

Forest Management Practices and Commercialization of CHIURI: A Case study of Rai Community of Balakhu VDC

A Project Report Submitted To
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

In Fulfillment Of the Requirement of Degree of Masters in Arts

Submitted By

RAMKRISHNA ADHIKARI

TU Redg No 6-1-999-1690-98

Class Roll NO: 299/60

Exam roll No. 3931/2063

November 2008

Letter of Recommendation

The project report entitled **Forest Management Practices and Commercialization of Chiuri: A case study of Rai Community in: Balakhu VDC** is prepared by Mr. Ram Krishna Adhikari, in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master's of Arts in Rural Development in prescribed format of Humanities and Social Sciences, under my guidance and supervision. It is, therefore, forwarded for evaluation and acceptance.

Date:

.....

(Dr. Prem Sharma)
Supervisor

Letter of Approval

The project report entitled **Forest Management Practices and Commercialization of Chiuri: A case study of Rai Community in Balakhu VDC** prepared by Ramkrishna Adhikari, has been evaluated and accepted as a requirement for the partial fulfillment for the Master Degree of Arts in Rural Development.

Evaluation Committee:

(Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka)
HEAD

(.....)
External Examiner

(Dr. Prem Sharma)
Supervisor

Date:.....

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka, Professor and Head of the Central Department of Rural Development (CDRD), for providing the chance to study Master Degree in Rural Development and to write the project report on the topics **Forest Management Practices and Commercialization of Chiuri: A case study of Rai Community in Balakhu VDC.**

I am indebted to my Supervisor Dr. Prem Sharma, of CDRD, and TU for inspiring to conduct this study. Without his valuable contributions, guidance and suggestions this study could not be completed. I could not have completed this task without sincere help from various individuals and organizations. I am deeply indebted to my best friend Mr Khila Nath Sapkota, my brother Ishwori prasad Adhikari and other colleagues and respondents for their inspirational support for providing fruitful suggestions and answers of my questionnaires. Simple words of thanks cannot express my gratitude.

I am very much indebted to DDC Okhaldhunga, Balakhu VDC, ICIMOD, Central Library, CDRD and all staffs for providing necessary research materials.

November, 2008

RAMKRISHNA ADHIKARI
Central Department of Rural Development
TU, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

ABSTRACT

Land use change in the study settlements has influenced by the development facilities. These settlements are newly established but the pattern of settlement showed it as a human antiquity. It was found that concentration of facilities lured more to immigrate in these settlements, in return of it, there has been taken land use change massively. It was also believed that these integrate to plant the seeds of resource conflicts in the area.

The study has been completed on the basis of forty households as the sample of Balakhu settlement of Okhaldhunga district. The data were harbored by using the exploratory cum analytical research design and applying the different tools and techniques along with observation protocol, checklist, structure and unstructured questionnaires map of the VDC.

Natural resource conflicts are frequently occurring in the study area due to rapid land use change. Land use change has dominated by the factors of immigration, increasing population, development activities and adoption of new technologies. Fifty seven percent conflicts in the study settlements have been found by the land related conflicts in terms of boundary, demarcation, legal provision and landlessness. In terms of forest resources, the firewood is the major factor which contributed 64 percent.

Origins, escalations and resolutions of conflicts are highly influenced by its context, time and location. Historical, cultural, political, economic, institutional and social context, power relationships, norms, values, practices and property rights and ownership issues play crucial roles in conflict. According to this study, it was predicted

that both right-based approaches should be observed in contemporary conflict management practices to which UN had already recognized.

Contents

	<i>Page No.</i>
Chapter One: Introduction	1-6
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Rationale of the Study	5
1.5 Limitation of the Study	5
1.6 Conceptual Framework	6
Chapter Two: Literature Review	7-10
2.1 Conceptual Review	7
2.2. Review of Related Studies	9
Chapter Three: Research Methodology	11-13
3.1 Research Design	11
3.2 Natures and Sources of Data	11
3.3. Universe and Sampling	12
3.4 Data Collection Techniques	12
Chapter Four: Background of the Study Area	14-20
4.1 Geographical Setting	14
4.2 Cropping Pattern	14

4.3	Vegetation Type	15
4.3	Socio-Economic Setting	16
Chapter Five: Data Analysis and Discussion		21-44
5.1.	Forest Management in Historical Perspective	21
5.2.	Forest management Practices	22
5.3.	Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents	30
Chapter Six Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations		
		45- 51
6.1	Summary	45
6.2	Conclusions	48
6.3	Recommendations	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY		52-53
ANNEXES		54-56

List of tables

	Page
4.1 Cropping pattern in study area	15
5.1 Distribution of the respondents according to age	31
5.2 Distribution of the responds according to educational status	32
5.3 Distribution of respondents according to HH size	33
5.4 Distribution of respondents according to HH income level	34
5.5 Distribution of respondents according to land holding size	34
5.6 Distribution of respondents according to line holding size	36
5.7 Number and percentage of respondents earning different amount of income from Churi	38
5.8 Age status and commercialization of Churi	39
5.9 Educational status and utilization of Churi	40
5.10 HH size and utilization of Churi	41
5.11 HH income level and utilization of Churi	42
5.12 Land holding size and utilization of Churi	43
5.13 Livestock holding and utilization of Churi	44

ACRONYMS

AFPs	- Alternative Forest Products
CBS	- Central Beauru Static's
CDRD	- Central department of Rural Development
DDC	- District Development Committee
F UG	- Forest User Group
HH	- House Hold
ICIMOD	- Internation Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
INGO	- International Non-governmental Organization
NGO	- Non-governmental Organization
NTFPs	- Non-timber Forest Products
RRA	- Rapid Rural Appraisal
TU	- Tribhuvan University
VDC	- Village Development Committee