

STUDY OF SUBSISTENT ACTIVITIES OF MOUNTAIN PEOPLE IN CHANDAN BARI OF LANGTANG NATIONAL PARK

Submitted to

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTER

DEGREE IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

By:

YAMUNA TONDON EXAM ROLL NO. - 1272

T. U. REGISTRATION: 5-2-37-884-2001 CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE 21 JULY, 2008

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY



CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Ph no: 01-4332147, 4332711 www.cdes-tu.edu

Date:.....

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that *Miss Yamuna Tondon* has prepared this dissertation entitled, "Study on subsistence activities of Mountain people in Chandanbari of Langtang National Park" as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Science in Environmental Science under my supervision and guidance.

This dissertation bears the candidates own work and has not been submitted for other purposes.

I therefore recommend this dissertation for approval and acceptance.

Supervisor

Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel

Joint Secretary

Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY



CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal Phino: 01-4332147, 4332711 www.cdestu.edu

Ref: Date:.....

LETTER OF APPROVAL

Name Degree	Yamuna Tondon Master of Science in Environmental Science: Major in Mountain Environment.	
Title of Thesis		ivities of Mountain people in National Park
Evaluation Commi	ittee:	
Prof. Dr. Umakant Ray Yadav		Lecturer Dr. Mohan Prasad
Devkota		
Head of Department,		External Examiner
Central Department of Environmental Science		Central Department of
Botany		
Tribhuvan University		Tribhuvan University
Dr. Krishna Chandr		
Supervisor	a I auuti	
-		
Joint Secretary		

Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

Government of Nepal

Declaration

I, Yamuna Tondon., hereby declare that the work presented here in is genuine

work done originally by me and has not been published or submitted elsewhere

for the requirement of a degree program. Any literature data works done by

others and cited within this dissertation has been given due acknowledgement

and listed in the reference section.

•••••

Yamuna Tondon

Central Department of Environmenmental Science

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Due of course of this thesis, I am indebted to many for the invaluable suggestions, help and guidance. I owe a debt of gratitude to all of them.

My heartfelt thanks and gratitude go to all those without whom this work would have never reached its final stage. I am thankful to everybody who one way or the other, encouraged me and helped me to complete this work. It is my immense pleasure to thank Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel, for supervising and motivating me during the whole period of preparing dissertation. I acknowledged Prof. Dr. Umakant Ray Yadav (HOD), for his timely enlistment throughout the academic days.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Mani Shrestha for helping in vegetation analysis; Mr. Asha Kaji Thaku and Mr. Dharma Maharjan of ICIMOD Publication Unit in helping to prepare the study map of the study area.

I should not forget to acknowledge Ms. Kabita Karki and Ms. Nita Gyawali for her entire help during field study. I also want to thank Ms. Babita Maharjan during calculation. Furthermore, I would like to thank all my colleagues from Central Department of Environmental Science for their friendly behavior.

Likewise, special thanks go to the local residents of the Chandan Bari, Cholanpati and Lauribinayek region of Syafru VDC for helping me to gather the required information.

Finally, I am truly indebted to my family and Dinesh Lama whose gratefulness and inspiration could not be expressed in simple words.

Abstract

The study area, Chandan Bari in Rasuwa District of Nepal is a Sub-alpine region (3550 m) of the Lantang National Park of Syafru Village Development Committee. The area was inhibited by four hotels of Bharku people and one cheese factory. Five livestock herds (ghot) inhibited the study area as they practice transhumance grazing system of which milk was collected by the cheese factory by moving around up to 20 km. The subsistent need of local people was fulfilled directly or indirectly by the tourism based activities.

The forest type of study area was mixed conifer forest with Abies spectabilis, Rhododendron barbatum and Acer caudatum. The average annual demand of fuel wood for 9 HH's was found to be13340 kg/year, 195811 kg/year for 4 hotels and 8347 kg/year for 5 herders respectively. The fuelwood demand and sustainable yield of Chandan Bari forest was estimated to be 45.31 ton/year and 214.83 ton/year, which showed sufficiency of fuelwood. The density of cut stems and burned stems was found to be 165 ind./ha and 124 ind./ha on northern and southern slope respectively. As well as the invasion of poisonous plant species and successional plant in the grazing area indicated heavy grazing which showed that the human disturbance was very high.

Of the total surveyed household population (56) 55.36% of them were economically active group of which 44.44% of respondent were engaged on tourism sector and 55.56% were engaged in animal husbandry. As all the physical facilities were created for tourist (hotel and lodges situated in the area), they charge only for food to the foreigners whereas for both lodging and fooding were charged to National tourists. This was discrimination among the tourists.

Though the forest was found in degraded state, the soil of the forested area as well as of agricultural land of Chandan Bari was still in virgin condition. The physical and chemical parameters of drinking water of the study area was found to be below the WHO, USPH, ISI, DSWW guideline value and is sound for drinking as well as for domestic purposes.

Key word: Forest, Fuelwood, Tourism and drinking water condition.

Acronyms

% = percent

⁰C = degree centigrade ⁰F = degree farenheight

ACAP = Annapurna Conservation Area

 $AgNO_3$ = Silver nitrate

 $Ca (OH)_2 = Calcium hydroxide$ $<math>CaCO_3 = Calcium carbonate$

CAMP = Conservation Assessment and Management Planning
CITIES = Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species

of wild Flora and Fauna

CO₂ = Carbondioxide CO₃ = Carbonate Conc. = Concentrated

DFRV = Department of Forest Research and Survey

DPR = Department of Plant Resources

DW = Drinking Water $H_2SO_4 = Sulphuric acid$

ha = hectare

HCl = Hydrochloric acid HCO₃ = Bicarbonate

 $K_2Cr_3O_7 \hspace{1cm} = \hspace{1cm} Potassium \hspace{1cm} dichromate$

KI = Potassium iodide

km = kilometer lit = liter

IUCN = World conservation Union LNP = Langtang National Park

m = meter

MAP = Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

mg = milligram

 $MgCO_3$ = Magnesium carbonate

ml = milliliter mm = milimeter

Na₂S₂O₃ = Sodium thiosulphate NaOH = Sodium hydroxide

 NH_3 = Ammonia nm = nanometer

NTFPs = Non-timber Forest Products

OH = Hydroxyl

VDCs = Village Development Committees