors and remaining amount is accounted as saving. We know that the forest development activities constituted the major sources of investment of CFUG fund. The average annual investment of Saraswati CFUG fund on forest development activities is 39.3 percent. We found the distribution clarifies that the Saraswati CFUG has given more priority to forest development or forest preserving activities. The flow of the fund on these activities 2065/066 was 513 thousand out of total 136 million. But last fiscal year 2069/070 amount was 568 thousand. It shows that Saraswati community forest give high priority to forest development and administration activities.

Another second major fund distribution sector is community income sector. Second highest fund has been allocation in this field. SCFUG took a great role for the income sector for the villagers. The average annual income in this sector was 33.6 percent. Similarly the average mobilization of fund in Community development, Grant and donation and saving was 15.2 percent, 9.7 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.

Table No. 4.10 Status of SCFUGs Fund Distribution Pattern

Sources of income	Year Wise income in(NRS)					Average	Percentage
	2065/066	2066/67	2067/68	2068/069	2069/70		
Community Income Sector	459012	462342	452174	533157	524485	486234	33.6
Community Dev. Activities	195673	214988	232075	219316	224779	217366	15.2
Forest Development and administration	513772	573300	568524	599123	587412	568426	39.3
Grant and donation	149434	143325	142050	138717	127438	140193	9.7
Saving	45000	39295	25675	33745	34415	35626	2.5
Total	1362891	1433250	1420498	1524058	1498529	1447845	100

Source: Saraswati CFUG Office , 2013

4.3.2 Thaneswori Community forest Users' Group Fund mobilization Pattern

4.3.2.1ThanesworiCFUG Fund Generation

The revenue is the backbone of the community forestry. The revenue within a year from different sources is known as community forest user group (CFUG) fund. The major sources of TCFUG fund constitutes sale of forest product, collation of membership fees, penalty of rule brokers, giants and donation from NGOs, INGOs etc. The major income of the community forest fund comes from the sale of forest product such as:timber, fuel wood and bedding materials. Fund is very essential for solving various problem and development as well as progress of community forest. In community forest there are lot of source wise income has been include in the table.

Table No.4.11 Year wise Income Pattern of TCFUGs

Sources of income	Year Wise income in(NRS)					Average	Percentage
	2065/066	2066/67	2067/68	2068/069	2069/70		
Timber selling	844295	1034275	1087354	1132432	1187343	1057139.8	87
Fuel Wood selling	33455	44345	46278	47256	46743	43615.4	3.6
Membership renewed fee	8575	9565	9673	11358	12350	10304.2	0.8
Interest	4295	6234	9274	7278	9435	7303.2	0.6
Grant and donation	45000	75000	100000	46000	12000	55600	4.5
Saving of previous year	34375	28234	27347	21247	17326	25705.8	2
Other income	17250	13567	8536	17238	21435	15605.2	1.3
Total	987245	1211220	1288462	1282809	1306632	1215273.6	100

Source: Thaneswori CFUG Office, 2013

Table No. 4.11 Shows that the average income of Thaneswori community forest user group during last five year (2065/066-2069/070) is NRs 1.21 million. The contribution of forest product is found to be highest. Timber contribution is 87 percent, fuel wood is 3.6 percent. Similarly membership renewed fee is 0.8 percent, interest is 0.6 percent, Grant 4.5 percent and saving is 2 percent. Thaneswori CFUGs has able to collect fund NRs 987 thousand in F/Y 2065/066, NRs 1.21million from F/Y 2066/067, NRs 1.28 million from F/Y 2067/068, NRs 1.28million from F/Y 2068/069 and NRs 1.3 million from 2069/070 but in an average has been collected fund NRs 1.21 million.

4.3.2.2 Status of Thaneswori CFUG Fund Distribution Pattern

Thaneswori community group has basically distributed in selected four sectors. They are as follows:

-) Community income Sector
-) Community Development Sector
-) Forest Development and Administration
-) Grants and donation

Community income sector includes the skill development training, flow of soft loan; develop seeds, and fertilizer distribution and financial support. Community development sector include road, bridge construction etc. Forest development and administration is defined as any activity that improves the forest condition such as: forest grading, awareness campaign, nursery development, timber and fuel wood cutting, transportation cost, plantation, salary for administrative employees, meeting allowances and other expenditure. Grant and donation refer to scholarship program, canal of school/ temple etc. the average annual investment and the last five year divided by five sector. How CFUG fund of Thaneswori community forest has been mobilized under the above mentioned four sectors for last five year (2065/066-2069/070)

Table No. 4.12 Status of TCFUGs Fund Distribution Pattern

Investment Sector	Year Wise income in(NRS)					Average	Percentage
	2065/066	2066/67	2067/68	2068/069	2069/70		
Community income sector	347734	412342	433246	431246	450245	414963	34.2
community Dev. Activities	141104	205216	228354	221425	224429	204106	16.8
Forest Administration/ Development	375173	445157	475615	491357	503175	458095	37.7
Grant and donation	95000	121158	130000	121455	110438	115610	9.5
Saving	28234	27347	21247	17326	18345	22499.8	1.8
Total	987245	1211220	1288462	1282809	1306632	1215274	100.0

Source: Thaneswori CFUG Office, 2013

The above Table No. 4.12 clarifies that the forest Administration and Development activities constituted the major sources of investment of CFUG fund. The average annual investment of this sector is 37.7 percent. We found that the priority area of both community forests is same. Second major sector of fund mobilization is community income sector According to community forestry construction out of the total fund second highest fund allocation in this field. Thaneswori community forest took a great rule for community development activities. The average investment on this sector is 16.8 percent.

Similarly, role of Grant and donation is 9.5 percent. The saving trend variation of Thaneswori CFUG is not large in different year. Saving may not a right job of community forest. The average saving during Previous five year is only 1.8 percent.

4.3.3 Fund Generation of Both Community Forest Users' Group

Table No. 4.13. Summary table for Fund Generation by both Community Forest Users' Group People

Sources of income	Saraswati CFUG		Thaneswori CFUG	
	Average (NRs.)	Percent	Average (NRs)	Percent
Timber selling	1271327	87.70	1057139.80	87.0
Fuel Wood selling	55354.40	3.80	43615.40	3.60
Membership renewed fee	11854.80	0.82	10304.20	0.80
Interest	11147.20	0.77	7303.20	0.60
Grants and donation	44000.00	3.04	55600.00	4.50
Saving of previous year	35743.00	2.600	25705.80	2.00
Other income	18418.80	1.27	15605.20	1.30
Total	1447845.00	100.00	1215273.60	100.00

Source: Table No. 4.9 and 4.11

Table No. 4.13 shows that the major sources of income of SCFUG are the forest products. Usually forest product like timber, fuel wood is sold in sustainable way in limited amount. The total forest products contribution is 91.5 percent i.e. 87.7 percent from timber 3.8 percent from fuel wood. Similarly, the donation from various NGOs, INGOs contribute about 3 percent on an average during the last five year. Moreover, petty incomes like membership recruits and renewal contribute 0.8 percent, interest 0.8 percent, saving of previous year 2.6 percent and other sources about 1.3 percent. Other sources include self-donation, penalties, etc.

The average income of Thaneswori CFUGs during previous five year (2065/066-2069/070) is NRs. 1.21 million. TCFUG the major sources of income is forest products which contribute 90.8 percent of total income. Other major contributions are from membership renewal, interest, Grants and donation, saving and other income are 0.8, 0.6, 4.5, 2 and 1.3 percent respectively. The pattern of sources of income of both CFUGs was found to be of similar nature. This may be due to the same geographical location, similar plants spices and product and similar local peoples. SCFUGs five year average income was quite higher than that of TCFUGs, because of its area and location.

4.3.4 Fund Distribution of Both Community Forest Users' Group

Table No. 4.14 Summary Table of Fund Distribution by Both Community Forest Users' Group People

Investment Sector	Saraswati CFUG		Thaneswori CFUG	
	Average (NRs)	Percent	Average (NRs)	Percent
Community Income Sector	486234	33.60	414963.00	34.20
community Dev. Activities	217366	15.20	204106.00	16.80
Forest Development and Administration	568426	39.30	458095.00	37.70
Grant and donation	140193	9.70	115610.00	9.50
Saving	35626	2.50	22499.80	1.80
Total	1447845	100.00	1215274.00	100.00

Source: From Table No 4.10 and 4.12

Table No 4.14 shows the investment sector wise fund distribution of two community forest user groups. The average annual investment of SCFUGs fund on forest development and administration activities is 5.68 million during last five year which is 39.3 percent. The average annual investment of community income sector is 4.48 million and 33.6 percent in present. Similarly, the annual investment of community Development activities, Grants and donation and saving is 16.8, 9.1 and 1.8 percent respectively.

The average annual investment of TCFUGs fund on forest development/administration activities is NRs. 458095 which is 37.7 percent. The average annual allocation fund on Community income sector is 4.14 million which 34.2 percent is. And fund allocation of community development activities is 204 thousand and 16.8 percent in present. Similarly, the average investment of Grants and donation and saving is 115 thousand and 224 thousand which is 9.5 and 1.8 percent respectively on an average during last five years.

Summary clarifies that Saraswati CFUGs total fund investment in different activities is 1.44 million on an average during five year (2065/066-2069/70). Thaneswori CFUGs total fund investment in a different activities the sum of an average is 1 million and 215 thousand during last five year (2065/66-2069/70). It clears that Saraswati CFUGs is mobilizing more funds than Thaneswori CFUGs.

4.4 Women Participation in Community Forest Management

4.4.1 Women Participation in Community Forest

Women participation is the main important part in community forest management program. The principal aim of CF is to involve beneficiary in all

stages beginning from planning, decision making to benefit sharing. Women are essential factor for the sustainable management and development of the community forest. The community forest program itself defines the participation of people in management, utilization and development of their local forest. Thus participation of Women in community forest indicates the involvement of the Executive committee and their activities in forest management.

4.4.2 General Member in Community Forest

The general members of community forest play the significant role in forest development. They have right to elect the Executive committee which operate the whole community forest. Number of membership has played the main role to elect the Executive committee.

Table No. 4.15 General member in Community Forest

Particular	SCFUG		TCFUG		Total	Percent
	No. of Respondent	percent	No. of Respondent	percent		
Men	31	72.10	26	76.50	57	74
Women	12	27.90	8	23.50	20	26
Total	43	100.00	34	100.00	77	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2013

The table No. 4.15 shows that out of total sample household, men member are 57 and women member are 20 that are 74 and 26 percent respectively. It shows that women participation in community forest is poor than men. Among two communities SCFUGs women participation was better than TCFUGs.

4.4.3 Participation in Executive Committee

The executive committee has to play a significant role in the planning, management and development of the forest. In Saraswoti CFUGs there are 13 members in the executive committee. Similarly, In Thaneswori CFUGs there are 11 members in the executive committee. The participation of Women in CFUGs shows in the following table.

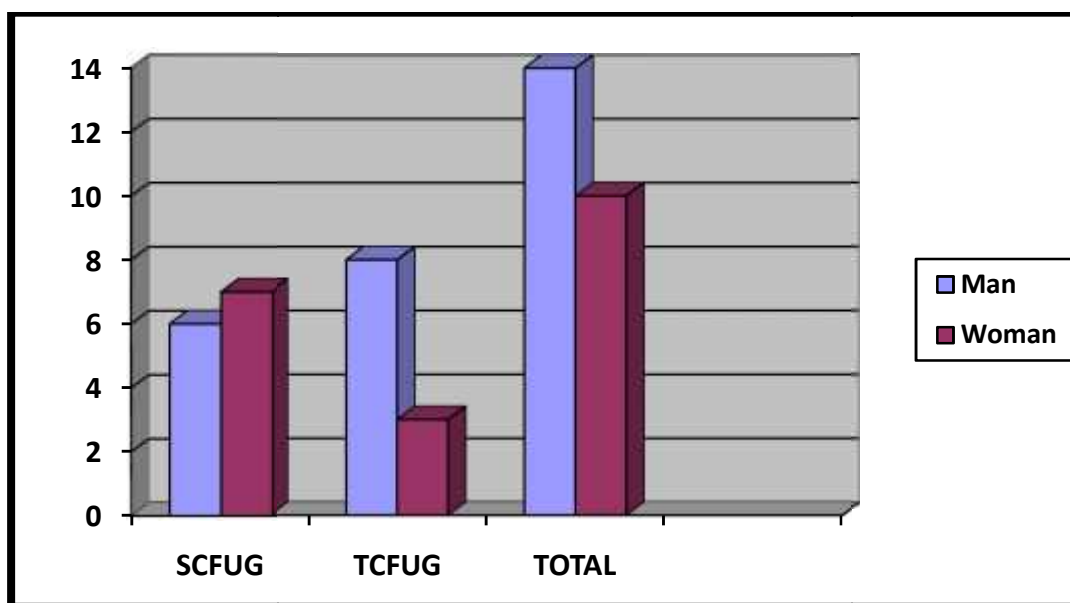
Table No. 4.16 Participation in Executive Committee

Participation	SCFUG		TCFUG		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Man	6	46	8	73	14	58.30
Women	7	54	3	27	10	41.70
Total	13	100	11	100	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table no. 4.16 shows that among the total member of EC 24, men are 14 which is 58.3 percent, women participation is 10 which is 41.7 percent. Status of women participation in SCFUGs was higher which 54 percent is but in case of TCFUGs it was only 27 percent.

Figure No 4.7 Participation in Executive Committee



Source: Table No. 4.16

4.4.4 Participation in EC Meeting

There are total 24 members in both executive committee out of them 10 are women members. Both men and women are equally involved and concerned about the community forest. Women are found encourage taking active part in the executive committee. In fiscal year 2069/70 Saraswati CFUGs organize 11 EC meeting. Among all meeting man participation has 66(11×6) and women participation has 77(11×7). Similarly, Thaneswori CFUGs organized 10 meeting in a same fiscal year. The men participation of EC meeting has 80 and women participation has 30.

Table No. 4.17 Participation in Different Level of EC meeting

Level of participation	SCFUG		TCFUG		Total		Percent	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Meeting Attendance	48	61	51	21	99	82	67.80	76.7
Not Attending Meeting	18	16	29	9	47	25	32.20	23.3
Total	66	77	80	30	146	107	100.00	100.00
Participation in Discussion(Among Attendance)	35	39	36	13	71	52	71.80	63.40
Non participation in Discussion(Among attendance)	13	22	15	8	28	30	28.20	36.60
Total	48	61	51	21	99	82	100.00	100.00
Decision Making	28	31	28	7	56	38	78.90	73.00
Non-decision Making	7	8	8	6	15	14	21.10	27.00
Total	35	39	36	13	71	52	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table No 4.17 shows that the participation in EC meeting men are 67.8 percent and women are 76.7 percent it shows that women are more responsible than man in meeting. Men absent in meeting are 32.2 percent and women absent in meeting are 23.3 percent.

The second level of participation is discussion, where certain discussion in many issue about the community forest. The participation in discussion among attendance was found to be men are 71.8 percent and women was 63.4 percent and the attendance person who has not participate in discussion was men 28.2

and women was 36.6 percent respectively. It clears that men was more active than women in case of discussion.

The third level of meeting was decision making. Among participated in discussion 78.9 percent of men voice was include in decision and only 73 percent of women voice was include in decision.

Table No. 4.17 shows that most of the respondent attended the meeting only for attendance. Participation decreases as the responsibility of the task increases. Therefore, at the level of decision making only a few executive members who are influential individuals in the community are participating. It was found that the women's participation is lower than the men. Women attendance was only for attendance. Among two CFUGs, TCFUGs rule of women participation in meeting was poor then SCFUGs. This is because of different factors i. e. education, traditional roles, social values and norms which hinders the participation of women in decision-making.

4.4.5 Factors Affecting the Women Participation in Community Forest Management

In Nepal, more than 50 percent of the total populations are female and they are lagged behind in almost every activities and opportunities. Unless women are empowered and provided equal opportunity, the Nepalese socio-economic situation will not gain momentum in obtaining higher equitable growth (Maharjan, 1997). As certain women are found to be involved in different activities of forest management in the study area, there are still some constraints affecting the extent of women participation in CF management. The major factors, which promote and hinder the women's participation are:

-) Traditional roles of women and social norms
-) Education
-) Composition of FUG

4.4.5.1 Traditional Role of Women and Social Norms

The multiple roles of rural women having both domestic and outdoor i.e. agriculture and forest product collection responsibilities make them bounded within a small limitation. Rural women usually spend about 12-15 hours a day in household tasks. They have to spend much time in taking care of children and house, preparing food. They have to waste their more time consuming laborious task like making available of water for human and livestock, firewood grass and fodder etc. Thus full participation of women in economic and community development program is hampered by a lack of time and energy.

It was found that only the married women are involved in different Community forest and community development activities. This is because unmarried women are not allowed to do such things in the study area as they have to marry and also they are mostly engaged in education activities. So despite of well education unmarried women are far behind from the community development activities.

4.4.5.2 Education

Education plays a vital role in development. Education is promoting as well as the hindering factors for women participation in decision-making. In the study area it was found that the male respondents are more educated than the female. On the average the women are literate but only few have completed high school. Due to lack of education, women usually did not understand the rule,

regulation and policies of CF. Moreover; they have to lose the opportunity for training due to their illiteracy. On the other hand, they feel hesitation to open and put their view in mass of educated individuals due to their education.

4.4.5.3 Composition of CFUGs

This size of CFUGs is also affecting the participation of women in CF management. It is a mixed and large users group but the size of executive committee is small where women's involvements are 53.8 percent in SCFUGs which is better but their voice was dominated by men. Similarly, women's involvements are 27.3 percent in TCFUGs which is low numbers in participation. Besides, women rarely participate in the official works, which deprives the women from the important official status of CF like, decision, financial status, grants and donation from different agencies.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary

Community forestry is widely practiced all over the world mostly in developing country with forest resources. The government of Nepal has priorities community forestry program in its national plan including the recent three year interim plan. Community forestry management has shown various positive symptoms in raising the standard of local people poverty alleviation. Community Forest helps to local development infrastructure development, deforestation, money lending etc.

Many study has shown that CFUGs are helping in rising the socio-economic activities like school establishment, road development, irrigation system and employment activities by providing training and loan in activities like animal husbandry, candle making, bamboo art.

The study is done in selected CFUGs in Gorkha district namely Saraswati and Thaneswori community forest users' group. Descriptive and exploratory research design was used in this study. The emphasis is given on the qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of the information relating to the management condition of forest as well as role and activities of women participation in forest management system. A systematic random sampling has been used for selection of the respondents. There are total 286 beneficiaries households in SCFUGs and 224 in TCFUGs. It is hoped that a sample size of 15 percent of sample could be represent the status of the whole community. So the interview was taken with 43 beneficiary's households in SCFUGs and 34 in TCFUGs. However, the study focused to both the male and female respondents.

Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used in this study. Primary data is a major factor to fulfill the objective of the study. Some of the standard tools and technique were used in order to collect primary data from the study area. Interview schedule, observation, focus group discussion have been especially taken as tools for the study.

5.2 Major Findings of the Study

In SCFUGs, there are total 286 member households. The average family size of the sample households is 5.55 persons. Similarly, In TCFUGs there are 224 member households. The average family size of the sample households is 6.3 per family. The economically active populations; i. e. age between 15 and 60 years are about 68.7 percent of the total sample household population which indicates that the productive age group of the area is very high.

In the study area, there are Brahmin/Chhetri, Janajati and dalit caste/ethnic groups. According to sample household the caste and ethnic distribution of the study area is Brahmin/Chhetri is 50.6. Janajati is 37.6 and dalit is 1.8 percent.

The demographic summaries of the household sample shows the about 84.4 percent of the total household head are literate and about 15.6 percent are illiterate. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture. The demographic summary of the household sample shows that about 14.3 percent population is engaged in service, about 28.5 percent in business, about 49.4 percent in agriculture and 7.8 percent in foreign employment.

The findings shows that Saraswati community forest users' group fund allocation Community income sector, community development activities, forest development and administration and Grant and donation are 33.6 Percent, 15.2 Percent, 39.3 Percent, 9.7 Percent respectively. Similarly, Thaneswori CFUGs

allocation Community income sector, community development activities, forest development and administration and Grant and donation are 34.2 Percent, 16.8 Percent, 37.7 Percent, 9.5 Percent respectively.

From both the household survey and key persons, four different levels of participation were identified in forest executive committee via attendance, participation in discussion and decision making. The first level of participation is attendance in monthly meetings, which is found to 76.7 percent women and 67.8 percent men. It shows that women participation is high then men. The second level of participation is discussion, where certain individual discusses the issues in the community forest. The participation in discussion was found to be 63.1 percent women and 71.8 percent men, where women's participation in discussion is lower than men.

The third level of participation is decision making. The 73 percent women voice is address in decision making process where men voice is 78.9 percent.

It was found that the women's participation is lower than the men in discussion and decision making process. They present only for attendance. This is because of different factors i. e. education, traditional roles, social values and norms which hinders the participation of women in decision-making and other activities of the CF. It was found that generally women from the educated background are take part in all levels of CF activities. They generally participate the meeting just to know the future plans and rules. Due to their illiteracy and social bound they do not move their steps in discussion and suggestion. This is because women are mostly involved in household works rather than in official works and have managed leisure time to work in community forest. Moreover, it was also realized that usually women are concern in sharing of firewood and fodder for their daily domestic work.

5.3. Conclusions

The community forestry plays a vital role in conservation, protection and regeneration of forest resources of the country. Moreover participatory approach in community forest not only satisfies the basic need of the rural people but also enhances the rural livelihood. It also empowers people towards team building, group dynamism as well as self-motivation in community development. As the local resources are effectively managed and utilized, it helps the country for being self-motivation in community development. As the local resources are effectively managed and utilized, it helps the country for being self-dependent.

Thus it was realized that the principal need of the women should be fulfilled to draw them in the mainstream of the development. Based on the fact of the present study, it can be said that both community forest users' group are good users' group in Gorkha, which are utilizing its own local resources for the betterment. But the existing community forest management system is more protection oriented rather than production oriented.

Agriculture and government service are major source of income of the community forest users. The community forest users has not generated income from the forest products or from the forest related products yet. The community forest users have been steadily raising their fund. The major source of fund is selling forest products to its own members, district forest officer grants for forest development and management activities (such as nursery and plantation), bank interest and membership fees. The community forest users have mobilized their fund in different infrastructure development and social welfare activities. However, they have not implemented any activities that would benefits directly to the FUGs, women and disadvantaged group e.g. literacy class, LGA activities, credit facilities.

It can be said that the leadership among the women of CFUGs is also increasing, despite the fact that the participation of women is very low in decision making.

As we know, each and every thing has its positive and negative impacts on the community (society). Similarly, community forestry program has also both types of impact in community. During the time of interview, it was observed that CF program is now become the part of life of the rural community in the study area. Despite some negative issues, CF is providing different facilities to the people of the community. The direct and indirect benefits from the community forestry have played the great role in the social life of the people in the study area. Less time consumption in performing the different activities by women has made them use the leisure time in taking care of children and house, involving in different social functions and also encourage them to identify their strategic needs and right in development. As the revenue from the community forest is used in different community development activities like, road construction, construction of water taps, donation in temples and schools etc, the livelihood of villagers is become easier.

5.4. Recommendations

Based on the fact observed and mentioned in the present study, some points were identified which should be improved for the betterment of the Community Forest Users' Group in coming days. Thus the present study has following recommendations:

-) CFUGs should involve more women and members from economically disadvantage group in users' committee so as to make plan and policy to meet the requirement of the mentioned group.

-) Users' committee should be survey and systematic need assessment prior to timber distribution so as to lessen the conflicts and biasness.
-) CFUGs should consult technicians to select the plantation site according to the plant species to fit with the local climate so as to check failure in the plantation.
-) Users' committee should be productive oriented rather than protective so as to take maximum benefits from their available resources for sustainable development.
-) Government and non-government organizations should be encouraged to work on community forestry based programmers.
-) DFO should provide CFUGs the institutional and technical support to explore suitable and sustainable opportunities of LGA relating NTFP and other like goat keeping, poultry farming etc.
-) Development of infrastructure for supporting tourism development need to be developed at local level. This will help in promotion of the tourism as well as in generation of employment to the local community.

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