

CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Forest is one of the most precious natural resource of Nepal which is very essential for environment stability too. People depend on forest resources for fuel wood, fodder, timber, herbs and many other NTFPs items. The forest area, in the country is being depleted at a high rate of 1.7% per year. (CF Bulletin, 2062). It could disappear within some decade unless fundamental changes occur to change the current rate of shrinkage of forest area. Increasing population pressure and socio-economic condition of the people play vital roles on the success or failure of forest activities. The solution of this critical situation would be afforestation which can be done by effective benefit sharing arrangement by means of community forest development and management initiatives.

Before 1950, at the time of Rana regime most of the forest in Nepal were managed either as common property resources by groups living in and around the forest or as private resources by land owners granted this right by the monarch. After Fisher's review on the diversity of forest management system across the Nepal in 1957, the government realized to increase its control over the national natural resources through nationalization of forest. Community forestry is an evolving branch of [forestry](#) whereby the local community plays a significant role in [forest management](#) and [land use](#) decision making. It involves the participation and collaboration of various [stakeholders](#) including community, government and [non-government organisations](#) (NGO's). The level of involvement of each of these groups is dependent on the specific community forest project, the management system in use and the region. It gained prominence in the mid-1970's and examples of community forestry can now be seen in many countries including Nepal, Indonesia, Korea, Brazil, India and North America.(Wikipedia) Community forestry in Nepal evolved through an interaction of multiplicity of factors. This stems from a sense of collective spirit embodied in Nepalese society through generations. There

were frequent cases, particularly in the hills, of communities having been involved in the conservation of forests and regulating of forest resources. Earlier experiences with different political turmoil, population growth, regulatory enforcement and adjustments, excessive dependence of the people over forest resources, and a paradigmatic shift in global development thinking are some of the other factors that contributed to evolve it to the present scenario of decentralization and devolution.

Earlier statutes have been specifically harmful to the development and conservation of the Nepalese forests. Their main shortcomings stem from their indifference to, or failure to address, the needs and aspirations of the people who continued to depend on forest products for their very subsistence. The Private Forests Nationalization Act 1957 brought forests, which were earlier perceived to be private, under state jurisdiction. Forest Act 1961 and Forest Protection Special Arrangement Act 1967 failed to democratize the regulation of forests. Coupled with population growth and government's continued inability towards effective protection, and misappropriations all led to consistent decline in the forest cover. As such, community forestry could have been adopted also as an ad hoc approach to timely halt the deforestation process.

The community forest program in Nepal officially started in the late 1970s. Since then a movement has been involving to involve local communities in the management and utilization of forest. The policy of the government was originally intended to meet the basic forest. Products required by the community, through the active participation of community in forest development and management. Being the main strategy of Nepal's forestry sector is to provide opportunities for communities to build and strengthen their governance skill and capacity and to influence policies regarding forestry sector. Community forestry involves giving authority and responsibility for forest management to local communities.

According to CFDP, community forest is the forest protected, managed and utilized by local user groups, community forestry program is the process by which government, through the department of forest, makes community forest a reality for rural communities. The poor socially, culturally, economically excluded people including excluded people including landless should also be included in the community forest

program.

Community forestry has a critical role in the subsistence living of land-poor households. Furthermore, the rich households are also getting various products from the community forest (Sharma, 2000). Community forestry cannot be successful without women's full and active participation. Women are the major collector of the forest and non timber forest products such as fuel wood, fruits, fodder, dry leaves etc. Government organization, district and line agencies with the co-operation of different I/NGO have to motivate women to participation in community forestry program through extension and awareness classes (Kayastha, 1991).

At first, the government adopted the Forest Act 1961 (2018 B.S.) which made up the role of forest employee as police for conservation of forest however it couldn't control the deforestation. The government again made "Forest Protection Act 1967" (2024 B.S.). This Act provided the judicial right for the forest employees. This policy also remained as failure and could not realize the people participation in forest protection. From 1950 to 1976, the ratio of deforestation remained high, the government came to the conclusion that the conservation of forest was not possible with out people participation. Again, the government made the National Forest Plan 1976 and converted the Panchayat forest to the Panchayat preserved forest since 1978. However this policy could not include the feeling and right of forest user-group. Consequently, according to the report of work-shop of 1988 the government eventually had to accept it. According to the master plan, forest has been hand over to the local people who have been using the forest by the local tradition system, on the basis of operational plan and constitution of user groups, mobilized the forest resources for the well being of user group as well as forest itself (Baral, 2002).

Community forest program is new approach toward forest management in Nepal as well as in Asian region. Community forest can be identified as the forest, protected, managed and utilized by local user group. According to the report of Department of Forest there are 12, 584 Forest User Groups (FUGs) holding over 9,99,000 hector where as the beginning of 9th plan there were only 537 FUGs. Out of the community forestry about 1.4 million households are getting benefiting in one way or the other with

cumulative income of FUGs reaching just over Rs 18 million so far. Detractors claim that what is being flaunted as an achievement is still a far cry from the estimate of forming over 60,008 FUGs with as much as 52 percent of land under forest cover. The target was to have nearly 61 percent of the land under forest and under community forest. (The Kathmandu Post, June 23, 2003)

In Nepal, community forestry program is one of the most successful programs of government. This program is based on the concept of people's participation. The main focus of this program was to involve the local community in the forest management and benefit sharing. The 7th plan was also emphasized to encourage the maximum participation of the people in the management of forest resource for fulfilling the needs of daily life of local people. Now, community forestry program has been launched in 61 districts under the department of forest. The tenth five year plan expects during this period that the program will be launched all over the country (NPC, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Though our country Nepal is rich in forest resources but it is being depleted at the rate of 1.7% per year. The land that is obtained by depleting the forest area is being chanted into the agricultural land. So that, it has causes the serious problem in the country. To solve this problem, only the government effort is not sufficient. Considering this fact, government has launched community forest program in the 30's(B.S.) decade. The major problem that we are facing due to the deforestation process are lack of grass and pasture land, fodder, fire wood, timber, drinking water and landslides. Community forestry program aims to over come from this problem on sustainable basis by evolving the local people in the forestry management process.

In our context, the primary user of the forest are the women so, they have to major role, responsibility for protection of the forest. The most affected by the deforestation process are women and children. Because, they have to spend their most of the time in kitchen where firewood is the main source of energy for cooking. Firewood is the main sources of energy and women have to spent most of their time in firewood collection that affects their health, education and income generating activities, so that, being the first

user of the forest and forestry product women can play the vital role in the forest management or protecting process which can stop the rate of deforestation to some extent.

Forest is a very important natural resource that is highly essential for all living creatures in the context of Nepal. Forest is renewable natural resource, which can provide a sustained economic and social contribution for the development of country. Beside the above roles forest plays an important role in maintaining stable eco-system and participation (NAFP, 1984).

A micro level analyzes the situation of women participation in community forest user group and problems of participation. This study explains the representation of women in community forest.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the situation of women participation in Takiyapur Community Forest user group of Pawannagar VDC Dang.

The Specific objectives of the study are:

-) To examine the representation status of women in community forest user group committee.
-) To find out the problems faced by women in community forestry activities.
-) To assess the women's participation in different activities of the community forestry.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Since the time immemorial, forest is the main source of rural energy. In other words, the forest is the breath of rural people. We cannot separate them each other. So, the over to dependence of rural people on the forest land to the massive deforestation, which cause several socio-environmental problems in the country. To over come from this problem, many plans and policies were formulated, but we couldn't active any

remarkable progress in the forest conservation sector. After the introduction of community program, some positive change has taken place. People's participation is the key factor of community forestry program. It aims the active involvement. Being the first user of forest, women's participation has prominent role for the success or failure of any community forest. This study gives information about the situation of women participation in Takiyapur Community forestry user group of Pawannagar VDC Dang.

At last it is hoped that, the finding of this study will help to make the policy for forest user group in forest development activities for extension community forest in successful way, for similar field workers and the agencies (NGO and INGOs) who want to work forest management activities.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The following are some of the major limitations of this study are as follows:

-) This study is based on Takiyapur Community forestry user group of Pawannagar VDC.
-) This study has not covered the total household of ward no. 5, 6, and 7 of the VDC.
-) Only the women members are taken as the respondent while conducting household survey.
-) Simple statistical tools are used to analyze the data obtained.
-) The findings of this study can be generalized on the basis of objectives, so it can't be cover other aspect of the community forestry.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The project report is divided into six chapters. The First Chapter concerns with Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Limitation of the Study and Organization of the Study. The Second Chapter is of different Literature of the Studies on Community Forestry. In Chapter Three Methodology has been included. It includes Rational of Selection of Study

Area, Research Design, Method of Data Collection, Source of Data, Sampling Procedure, and Data Analysis. In Chapter Four Introduction of the Study Area presents general introduction of Dang District, Introduction of Pawannagar VDC and description of Takiyapur Community Forest User Group. In Chapter Fifth Data Analysis and Presentation has been described. Finally, the Chapter Six included conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER- II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Origin of the Community Forest

Community forest was initially defined by F.A.O as any situation which intimately involves local people in a forest activity. It embraces a spectrum of situation ranging from wordless areas which are short of wood and other forest products for local needs. Through the growing of trees at the farm level to provide cash crops and the processing of forest products at the house holds artisan or small industry to level to generate income to the activities of forest products at the at the house holds artisan or small industry to level to generate income to the activities of forest of forest dwelling communities. Thus, community forestry was planned as encompassing activities by individual house hold, women and men farmers and other people as well as those involving a community as a whole (F.A.O., 1978).

The first social or community forestry is believed to have originated in Gujurat of India and was conceived as on approach to first development and first conservation (Kayastha, 1991). In India attempts to engage communities in tree growing date back to the 1950s though few results were obtained from early efforts (Pradhakar, 1998).

The origin of community forestry in Nepal dates back in 1978 with the financial assistance of Australian government especially in hill districts near Kathmandu valley, which later expanding to other parts of Nepal (Upreti, 2000).

2.2 Concept of Community Forest

Community forestry is the main strategy in Nepal's forestry sector policy since its inception in 1978 with the promulgation of Panchyat forest rules and Panchyat protected forest rules (Acharya, 2001).

Community forestry programmes are primarily aimed at involving the farmers and the landless. The community or the social internal approach considers people as a visualizer of a symbiotic relation between people and natural environment. Specifically, community forestry is a new concept of forest creation, management and utilization of goods and services generated for the benefit of society (Kayastha 1991).

It is an important goal of community forestry to contribute to overall economic development of the rural community and ensure a more equitable distribution of income and decision making authority. This concept embodies the philosophy of self reliance, self sufficiency, economic growth and community development.

Community forestry in Nepal has now found a certain direction through the support of forestry policy, legislation, departmental guidelines and extension oriented forestry, staff, passing over different obstacles and difficulties (Singh, 1998).

Community forest is a partnership program between government and community organization in which government staff plays roles as facilitation and catalyst to identify real user groups to prepare operational plan of forest and constitutions of group and in implementation of community forestry activities. Whereas the community (user group) is responsible to manage, protect and utilize the forest in a sustainable basis (MPFS, 1988).

Community forest is a part of national forest that has been given to the users only use right but not land tenure and there is a provision of users if they do not follow the rules of operational plan of the forest. This provision has made some doubts toward the government from local people (Fisher and Gilmour, 1999).

During the last fifteen years, community forestry has become a major thrust of

Nepal's Department of Forest and of the various bilateral and multilateral agencies involved in forestry development projects responsibility for forest management to local communities with the Department of forest providing technical assistance .

CIFOR claims that community forestry becomes like half cooked Daal and Bhaat and gives us a stomach ache. At the initial stage, the technique takes more of the time of the committee representatives (CIFOR, 2001).

Community forestry has a critical role in subsistence living of land-poor households. Furthermore, the rich households are also getting various products from the community forest (Sharma, 200).

2.3 Community Forestry in Nepal

The concept of community forest was introduced in the beals of 1978. Since, then it has been practicing. This concept is based on the concept of people's participation. It emphasizes the important of forest and related product for the local people. It laid the greater attention to the local people to include in forest management in the assumption that they known the important of forest then the outsider.

This community forestry was lunched with the support of donor assisted project operating in the hill to need that basic meet the basis of the local for fuel fodder and building materials in sustainable way.

The community forestry approach has been highly successful in the protection of forest in the hill of Nepal. Baral has stated that Community forestry has been accorded the highest priority in forest sector is the best solution to manage the degraded forest resource of Nepal through people participation (Regmi, 2000). So, it has become the one of the success history in Nepal. Realizing its success the government has also laid special attention on it. In 1980's decentralize to regulation were introduce in the forestry sector to established and foster local people and local organization participation in the management and development of Panchayat Forest and Panchayat protected forest. In 1989, a new forestry master was formulated and this plan recognized the community

forestry program. This program relied on local user group for protection management and utilization of the forest. This strategy was phase wise handling over of all accessible forest to local communities to the extent that they were able and willing to involve in management.

Due to success of community forestry, Acharya has stated that Community Forestry is the main strategy in Nepal forestry sector policy since its inception in 1978. With promulgation of Panchayat forest rules and Panchayat protected forest rules (Acharya, 2001).

Community forestry in Nepal has found a certain direction through the support of forestry policy legislation, departmental guidelines and extension oriented forestry stage passing over different difficulties and obstacles (Singh, 1998).

2.4 Concept of Participation

Participation management is often seen as an appropriate solution to reduce degradation. It has thought that granting properly rights over the local commons would ensure the equitable and sustainable use of environmental resources when the responsibility of allocating natural resources is delegated to local organization, communities tend to appropriate these resources for the collective community welfare. For the solutions of local resource, problem can be solved through the community based approach. This approach is adopted by community forestry program. So, this program is one of the best ways of economic and environmental activities through the proper management of local resources of forest (Adhikari, J.R. 2001).

Community participation is processes in which people are encourage realizing that they themselves have the abilities, energies and some of the resources to take initiative to improve their lives. Writers focus to the marginalized people, land less people, helpless people, disadvantaged people including women and children that these people are suffering from the various problems and to encourage the above described people for the income generating activities and to improve their living standards through the conservation and utilization of their own local resources.

The community participation is necessary. This approach is being fulfilled through community forestry project, which requires the community participation (Donald and Rai, 1992: 278).

Participation mainly focuses on involvement of people in all aspect of planning, implementation and decision making and benefit sharing, women's participation also has been well emphasized (Kayastha, 1991).

2.5 Women Participation in Community Forest

Community Forest cannot be successful without women's full and active participation. Women are the major collector of the forest and non timber forest products such as fuel wood, fruits, fodder, dry leaves etc. Government's organizations and line agencies with the cooperation of different I/NGOs have to motivate women to participate in community forestry program through extension and awareness classes (Kayastha, 1991).

Women users have main role in implementing community forestry activities. As the participation of women in the utilization of forest commodities is usually more. Therefore, new rules and regulation of community forestry of HMG/N has made a provision to include at least one third of women member in community forestry (Bista, 1997).

Women in rural areas have much knowledge about forest resources because women are the main collector of forest products. They have an indigenous knowledge about forest resources and efficient use (Shrestha, 2001).

Although policy has mentioned women's representation of CFUGs but present legislation has not fixed any quota for the representation of women and poor sections of the community in FUG committee. The Federation of Community Forest User in Nepal (FECOFUN) has made policy for having equal (50/50) female/ male membership in the FUGs committee. Although this has not been translated fully into practice, recent data shows that the participation of women in FUG related activities is low and the

representation of women in FUGs an average of 20 percent (Adhikari, 2001).

Community forests provide a vehicle for economic development based upon local initiatives, involution and entrepreneurship. They can help and support for forest management activities. Community forestry is the way to get success of the people in mainstream of national activities which is the best process to make community aware.

2.6 Review of Related Studies

Pradhan, in his study "community forestry program" conducted in Ramkot VDC of Kathmandu was found out that forest user group plays good role for preservation of forest and management to provide forest products for the villagers (Pradhan, 2005).

Devkota, (1992) in his study "Women's Participation" in Community forestry management conduct in laxmi bazaar f Gorkha Districts was found out that the women's involvement on forest user community can definitely help to solve the problem of deforestation is needed to allow the factors affecting women's participation in their favour. The study has recommended for more research he carried out to examine women's role in forest committee so that definite strategies can be formulated for broader application.

Maharjan has concluded in his article named "Policy Implication for Equitable Cost and Benefit Sharing in Community Forest in Nepal" that community forest satisfies some of the basic needs of user groups and also provides substantial socio- economic benefit; to achieve this community forest would have managed on equitable and sustainable bases. He also states that such an approach can help to improve the livelihood of rural people as well as facilitate development of Nepal (Maharjan, 2003).

Pokhrel has stated on his article named "collection and mobilization of Funds in Community Forest at Gulmi District" that the community Forest acts as a key economic sources for the rural/ community development. He also states that he sources of income in community forest are forest products (timber, fuel wood, grasses), membership/entrance fee, interest and grant from HMG and donors. The fund is

conducted on forest development activities, community development activities and providing loan to forest user group members (Pokhrel, 2003).

According to the reporter of Kantipur Daily that the community forest has become the source of constructing road and school in different places of Dovan VDC of Palpa district. Different CFUGs provide about Rs. 1 lakh 50 thousand and free labour for constructing 6 km road to join Dovan with Kachal and paid monthly salary to the teacher whom are kept on private source (Kantipur, 2060).

NEW ERA (1980) has done study entitled "villagers" attitude toward forest and forestry development in Sindhupalchock District of Nepal has concluded that there was no large scale deforestation in the Panchyat under survey over the period of 1965- 1980, though there has been deforestation in other new areas has more than compensated it.

According to the article of Thapa, in Deshanter weekly concludes that some women are driving the family from selling the green leaves. He has given the example of Banke districts Basudevpur VDC on his Article (Thapa, 2002).

According to the article of Jha, in Himalayan Times Daily that the forest area is being conserved by high participation of women, women are particularly concentrating on the collection of herbs and conservation of it with the selling of herbs. They drive the house expenditure after seeing the interest for conserving forest from women; the western sector program has taken the special program for women (Jha, 2003).

According to the article of Bhandari, in Chhalfal weekly that the fund of community forest user group has utilized for building the house construction of poor. The poor are expressing that the community forest has become the God of poors (Bhandari, 2003).

CHAPTER- III

METHODOLOGY

For this study, the required information was gathered from extensive field visit of the study area. To explain the existing participation of women in Takiyapur CFUG, a demographic as well as other forms of indicator which reflect the women's participation were collected both in qualitative and quantitative figure.

3.1 Rational of the Selection of Study Area

Community Forestry Program is one of the successful program of forest management. It is based on the concept of people's participation. It is running in Pawannagar VDC of Dang district. The study was carried out in Takiyapur community forestry user group of Pawannagar VDC. Because the program was quite effective in this area, and no study was carried out in this community forest before. This study shows the real situation of women participation in this CFUG.

It was easy to collect data and carry out the study in this area, because the researcher was already well known to this area and it was accessible too to collect data. So, this community forest was selected as study area.

3.2 Research Design

The study is mainly concentrated on micro level study of women participation in community forest. The study has tried to analyze the existing level of participation of women in Takiyapur Community forestry in a specific study area. So the study is descriptive and analytical in nature. The sole purpose of this thesis is to diagnose and describe the condition of participation of women in community forest. Based on available data participation of women are divided in to four categories. They are high, moderate, low and never.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

A household has been identified as the unit of study. A combination of systematic random sampling and purposive sampling method were used. Out of the total 240 households, 25 percent, that is 60 households were chosen as a sample size. The sample households were selected on the basis of simple random technique. From each sample household, women members were taken a respondent to get information.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected during the fieldwork.

a) Primary Data

Primary data were mainly collected from the field using structured questionnaire by researcher herself. In study area, the questionnaire was administered to the representative of sample household selected by using random sampling method.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data were also used for the study, which were collected from published or unpublished written documents of individual experts or organization related to community forest.

3.5 Data Collection Technique and Tools

The nature of data collected for this study was quantitative as well as qualitative. To collect the quantitative data a households survey schedule was applied. Similarly, qualitative data were collected through observation and informal contact with local people. In this study, following techniques and instruments were employed to collect the necessary information.

3.5.1 Household Survey Schedule

A household survey was conducted to obtain the quantitative information. Household survey has encompassed a set of questionnaire to obtain personal information and related to participation in Co.F. from the respondent. While preparing questionnaire, the special attention was given to the simplicity of questions and the possibility of getting appropriate answers. The questions were about household structure, educational status, caste/ethnicity, age, involvement in committee, problems of participation, encouraging factor etc.

3.5.2 Observation

The method of observation was also employed to get the information for the study. The researcher has visited the research area and observed the forestry area. The researcher also attended a meeting of CFUG to notice the involvement of women members.

3.5.3 Questionnaire Designed

Both structured and semi-structured questionnaires were prepared to obtain information to the researcher, to monitor operational plan and Bidhan (Operational guideline for FUG's) checklist was developed.

3.6 Data Analysis

To analyze the data, both quantitative and qualitative methods are incorporated. The quantitative data gathered through household survey questionnaire is processed and tabulated. Simple quantitative technique such as percentage has been calculated. Regarding the qualitative data as well as facts and information collected through observation, have been encompassed in the study systematically and logically.

CHAPTER- IV

THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Introduction of Dang District

Dang District is one of the districts of Rapti Zone. Which lies in the mid-western development region of Nepal. It is located in the west of Arghakhanchi and Kapilvastu district of Lumbini Zone and in the east of Banke of Bheri Zone. Likewise Rolpa, Pyuthan and Salyan are in the north and Uttar Pradesh (up) of India and Banke in South. The total area of the Dang district is about 2955 square kilometers with the east-west length about 90 km and north-south width is about 72km. (District Profile of Dang 2063/64)

Dang District is situated between the Mahabharat and Chure range. The district consists of 20 percent mountain and 80 percent plain land (Mechi Dekhi Mahakali Samma). Dang district lies in inner terai, which has tropical to sub-tropical climate. The maximum temperature of the district is recorded in summer which reaches up to 39⁰C and minimum in winter is up to 2⁰C. The rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season in 1390 mm up to 2064. (District Weather Record)

Dang is inhabited by diverse ethnic groups. The major languages in Dang are Nepali and Tharu, Hinduism is the main religion of all caste/ethnic groups. The main economic base is trade, service and traditional occupation.

Rapti and Babai are the main rivers of the district, Sirve Khola, Katuwa, Sewar, Hapur, Guhar, Kala, Gurje, Patu Khola etc. also play the important role for water resources. Chaughera, Chillikot, Sawarikot, Sukaura and Chamera cave are some of the historical and archeological sites of Dang, Likewise Ambikeshwori temple, Bagarbaba

(Rihar), Barakune Daha, Dharpani and Shivalaya of Bijauri etc are the main religious sites of Dang District.

There are two municipalities and 39 VDC in Dang, Ghorahi (The district head quarter, Tribhuvan Nagarpalika) and Tulshipur (Zonal Head Quarter, Tulsipur Nagar Palkia) are the main town of Dang where the most of the infrastructure facilities are available. According to preliminary report of 2001 census the total population of Dang district is 462380 among them 228958 are males and 233422 females the average household size of Dang is 5.6 and the total number of household is 82495.

Total 72,552.02 hector area of the district is covered by community forest and total community forest is 374. The forest is diverse in nature because of the diverse topography and climate. The remarkable trees found in forest land are Sal, Chilaune, Katus, Simal, Sallo, Khir are found rarely planted by people. If the forest resources are used properly the needs of the local people can be met.

4.2 Introduction of Pawannagar VDC

Pawannagar VDC is one out of total 39 VDC of Dang district. It has 7 community forest and located in the western part of the Dang valley which is about 7-15 km west from Zonal Headquarter, Tulsipur and 31-40 km west-north from district Headquarter Horahi. It is surrounded by Aswar, it is west-north from Tulspur municipality and it is located in the southern part of Sallayan district. The VDC includes meadow forest and both fertile and barren land. Agriculture is the main source of income for this VDC, which has tropical to sub-tropical warm climate. Sal, Epilipi, Bakino, Bamboo etc are the main trees found in the forest.

This area is geographically very inaccessible telephone and electricity facilities are just introduced. In this VDC, only sub-health post, post office and 3 secondary school. There are not any other line agency in this VDC. So, health sanitation and employment opportunities are very poor.

According to the population censuses 2001, the total population of the VDC is 8754

among them 4268 are males and 4486 are females. The main ethnic groups residing in this VDC are Brahmin, Chhtri, Magar, Thapa, Tharu, Dalit etc. among Dalit there are many categories such as Damin, Kami, Suner, Lohar, Tamata etc.

4.3 Description of Takiyapur Community Forest User Group (Study Area)

Takiyapur Community Forest user group is one of the seven forest user group of Pawannagar VDC, Takiyapur CFUG is spread on ward no 5, 6 and 7 of the VDC covering the total area of 130 hector. The Takiyapur CFUG was registered in District Forest Office (DFO) 2052 B.S. under the Forest Act of then HMGN. In this CFUG 240 households are involved as the user with the total population of approximately 17005.

In this community forest, there are different kind of plants, shrubs and tree that provide both timber and non timber forest product for the user group. The main plants/trees of this community forest are Sishoo, Tuni, Eplipi, Bakiano, Sal, Khayar etc which mainly used as the timber. Likewise, some other herbal plants are also planted in this community forest such as Bojho, Kurilo, Chitrito etc.

The Takiyapur community forest user group has wide range of people's participation in terms of caste and ethnicity. The members are from Brahman, Chettri, Tharu, Magar, Kumal, Damai, Kami, Sunaar and Thakuri. Though the members are from different cast and community, Tharu and Kchhettri are the major users of this particular community forest.

In the CFUG, there is one executive committee. The executive committee of consists of 13 members, among them 33% quota is reserved for women. The committee is changed in every two years by the free and fair election which take place in the general assembly. Every household have right to vote on the basis of 'a vote for a household'. The committee has full authority to execute new program, distribution of forest products conducting trainings for the users and making yearly calendar of the user group. Similarly it is also fully responsible for works and decisions that took place during the term.

CHAPTER- V

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

In order to analyze and interpret the data the information has been classified in terms of demographic and socio-economic condition, problems, representation of women and situation of women's participation the data further have been tabulated systematically and converted into average and percentage and the table have been employed to display those data.

5.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Demographic and socio-economic characteristic include in this study area are age-sex structure, marital status occupational status, economic status, educational status, land holding size etc.

5.1.1 Age, Sex Structure of Household Population

Age and Sex composition plays a vital role in determining population dynamics. The total population of sample household is formed 419 in total.

The below table shows, there are 4.19 people in the selected 60 households, among them 47.98 percent are males and 52.02 percent are females. The average household size of the study area is 6.98 per family which is greater household size than that of Dang District according to census 2001.

Table No. 5.1
Distribution of Household Population by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	201	47.98
Female	218	52.02
Total	419	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.1 Gender composition

Population composition by Gender

5.1.2 Age Structure of the Respondents

The respondents, who were asked to fill up the questionnaire on field were found in different age groups.

The age group of the respondent was found from field survey that out of total 60 respondents, 15% are found in the age group 15-25 years, 26.67 percent are found in age group of 25-35 years, 23.33 percent are found in age group 35-45 years, remaining 18.33 percent are found in age group of 45-55 years and 16.68 percent are found in above 55 years.

In conclusion we can say that the majority of respondent are in the age group 25-35 years which is the most active age group of women of the community forest.

Table No. 5.2

Distribution of Respondent by Age Group

Age Group	Number of Respondent	Percentage
15-25	9	15.00
25-35	16	26.67
35-45	14	23.33
45-55	11	18.33
55 above	10	16.68
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.2 Age composition of Respondent:-

5.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondent

Marriage is the main requirement of establishment of a family. In our society marriage make a man complete and responsible for family. So the researcher described the status of marriage of the respondent.

The below table reveals that majority of the respondents are married. Among the total 85 percent are married and 15 percent are unmarried.

Table No. 5.3

Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Status	No. of Respondent	Percent
Married	51	85
Unmarried	9	15
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Figure 5.3 Marital Status of Respondent

5.1.4 Occupational Status

Occupational status determines the socio-economic condition of the people as well as society. The respondents, who were interviewed during the field survey were found from different occupational background i.e. agriculture, service, business and

others. The number of respondents according to their occupation is presented in the following table.

The table below indicates that out of total 60 respondents 66.67% are engaged in agriculture. So, agriculture is the main occupation for them. Among the remaining respondents 10% are engaged in service, 16.66 percent are engaged in business and 6.67 percent engaged in other occupation such as labour. Thus we can conclude that majority of the respondent's are engaged in agricultural sector and minor occupation is others such as labour.

Table No. 5.4
Distribution of Respondents By Occupation

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	40	66.67
Service	6	10.00
Business	10	16.66
Others	4	6.67
Total	60	100

Source: Fiend Survey 2010

Figure 5.4 Occupation of Respondents:-

5.1.5 Status of Land possessing by Household

Possessing of land by household determines directly economic condition of the people. The respondents, who were interviewed during field survey found different size land possessing.

The table below indicates that all 60 respondents possess the land. Among them 45% have 0-10 kathha khet, 21.67% have 10-20 kathha khet 13.33% have 20-40 kathha khet & 20% have more than 40 kathha khet.

Likewise 65% respondents have 0-10 kathha Bari, 25% have 10-20 kathha & 10% have 20-40 Kathha Bari Nobody possess more than 40 kathha Bari in this community.

Table 5.5 Distribution of Land Possessing by Household

Size of Land (Kathha)	No of Respondents		Percent	
	Khet	Bari	khet	Bari
0-10	27	39	45.00	65.00
10-20	13	15	21.67	25.00

20-40	8	6	13.33	10.00
40 above	12	-	20.00	-
Total	60	60	100	100

Source : Field survey, 2010

5.1.6 Status of Cultivation Ownership

The status of Cultivation indicates the economic condition. In Takiyapur community who were interviewed during survey 76.67% people are cultivating themselves, 13.33% people are Renting out & 10% people are renting in for cultivation.

Table 5.6 Distribution of Population by Cultivating

Cultivation Ownership	No. of Responders	Percentage
Self	46	76.67%
Rent act	8	13.33%
Rent in	6	10.00%

Source : Field survey, 2010

5.1.7 Financial Status

The Financial Status of responders who were interviewed during survey was vary. The financial status of respondents found that 23.33% have below 10 thousand annual income, 25% have 10-20 thousand, 35% have 20-30 thousand & 16.67% have above 30 thousand annual income.

Table 5.7 Annual Income of Household

Annual Income (Thousand)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
10.000	14	23.33
10000-20000	15	25.00
20.000-30.000	21	35.00
30.000- L	10	16.67
Total	60	100

Source : Field survey, 2010

5.1.8 Status of Livestock Domesticating by Respondents

The no. of Livestock determines the economic condition of community & utilizing of forest as well. There are different types of livestock domesticating in Takiyapur. The main livestock are Cow, Ox, Buffalo, Goat, Pig & Hen. In this survey area 3.45% Cow, 10.53% Ox, 4.83% Buffalo, 18.56% Goat, 3.88% Pig & 58.72% Hen are domesticating by people.

Table 5.8 No. of Livestock Owend by Respondents

Name of Livestock	No. of Livestock	Percentage
Cow	40	3.45
Ox	122	10.53
Buffallo	56	4.83
Goat	215	13.56
Pig	45	3.88
Hen	680	58.72
Total	1158	100

Source : Field survey, 2010

5.1.9 Educational Status

Education is the foundation for the development. It is the indicator for the success of every task. If the peoples of the country are educated, the probability of success of programme will be high.

The following table no. shows the total respondent's literacy status and level of education. It was found that illiterate respondent is 33.33%, the under SLC level is 48.33% in SLC level respondents having is only 8.33%, intermediate and bachelor or

above is 6.67 and 3.33% respectively. From the figure, we can conclude that the women of Takiyapur community forest user group have low level of education.

Table No. 5.9

Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Educational level	No. of Respondents	Percent
Illiterate	20	33.33
< S.L.C.	29	48.33
S.L.C.	5	8.33
Intermediate	4	6.67
Bachelor and above	2	3.33
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.5 Education Level of Respondent

5.1.10 Caste/Ethnic Composition

There are different caste/ethnic group in Nepal. The Takiyapur community forest user group is a multi caste/ethnic user group, among them Tharus are in majority. They covered 31.68 percent and 23.33 percent respondent covered by Chettri, 20 percent

respondents are covered by Brahmin, as well as 10% are Kumal, Dalits are 11.68%, and Magars are 3%.

Table No. 5.10

Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Brahmin	12	20.00
Chettri	14	23.33
Tharu	19	31.68
Kumal	6	10.00
Dalit	7	11.68
Magar	2	3.00
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.6 Caste/ Ethnicity of Respondent

5.2 Situation of Women's Participation

The success of any programme depends upon participation. If there is high degree of participation in programme management, the programme will be more durable and successful. This rule also appears in community forestry programme. The word "Community Forest" itself describes that the people owned and managed forests themselves. In other words, community is the main protector, conserver and recipients of benefits of the forest itself.

5.2.1 Representation of Women in CFU Executive Committee

CFUG executive committee is an executive body of the community forestry. It has full authority to execute the forest by preparing the operating plan and making other decision. It contains both men and women members. In Takiyapur CFU executive committee, the representation of women is very low. This was observed in operational plan where clear provision was not found about this and specific quota was also not required. The following table shows clearly about their representation in the committee.

The below table shows that out of 13 members of executive committee, only 3 member is represented by women which is merely 23.07 percent of the total member. But

the male participation is very high which is in 76.93 percent. It indicates 10 members (76.33%) are male.

Table No. 5.11

Representation of Women in Executive Committee

Representation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Male	10	76.33
Female	3	23.07
Total	13	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.7 Women in Executive Committee

5.2.2 Familiarity with Executive Committee

Women's participation in community forestry depends upon how much they are familiar with the executive committee member. It helps to know their participation. So it is needed to identify that how many of the total respondents are familiar with executive committee member and how many are not. This is present in below table.

The below table shows that out of total 60 respondents, only 40 percent are familiar with executive committee members, we can concluded that the women participation is not satisfactory in the community.

Table No. 5.12

Distribution of Respondents by Familiar of Executive Committee

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Familiar	24	40.00
Non Familiar	36	60.00
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.8 Respondents Familiar with Executive Committee

5.2.3 Participation of Women in Regular Group Meeting

Participation of women in regular group meeting helps to know the situation of women's participation in whole community forestry. So, the below table shows the frequency of participation in regular group meeting.

The below table shows that out of total 60 respondents, only 13.33 percent participate in regular group meeting frequently, whereas 23.33 percent participate moderately, majority of the total respondents i.e. 63.34 percent participate occasionally. From this it is clear that the participation of women's regular group meeting is very low and it is needed to be promoted.

Participation of women in specific group meeting seems high because there is a provision of fine to those households, which do not present their one member in such meeting is held to punish those person, who use the forest illegally i.e. to cut down the trees, to collect fire wood, to hunt the wild animals etc. The specific group meeting such decision were found in a record book of C.F.

Table No. 5.13

Participation of Respondents in Regular Group Meeting

Frequency of Participation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Frequently	8	13.33
Moderately	14	23.33
Occasionally	38	63.34
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.9 Participation of Respondents in Regular Group Meeting

5.2.4 Participation of Women in Various CF Activities

Community forestry comprises various activities such as forest protection, distribution of forest products, forest operation activities participation of women in such activities are analyzed with the available data which are presented in table in separate headings as follows:

5.2.4.1 Participation of Women in Forest Protection

Forest is the wealth of our Nation. So, forest play the vital role for the socio-economic development and sustainable environmental protection. So it is great need to protect in proper way. In the process of protection, frequency of women's participation has been analyzed in the following table.

According to the below table very low percentage of respondents were highly participated in forest protection. It means only 13.33 percent highly participated in forest protection. 53.34 percent of the total respondent were maternal participated, 25 percent of total respondents were low participated. Remaining 8.33 percent of the total respondents have never participated in forest protection.

We can conclude that participation of women in C.F. is low so it is necessary to make environment to participate them frequently and give the opportunity.

Table No. 5.14

Distribution of Respondents by Participation in Forest Protection

Participation in Protection	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High	8	13.33
Moderate	32	53.34
Low	15	25.00
Never	5	8.33
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.10 Respondent participation in Forest Protection

5.2.4.2 Women's Participation in Distribution of Forest Product

Forest provides various and different products such as fodder, timber, leaf, grass etc. if these things are needed for user's of the forest are informed in community. In such process women are highly users and they use thing at home. So in this way it will be needed to participation in community forest.

The below table shows the frequency of women's participation in distribution of forest products. It shows that only 11 respondents (i.e. 18.33%) of total respondents are highly participated in distribution of forest product's. Similarly 36.70 percent respondents are participated moderately forty percent of respondent's are participating less in forest producer distributing. Remaining 5 percent of total respondents are found never participated in this activity. From the below table it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are not highly participating in distribution of forestry product's. So there is a great need to increase womens participation.

Table No. 5.15

Distribution of Respondents by Participation in Forest Products

Participation in Forest Products	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High	11	18.33
Moderate	22	36.70
Low	24	40.00
Never	3	5.00
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.11 Participation in Forest Products

5.2.4.3 Women's Participation in Plantation

Forest operation activities are one of the major activities of community forestry

and it should be preformed by users. It comprise the different activities such as:

-) Pruning
-) Thinning
-) Bushes cleaning
-) Singling
-) Fire-line Construction

Pruning

It means cut off branches from trees so that it will grow better and stronger. It should be done as instructed by the forest technician. Generally, it should be done in Kartik to Magh. But in Takiyapur Community Forest this activity is not found. So, women's participation in this activity is not found as well

Thinning

It means to keep the trees in a same like with the same distance. This activity is also consult with forest technician. Generally this activity also is not found in the Takiyapur Community Forestry. That is why womens participation on such activity could not be analyzed.

Bushes Cleaning

It means to make clean the forest by removing the thorny and unnecessary bushes. Such types of activity are found in Takiyapur Community forestry because of agriculture based economy. Because bushes are used to make fertilizer. In this activity there is high womens participation, but this work has been done unknowingly.

Table No. 5.16

Distribution of Respondents by Participation in Bushes Cleaning Activity

Response of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
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Participated	42	70.00
Not Participated	18	30.00
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.12 Respondents participation in Bushes Cleaning Activities

The above table shows that 70 percent of respondents are participated in bushes cleaning activity in order to make fertilizer for agriculture activities and 30 percent of respondents are not participated in bushes cleaning.

Singling

It refers to the process of developing the bushes forest into big and high tree forest to some extent this activity is found in Takiyapur Community Forest. Knowingly or unknowingly users of this community forestry are doing this activity. In this activity also womens participation is not satisfactory which is presented in below table. The below table presented that only 36.76 percent of the total respondent's are participated in singling activity. The majority i.e. 63.34 percent are not participated in such activities.

For this, it is clear that the participation of womens in singling process needed to be permuted.

Table No. 5.17

Distribution of Respondents by Participation in Singling Activities

Response of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Participated	22	36.76
Not Participated	38	63.34
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.13 Participation in Singling Activities

Fire Line Construction

The fire line construction is made to control the forest from fire. This should be constructed in Chaitra, Baishak and Jestha but this activity is not found in the Takiyapur Community Forestry. So, women participation in this activity was not found too.

5.3 Involvement of Women in Different Forest Related Work

In our society, there are different tasks which has been separated for women only. But the involvement of men and women in each and every sector work should be equal to flourish the program. Here, womens involvement in different forest related works, such as firewood collection, fodder collection, cattle grazing has been analyzed by the help of tables under separate headings.

5.3.1 Firewood Collection

Firewood collection is also a major task which has been highly performed by rural women. Where firewood is used as major sources of energy. Also a major work related to forest. So, how much is their involvement in this work has been analyzed by presenting their frequency of involvement in the following table.

According to the below table among the total 60 respondents 56.67 percent are highly involved in firewood collection. Similarly 30 percent are moderately involved in firewood collection for source of energy. And only 13.33 percent respondent found less participated. In conclusion we can say that most of the respondents participated in firewood collection for the fulfillment of energy resource.

Table No. 5.18

Distribution of Respondents by Involvement in Firewood Collection

In Fire-wood Collection	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High	34	56.67

Moderate	18	30.00
Low	8	13.33
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.14 Distribution of Respondents by Involvement in Firewood Collection

5.3.2 Fodder Collection

Household, who have large number of live stock, use to collect fodder. In such work in rural area the women involvement is high. It is also a vital forest related work. During the field work, respondent were asked about their involvement in such work. They reply differently which is presented in the following table.

The below table shows that 60 percent of the total respondents are highly involved in this work. Thirty percent respondents are involved in this work moderately. And 10 percent of the total respondents are involved in this work as low. From this report we conclude that the majority of the respondent's was highly involved in this work.

Table No. 5.19

Distribution of Respondents by Involvement in Fodder Collection

In Fodder Collection	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High	36	60.00
Moderate	18	30.00
Low	6	10.00
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.15 Distribution of Respondents by Involvement in Fodder Collection

5.3.3 Grazing

Nepal is an agriculture based country, it is estimated that more than 80 percent people of Nepal involved in agriculture. Being an agricultural country, most of the people of rural area who are engaged in this activity have cattle and they used to graze their cattle on forest. Although both male and female involved in this work. But comparatively female are more than male.

The below table present the womens involvement in this activity. It reveals that 53.33 percent of the total respondents are involved in grazing work highly, 33.33 percent respondents involved in this work moderately and 20 percent of the total respondent are involved lowly. Form this table we can concluded that women of the rural areas involved highly in grazing work.

Table No. 5.20

Distribution of Respondents by Participation in Grazing

Participation in grazing	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High	32	53.33
Moderate	16	26.67

Low	12	20.00
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.16 Respondents Participation in Grazing

5.4 Problem Faced by Women to Participate in Community Forestry Activities

Nepal is multi social and cultural country. There are several social and cultural rules in our society. Our social and cultural system have it's own value and norms, which interfere female to participate in different activities of community development as well as family development including community forestry programme. So during the study period, the total respondents were asked a question (i.e. do you have any problem to participate in C.F. activities) to know are they facing the problem of community forestry. At that time they reply differently as they feel.

The below table shows that most of the respondents i.e. 73.33 percent replied there is problem in their home and community and 26.67 have no any problem in their

home or community. from the below table we can conclude that the problem of the respondents are big. We should minimize their such types of problems.

Table No. 5.21

Distribution of Respondent by Basic of Problems

Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	44	73.33
No	16	26.67
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.17 Respondent Basic Problems

Those, respondent's who were facing such problems in their home or society, were asked about their problems to participate in different community forestry activities. Then they replied different reasons, which are presented in the following below table indicates that 44 respondents are facing problems. Among them there are different factors faced by them. Such as big family size, poor educational status, gender bias, and others. Among the total 44 respondents 36.40 percent facing the problem by their big family size, 25 percent respondent are facing problem due to poor economic status. 18.20 percent respondents were facing problem due to gender bias and 11.36 percent respondent were facing the problems due to other reasons such as occupational status, age factor etc.

Table No. 5.22
Distribution of the Problem Faced by Respondents

Factors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Big Family Size	16	36.40
Poor Educational Status	8	18.20
Poor Economic Status	11	25.00
Gender Bias	4	9.04
Others	5	11.36

Total	44	100
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Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.18 Distribution of the Problem Faced by Respondents

5.5 Benefits of Community Forestry to the Respondents

Nepal is a agriculture base country. Because of agriculture based economy there are several benefits of community forestry such as firewood for energy consumption, timber for to make furniture fodder and grasses for cattle's etc.

In field survey the researcher asked them what are the benefits of being participate community forestry then they replied that 58.33 percent respondent among total 60 respondents replied for wood and grass. 10 percent of the total respondent replies other benefits such as grazing medical plants (Bozo, Tulsi, Babari etc), similarly 13.33 percent respondents reply that protection of water resources are 11.67% among the total respondents reply protection of land slide.

From the below table we conclude that most of the respondent had been taken benefits from community forestry consuming wood and grasses.

Table No. 5.23

Benefits of Community Forestry

Benefits	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Wood and Grass	35	58.33
Protection of Land Slide	7	11.67
Protection of Sources of Water	8	13.33
Others	10	16.67
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.19 Benefits of Community Forestry

5.6 Motivation to Participation in Community Forest

Participation is the key factor of community development. So we are going to analyze the participation factor which motivation them to participate in community forest activities.

The below table presents that the motivation factor of respondents of the total, 33.33 percent respondent reported that they participated by their family support. Among the total respondents 30 percent are participated by their self reliance. 20 percent of the total respondent are participated their C.F. due to absence of male and 16.67 percent of the total respondent replied other factors such as community request, D.F.O office support, etc.

From the below table we conclude that most of the respondents are participated due to their family support.

Table No. 5.24

Distribution of Respondents by Motivation Factors for Participation in Community Forestry

Motivation Factor	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Family Support	20	33.33
Self Realization	18	30
Absence of male	12	20
Others	10	16.67
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2010

Figure 5.20 Motivation Factors for Participation in Community Forestry

CHAPTER- VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

Forest is one of the most essential natural resource in Nepal. People depend on forest resources for fuel wood, fodder, timber, herbs and many other items. Community forestry program is one of the successful program of forest management in Nepal. This program is based on the concept of people participation. The main focus of this program was to involve the local people. Community Forestry program in Nepal is a global innovation in participatory environmental governance that encompasses well-defined policies, institutions, and practices. The program addresses twin goals of forest conservation and poverty reduction. As over 70% of Nepal's population depends on agricultural livelihoods, community management of forests has been critically important for food and overall livelihoods security. Through legislative developments and operational innovations over three decades, the program evolved from a protection-oriented, conservation-focused agenda to a much more broad-based strategy for forest use, enterprise development, and livelihoods improvement. By April 2009, one-third of Nepal's population was participating, directly managing over one-fourth of Nepal's forest area.

The immediate livelihood benefits derived by rural households – as inputs to agriculture, food security, and cash incomes – bolster strong collective action wherein local communities actively and sustainably manage forest resources. Community forests also became the source of diversified investment capital and raw material for new market-oriented livelihoods. Community Forestry shows traits of political, financial and ecological sustainability, including emergence of a strong legal and regulatory framework, and robust civil society institutions and networks. However, a continuing challenge is to ensure equitable distribution of benefits to women and marginalized groups. Lessons for replication emphasize experiential learning, establishment of a strong civil society network, flexible regulation to encourage diverse institutional modalities,

and responsiveness of government and policy-makers to a multi-stakeholder collaborative learning process.

The Takiyapur community forestry user group have got some knowledge and gained experience about the importance of forest and management of forest. In the study area, it was found that all of the users could say more or less about community forest and they also aware about their responsibility about the forest management and the roles they should play. They were also satisfied with the forest use, protection and management procedure.

The major findings of the Takiyapur Community Forest user group described are concluded on the following points:

-) The main occupation of the respondent is agriculture and they are dependent on forest.
-) The level of education status is very low.
-) Participation in community forest is affected by age because most of the women between 25-35 years age are participating in community forestry.
-) Takiyapur CFUG has members from various caste and ethnic groups.
-) Representation of women in CFU executive committee is very low.
-) Sixty percent women are not familiar with the executive committee.
-) Participation of women in regular group meeting is very low but in specific group meeting is high than regular group meeting.
-) Frequency of participation of women in protection and distribution of forest product are not high and is highly needed to increase their participation.
-) Among the different forest operation activities, pruning, thinning and fire line construction activities are not operated in studied community forestry. Bushes cleaning and not so high singling activities are in operation but women's participation activity is low.
-) Participation of women in forest related works such as firewood collection, fodder collection and grazing is very high.
-) Major problems for women's participation in CFUG are; big family size, poor

- educational status, poor economic status, gender bias and others.
-) The encouraging factors for women's participation in CFUG are family support, self realization, absent of male and others (Community request and DEO office)

6.2 Recommendations

- Based on the findings of the study, following recommendations are suggested.
-) Women's representation is very low, merely as a member in the executive committee and the represented seat is only three. So it is necessary to expand seat and to encourage them for holding responsible posts.
 -) Encouraging factor for women participation in community forest should be forested.
 -) Division of labour within household must be followed. Women's work load should be minimized, so that they have time to participate in community forest.
 -) User group is involving only to protect the forest. They have no knowledge about effective forest management. So some special training should be provided by concerned organization and state.
 -) More extensive awareness program and training should be conducted by DFO to make women as active users, because women are more involved in comparison with men.
 -) Government should also made up special provision about women's participation in community forestry in related policy plan and program.
 -) NGO/INGO and development agencies, which are working in the field of community forestry should promote women to participate in such program.

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