INTEGRATED BAMBOO FARMING "A CASE STUDY OF BHORLENI BAMBOO PLANTATION GROUP" JHODA VILLAGE, KHUDANABARI, JHAPA

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO TRIBUHUVAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY BIRENDRANAGAR MULTIPLE CAMPUS, BIRENDRANAGAR SURKHET IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

It is certified that Mr.Amrit Bahadur B.K has completed his dissertation entitled "Integrated Bamboo Farming (A case study of Bhorleni Bamboo plantation group of Jhoda Village, Khudananbari Jhapa)" under my supervision and guidance in partial fulfillment of requirements for Degree in Arts (MA) in ANTHROPOLOGY.

I hereby, recommended this dissertation to the evaluation committee for final approval and acceptance.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled "Integrated Bamboo Farming (A case study of Bhorleni Bamboo plantation group of Jhoda Village, Khudananbari Jhapa)" submitted by Mr.Amrit Bahadur B.K has been accepted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master Degree in Anthropology.

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ACRONYMS

- V.D.C Village Development Committee
- D.D.C District Development Committee
- DOF Department of Forest
- DFO District Forest Office
- DMC Disaster Management Committee
- CFUG Community Forest Users Group
- DSCO District Soil Conservation Office
- NGO Non-Governmental Organization
- PRA Participatory Resource assessment
- IPIRTI Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute
- CBTC Cane and Bamboo Technology Center
- RVA Rapid Vegetative Analysis
- SHH, Sampled House hold
- IBF Integrated Bamboo Farming
- LWF Lutheran World Federation
- CCA Copper Chrome Arsenic
- CCB Copper Chrome Boric acid
- ACC Acid Chrome Copper
- BHC Benzene Hex Chloride
- BMCS Bamboo Mat Corrugated Sheets
- CIDA Canadian International Development Agency
- BEFH Bamboo Enterprise For Habitat
- HFHI Habitat for Humanity International
- INBAR International Network of Bamboo and Rattan

GLOSSARY

Bhakari: Container made from woven mat to store grains Bijuwa : Priest of Limbus who involves in death ritual locally practiced Unit of land measurement, 1.5 bigha equals to 1 hectare. Bigha **Branch cutting**: Bamboo propagation method using branch of bamboo. Chasotangnam: main festival of Limbus, which also called *nwagi pooja* Culm : Single stem of Bamboo Culm cutting: Bamboo cultivation method by using whole bamboo culm Doko: Basket woven from bamboo Dalo: Basket made from bamboo for household use. Damlo: Rope use to tie the cattle Ganj : clumps of bamboo **Internodes**: distance between two nodes of bamboo .Ihoda: Human settlement in degraded land after clearing the forest Kattha: locally practiced Unit of land area measurement, 20 kattha equals to 1 Namlo: Rope use for carrying load in th back. Off set cutting: method of bamboo propagation using two year old plant with it's Rhizome Phedangma: Priest of Limbu need for birth ritual **Rhizome:** Root of bamboo **Rupauli :** Term that is used by Limbus to demand cloths for bride from groom family. Sakhar : local name of bamboo propagation method **Sunauli**: Term that is used by Limbus to demand gold from groom for the bride

Thakurani Maharani: God of Limbus

ABSTRACT

This study on "Integrated Bamboo Farming" was conducted in Jhoda Village of Khudanabari, Jhapa. Meaning of Jhoda stands for human settlement area in to the degraded land after the deforestation. The land was degraded due to overexploitation of the forest by the Timber mafia and later it was occupied by the migrated people from the Hilly areas. Deforestation was still increased after the settlement of the migrated people. To address the problem District Forest office intervened and planted timber plants on 2052 B.S but local people didn't feel ownership of the planted land and started to remove all the plants. Since that time unending confrontation occurred between the Villagers and the District forest Office. After the local election on 2056, Khudanabari V.D.C took initiative to manage the conflict between villagers and DFO by organizing a meeting among local people, representatives of DFO, local leaders and Civil Society. Finally, all came with a option of bamboo farming in 25 hectares of degraded land and handover after the ownership to the local people forming a group called "Bhorleni Bamboo Plantation group", V.D.C and DFO took responsibility of monitoring and Supervision, while LWF supported in financial and technical part. It was established in 20589 B.S with a objective of restoring the degraded land and protection of the forest.

It was found that once the group was given the ownership plantation area, they became more responsible towards protection of the forest. All group members actively involved in plantation and nurturing of the planted area. The plantation area was divided in to nine clusters with 20 households in each with responsibilities of management in a certain area. In first two years Bamboo plants were small and group members grew vegetables and fruits and earned income by selling the product. In third year group started planting *Amriso* (broom grass) which also provided a good income. Gradually, bamboo plants developed in to clumps and expanded in bigger space so vegetables yield was less in comparison of previous years. The group members started to grow improved variety of

grass then started animal husbandry, both planted grass and bamboo leaves became good supply of fodder to the cattle. After five year bamboo became matured and started to give a regular income.

The group has set a unique model of benefit sharing. Whatever the income they earn from selling of vegetables, fruits, broom grass and animal husbandry that remains with the individual member while the income earned from bamboo selling is devided in to three parts, certain percentage is given to the V.D.C, certain percentage is kept in the group fund and certain percentage is used to expand and nurture the plantation area.

Women were found more active to run, manage the IBF and leading in decision making. Due to the regular participatory activities, it has created unity and harmony in the community. IBF has been a main source of livelihood of the people of Jhoda. It has not only restored the degraded land but also brought significant change in the social & economic condition as well as local environment.