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Compiled by Frank Joseph Shulman

Anthropology

Childs, Geoff H.

A cultural and historical analysis of demographic trends and family management strategies among the Tibetans of Nubri, Nepal

Indiana University Ph.D. 1998 454pp. Order Number DA9919413

The dissertation examines the impacts that limited resources and the disruption of international (i.e., 24 page Preview trans-Himalayan) trade networks have had on the populations of Sama and Lho, highland Tibetan communities in Nepal's Nubri Valley. Using primary Tibetan sources and oral narratives, the history of Nubri is detailed in order to demonstrate how the current social structure arose, and to explore the shifting nature of exogenous links between Nubri and neighboring regions. Ethnographic, economic, and demographic descriptions of Sama are provided using the household developmental cycle for analytic structure. Finally, a recent inter-village land dispute between Sama and Lho is evaluated in terms of social, economic, and demographic factors behind the conflict.

The basic arguments within the dissertation are: (1) The relationship between a community's population and resource base is dynamic, and can change due to social, political, and economic factors. (2) Social and cultural mechanisms for regulating fertility in Nubri result in a stable population because (3) household level decisions regarding old age security and the inter-generational transfer of wealth result in high levels of male and female nonmarriage. (4) Lho has a higher population growth rate than Sama for reasons that can only be understood in light of Inner Asian historical processes. Specifically, Sama has the ability to create village-resident nuns due to the presence of a lineage of householder lamas who migrated to Nubri during the 17th century in order to escape Mongol persecutions. Lho has no such lineage. (5) An outcome of the divergent demographic trends has been increased competition over scarce resources.

One of the primary tasks of the dissertation is to integrate qualitative and quantitative data in a mutually supportive manner. Demographic data on fertility, nuptiality and nonmarriage, and mortality is interpreted in the context of local level and household level power structures, how these relate to problems of resource access and labor allocation, and ultimately how such structures relate to family management strategies. With theoretical insights drawn from ecological anthropology, exogenous links with larger political structures form an integral part of the analysis.

Daniggelis, Ephrosine Kathleen.

The 'jarigal's' hidden wealth: A survival strategy by foraging farmers in the Upper Arun Valley, Eastern Nepal

University of Hawaii Ph.D. 1997. 455 pp. Order Number DA9816706

The contrasting perspectives on the complex mosaic of forests and fields called the jangal are a reflection of the different uses made by local people as opposed to external agencies. The power-holders view the jangal as 'low status' and 'peripheral' and their regulations affect the welfare of the local communities living on its fringes. Twenty months of research (1991-1993) were conducted in the upper Apsuwa Valley, eastern Nepal, among Rai and Sherpa marginalized hill farmers living on the jangal's fringes. Ethnographic, ethnobotanical and nutritional data were collected to explore the subsistence pattern of these farmers. The study showed that the jangal is viewed by them as a polycrop in a broadly-conceived niche, containing resources imperceptible to outsiders. The jangal is key to their survival, especially as available land has become reduced and more fragmented due to increasing population and indebtedness.

The jangal provides an economic buffer by allowing swidden cultivation and the trade in chiraito (a medicinal plant) to alleviate the impact of food scarcity periods. Swiddens as traditionally done do not degrade but rather increase biodiversity. Oral history links wild tubers to Rai cultural identity. Wild tubers are nutritionally rich, but are devalued by outsiders. Women depend on the gathering of such ingestibles to provide staples and micro-nutrients for their household food security. These wild greens are often held in disdain by those groups hoping to improve their social status who often suffer from nutritional deficiencies as a result. The fact that the jangal contains sacred forests and many deities helps ensure that the Rais and Sherpas will carefully protect its resources.

This study used an integrated approach to look at the non-farm environment as the ultimate polycrop system. This environment has high diversity and is a repository of many valuable nutritional, medicinal, economic (subsistence and cash), religious and cultural major resources. External agencies often see resources of the jangal as minor and miss its wealth. The changing of boundaries by the government has threatened the farmers' access to common property resources. If the jangal's diversity is to be protected and the people's use of it assured, cooperation between the government and the local people is essential.

Ahmed, Monisha

'We are warp and weft' – nomadic pastoralism and the tradition of weaving in Rupshu (Eastern Ladakh) (BL)

Oxford University D. Phil 1996 xi, 394, 66 pp.

This thesis, based on twelve months of fieldwork and archival research undertaken in Ladakh, explores the place of wool and weaving in the life of Rupshu. It attempts to trace the nexus between livestock, fibres, textiles, social and symbolic structures in Rupshu in order to understand the multitude of contexts within which wool-oriented activities exist. The craft of weaving was bestowed upon Rupshu by the gods, and thus all acts related to it have a close connection to the sublime.

Rupshu lies in the easternmost part of Ladakh in North India, in a Restricted Areas Zone, and is accessible only to Indian citizens. Hence, extensive fieldwork has not been carried out in this area. Further, though there is a little documentation on the craft of weaving in Ladakh, none exists on the nomadic tradition of weaving.

The first two chapters introduce the region of Rupshu and explore the historical context. They include a discussion of the origin and development of weaving and textiles in the area, and of the old trade routes in fibres.

The next two chapters examine the connections between livestock, the source of fibres in Rupshu, and the Ladakhi pantheon. The relationship between the two is reflected in the manner in which livestock are revered and treated in Rupshu. Further, this affinity is widely expressed in Rupshu, and one such occasion is the harvesting of the fibres.

The next four chapters look specifically at the craft of weaving, and local representation of the tradition. Using examples of particular pieces woven in Rupshu, I examine the gender, spatial, and hierarchical relations that they express and perpetuate.

Not all the fibres harvested in Rupshu are used there, and the final chapter examines their distribution through trade. While woven articles are not traded, specific containers are woven for the transport of fibres and their characteristics are looked at here.

The concluding remarks include a discussion of the future of wool and weaving activities in Rupshu, and address the dangers posed by re-settlement schemes, and a shortage of pasture and over-grazing. These trends would eventually lead to a decrease in the number of livestock, and cause the people of Rupshu to abandon their tradition of nomadic pastoralism.

Baker, Rachel Georgina

Negotiating identities: a study of the lives of street children in Nepal

University of Durham Ph.D. 1998 Copies are available through the British Library Document Supply Centre (Boston Spa, Yorkshire) accession no. Dx204823.

Recent decades have seen a plethora of research on 'street children', much of which approaches these children's lives as inherently problematic. Addressing the gap in anthropological analysis of Nepali child-

hoods, this study inspects the lives of 'street children', the vast majority of whom are boys, through comparison with poor housed children in both rural and urban settings.

The thesis traces the processes involved in boy's departures from home, their employment in the city and the adoption of 'street' life. In locating boys,' decisions to leave home within Nepali cultural norms and the presence of poverty, it argues that 'street boys' (*khate*) are urban migrants who can, through certain strategies, maintain positive relations with their families. An inspection of both daily life on the streets and boys' perceptions of their social status, reveals that the *khate* identity is ascribed through boys' interaction with those advocating the standards of a Nepali middle-class childhood. Through analysis of the roles of local and international organisations, the media and the state in defining goals for street children's lives, the thesis explores the potential for *khate* to negotiate their identities and improve their quality of life.

Using longitudinal data to examine street boys' efforts to achieve social status. The research demonstrates their selective use of educational and training projects, and their simultaneous search for opportunities within 'street' networks. The key to their success lies in the cultivation of personal relationships with a patron figure who can offer material and social support.

In the light of these findings, the thesis shows that the limitations of current social theory regarding the 'careers' of stigmatised individuals and the contradictions that emerge in efforts to 'empower' children, arise from inadequate analysis of the interpersonal nature of social relationships in Nepal.

Davis, Coralynn Val

Developing women / tourist destinations: Global relations and local processes at a women's craft-producing project in Nepal

The University of Michigan Ph.D. 1999. 354pp. Order Number DA9938426

In this study, I consider the intersection of women's development with global relations of production and consumption; in particular, I place women's development in the context of late-modern touristic practices and discourses. I argue that by locating women's development at the confluence of tourism, feminism, and development, we can begin to understand how the Janakpur Women's Development Center (JWDC), the ethnographic focus of my study, has become renowned for its success and why its wares are so popular among a certain sector of tourists. I demonstrate how the entanglement of a desire for unspoiled culture, an evolutionist orientation toward civilization, and a capitalist mode of relating combine with mainstream Western feminist perspectives to make women's development into a literal and figurative tourist site.

Based on 15 contiguous months of ethnographic research in Nepal in 1994–1995, the story this study tells of women's development in Nepal is at once multi-stranded and multi-sited. I labor to identify the ongoing conflicts of interest that inhere in women's development at JWDC, and I attempt to understand the reasons for and effects of the growing touristic element within women's development. Taking JWDC as a case study, I focus on particular aspects and instances of women's development—for instance, at workshops and board meeting, in craft production, labor disputes, commercial exchanges, popular texts, and art exhibits. While my study demonstrates that one effect of women's development is the emergence of an even tighter grid within which project participants must enact their lives, it shows JWDC to be a site of maneuver as well as constraint, creativity and well as dislocation. And the multiplicity of interest that merge there serve to displace the political hegemony of any one such interest, creating new possibilities for envisioning and pursuing desires on the part of Maithil female subjects. I conclude that the multitude of local and international interests, as well as the plurality of culturally informed discourses intersecting at the development center in Janakpur has resulted in the emergence of a gendered, ethnic identity among the Maithil women who work there. This identity has external and internal faces, giving JWDC craft-producers the flexibility to maneuver in ways that promote the success of the project while also diminishing their vulnerability to exploitation at the hands of that project.

Diehl, Keila Mackie

Echoes for Dharamsala: Music in the lives of Tibetan refugees in north India

The University of Texas in Austin Ph.D. 1998 346pp. Order Number DA9937014

This dissertation is concerned with the performance and reception of music by Tibetan refugees living in Dharamsala, India. It explores the relationships Tibetans have with the complex palette of sounds that make up the musical life of their community-in-exile. This palette includes: traditional Tibetan folk music, "Sinicized"

Tibetan songs, Hindi film songs, Western rock, and modern Tibetan music made in exile. Analyzing the ways these musics resonate with and against each other for Tibetan refugees contributes to greater understanding of the challenges of building and maintaining an ethnically-based community in diaspora.

This study contributes a fieldwork-based ethnography about the lives of Tibetan refugee laypeople to the field of Tibetan Studies which has privileged research on Tibet's pre-1959 religious culture. It also contributes to current anthropological debates concerning cultural preservation strategies, the effect of displacement on cultural practices, and the tension between local and global perspectives on cultural change. The introduction explores these issues by answering these questions: Why study refugees? Why refugee music? Why refugee youth?

The first section devotes a chapter to each of four places that inform Tibetan refugee lives, starting with the exilic center (Dharamsala) and moving on to Tibet, India, and "the West." I discuss how these places influence Tibetan tastes and identities in exile and introduce the variety of sounds that make up the musical environment of Dharamsala. The second section focuses on the new music being made by refugee youth, a genre influenced in formal and ideological terms by Western rock music. The chapters in this section document the invention of "modern" Tibetan songs and present the challenges facing young musicians trying to make heard their desire for personal and national freedom. The last chapter of the dissertation tells the story of a series of concerts by the Yak Band, a Tibetan rock group whose experiences on tour embody all of the theoretical and cultural issues raised throughout this study. All of the chapters are grounded in live performances I attended, recorded and sometimes participated in over the course of a year of fieldwork in India (1994-1995).

Egert, Janine Eve

The strings of the Gondharva's lute: Continuity and change in the cross-societal transmission of Tibetan Buddhist ritual

University of California, Berkeley Ph.D. 1998. 547pp. Order Number DA9902061

What is it that permits a society of individuals, whether geographically or ideologically based, to recognize elements of practical and ideological continuity in the face of change? Often wide variations in actual social practices linked to ethnic, religious, or national identity are regarded as continuous with historical practices, while, at other times, sets of activities which clearly share a common history are marked as discontinuous, generally as a result of some political or ideological factor which is considered to have exceeded the bounds of inclusivity. To the degree that religion functions as a marker of identity at both the local and global level, as well as the fact that anthropologists regard ritual as a performed enactment of religious, hence social, ideology, this dissertation considers the issue of continuity and change in relationship to the cross-societal transmission of religious ritual.

More specifically, this dissertation considers the contemporary transmission of Tibetan Buddhist ritual to Euro-American practitioners in the United States. Within the over-all discussion, three general topics are addressed: (1) a consideration of structural and performative elements of contemporary Tibetan Buddhist ritual which suggests historical continuity with other contemporary ritual forms that similarly trace their ancestry back to pre-Common Era Indic ritual practices; (2) a consideration of the flexibility mechanisms which facilitate certain types of variation within the performance of contemporary Tibetan ritual in order to determine some of the indigenously-ascribed boundaries between permissible (i.e. continuative) and non-acceptable variation, with an eye to adaptations that are being made in present-day cross-societal transmission; and (3) a consideration of the intellectual history that has helped shape receptivity and adaptive response to Tibetan ritual in the United States. Additionally, two more subsidiary topics are addressed: (1) boundaries of continuity and discontinuity located in contemporary reframings of Tibetan ritual performance; and (2) the impact of the development of new models for cross-societal transmission on transmission of and receptivity to Tibetan Buddhist ritual in certain indigenous areas.

This examination suggests that a determination of the parameters between continuity and discontinuity within ritual performance needs to be considered at three different levels of operation. Following the Tibetan Buddhist model of 'outer', 'inner', and 'secret' (PHyi, Nang, gSang) modes of valuation, continuities and discontinuities of ritual performance can be seen located in terms of (1) 'external' performative components such as text, structure, music, and movement, (2) 'internal' ideological reshapings of meaning, and (3) 'esoteric' function, i.e. ritual efficacy. In the process of cross-societal transmission of religion, adaptability in any

or all of these areas may need to occur in order to facilitate receptivity among new populations. To the degree that certain core valuations within each of these three arenas are maintained, continuity may or may not be recognized.

Gurung, Barun

A study of mountains, development, and knowledge processes: The Mewahang of east Nepal

University of Hawaii Ph.D. 1998. 419pp. Order Number DA9932025

This thesis argues that in spite of global and regional concern, there is yet a general disproportion between the great importance of mountain ecosystems and cultures and the attention they receive in the policies of governments. This is particularly so in the Hindu-Kush Himalayan region, where government policies for mountain development are typically characterised by transfer of technologies that undermine the diversity of mountain production systems. Thus, the main proposition put forth in this thesis is that development must be based on an understanding of the knowledge of mountain farmers. More importantly, it is argued that knowledge must be examined in the sociocultural context in which it is produced. Thus, the knowledge of the Mewahang Rai of eastern Nepal is examined in the context of three principles drawn from Practice theory: *practice, power and resistance*.

Gururani, Shubhra

Fuel, fodder, and forests: Politics of forest use and abuse in Uttarakhand Himalaya, India

Syracuse University Ph.D. 1996 322pp. Order Number DA9737821

This dissertation focuses on the forests of Uttarakhand, India as a terrain where local, regional, national, and international politics are mapped. By examining the multiple narratives of forest use and abuse, I discuss the complex politics of control and coercion, of subsistence and profit, and of resistance and reconciliation which are woven in and around forests. Even though the dissertation is about forests, it is not about forests alone but critically addresses the questions of unequal relations of power, of conflicting notions of gain, of gendered and caste-based nature of conflict, and of competing interpretations of history.

In this anthropological exploration of ecological change, I examine the multiple ways through which local men and women contest and consent to the hegemonic compulsions of the forest department. By presenting the narratives and counter-narratives of social and ecological change, I discuss how local people perceive of the transformations in their ecological landscape. What does 'environment crisis' mean to them? How do they imagine the contours of a modern society as they struggle to procure food, firewood and fodder? More specifically, how do women justify stealing wood from the government-owned reserved forest? The answers to these questions are mainly drawn from extensive fieldwork in a village in Uttarakhand Himalaya and from the interviews and discussions I had with village leaders, members of village Panchayat, environmental activists, and journalists. By discussing the environmental discourse in colonial and independent India, I argue that the environmental historiography is dominated by a focus on the colonial period that undermines the continuity and connections which exist between colonial and pre-colonial periods. The legacy of this interpretation informs the contemporary environmental discourse which presents a romantic picture of pre-colonial past, of indigenous populations, of Himalayan dwellers, and especially of women. The famous Chipko is discussed in this context.

By discussing the everyday practices of forest use, I provide a critique of the romantic representation of indigenous people and argue that in order to understand the complex process of ecological change, we have to move beyond chronological periodization of history and problematize the dichotomies of tradition and modernity, of ecologically benign and ecologically harmful. My contention is that the relationship of the pahar is with the forests is shaped by multiple positionings of caste, gender, age, and inter- and intra-village politics. By presenting the contentious relationship of a forest dependent community with its forests, with each other, and with the state, the dissertation illustrates the multiple axes of power and control that determine the politics of forest use and management and exploitation.

Gutschow, Kim Irmgard

An economy of merit: Women and Buddhist monasticism in Zangskar, northwest India

Harvard University Ph.D. 1996 470pp. Order Number DA9910149

This dissertation presents an ethnography of a local moral world created by the intersection of a nunnery, a monastery, and a village within the Zangskar region of Himalayan Kashmir. These three entities are related within an economy of merit constituted by institutional practices, socio-economic processes, as well as the lived flow of individual experiences. The thesis describes who becomes a nun, with what motivations, from what familial and social contexts, and by what kinds of ritual processes.

The dissertation privileges a view from a nunnery rather than the one from the monastery which has dominated Buddhist studies thus far. The perspective from the standpoint of those women who renounce the world may illuminate the contested nature of making merit. It appears that nuns make merit rather differently than monks do. While both male and female monastics who practice Tibetan Buddhism are expected to devote themselves to selfless compassion and asceticisms, most nuns compromise their ritual devotions with obligations to farm, field, and family. The contradictions between the household and monastic realms have shaped the historical development of the nun's and monks's orders in profoundly different ways. Nuns can no more renounce their roles as dutiful daughters than they can elude the female bodies defined as inferior and impure. A nun's celibacy is always constrained by local customs and classical doctrine which denies women the possibility of sexual renunciation permitted to monks.

The first two chapters situate the local lifeworld of the nunnery and its inhabitants within an economy of scarcity and solidarity in the Indo-Tibetan borderland. The third and fourth chapters chart a history of patronage and kingship which left the monasteries well endowed and nunneries relatively impoverished within Zangskar's economy of merit. The fifth and sixth chapters sketch the dynamics of subsistence at the nunnery and delineate who becomes a nun as well as how and why, drawing on theories of exchange and an experience near ethnography. The seventh chapter examines the three ritual stages a nun must pass through: tonsure, ordination, and joining a monastic assembly. The eight and ninth chapters delineate the historical denigration of women in Buddhist doctrine and local popular culture which have established the male Sangha as the highest field of merit.

Haddix, Kimber Angela

Marital strategies in a polyandrous Tibetan community in northwest Nepal

University of California, Davis Ph.D. 1998

Polyandry is an unusual type of marriage among humans, and has fascinated generations of anthropologists. In this dissertation I examine the fraternal polyandrous family system of ethnic Tibetans of Humla District, Nepal, based on data collected there in 1995 and 1996. I analyze the various marital strategies taken by different individuals in that community, and illuminate the costs and benefits of polyandry and other marital types to men in different economic circumstances and in different positions in the brother set. The connections between polyandry and reproduction have long interested anthropologists, who have puzzled over the conditions in which a system of men sharing their wives with their brothers (thus sacrificing some of their own reproductive potential), might have developed. Polyandry's effects on reproduction seem to vary across locale and are still not well understood. I present evidence which demonstrates that the connections between reproduction and marriage in this community are complexly linked to highly individualistic factors such as position in the sibling set, social status, and the particular economic regime followed by one's village and household.

Mountcastle, Amy

Tibetans in exile: The construction of global identities

The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick Ph.D. 1997 356pp. Order Number DA9814109

This dissertation examines the construction of Tibetan identity within the context of global politics, taking a look particularly at globally circulating ideas such as democracy, human rights, women's issues, and environmentalism. I argue that modern Tibetan identity is inseparable from this global context, that it is a

product of what Jonathan Friedman calls global process.

Despite their marginalization from mainstream global politics, Tibetans, numbering an estimated 121,000 worldwide, present a viable and relatively cohesive political force in the international arena, building, within the past seven years, a support network at both the political and grass roots levels. I start with the question of why the Tibetan cause has gained such popular recognition. I discuss ideological compatibilities between Tibetan philosophical and religious traditions and the Western discourses of democracy that make a tenable global Tibetan identity. But I also look at the disjunctures with Tibetan political and historical traditions, as evidenced in some of the ethnographic data I collected while in India, pointing to the ideological constitution of this identity.

Through examining the case of the creation of a global Tibetan identity, I also take a critical look at the concept of identity. I problematize the idea of Tibetan identity, particularly as it is typically associated with being national (political) and Buddhist in nature in popular, essentializing Western constructs of Tibetan identity. I suggest that we can better understand the global Tibetan identity if it is viewed, as Friedman suggests, as practice, and simultaneously as ideology, in Geertz's sense.

In addition to its contribution to Tibetan refugee studies and studies of identity, the dissertation contributes to scholarship on refugee and immigrant political movements, transnational relationships, and globalization and global process.

Mazumdar, Lipika

Sacred confluence: Worship, history, and the politics of change in a Himalayan village

University of Pittsburgh Ph.D. 1998 264pp. Order Number DA9837513

This dissertation addresses the general question: How do local cultures negotiate forces of change and transformation and the resultant politicization of religious experience in the context of a postcolonial nation-state? Through the use of oral historical accounts and ethnography, I examine the relationship of the villagers of Purnath, Tehri Garhwal district, Uttar Pradesh, India, with their principal, territorial, and oracular deity named Bhairopir, and the historical processes which continue to shape this relationship in the period between 1949-1996. The processual dynamics of reconfigurations and shifts in the style of worship and the meaning of the deity as a node for local and regional identities vis-a-vis the nation is examined. I also investigate the concurrent ramifications of internal colonization between local and national religious and political issues. Currently, the politico-religious activity surrounding this deity may be interpreted as efforts to reinstate his dominion in light of ongoing confrontation with the nation-state since 1949, and certain 'diagnostic' events which occurred during the field period: a major earthquake, general elections, and the continuing political statehood movement for the Himalayan districts of Uttar Pradesh, of which Garhwal is a part.

Moran, Peter Kevin

Buddhism observed: Western travelers, Tibetan exiles, and the culture of dharma in Kathmandu

University of Washington Ph.D. 1998 418pp. Order Number DA9916699

This study examines the encounter between Western travelers and Tibetan exiles in the community of Bodhanath, on the outskirts of Kathmandu, Nepal. Their contact is informed by powerful spiritual and nationalist longings that pervade contemporary discourses surrounding "Tibet" and "Buddhism" I have specifically focused on the ways in which Tibetan Buddhism has been presented as an object to be observed, reflected upon, and internalized by Western travelers as they meet with Tibetans-in-exile. What this study documents is the changing nature of Buddhist subjectivities, both Western and Tibetan, in the context of pilgrimage, tourism, and exile.

The analysis proceeds on the basis of anthropological fieldwork carried out in a very specific locale, but I also demonstrate that Bodhanath is the site of wider cultural disjunctures, national displacements, and economic flows that have shaped the contact between Tibetans and Westerners interested in Buddhism. Thirty years ago, Bodhanath was an agricultural and sparsely populated community. Today it is a Tibetan boomtown, with more than twenty Tibetan monasteries in close proximity to residential flats and a tourist market.

I trace the processes by which Tibetan Buddhism has become Bodhanath's cultural product par excel-

lence. "Tibet" and "Buddhism" become not only sights for foreign tourists to see, but, for some of them, objects to be internalized through study and meditation at the feet of Tibetan lamas. By examining the often invisible assumptions that undergird the perception of Tibetan Buddhism, I shed light on the practices and narrative structures through which seemingly "natural" Tibetan and Western Buddhist subjects are produced. Thus this study focuses on the differentiating practices and discursive formations through which Westerners and Tibetans have understood not only what it means to be "Buddhist," but what it means to be hailed as one from "the West" or from "Tibet."

Thompson, Julia Jean

Unmasking culture: Women and beauty salons in Kathmandu, Nepal

The University of Wisconsin, Madison Ph.D. 1997 549pp. Order Number DA9724321

This dissertation is the first full-length ethnography featuring a beauty salon and beauticians in a non-western cultural setting. It details the interactions, narratives, and activities among the beauty workers and urban elite clients at Ritu's salon.

The metaphors of *masking* and *unmasking*, forms of impression management, are used to examine community cohesion and fragmentation. These metaphors illuminate the strategies that this mixed community of women use to hide their often 'unacceptable' behavior within the salon that challenges or contradicts traditional gendered norms.

The strategies for cohesion include reimagining community--or 'sisterhood'--through fictive kinship ties and gendered commonalities. The beauticians and customers also reinforce ideologies of *parda* and gender segregation to protect the integrity of the salon space.

The other side of this reimagined 'sisterhood' is the community fragmentation that occurs when clients use models of servitude: beauticians as domestic workers and their relation to the historically lower caste barbers. These models of servitude reinforce traditional hierarchies of power distinguishing elite women from their servants and the powerful from the powerless.

These women use a variety of language-based strategies of masking to protect themselves and the salon community. Indirection--especially in marriage negotiations--can be a form of agentive silence. The shifting forms of identity engendered through indirect language enable role flexibility and thus contribute to individual agency.

Through explorations of global and local forms of beauty culture, beauticians moving across national borders, and women incorporating global ideals of beauty into their lives at the salon, I show how beauty is not merely a trivial form of social life that entangles women in systems of dominance. Concern with beauty may endow women's lives with dimensions of meaning, despite the cultural restrictions it may simultaneously impose. Women's participation in the beauty culture at Ritu's salon is reinforced through the bodily pleasures it engenders acting as a form of socialization into the world of masking and unmasking. I demonstrate how beauty culture can reinforce claims to power, hierarchical status differentials, and links to historically elite classes and castes.

Norman, Marie Kamala

Where the buffalo speak English: Tourism and caste dynamics in Pokhara, Nepal

University of Pittsburgh Ph.D. 1999 346pp. Order Number DA9927994

Members of untouchable castes in the Lakeside District of Pokhara, Nepal, have actively employed personal relationships with tourists as a resource for economic advancement and status manipulation. To low-caste Nepalis, who have been socially marginalized for centuries, relationships with tourists offer a direct route to valued forms of material and cultural capital. The economic status attained by virtue of relationships with tourists has allowed low-caste Lakesiders to contest caste status with the alternative measure of class, thus altering local configurations of power. Using ethnographic data collected in 1995, this study focuses on both patronage relationships and marriages between low-caste Lakesiders and tourists. In contrast to common understandings of tourist encounters as brief and superficial, relationships between tourists and locals in Lakeside are often characterized by long-term and intimate involvement. Consequently, Lakesiders' own defi-

nition of 'tourists' is employed to problematize prevailing assumptions about tourism and its significance to local populations.

While tourists may engage in various forms of exploitation, they are also a resource to be exploited. In Lakeside, the lowest castes have recognized and used them as such. Tourism thus must be understood to have radically different meanings to differently positioned social groups. The patronage of tourists extends traditional patterns of patronage to castes which have been systematically excluded from political and economic power. Marriages to tourists represent a form of hypergamy available to castes which have not ordinarily been able to "marry up" in status. However, tourists occupy a morally ambivalent position in Nepal. Relationships with them invite criticism from castes who perceive low-caste social mobility as a threat to their own social position, and couch their opposition to these changes in a rhetoric of cultural preservation. Ironically, while the tourism industry also promotes cultural preservation, it simultaneously destabilizes cultural meanings, opening unexpected possibilities for groups which are not well served by the status quo. Tourism can thus provide marginalized groups with the tools for social transformation.

O'Neill, Thomas

Carpets, markets, and makers: Culture and entrepreneurship in the Tibeto-Nepalese carpet industry
McMaster University (Canada) Ph.D. 1997 251pp. Order Number DANQ30108

This dissertation is an ethnography of local entrepreneurship in the Tibeto-Nepalese carpet industry in Kathmandu, Ward 6 (Boudha) and the Jorpati Village Development Committee, Nepal. This industry achieved dramatic growth during the last decade, after European carpet buyers developed with Tibetan refugee exporters a hybrid 'Tibetan' carpet that combined European design with Tibetan weaving technique. As a result, thousands of Tibetan and Nepalese entrepreneurs came to occupy a new economic niche that was a creation of global commercial forces.

This study is an analysis of survey and ethnographic data from among three hundred carpet manufacturing factories. My primary research consultants were the entrepreneurs (saahu-ji) who operated at a time when the industry was subject to international criticism about the abuse of child labour. Many earlier reports claimed that up to one half of all carpet labourers were children, but I found that by 1995 they were employed only infrequently, as a market downturn placed a premium on skilled weavers. The 'off season', as this market reduction is locally known, and the problem of child labour provides a temporal frame for this analysis.

For a theoretical framework, Pierre Bourdieu's 'economy of practices' is used to interpret the data; in particular, I use the concept of social capital to explore the reproduction of ethnic, regional and kinship-based networks in the carpet weaving labour market. Carpet entrepreneurs view weaving labour as a risky resource that requires socially legitimate expertise to master. Child labour is often thought to be such a resource in developing craft industries, but in this case child labour was more an artifact of European demand than a traditional exploitative practice.

Shafey, Omar

Medical pluralism among the Tharu people of Far West Nepal: The logic of shamanism at the jungle frontier

Univ. of Calif., San Francisco with the Univ. of Calif., Berkeley Ph.D. 1997 267pp. Order Number DA9738396

This medical ethnography employs a critical integrative biocultural perspective on illness and healing in a predominantly Tharu community of Far West Nepal. The 1.2 million Tharu people indigenous to Nepal's southern lowland plain (tarai) represent the kingdom's fourth largest ethnic group. Medical pluralism at the field site includes village herbalists, midwives, spirit healers, biomedical pharmacists and government health workers. This study examines the historical impact of malaria, migrant resettlement and the political deployment of biomedicine. Interviews and participant observation explored the social, cultural and ideological implications of medical pluralism in the experience of shamanism and biomedicine at the field site.

The Tharu's alpha-thalassemia hemoglobin variant provides partial immunity to regionally holoendemic malaria. Biomedical projects to control malaria in Nepal were explicitly designed by non-indigenous national

and international groups to control frontier territories where the Tharu reside and aid in the resettlement of non-indigenous groups. Nepali national elites sought to exploit the land and forest resources of the tarai while international interests, organized by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), sought to direct Nepal's demographic growth away from the political center. The indigenous Tharu conception of the jungle as sacred space conserves habitat and protects some species. Non-indigenous national and international conceptions view the jungle as a resource to be exploited for economic or geostrategic gain.

The guruwa (indigenous Tharu spirit healer) offers social and psychological healing which biomedicine fails to deliver at the frontier. Spirit healers enforce social codes and relations to sacred spaces such as the jungle ecosystem. The guruwa is an integral part of the self-sufficient village barter economy. Biomedicine functions in the cash economy and promotes the concept of health as a commodity.

Villagers' resistance to centrally planned biomedical interventions complicates and undermines global health projects in numerous ways, notably by promoting conditions for the evolution and global outbreak of micro-organisms resistant to antibiotic and anti-parasitic therapy. The ideological deployment of biomedicine must be exposed and rejected for scientific advances to effectively address the urgent health needs of all the world's peoples.

Education

Acharya, Sushan Gautam

Empowerment, literacy, and community organization: A case study of self-help women's groups in rural Nepal

University of Massachusetts Ph.D. 1998 23pp. Order Number DA9920579

This exploratory study, conducted in an integrated watershed management project in rural Nepal, was intended to explore elements that empower women as a group. The study also explores the contributions of functional literacy to the empowerment process.

Experiences of five different mothers' groups from both Brahman and Gurung backgrounds informed the understandings presented in this study. The women's experiences are different, partly due to cultural differences. Open-ended interviews, document reviews and observations are the main sources used to identify empowering factors.

Major factors which contribute to empowering women as a collective group found in this study include both programmatic and non-programmatic interventions. This implies that looking at empowerment of women in developing countries through one lens and drawing conclusions on that basis is premature. Women's lives are influenced by political, social, cultural, economic, and educational situations. Therefore, to consider one component in isolation is inappropriate if the objective is to achieve a multi-faceted goal like empowerment. The study implies that empowerment, which occurs at different levels at different points in one's life, is a fluid process.

Finally, several issues deserve further attention. Functional literacy, assumed to be thought-controlling and mechanical, can contribute to the empowerment process. Functional literacy, which promotes knowledge and skills needed for the learners' daily lives, raises motivation and participation in actions. Engaged in action which makes their daily lives easier and given opportunities, women find it useful to explore other possibilities to improve their situations. This trend keeps women engaged in action, reflection, and dialogue, enhancing their confidence, self-esteem, and ability to take charge of their situations.

Areas where the study showed investigation is needed include: how can positive socio-cultural traditions be built up to strengthen community-based women's groups? What roles and attitudes do men hold regarding women's participation in individual and community development processes? How can raising men's awareness about and participation in family health and sanitation issues be incorporated into the programs? How can a multi-caste group function as a cohesive unit? And how much do issues of caste, as opposed to economic conditions, affect the process?

Joshi, Arun R.

Maternal schooling, maternal behavior, and child health: A Nepalese case study

Harvard University Ph.D. 1998 144pp. Order Number DA9901922

The thesis provides evidence from a community-level study in rural Nepal of the pathways by which formal schooling influences maternal behavior and thereafter child health. Two hypotheses concerning the mechanisms are identified and tested. It was found that schooling equips women with specific skills and identity/dispositions, which significantly predict two principal domains of health-care behavior: use of medical services and changes in household health behavior. Maternal schooling was also shown to predict stunting scores but not wasting scores of children. The influence of 'household' constraints on maternal behavior was also explored and found to influence the final health outcome of children.

Joshi, Hemanta

Determinants of mathematics achievement using structural equation modeling

University of Alberta Ph.D. 1997 314pp. Order Number DANQ23000

The main purpose of this study was to assess the mathematics achievement of secondary level students in the Kathmandu Valley of Nepal and to examine the factors that influence this achievement using structural equation modeling with LISREL.

Data were collected from 24 private and public schools from urban and rural locations using six different instruments. Students' achievement in mathematics was examined and the results were compared with those of 1986 students. The mean and standard deviation of the test scores in mathematics achievement for the current students were 27.06 (58.8%) and 8.67 respectively. Results revealed that level of mathematics achievement in the Kathmandu Valley had increased considerably during the past decade. Differences in mathematics achievement of current students by gender, location of school, and type of school were examined. In general, boys outperformed girls, urban school students scored higher than rural students, and students from private schools performed better than students from public schools in mathematics. There were significant two-way and three-way interactions involving gender, location, and type on mathematics achievement. Most of these interactions were ordinal, but an important exception was that in private schools, boys and girls were equal in mean mathematics achievement on the total test and the arithmetic subtest. In algebra, girls outperformed boys.

A structural equation model on mathematics achievement was developed and tested for goodness of fit. Following modification on the first split-half sample, it was cross-validated on the remaining split-half sample. The cross-validated model was adjusted and then tested on the first split-half sample. Hypotheses related to exogenous and endogenous concept variables in the model were tested and significant variables that influenced the mathematics achievement were examined.

The structural equation model of mathematics achievement proposed in the study was adequately fit to the observed data after a few reasonable modifications. Out of the 16 predictor concept variables in the model, 8 variables (class attendance, parental support, peer interaction, teachers' certification, teachers' experiences, prior mathematics background, location of school, and type of school) had significant direct effects and four variables (achievement motivation, age, parental education, and parental educational pressure) had significant indirect effects on mathematics achievement.

Sharma, Tanka Nath

The role of technical education and vocational training in the broader perspective of Nepal's employment and training system

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Ph.D. 1999 270pp. Order Number DA9925876

Recent literature describing Nepal's technical education and vocational training (TEVT) system has described the need for appropriate policy to improve education and training for Nepalese citizens. In order to identify policy options for Nepal's employment and training system, it was essential to examine existing TEVT issues and identify appropriate strategies to resolve them.

The purpose of this study was to analyze and describe current issues and future policy strategies associ-

ated with the role of technical education and vocational training in Nepal's employment and training system. A 91-item survey instrument was developed, pilot tested and validated by a panel of experts. It was distributed in June 1998 to a stratified sample of 75 members of the Parliament, 60 senior government officers 67 educators and 73 business and industry representatives. Of 275 mailed questionnaires, 247 (89.8%) responses were returned and analyzed.

Findings suggested that issues affecting Nepal's employment and training system were the need: (a) to improve labor market relevance through the use of reliable labor market information; (b) to improve the quality of TEVT programs and develop a mechanism to coordinate various levels of TEVT; (c) for an appropriate policy to provide TEVT access to broader segments of the Nepalese population; (d) to involve employers in the development of TEVT; (e) to develop positive work ethics and attitudes among Nepalese youths; (f) to provide career advancement opportunities for TEVT graduates; (g) to provide career guidance and employment support services to students; (h) to improve curricula; (i) need to provide flexibility and more autonomy to TEVT institutions; and (j) to improve the capability of TEVT teachers. Lack of specific policy to address these issues, poor coordination among providers, inadequate financial resources and the inability of a national coordinating body to resolve these issues were identified as reasons why those issues had not been resolved in the past.

The study also identified future policy strategies to resolve TEVT-related issues. Strategies valued by the respondents were to: establish a national labor market information center; review and modify all TEVT programs based on labor market needs; involve employers in TEVT policy formulation and development; incorporate employability skills in TEVT curricula; and expand employment-based vocational training programs in rural areas. Encouraging businesses and industries to provide experiential training to TEVT students and teachers, providing students with practical experience to operate small businesses and standardizing TEVT programs through skill testing were other strategies that received strong support from Nepalese policy makers and industry representatives.

Significant recommendations made as a result of this study include: a need to prepare a national human resource development and utilization plan; assign an appropriate agency to coordinate TEVT; define roles of different TEVT providers; initiate a decentralized TEVT management system; develop and expand apprenticeship programs; and strengthen the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training as a national body bringing it under the jurisdiction of National Planning Commission.

Keary, Lisa Shawn

Terrain of struggle: The Tibetan nation and the Chinese state

Columbia University Ph.D. 1999 180pp. Order Number DA9930737

This is a study in the politics of education in which state elites attempt to establish political integration by transmitting ideologies of nationhood and national identity via the school system. In some countries, the national identity transmitted by state elites may result in disintegrative rather than integrative effects. Educational theorists have argued that weak state structures, colonial legacies, and economic inequalities, are some of the factors that may inhibit education from achieving national integration. Few theorists, however, have suggested that pre-existing national identities may circumscribe the ability of education to serve as a viable integrating and consolidating agent.

This study argues that in order to understand why the Chinese government has been unsuccessful in integrating Tibet into China, one needs to move beyond the prevailing literature on the development of nations, and recognize that Tibetans had a sense of nationhood and national identity prior to the Chinese takeover in 1950.

The study focuses on the development of Tibetan nationhood by drawing on historical experiences, folk literature, and oral traditions, as well as religious practices and cultural symbols in creating a sense of Tibetan national consciousness. It then turns to the role of the Chinese government in trying to reshape Tibetan nationhood and identity in its efforts to incorporate Tibet into China, and examines the contestation of national identities.

In this sense, the study argues for a new perspective on the Tibet Question, one which posits different yet important contributions being made from both Tibetans and Chinese to the creation of Tibet as a nation. Toward this end, the study argues that the formation of the Tibetan nation is an ongoing process, neither

ceasing nor originating with the Chinese takeover, but one which has continued in response to Chinese policies. This suggests that a realistic and accurate picture of contemporary Tibet must move away from the overdrawn and simplistic analysis that Tibetan culture and national identity is on the verge of disappearing, and move to a more richly textured consideration of the complex processes occurring in the country, specifically the role of education in the evolution of Tibetan national identity.

Maslak, Mar Ann

Determinants of adult's educational decision-making for girls in rural Nepal

The Pennsylvania State University Ph.D. 1999 239pp. Order Number DA9938015

Among the population of Nepal, the Tharus, an ethnic minority, have one of the lowest primary school enrollment rates for girls in the Kingdom. Educational decision-making, defined in this study as the conscious choice to enroll a girl in primary school, is assumed by the adult members. This study investigated the factors that influenced and determined Tharus' educational decisions made for girls in rural Nepal. To identify these factors, this study examined household income, adults' attitudes toward education, their identification with ethnicity and religion, and the roles they played in the decision-making process.

This study was based on intensive fieldwork conducted in one village in the Tarai region of Midwestern Nepal. Tharu adult women and men from this ethnically diverse locale participated in the study. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were applied. Logistic regression was employed to analyze quantitative survey data. Ethnographic analysis was used to interpret qualitative interview data.

Analyses revealed that ethnicity appeared to be the most decisive influence in the Tharus' decision to enroll girls in primary school. Women with high ethnicity scores were more likely than women with low ethnicity scores to enroll girls in school. The findings from both the survey questionnaires and in-depth interview data also suggested women assume an active role in the decision-making process. This study not only contributes to a better understanding of educational enrollment of girls in rural Nepal, but also sheds light on the role of gender dynamics in affecting girls' participation in primary education.

Robinson-Pant, A.

The link between women's literacy and development

University of Sussex D.Phil. 1997

The aim of the study is to investigate how ethnographic research can lead to a greater understanding of the interaction between the local and international discourses on gender, literacy and development. Through a case-study approach of two non governmental literacy programmes in Nepal, I look at how women "take hold of literacy" and suggest ways of researching the interface between participants and planners.

Beginning from the assumption that participants and facilitators also hold theories and models of literacy which influence how programmes turn out in practice, I analyse how development agency policy translates into action in the classroom. I look at how language choices were made by staff and women participants in relation to the stated language policy of the case study NGO's, analysing through ethnographic accounts, the social power relations (including gender relations) at play during the implementation process. I then focus on approaches to numeracy and literacy teaching, particularly new methods (such as whole language) being introduced to the literacy classes I observed. I look at why and how different literacy approaches have become fused together, and how the labels 'functional' and 'Freirean' can prove meaningless in practice. I argue that the kind of literacy and mathematics teaching taking place is influenced more by the specific conditions of the literacy class and the facilitators' and participants' own experiences of education, than by broader changes in literacy ideology or approach.

Looking outside the classroom, I analyse the concepts of development underlying the NGO programmes as a whole, how these development messages were transmitted, and how participants and facilitators challenged them. Development ideologies are expressed not just in words, but in practices and the concept of 'discourse' provides a way into analysing what is more usually viewed as inadequate implementation of literacy programmes. Ethnographic research can contribute to the planning process by bringing together the perspectives of planners, implementers and participants. By analysing the dominant planning discourse, I

suggest how and when my research approach could be useful to planners. Ethnographic research involves problematising concepts such as 'drop out' and can reinforce the "transformative" approach to literacy and language programming. The link between women's literacy and development is then seen, not as a passive equation that planners can somehow calculate, but a dynamic process in which local women also begin to influence how that link is perceived by planners.

Economics

Sharma, Mahohar Prasad

Rural credit-based institutions and subsistence consumption: An empirical study based on household data from Nepal

Cornell University Ph.D. 1998 266pp. Order Number DA9838759

This study uses the data of a three-round survey of 253 households in five villages across Nepal conducted during 1991-1992. It examines ways in which poor households use credit to uphold food consumption during temporary downturns in their incomes, arising either out of seasonal fluctuations in agricultural incomes or because of adverse weather conditions and household-specific illness. This is done by decomposing observed household income into their permanent and temporary parts and estimating the effects of transitory income on food consumption, using a consumption function that includes variables that affect access to credit or other insurance-related institutions. Tests are conducted on whether households that are likely to have superior access to credit are able to better smooth out their consumption patterns. A structural relationship between household characteristics and access to different credit sources is also specified and the extent to which loans from different sources respond to externally generated shocks is estimated using the three-stage least squares technique.

It is found that both changes in rainfall and debilitating sickness cause fluctuations in household income levels. The impact of changes in rainfall was greater on household that cultivated bari land (upland). Analysis suggests that poor households respond to temporary declines in their incomes in two ways. First, in order to uphold basic energy intake, they switch from more expensive cereal (rice) to a less expensive one (maize, millet). Second, households also appear to take recourse to borrowing in order to finance basic consumption. It is found that those that lacked access to credit institutions, informal and formal, were more likely to reduce food consumption.

Informal sources of finances--friends and relatives, as well as village moneylenders--are far more important than formal sources in enabling households to protect their consumption. Collateral requirements and also the high level of transactions costs involved with doing business with formal institutions make them unsuitable transaction partners in financing the purchase of quickly needed food and other urgent consumption items. A large fraction of credit transactions in the informal sector were between friends, neighbors, and relatives. Dependence on informal finances falls with rising incomes because both the capacity to self-insure basic household consumption and access to formal financial institutions increases with wealth. In fact, there is evidence that richer households have superior access to special programs purportedly targeted to the poor, reminding us that merely setting up special institutions to assist the poor, without built-in organizational or operational incentives to do business with the poor, will often not succeed. The Small Farmers Development Programme (SFDP) in Nepal provides one example of this.

Kalra, Virinder Singh

From textile mills to taxi ranks: experiences of labour amongst Mirpuris/(Azad) Kashmiris in Oldham.

The University of Manchester Ph.D. 1997

This thesis explores the issues of income generation, employment and unemployment as they relate to the working lives of Mirpuris from the disputed territory of (Azad) Kashmir - nominally Pakistan - now settled

in Oldham. From textile mills to taxi ranks encompasses the time period from the 1960s to the 1990s and reflects the shifts in work place during the period. The reasons for migration from Mirpur are considered in historical detail from the period of British colonial rule to the present day. This is paralleled with the history of the growth and decline of the textile industry in Oldham. Migration to Oldham from Mirpur is therefore presented as a result of both push-pull factors and the workings of chain migration.

The core of the thesis chronicles the history of Mirpuri (Azad) Kashmiri male workers in the transition from industrial to service sector employment and long term unemployment. Beginning with the arrival in Oldham and subsequent employment in the textile mills, individual narratives are presented which relate experiences of the time. The impact and subsequent response to long term employment is also examined. Working in taxi ranks and take-aways is compared to life in the mills and the overall impact of the shift from industrial to service sector employment illustrated. From analysis of an all-male situation, the thesis considers the socio-economic status of other groups within the Mirpuri population with a specific focus on women. This involves a detailed exploration of the issue of 'homeworking.'

The theoretical thrust of the thesis involves a review of the literature relating to minorities and socio-economic status in Britain. Considering both 'structuralist' and 'culturalist' texts, an analytical positions derived from both positions which attempts to retain agency while taking into account structure.

Roberts, E.H.

Rural development by extension and indigenous communication

University of Loughborough Ph.D. 1997

The Mid-Hills of Nepal is an area characterized by its subsistence agriculture, isolation, limited extension services, poor transport and communication networks and farming communities which are identified according to their caste or ethnicity. Rural development in this area places emphasis on agricultural intensification with formal research being conducted. Research innovations are formally transferred by the research-extension-farmer information transfer mechanism.

This study revealed limitations in this formal information transfer mechanism. It included the limited applicability of the innovations for small farmer; the extensionist's unequal contact with farmers, favouring those who are progressive, of high social standing and relatively easily accessible; as well as communication problems between researchers, extensionists and farmers in general.

These limitations, as well as the lack of contact many farmers had with the extension service, prompted an investigation into the mechanism of farmer-to-farmer communication. Farmer-to-farmer communication was found to be effective for a wider cross-section of farmer categories and reached more farmers than did the extension service, including mass media. It was also more effective in areas without an extension service.

Sharma, Vijaya Raj

Estimating malaria patients' household compensating variations for health care proposals in Nepal

University of Colorado at Boulder Ph.D. 1998 91pp. Order Number DA9838405

A step-income effects logit model is used to estimate provider choice from six types by malaria patients in rural Nepal. Patient characteristics that influence choice include travel costs, income category, household size, gender, and type and severity of malaria. Significant provider characteristics include wait time for treatment and wait time for laboratory results. The expected value of each patient's household compensating variation, $E[CV]$ is estimated for increasing the number of providers, providing more sites with blood testing capabilities, and initiating drug charges with and without improvements in health care. The $E[CV]$ s vary significantly across households and allow one to assess how much different households would benefit or lose under different government proposals.

Rehnstrom, Joel

The impact and quality of the United Nations Volunteers program: A case study of Nepal

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University) Ph.D. 1998 463pp. Order Number DA9836617

The study assesses the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program in terms of impact and quality, and develops a methodology which can be used to assess other United Nations programs and agencies. The study covers the period from 1987 to 1996 and uses one country, Nepal, as a case study.

The study draws on previous evaluation studies, information provided by volunteers, and interviews with 300 users of the program, beneficiaries and a reference group. The data is analyzed primarily using multiple linear and logistic regression analyses.

The study confirms that the program had a positive impact on human and social capital accumulation, the environment, poverty and employment opportunities. The impact of the program was particularly noticeable in areas outside the capital Kathmandu. The program was considered relevant to the needs of the country, and the performance of the volunteers was rated highly. The work of the head office was appreciated, and the volunteers indicated that they also benefited from participating in the program.

The results of the study can be considered indicative of the UNV program as a whole. Further research will be required to explain how different factors influence the impact of the program, for which the conceptual framework of the study can be useful. Better record-keeping and documentation by the program would facilitate future research, and allow more rapid and economical assessments of the program.

The study highlights several lessons for other UN programs and agencies: (1) Existing records and data are likely to be of little use for an impact study, and collection of original data probably becomes necessary. (2) Carrying out an impact evaluation without both pre- and post-intervention assessments and a control group in the true sense of the term, is possible but both costly and time-consuming. (3) Relating achievements of a program to objective indicators of change is recommended to further strengthen the research design. (4) The importance of collecting base-line data, identifying beneficiaries and establishing control groups at the outset of projects cannot be emphasized enough to enable impact assessments later on.

Maskay, Nephil Matangi

Monetary and exchange rate policy for small developing countries

The Claremont Graduate University Ph.D. 1998 157pp. Order Number DA9830353

Nepal is a small economy which pegs its exchange rate against the currency of its giant neighbor, India. How much has this peg constrained Nepal's monetary policy and whether the peg makes sense are the basic questions which this dissertation address.

Nepal's exchange rate policy is examined in terms of the criteria of the theory of Optimum Currency Areas (OCA). That is, the optimal choice of an exchange rate regime is determined from a cost benefit analysis of certain country characteristics. For example, the criteria of patterns of shocks suggests that regions who face symmetric disturbances may find it less costly to give up monetary autonomy, through a fixed exchange rate, since they would face similar policy prescriptions. The OCA criteria of patterns of shocks is operationalized, through a Vector Auto Regressive analysis, and suggests that the Nepalese and Indian economies do not face symmetric shocks. A cointegration analysis likewise suggests that the Nepalese and Indian monetary base do not share a long term relationship. While these evidences point to a flexible exchange rate as being less costly, the open and contiguous border between both countries, no restrictions on labor and capital mobility and the rigid exchange rate between both countries for almost a forty year period point in the opposite direction. The evidence is thus mixed on what Nepal's exchange rate policy should be.

Nepal's monetary policy is examined through a monetary reaction function which suggests little relationship between the Nepalese and Indian monetary base; this conclusion is consistent with the VAR and cointegration analysis mentioned above. While these evidences point to the Nepalese and Indian monetary policy being independent of each other, this conclusion is hard to reconcile with an open and contiguous border, no capital controls as well as the large size of the Indian economy vis-a-vis the Nepalese economy. Further examination suggests that the agricultural economies of Nepal and India are influenced by the vicis-

situdes of the weather which add some noise into the analysis of monetary policy. When their respective economic structures are explicitly considered, the conditional Nepalese and Indian monetary base show a long term relationship. This description of monetary policy is consistent with both the policy of the Nepalese monetary authority as well as with onsite discussions at the Nepal Rastra Bank. In other words, this finding may be generalized to say that comparing monetary policy via simple monetary variables may give misleading results.

Mahat, Prakash Sharan

External finance, domestic savings and economic growth in South Asia

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Ph.D. 1997 144pp. Order Number DA9823630

The present dissertation aims to contribute to research on relationships between foreign capital, domestic savings and output by improving on the previous empirical investigations in terms of methodology as well as in terms of treatment of the data under investigation. The South Asian countries involved in the study are India, Nepal, Pakistan Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Maldives.

After presenting some of the descriptive indicators related to foreign capital, savings and output in Chapter 2, a detailed examination of the existing literature is made in Chapter 3. In Chapter 4, the empirical investigation on the impact of foreign capital on output and domestic savings is made under single as well as simultaneous equation frameworks. In Chapter 5, causality between foreign capital, output and domestic savings is tested using recent techniques in time series analysis such as cointegration and error correction modeling. In Chapter 6, summary and conclusions of the study is presented.

Regarding single and simultaneous equation models, the hypothesis of a significant positive impact of foreign capital on output is supported only in Sri Lanka under single equation model. The hypothesis of neutral impact of foreign capital on domestic savings is supported in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh under both methods.

Regarding causality analysis, only under bivariate framework, for India and Maldives significant and positive causal relationships exist between foreign capital and output. Again under bivariate framework, there exists significant and positive relationships between foreign capital and domestic savings in India. The relationships are neutral under multivariate framework for India. Under multivariate framework there exists significant negative causal relationships between foreign capital and domestic savings in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

Finally, different estimating approaches do not show consensus. There is no convincing evidence that foreign capital promotes output growth. However, there is some support for foreign capital plays neutral impact on domestic savings.

Philosophy

Powell, James Keneth II

The great debate in Mahayana Buddhism: The nature of consciousness

The University of Wisconsin - Madison Ph.D. 1998 472pp. Order Number DA9814801

This work aims to establish the distinctiveness of the two schools of Mahayana Buddhism, the Madhyamaka and Yogacara (or Cittamatra) through their disputes over the nature of consciousness. Using a key section of the system of tenets (siddhanta) composed by ICang skya II, the authoritative Madhyamaka scholar and 'Great Preceptor' of the Manchu empire of Chi'en Lung, as our focus.

A chapter on methodology initiates this dissertation. It aims to present an understanding of a theory of religion which is consistent with the schools which are also the very object of investigation. It is argued that by understanding religious traditions as ultimately 'essenceless,' and 'co-originatively interrelated' one can best account for their evolution and mutual formation. The two schools and their mutual refutations shaped and formed each other and set the continuing basis for future discussion.

While primarily this study is concerned with the two Mahayana schools, ICang skya offers Yogacara

critiques of a third group of school, the more conservative Sravakayana doctrines, in particular, those of the Sautratika school. The Yogacarin categorization of all three schools within the 'three cycles' doctrine is the subject of the second chapter.

The next three chapters are dedicated to establishing the 'Mind-only' school as the middle path according to ICang skya's exposition, relying as he does, on Asanga. Chapter three is devoted to presenting the Madhyamaka school as a type of nihilism. Chapter four, the pivotal Yogacarin doctrine of 'self-awareness' is defended. The fifth chapter refutes the 'positivism' of the Sautrantika school. Each chapter concludes with preliminary Madhyamika responses, primarily those of Bhavaviveka, Candrakirti and Tsong kha pa.

The sixth chapter concludes this work with ICang skya's presentation of the Mind-only school of thought in a positive light, distinguishing it as the true middle path, free from the extremes of nihilism or positivism. Appendices examine how the two Mahayana schools contended over the doctrine of Buddha-nature (tathagatagarbha), and a glossary is provided.

Donnelly, Paul Bryan

A Tibetan formulation of Madhyamaka philosophy: A study and translation of Tsong-kha-pa's "Ocean of Reasoning"

The University of Wisconsin, Madison Ph.D. 1997 23pp. Order Number DA9736197

Tsong-kha-pa bLo bzang grags-pa was one of the most profoundly influential minds in Tibetan history. His understanding of numerous aspects of Buddhist doctrine became paradigmatic and the basis for further commentary and dispute on most of the subsequent developments in Tibetan Buddhist thought.

Perhaps most philosophically significant is Tsong-kha-pa's interpretation of the Madhyamaka philosophy of Nagarjuna. This work is a translation and study of the first chapter of Tsong-kha-pa's previously untranslated commentary on Nagarjuna's *Mulamadhyamakakarika*, the *Rigs pa'i rgya mtsho* or 'Ocean of Reasoning'. This commentary follows the interpretative system of the Indian Madhyamaka author Candrakirti as described in his *Prasannapada* and *Madhyamakavatara*. This system, called the *Prasangika*, distinguishes itself from other interpretive approaches in its reliance on *reductio ad absurdum* arguments and its rejection of systematic epistemology.

Tsong-kha-pa claims to follow Candrakirti's *Prasangika* approach yet also maintains that phenomena are epistemologically grounded and valid, accepting the epistemological systems of Buddhist philosophers Dharmakirti and Dignaga. These two trends of Buddhist thought are skillfully interwoven in Tsong-kha-pa's presentation of Nagarjuna's text. The author discusses some of the non-Madhyamaka influences found in Tsong-kha-pa's Madhyamaka as well as examining how and in what ways this differs from the thought of Candrakirti.

Law

French, Rebecca Redwood

The Golden yoke: A legal ethnography of Tibet pre-1959

Yale University Ph.D. 1990 668pp. Order Number DA9912900

This is the first study of the legal system of Tibet prior to the final Chinese takeover in 1959. It is based on hundreds of legal cases collected from the countryside, Lhasa city and the central government which were analyzed and then used for a reconstruction of the legal process, levels and structure and the relational rules which governed the whole legal system.

Over the fourteen hundred years of its history, Tibet produced a legal system which was pervasive, unique and intrinsic to its culture. The understanding and use of this Tibetan conceptualization of law was as much a part of the Tibetan culture as the religious, moral and social values of the society. It included complex notions of procedure, evidence, proof, materiality, the legal use of oracles, oaths, tests, Bab and law codes. Chapters are included on the lifehistory of a government official, courts, legal concepts, criminal law, punishments, landholding, landownership, taxation, inheritance of land, legal levels and legal procedure.

One of the more interesting findings of this study is that this legal system was primarily secular in nature and not derivative of either the Chinese or Indian legal traditions. This very sophisticated and ancient legal system firmly secures a place for Tibet as one of the great East Asian legal traditions.

History

Siegel, Jennifer

"Peaceful penetration under arms": Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia, 1907-1914

Yale University Ph.D. 1998 381pp. Order Number DA9929653

On 31 August 1907, a convention of mutual cordiality was signed between Britain and Russia, formalizing relations between these two competing nations in Central Asia, a region which had become the focal point of the Anglo-Russian rivalry. The 1907 Agreement has been categorized as the diplomatic coup which allowed the former rivals to move from enmity to amicable accord in their opposition to the growing threat from Germany. This traditional approach to the Anglo-Russian Convention portrays the *rapprochement* between these two nations as demonstrating a deliberate shift of emphasis away from Asia and their imperial holdings to the European continent. In this prevailing interpretation, Central Asia—a region considered to be the key to British security in India and both Russia's perceived Asian heritage and her chief bargaining point in any scheme to regain access to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits—was, after the *rapprochement*, no longer of weighty import in the composition of Great Power relations and Anglo-Russian interaction in the buildup to World War I.

It is, however, the traditionally overlooked, crucial continuing role played by Central Asian concerns in the formation of British and Russian policy that this dissertation elucidates. Although it would be a considerable stretch to promote the primacy of Central Asian interests over European affairs, the perceived importance of this region to the makers of policy and special-interests lobbyists in St. Petersburg and London has been marginalized by scholars interested in *entente* relations and the origins of the First World War, with the exception of a strongly revisionist minority. In contrast, this dissertation illustrates the post-1907 significance of the buffer states of Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in terms of the strategic planning, commercial expansion, cultural links, and imperial standing of the Central Asian rivals.

Boyd, Helen Robert

The political modernization of a people in exile: The Tibetans in northern India

St. John's University (New York) D.A. 1999 130pp. Order Number DA9928489

The overall purpose of this research has been to demonstrate the emergence of the modernizing force of democracy in an exiled community, whose historic political base has been rooted in a feudal theocracy. The early Tibetan government was embedded in the institution of the Dalai Lama that was established permanently in Tibet by the 16th century. In this timeframe a parallel government structure evolved characterized by both a monastic and a secular arm whose duties were shared by both the monastic hierarchy and the political aristocracy. In this model, the monastic influence was always the predominant power. Nevertheless, there were seeds of egalitarianism within the structure that could account for a democratic future. Much of this can be traced to their Buddhist philosophy which I maintain has many democratic nuances in its core belief system.

Since arriving in exile almost forty years ago, the leadership of the Dalai Lama and his Government-in-Exile has steered this fledgling democratic community toward the fulfillment of this high lama's dream of converting this theocracy to a democracy. The establishment of a three branched government with separate powers and the framework for a future democratic polity if and when Tibetans regain their land is a testament to the democratizing revolution going on presently.

Being surrounded by the largest democracy in the world, India has influenced their adoption of a democratic welfare state with a parliamentary form. They have had the guidance of Indian constitutional scholars to assist them in the formulation of their constitution. Educationally, India has also helped pave the way in the education of future Tibetans as to the civic

preparation for living in a future democratic state. Each Tibetan school whether it be part of the Central Tibetan School Administration, or the Department of Education must follow the Indian Curriculum.

The fulfillment of their dreams in becoming a self determining nation of course depends upon their future relationship with the Peoples Republic of China. The independent status of Tibet is dubious at best, unless the Chinese allow for some domestic autonomy within a federal system, which some Chinese dissidents offer as a solution to the friction between the Chinese position and that of the Tibetans. The Dalai Lama's Strasbourg Proposal initiated this concept back in 1987, whereby he proposed a future for Tibet within the confines of a united China. Under such a framework, Tibet would supervise its own domestic affairs while China would control its foreign affairs and defense. Thus the exiled Tibetan dream of transferring their democracy from exile back to Tibet depends upon what occurs within China's polity. The guidelines for Tibet's future government is only presently a paper model, whether it will ever emerge from the printed form to a real government on the "roof of the world" is yet to be determined. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Grover, Ruhi

Rhythms of the timber trade: Forests in the Himalayan Punjab, 1850-1925

University of Virginia Ph.D. 1997 247pp. Order Number DA9820282

Most works on forestry treat timber as a self-evident category that needs no explanation. In this study I argue that the reconstruction of timber into a new commodity form in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Himalayan Punjab was inextricably linked to the colonial state's notions of forest space, power, and authority. The meanings of timber expanded in several ways. For the colonial state, questions of access to timber arose from notions of property and rights, which also determined the construction of state space. For the local rajas, even as they continued to be part of the state structure, forests were arenas for contests of power and authority. For timber traders and contractors, the wealth and prestige acquired from timber became social commodities. And for the local populace, who were able to reappropriate and retain some part of their world that included the forests, access to timber and other forest products was more than just an issue of subsistence; timber usage was also a part of their local economy, which lay nestled within and in some ways parallel to the colonial economy. In sum, timber played defining roles in all social processes in and near forested areas.

I explore three main themes in this work. First, I trace the commoditization of timber by examining the changing economies of timber production. Second, I discuss the role of the colonial state in the creation of forest space which represented a new set of relations, new forms of access, and a new dimension of rules and regulations. I highlight the fissures within the colonial state over demarcation of forest regions in order to point to the absence of a monolithic state, the discrepancy between policy formulation and its implementation, and the futility of a state-society dichotomy. Third, in suggesting the notion of a shadow economy, I further the argument about resistance by emphasizing the intersecting relationships between domination and resistance.

Architecture

Shields, Carolyn Patricia

From fortress to monastery: The evolution of Tibetan temple and monastic architecture

Indiana University Ph.D. 1998 300pp. Order Number DA9834624

This dissertation traces the development of Tibetan architectural forms, specifically temple, fortress and monastic structures. Special consideration is given to Indian, Nepalese and Central Eurasian prototypes depending upon their relevance either as a symbolic or architectural pattern.

Archaeological findings are extremely important in tracing the development of what has come to be known as the Tibetan architectural style, but which has some of its roots in surrounding lands. A wide variety of archaeological information is used beginning the early description travelers and scholars' accounts as well as more modern scientific studies. In addition to archaeological information, historical, art and architectural historical findings are used. Historical sources in Old, Classical and Modern Tibetan are given special consid-

eration. Concentration is on the structural and symbolic form and development rather than interior furnishings.

Music

Henderson, David Randolph

Collected voices: Echoes of harmony and discontent in the music of the Kathmandu Valley

The University of Texas at Austin Ph.D. 1998 414pp. Order Number DA9837979

Kathmandu, like many cities, both nurtures and bemoans a crisis of identity and diversity. Some Nepalis living in the Kathmandu valley speak nostalgically about the past; others express their disdain for what they see as outmoded social practices. Some Nepalis have a fear of rampant development and speak of the infringement of Western habits and ideas; others see technological development, whatever its price, as the only way to bring Nepal into the modern world. Most, however, agree that there is such a thing as Nepali culture, despite differing opinions on what it should be. The most significant aspects of public culture in Nepal, people told me, are rooted in language, music, and religion. In my research, then, I centered primarily on musical and verbal expressions of identity and difference. Questions of identity and difference are simultaneously personal and social: people use music in their everyday lives as an expression of individuality, yet also think of musical genres as expressions of particular aspects of society. On one hand, then, I explore the emotional and affective dimensions of musical experience. On the other, I discuss the ways that musical practices define and amplify more broadly conceived notions of society and culture. I did much of my research with Newars--people whom many believe are descended from the indigenous peoples of the Kathmandu valley. However, I locate their words and music within a comprehensive consideration of everyday urban life in an extremely heterogeneous society. By analyzing music, interpretations of music, and talk about music, I highlight some prominent dimensions of musical experience and social change in the Kathmandu valley.

Business Administration

Jyoti, Roop

Investment appraisal on management strategies for addressing uncertainties in power supply in the context of Nepalese manufacturing enterprises

Harvard University Ph.D. 1999 399pp. Order Number DA9936204

This dissertation deals with the subject of power outages and the appraisal of management strategies for addressing uncertainties in power supply. The dissertation takes the perspective of the customer rather than that of a utility. Case studies of three manufacturing enterprises in Nepal are used. Different methods of evaluating the power outage costs are discussed and the contribution method is selected as the suitable one since it captures the true opportunity cost. The data on power outages in Nepal for the past five years are analyzed. Two types of supply are studied—one, supply from a government owned substation and the other, supply from a captive substation. Numerical values of power outages are extracted for use in the analysis. The power outage are classified into two categories: (i) power failures, which take place without notice and (ii) load shedding, which is undertaken with prior announcement. To measure the cost of power outages, first, the contribution values are computed. Then, relationships between the duration of the power outage and the consequent production time lost are derived. After that, the losses suffered for each type of power outage are calculated. Two mitigating strategies are considered: (a) building a captive substation and, (b) installing captive generators. The strategy of building a substation is a unique option emerging from the analysis in the dissertation. After identifying and computing the costs and the benefits, cash flow statements are prepared. Net present values and internal rates of return are calculated. Different options are found feasible for different enterprises. Sensitive analyses are performed and several kinds of break-even values for power outage levels are calculated which justify or continue to justify the investments. Policy implications of the analysis in the dissertation are explained. Opportunity cost of power supply for outage prevention, opportunity cost of unin-

interrupted power supply and differential cost of self-generation are calculated. Various aspects of the captive substation are discussed. Privatization of the substation as another option is explained and the benefits resulting from it are described.

Language, Linguistics

Watters, David Eugene

The Dham language of West-Central Nepal (Takale dialect)

University of Oregon Ph.D. 1998 839pp. Order Number DA9908445

Kham is a cluster of closely related Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in West-Central Nepal by some 40 or 50 thousand people belonging to the four northern clans of the Magar tribe. This dissertation focuses primarily on the Takale dialect, the prestige dialect of Parbate Kham and lingua franca for the Kham speaking region in general. Unclassified by any of the major classifications before 1987, Kham lends cohesiveness to the loose group of languages sometimes referred to as 'West-Central Himalayish' and binds it to the 'East Himalayish' or 'Kirantish' unit of the Bodic division.

This is the first comprehensive treatment of Kham and deals with all major aspects of the language including segmental phonology, tone, word classes, noun phrases, nominalizations, transitivity alternations, tense-aspect-modality, non-declarative speech acts, and complex sentence structure. The general approach is a typological-functional one, and many of the recurrent typological themes that have been discussed in Tibeto-Burman studies over the years occur also in Kham. The Tibeto-Burman verb, for example, has long been recognized as displaying 'noun-like' characteristics, and there is evidence to suggest what might be called a 'verb-noun-verb cycle' in many Tibeto-Burman languages. Significantly, the Kham verb has two distinct paradigms: one a regular, finite paradigm and the other a nominalized paradigm. The nominalized verb occurs not only in embedded structures like complements, but also in non-embedded, stand-alone structures with special discourse functions.

The twin paradigms in Kham account for a number of distinctive typological features. Kham, for example, has an elaborate system of person and number agreement patterns in the verb, which, when compared with other Tibeto-Burman languages having such systems, appears to be aberrant and typologically exceptional. Comparative evidence from other Kham dialects, however, shows that the patterns of agreement for Proto-Kham are the same as those posited for Tibeto-Burman in general. Old accretions of nominal morphology on nominalized verbs, along with reanalysis and analogical levelling has produced the modern patterns in Takale Kham. Kham, then, is key in helping us understand the role of nominalizations in the grammaticalization of certain morphological patterns found throughout the language family.

Bhattra, Anju

A constructive analysis of the English and Nepali past tenses and an error analysis of Nepali learners' use of the English past tenses

Ball State University Ph.D. 1999 149pp. Order Number DA9936901

This dissertation has two main purposes: (a) to provide an analysis of the past tenses in Nepali and compare them with those of English from a discourse pragmatic perspective; and (b) to investigate how Nepali learners of English use the English past tenses in terms of forms, meanings, and functions.

A major claim of the dissertation is that tenses and aspects play various discourse functions in Nepali. Although Nepali has various past tenses as in English, their actual use is different from those of English. A significant difference between the use of the past tenses in English and Nepali is revealed in the use of the past perfect tense. In Nepali, unlike in English, the past perfect does not always require the existence of the past reference point between the event time and the speech time. Although used in similar as well as different contexts, the past perfect in both languages is found to express background information. In the analysis of the Nepali past tenses, one of the major arguments is that the traditionally termed 'unknown past' does not have 'past' as part of its basic meaning. The main function of this verb form is to express the speaker's unawareness of a situation at the time of its happening, whether in the past or the future.

After the discussion of the Nepali past tenses in comparison with the English past tenses and aspects, an error analysis of Nepali EFL learners' use of the English past tenses in written essays is carried out. It was hypothesized that Nepali learners would make a wide variety of errors in the use of the English past tenses. Because of differences in the use of the past perfect and the past tense in the habitual sense between Nepali and English, it was expected that Nepali ESL learners would make errors in those areas. However, overgeneralization due to difference in the use was found only in a very few cases. Most of these errors cannot be traced to Nepali influence. One area, however, where Nepali has a clear effect on the students' use of English is in indirect speech. I argue that Nepali speakers do not change tenses in English indirect speech appropriately because verb tenses in Nepali are not changed from direct speech to indirect speech as in English.

It is hoped that this dissertation will enhance the understanding of grammatical categories such as tense and aspect in general and of Nepali tense and aspect systems in particular. In general, this dissertation showed contribute to several areas of study in discourse analysis, second language acquisition, language transfer and contrastive analysis. A major significance of this dissertation is its demonstration of the role of tense and aspect in Nepali in the expression of various discourse functions.

Bhatt, Rakesh Mohan

Word order and case in Kashmiri

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Ph.D. 1994 282pp. Order Number DA9503140

This dissertation explores the word order in Kashmiri, focussing mainly on the positions where subjects and objects are licensed. One important respect in which the grammar of Kashmiri language differs from all other Indo-Aryan languages is the appearance of the finite verb in the clause second position in declarative matrix clauses and *ki* (subordinate) clauses. This 'verb-second' phenomenon that we notice in Kashmiri is found elsewhere only in the languages belonging to the Germanic family (minus English). The problem that arises is the following: what is the structure of verb-second clauses? The standard account of Germanic analyzes matrix as well as subordinate clauses as Complementizer Phrases (CPs)--verb moves to Comp accounting for verb second; in subordinate clauses when the Comp is occupied by an overt complementizer the verb has no place to move, hence no verb second (cf. Haider and Prinzhorn 1986). Such an account does not leave any room for variation in verb second found in languages like Kashmiri, Yiddish, and Icelandic. In these languages verb second is found even in those finite complement clauses where there is an overt complementizer. Working within the Principles and Parameters framework (Chomsky 1981, 1986a), where UG is assumed to offer a range of principles and options which can be parameterized in different languages, we develop a model of V2, which restricts the availability of variation in verb-second languages to the possibilities offered by it.

Another issue that is closely associated with the verb second phenomenon is the correlation between verb movement and nominative Case assignment to subject. This motivation for verb movement is untenable for Kashmiri verb second simply because not all subjects in Kashmiri are nominative--dative subjects of psych predicates and ergative subjects of perfective transitive predicates pose a serious challenge to any account of verb second motivated by Case-theoretic requirements. The assignment of nominative Case in Kashmiri cannot be tied to either Comp or Infl. In dative and ergative subject constructions the subject NP is non-nominative whereas the object is nominative. Such data challenge some current assumptions of the G-B framework, particularly the uniqueness of the subject position in a clause, and the claim that subjects stand in a privileged agreement relation with the verb. We present an account of Case in Kashmiri which is independent of the verb second phenomenon; an account that (i) explains how lexically-assigned (dative/ergative) Case on the subject NP and nominative on the object NP is accomplished; (ii) provides an explanatory account of verb agreement; and (iii) motivates movement of lexically Case-assigned NPs to the subject position.

Rhee, Seok-Chae

Aspects of release and nonrelease in phonology

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Ph.D. 1998 255pp. Order Number DA9912352

This dissertation investigates the mechanisms of stop release and nonrelease and their effects in the sound

patterns of various languages. The first area of exploration is the positional asymmetry arising from different distributions of laryngeally-marked stops, fricatives and affricates. It is argued that incorporation of the notion of release and nonrelease is needed for a better account of the phenomenon. Empirical evidence for such a claim is presented through examinations of many nonreleasing languages such as Korean, Mishmi, Boro, Tod (and other Himalayan tribal languages), Thadou, Garo, Limbu, Mising, Cantonese, Zhanglu Kam, Thai, Tai-Khamti, Vietnamese, Khmer, West Tarangan, Efik, Kana, and Ibibio. Facts found in the above languages especially advocate that voicing is directly related to release/nonrelease, and further that there is interdependency between distributions of fricatives/affricates and release/nonrelease of the stops in the same position. The second focus of exploration is to reveal that stop release/nonrelease is closely bound to patterns of place assimilation. Analytic comparison of Korean and Hindi shows that a released stop does not lose its place feature, which ultimately explains directionality and occurrence vs. non-occurrence of the place assimilation in each language. The third area of the focus is specific strategies for stop release and nonrelease invoked differently in different languages. It will be claimed that nonreleasing languages listed above have a scheme different from that of other languages such as English, German, and Gujarati. Finally, it will be argued that distribution of spirants in Assamese is associated with release of the stops in the language. Throughout the investigation, phonetic justification will be sought for each phenomenon in question as an attempt to clarify the phonetics-phonology interface.

Kotapish, Sharon Ruth

Native culture influence in reader response to translated literature

Indiana University of Pennsylvania Ph.D. 1997 832pp. Order Number DA9809555

When a passage written in one language and culture is translated into a different language and culture, readers of the translated text do not always react to and interpret the text in the way intended by the author for the original audience because their culture influences their interpretation of the passage. This study examined how the culture of a reader affects his reaction to and interpretation of a text that has been translated into his language.

A translated version of a chosen text was read by participants from four different cultures who lived in the United States, Bahrain, and in two areas of Nepal. After reading the story, the participants were asked to retell the story in their own words and to answer questions about the story. All interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed. A propositional analysis was done of the four original texts as well as of the recall protocols. Based on the recall protocols and answers to questions on the story, the participants' reactions to the story as well as their interpretations of it were compared and contrasted with each other. Their interpretations of the meaning of the story were also compared and contrasted with the probable meaning intended for the original audience.

The participants' cultures and background knowledge and experience were reflected in their explanations of what they liked or disliked about the story as well as in their interpretations of the meaning of the story. Participants with prior knowledge of the story interpreted it in a manner more consistent with the probable meaning intended for the original audience than did participants with no prior knowledge of the story. The participants' cultures were also reflected in their recall protocols with participants omitting things because they were not expected or important in their culture and adding things that they would have expected based on their cultural backgrounds.

In conclusion, it was found that readers' cultures and background knowledge and experience are reflected in the way they react to and interpret a text that has been translated into their language from a language and culture different from their own.

McCrea, Lawrence Joseph

The teleology of poetics in medieval Kashmir

The University of Chicago Ph.D. 1997 538pp. Order Number DA9829467

The dissertation examines the revolution in Sanskrit poetics (Alamkarasastra) initiated by the ninth century Kashmiri Anandavardhana. Anandavardhana replaces the formalist aesthetic of earlier poetics with one stressing the unfunctionality of literary texts. For Anandavardhana, a poem should be geared toward a single purpose--the communication of a single emotional mood (rasa). Poetic elements examined by earlier theorists are not valued for their intrinsic beauty, and should be employed only to enhance rasa. Attention is redirected from the discussion of formal elements and toward specific poems, viewed as aesthetically integrated wholes, thereby creating new literary critical possibilities.

Anandavardhana's emphasis on unfunctionality instigates a revolution in the Kashmiri aestheticians' understanding of the nature of poetry and the proper methods of literary analysis. Anandavardhana's model of textual coherence, along with many of his basic analytic concepts, are rooted in the hermeneutic theory of the Mimamsakas (Vedic Exegetes). Like Anandavardhana, the Mimamsakas make the unfunctionality of texts their most basic interpretive principle.

While Anandavardhana's teleological approach to textual analysis and his claims for the importance of rasa in literature gain rapid acceptance among the Kashmiri poetics, another key aspect of his theory becomes controversial. By applying the concepts of linguistic philosophy to poetics, Anandavardhana raises the question of whether general language theory can explain poetic semantics--he argues that rasa, and certain other poetic meanings, cannot be conveyed by recognized semantic processes, and postulates a new semantic function, i.e. dhvani ('suggestion').

There are, among the Kashmiri poetics of the tenth and eleventh centuries, several determined critics of dhvani. While accepting Anandavardhana's rasa-based poetics, they argue that rasas and other 'suggested' meanings are conveyed by recognized processes, and that there is no need for an additional semantic function.

During this period, the attention of most Kashmiri poetics is increasingly absorbed in analyzing the processes by which poetic meanings are understood; other aspects of Anandavardhana's poetics, particularly the application of teleological text analysis as a tool of literary criticism, are neglected. While dhvani ultimately gains universal acceptance among Sanskrit poetics, the conflict over its existence, ironically, marginalizes Anandavardhana's preferred approach to poetic analysis.

Recreation

Lane, Dominic Peter

Ecotourism and natural resource preservation: A study of the environmental attitudes of trekkers visiting the Kingdom of Nepal

The University of New Mexico Ph.D. 1997 152pp. Order Number DA9807497

This study examined, via ANOVA procedures, the relationship of five demographic variables (age, occupation, education level, nationality, and type of trek) with attitudinal scale scores provided by trekkers in Nepal (N = 81). Two scales of environmental attitude were used, the New Environmental Paradigm (Dunlap and Van Liere, 1978) and the Environmental Attitude Scale (Berberoglu and Tosunoglu, 1995). The study also provides demographic information about this relatively unstudied population. Furthermore, the Pearson's r correlation between subjects' scores on each instrument was calculated.

There were significant relationships between the type of trek (commercial or independent) as well as an interaction between age and occupation on the New Environmental Paradigm. No significant results were found using the Environmental Attitude Scale. There was also found to be a significant correlation between the instruments using Pearson's r ($r = .63$).

Religion

Bhandari, Lok Mani

The role of power encounter in the growth of Christianity in Nepal

Fuller Theological Seminary, School of Theology Ph.D. 1999 310pp. Order Number DA9923884

This dissertation demonstrates the role of power encounter in the phenomenal growth of Christianity in Nepal. The examination of biblical, theological, historical and missiological study unveils that one of the major factors in the growth of Christianity in Nepal is power encounters; thus power evangelism played a critical role in the growth of the church in Nepal.

The discovery reveals that the Bible is the book of miracles, and power evangelism characterized the ministry of the early church. Both Catholic and Protestant tradition retained the ministry of healing, signs and wonders, power encounter and evangelism. Though at times it is unclear in the Protestant tradition, however, the research proves that there are countless miracles that have been experienced by both Catholic as well as Protestant Reformers and theologians alike.

Despite these discoveries, many of the Protestant churches hesitate to recognize this powerful gift and ministry that was given by God to the Body of Christ. In the case of Nepal, a country where most of the population lives below the poverty level, the Hindu, Buddhist and Animistic society recognizes the ministry of power encounter or evangelism; thus, this is one of the most effective tools to reach the unreached people groups.

Mills, Martin Alwin

Religious authority and pastoral care in Tibetan Buddhism: the ritual hierarchies of Lingshed monastery, Ladakh.

University of Edinburgh Ph.D. 1997

The thesis provides an ethnographic and anthropological account of Tibetan Buddhist ritual and monasticism in Lingshed village in Ladakh, North-West India. Two fundamental issues are addressed: firstly, the nature and form of religious and ritual care provided by the monks of Lingshed monastery to those villages in its vicinity which act as its patrons; secondly, the structure and ideology of Tibetan Buddhist notions and practices relating to ritual and religious authority, especially those of the Gelukpa Order of Tibetan Buddhism, of which Lingshed monastery is a part.

Addressing the relationship between local understanding of the purposes and methods of Buddhism, the thesis presents a microscopic analysis of the relationship between ritual practice and indigenous notions concerning the person as ritual actor and the nature of divinity in Tantric Buddhism. It therefore includes an in-depth discussion of a series of ritual practices essential to Tibetan Buddhism in general, and to the monastery at Lingshed in particular, including rites to protector divinities and methods for cleansing ritual pollution. The work particularly highlights the practice of *sangs-sol*, that is offerings to local divinities, as performed by monastic personnel.

As part of characterising the nature of religious authority in Tibetan Buddhism, the thesis discusses two dominant modes of religious and spiritual renunciation: clerical and tantric. The first of these two modes characterise the celibate monastic career of most members of the Gelukpa Order, whilst the second, tantric renunciation, refers to the employment of highly complex ritual techniques aimed at consubstantiating the practitioner with certain tantric deities. Since this latter method classically involves the use of sexual yoga, the thesis explores the manner in which such methods have been integrated into the strict celibate monasticism of the Gelukpa Order. The conclusion arising from this is that, the tension between tantric method and monasticism centers real ritual authority within the Gelukpa Order (and other forms of monastic Buddhism in Tibetan areas) onto a select group of 'incarnate lamas,' who are therefore essential to the continued survival of the tradition.

Magee, William Albert

Tradition and innovation in the Consequence School: Nature (*rang bzhin*, *svabhava* / *prakṛti*) in Indian and Tibetan Buddhism

University of Virginia Ph.D. 1998 291pp. Order Number DA9824280

Nature (*rang bzhin*, *svabhava/prakṛti*) is a topic in many Indian and Tibetan philosophical texts. The meaning of nature varies between Buddhist and non-Buddhist scriptures and commentaries and within Buddhism itself. The Katha Upanisad depicts nature as the underlying principle of the universe, and in the Bhagavad Gita, nature is an aspect of Kṛṣṇa himself. In some Sāṃkhya texts, nature is a basic principle of the universe, unmanifest but present in all phenomena. Buddhist sutras and treatises, on the other hand, speak of nature in the context of three-nature doctrines (*ngo bo nyid gsum*, *trisvabhava*) or the emptiness nature.

Nagarjuna (first century), founder of the Middle Way School (*dbu ma pa*, *madhyamika*), refutes a fabricated nature in his Treatise on the Middle (XV)--'Analysis of Nature Chapter' (*rang bzhin brtag pa'i rab byed*, *svabhavapariksa mama prakaranam*). He puts forth the three basic criteria for nature: it must be something that is non-fabricated, independent, and immutable. Nagarjuna does not explain whether he is speaking of an existent nature, but Candrakīrti (sixth century), considered by many to be the founder of the Consequence School (*dbu ma thal 'gyur pa*, *prasāṅgika-madhyamika*), explicitly identifies the triply-qualified nature as emptiness, the reality nature.

Neither Nagarjuna nor Candrakīrti clearly describes an object-of-negation (*dgag bya*, *pratishedhya*) nature, but such becomes the focus of discussions of nature by Dzong-ka-ba (1359-1417) and Tibetan Consequentialists in his Ge-luk tradition. In the Great Exposition of the Stages of the Path section (and commentary) translated in this dissertation, Dzong-ka-ba (1) explains how the object-of-negation nature cannot be the triply-qualified nature and (2) brings to the discussion a precise identification of the non-existent object-of-negation nature (*dgag bya'i rang bzhin*) as being a thing's 'establishment by way of its own entity' (*rang gi ngo bos grub pa*). He also refutes the positive and independent nature asserted by Dol-bo Shay-rap-gyel-tsen (fourteenth century).

Although Dzong-ka-ba and his followers do not clearly differentiate between traditional positions and Tibetan innovations--and somewhat misleadingly point to Candrakīrti as if he were the author of all their opinions--this dissertation shows that significant exegetical innovation is employed by Dzong-ka-ba to delineate the place of nature in the context of refuting an object of negation that is too narrow.

Urban and Regional Planning

Rankin, Katherine Neilson

The cultural politics of markets: Economic liberalization and the challenge for social planning in Nepal

Cornell University Ph.D. 1999 420pp. Order Number DA9910250

This dissertation considers the potential for politically progressive responses within the state to the contemporary neoliberal orthodoxy and related processes of economic globalization. It focuses specifically on recent initiatives in Nepal to temper the pace of economic liberalization with financial regulations promoting the so-called "microcredit" model of rural finance. In order to evaluate the potential of this model to provide social opportunities for its target population of poor rural women, the dissertation first considers the configuration of interests underlying the simultaneous engendering and marketization of development embedded in this strategy, as well as the key assumptions within it about the causes of poverty, the role of markets, and the nature of community. The bulk of the dissertation is then devoted to bringing ethnographic analysis of a local cultural economy (the Newar merchant community of Sankhu) to bear on these assumptions, with special emphasis on the perspectives of low castes and women and on the articulation of macroeconomic trends with local cultural contexts. The emphasis on subaltern perspectives is intended ultimately to illuminate the resources for social criticism available within culture and to demonstrate how planners might learn to recognize them.

Literature

Mock, John Howard

The discursive construction of reality in the Wakhi community of northern Pakistan

University of California, Berkeley Ph.D. 1998 552pp. Order Number DA9922976

This dissertation shows how the performance of oral expressive forms represents and construes reality in the Wakhi community of northern Pakistan. It emphasizes the role of contextual reference to the physical, social, and cultural environment in studying how the interpretive patterns that shape perception and imbue the environment with meaning are reproduced and reformed discursively.

The dissertation reviews previous ethnic, linguistic, and historical representations of Wakhi people constructed through European classificatory systems in a politics of empire and boundary formation that left the Wakhi population of the Pamir-Hindukush-Karakoram mountain region segregated and marginalized.

Wakhi discourse is presented through original translations from transcriptions of recordings made during field research in the Shimshal, Avgarch, and Chapursan Wakhi communities in the Gojal area of northern Pakistan from 1995 to 1997. These communities speak Wakhi, a language with no written tradition that is one of the Pamir languages and part of the modern East Iranian group of the Iranian language family. The dissertation contributes to the understanding of Wakhi phonology and of the effects of the introduction of transcription literacy on oral expression.

Using Wakhi categories of genre, the dissertation discusses Wakhi poetry, praise stories, fictitious entertaining stories, and founding legends to present Wakhi people's perceptions of place and identity. The dissertation discusses the process of transmission and performance of oral expression within the Wakhi community and across ethnic and linguistic boundaries, identifies patterns of contextual reference that constitute interpretive communities, and proposes the concept of an interpretive area.

Sociology

Saul, Rebecca Leigh

Animated landscapes: an ethnography of change in two ethnic Tibetan villages in Nepal

University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies Ph.D. 1998 352pp.

This thesis examines the changing landscapes of two ethnic Tibetan villages in Mustang District, Nepal. It explores the relationship between the social, physical and spiritual realms of the landscape through local idioms of movement. Comparison is also grounded in local conceptualisations and, coupled with an historical perspective, attempts to reveal the larger patterns and processes at work behind the variations apparent within the two villages today. Following an examination of the historical development of village level organisation, and the movements which have occurred in local politics from the feudal era to the present day, it explores, in turn, transformations within each of the interconnected social, physical and spiritual realms.

The social realm is considered in terms of the highly nuanced interactions between individuals and households, while the wider ramifications of these relationships are explored by looking at social structure and ranking both within the village and wider region. The next section, dealing with the physical realm, investigates how and why different subsistence and economic strategies have evolved in the two villages, and how this has altered people's relationships with the spirits and deities which inhabit the area. Finally, movements within the spiritual realm are addressed. This discussion highlights the interplay between different belief systems and looks at how the dialogue between sects affects relationships between clerics and non-clerics, the form of household and community ritual, and conceptions of the sacred landscape.

Pant, Prakash Dev

Infant and child mortality in Nepal: Socioeconomic, demographic and cultural factors

Australian National University (Australia) Ph.D. 1996 331pp. Order Number DA9818061

This study examined the differentials in infant and child mortality in Nepal according to socio-economic, demographic, cultural and health-related determinants. It also explored factors that account for the higher infant and child mortality levels in certain parts of the country as well as the role of the change in the value of explanatory variables versus the change in the structural relationship between variables in explaining the decline in infant and child mortality from the 1960s to the 1980s. The data for this thesis came from the nationally representative sample surveys, the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (NFS) and the 1986 Nepal Fertility and Family Planning Survey (NFFS).

The length of the preceding birth interval and the survival status of the preceding child from both the NFS 1976 and NFFS 1986 were the most important demographic determinants of infant and child mortality in Nepal. Most of the influence of mother's age at childbirth and birth order of the child on infant and child mortality was due to the length of birth interval. Sibling competition for mother's care, tangible resources and health care as a path through which birth spacing is likely to influence child survival prospects is not ruled out in this study. However, the correlation between the deaths of siblings in a family suggested the existence of other possible mechanisms where the influence of the survival status of the preceding child could be working through repetitive biological, behavioural, household socio-economic and environmental factors common to all children born to the same mother.

Ever use of contraception emerged as an important factor in influencing infant mortality.

The important socio-economic factors influencing infant and child mortality were whether or not mothers worked outside the home, urban or rural place of residence, the number of cows possessed by households, and the size of land-holding of the households. Mother's education as a determinant of child mortality was more important for the period 1971-80 than 1961-70. Much of the inter-regional variation in infant and child mortality was due to the differences in the variable values rather than the difference in the structure in relationship between the regions, but this was more true for infant than child mortality. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Medical

Ryan, Mary Augusta

Measuring the efficacy of an indigenous treatment: the Tibetan medical treatment for arthritis

University of Oxford Ph.D. 1997 216pp.

This thesis focused on measuring the efficacy of the Tibetan treatment for arthritis from the combined perspectives of biomedicine, the Tibetan doctors, and the Tibetan patients. Over a three month period a randomised comparison study of 28 patients was undertaken, comparing the Tibetan and Western treatments for rheumatoid and osteo arthritis or *trung-bo* in Tibetan.

Limb mortality. The limb mobility comparison methodology compared the Tibetan and Western treatment for arthritis from a "physical" perspective using a physiotherapy manual designed to give a simple measure for degree of handicap. The results showed that for these Tibetans their own Tibetan treatment statistically worked significantly better ($P < 0.0005$) than the available Western medical treatment in terms of improvement in limb mobility.

Pain. An adapted Visual Analogue Scale pain questionnaire was employed to measure patient reported pain intensity. On a significance level of 0.001, the Western treatment was found to give the maximal reduction in the subjective measure of reported pain.

Time allocation. The time allocation methodology showed how treatment with Tibetan or Western medicine affected the daily lives of the participants in terms of the accomplishment of household tasks and social-spiritual practises. It turned out their men and women were affected very differently. Women tended to respond to successful treatment by decreasing their domestic activities. There was no clear trend for the men. For the women their was a strong correlation ($P < 0.02$) between increased limb mobility and decrease in domestic activities. The men and women could be statistically divided in terms of difference in response to

treatment in domestic activities, with the women showing the clearest response. This showed the importance of social roles in determining efficacy using this methodology.

Participant observation. This methodology helped contextualise the other methodologies in a broader social perspective. For example, the women are the "seat of spirituality in the home", and this could explain why the women tended to materialise their reduced handicap in spiritual activities.

Presern, Carole Bridget

Reproductive health care in poor urban areas of Nepal.

University of London, External Degree Ph.D. 1996 316 pp.

This thesis is based on an investigation of reproductive health services in poor urban areas of five towns in Nepal, from both a client and provider perspective. A preceding community survey of 975 households revealed basic data. From the survey, 51 pregnant and 104 postpartum women were identified, eighteen Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) interviewed and hospital births were observed. The topic was chosen to inform policy debate. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used.

Five specific objectives were addressed: 1) The factors influencing women's choices about place of birth; 2) Determining to what extent TBAs provided services in urban areas; 3) Identifying practices during child-birth 4) Determining if TBA training effects quality of service; 5) Exploring the viability of extending TBA training to urban areas, or determining, on the basis of the study findings, whether other policy alternatives should be explored.

The findings showed that, in general, women are increasingly using hospitals (22 percent in all towns), especially for first deliveries and usually for complications. Literate women are most likely to use hospitals, they have fewer births and better child survival rates. Cost did not appear to be a disincentive to choice of institutional care, but quality of care was an important issue. Although TBAs are still widely used, their popularity is diminishing, and their role is narrowly defined. Any expansion of their role through training has been somewhat artificial (Objectives 1 and 2).

Although there were some useful practices, there was evidence of harmful practices. Neither antenatal nor postpartum care was generally provided. Intrapartum care was of variable quality, but with evidence of dangerous and invasive procedures. Iatrogenic problems can also be inferred in institutional settings (Objective 3). There is limited evidence in this study that training TBAs affects outcomes positively. Further, the cost and institutional implications of supporting TBA training programmes have, until recently, been largely ignored (Objective 4).

Fryatt, Robert and John

Cost effectiveness of TB treatment services in Nepal.

University of London, Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School M.D. 1996 193 p.

This thesis has two aims and involved two separate studies. The first is to perform a cost-effective evaluation of the introduction of short course chemotherapy (SCC) for tuberculosis into a programme using the older, 12-month therapy. The second aim is to explore the relevance of the initial study of the rest of Nepal, mainly by performing an economic evaluation of various types of TB programmes in Nepal.

The first study details costs for districts using 12-month therapy, and for districts where SCC was introduced. A rise in cost was required for SCC to be implemented. A cohort analysis of the outcome of sputum positive cases at two years for both areas is described. The results show that the average cost per cure, or death prevented, is lower after the introduction of SCC. The extra cost for the additional outcome from SCC is lower than the original average cost per outcome with 12 month therapy. SCC is thus a cost-effective change to the BNMT programme.

The second study is an economic evaluation of eight TB treatment programmes in Nepal, including BNMT. It uses physical resources as measures of input, and level of treatment completion as the measure of outcome. Only one of the other programmes was not routinely using SCC. Outcome is associated with the level of staff in a programme. BNMT has a high level of staff and a good outcome, reaching the WHO target for treatment completion. Other programmes that supervise primary care staff use staff more cost-effectively, but do not

reach the WHO target.

The implications of these studies are discussed and explored in a sensitivity analysis. A critique is given of the methods used, and the role of economic analyses in developing national policies for TB control is discussed.

These studies show that the introduction SCC can be a cost-effective intervention to an established TB programme. However, the structure of the different treatment programmes is a critical factor for the cost-effectiveness of SCC to be fully realised.

Weir, Rosemary Edith

Field studies of the human cell-mediated immune response to *Mycobacterium leprae* using a whole blood assay.

University of London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Ph.D. 1997 249 p.

A simple test of cell-mediated immunity to leprosy would be useful for epidemiological field studies in leprosy endemic areas. A whole blood assay was developed to measure *in vitro* immune responses to *M. leprae* antigens by cytokine response and lymphocyte proliferation. The assay was simple to use in basic laboratory conditions during field studies in Nepal, and required only a small blood sample which gave good compliance in study subjects. A large number of samples could be tested at one time, with a range of antigens and number of response outcomes. The assay was used in cross-sectional studies of groups of leprosy patients with graded severity of disease, healthy contacts of leprosy cases, and control subjects in Nepal and UK, to investigate markers of protective immunity to *M. leprae*. Protection was associated with Th1-type IFN γ responses to a range of *M. leprae* antigens, and 65kD and 30/31kD proteins were especially immunodominant.

An IFN γ response to a number of antigens, which may be cross-reactive with environmental mycobacteria, is likely to protect against leprosy. The lack of IFN γ response to *M. leprae* in lepromatous leprosy was not associated with TNF α responses, but there was some association with IL12 and IL10 responses. No evidence of Th2 responses was found in the blood of these patients. The assay was used in a longitudinal study to assess the variability of the immune response to *M. leprae*. Quite stable responses were found in control subjects, and some leprosy patients made increased responses prior to Type 1 reactions, but it is unlikely that the assay will be useful for diagnostic prediction of reaction onset. The assay was used for the initial evaluation of human responses to new *M. leprae* skin test preparations, which appear to contain potent antigens but may not yet be sufficiently specific. These studies demonstrated that use of the whole blood assay in immuno-epidemiological studies is an informative new approach to leprosy research.

Women's Studies

Sanghera, Jyoti

Poverty, patriarchy and prostitution: A study of the sexual labour of Nepali and Thai women in the sex industry in Asia

University of California, Berkeley Ph.D. 1998 438pp. Order Number DA9902223

This study engages in a detailed analysis of the incorporation of the sexual labour of Nepali and Thai women in the sex industry by focussing on the following aspects; (1) Nature of the sex industry in Asia and the movement of women and girls into it, (2) Socio-economic and cultural dimensions of social change in South Asia and Thailand in the context of globalisation, (3) Socio-historical processes in relation to the production of sexuality and the attendant discourse, (4) Feminisation of international migration and the transnational transfer of reproductive labour, and (5) The growing degradation of women's reproductive labour and the intensifying menialization as well as criminalization of it under the current phase of globalisation.

This study relies on qualitative data collected and presented in the form of socio-histories or oral narratives of Nepali and Thai women working in the sex trade business. It is argued that on account of the pressure of globalisation, erosion of existing subsistence bases and the attendant immiseration have created a growing pool of younger women workers to be siphoned off into the sex industry. As such, it is argued that the form of

prostitution which exists presently in many of the third world countries is quite distinct from the old form. Under this new form, not only has sex trade become a transnational industry but marginalized women are viewed as a resource item for export, and consequently constitute a vital ingredient in the national development of their countries.

This study engages in a comprehensive analysis of key conceptual constructs such as patriarchy, poverty, prostitution and reproductive labour in order to grasp the multi-causal complexity of the contemporary sex industry. Above all, this study critically challenges the mechanistic narrative of marginalised women's victimization through a vast array of narratives of agency and complexity. Even when the system seeks to undermine the rights and dignity of these women as workers, they refuse to be incarcerated as victims and creatively seek out negotiating spaces to exercise their agency celebrate their humanity.

International Relations

Marwaha, Manisha Keele

The European Community and South Asia: development, economic cooperation and trade policies with India, Bangladesh, Bhutan 1973-1993 (BL)

The University of Bangladesh Ph.D. 1996

The history of the European community's relations with South Asia is described within the setting of the global agenda on development. As the Community of Six has evolved in the European Union of Fifteen, its policies on trade and aid have become of increasing importance to the countries of South Asia. The relationship is analysed during the two decades, 1972-1982 and 1982-1992, concluding with the treaty basis for development policy under the Maastricht treaty. Perspectives from both sides indicate that while South Asia remains at the outer edge of the changing "hierarchy of privilege" which has come to characterise EC policy, South Asian countries have also regarded EC developments as peripheral to their concerns. Trade policy and the European Community Investment Partners' Scheme under economic cooperation is studied for India as the EC is the largest trading partner; the Integrated Food Assisted Development Programme to Bangladesh as the largest recipient of food aid; and the Plant Protection Scheme to Bhutan as the largest recipient of per capita development assistance in the region. The STABEX system of Stabilisation of export Preferences is studied for Bangladesh and Nepal, the two recipients in South Asia.

The thesis concludes, first, that the European Community did not have a structured policy in extending development and economic cooperation with the countries of South Asia between 1972-90. Secondly, economic cooperation is successful to a limited extent in raising investment between the EC and the developing country. Thirdly, for trade policy to supplement aid policy, the EC should allow easier market access to developing countries and reduce restrictive trade practices. Fourthly, as consequence of the creation of the Single Market and change in the relationship between Eastern and Western Europe, EU policy is being revised but is unlikely to affect these countries significantly following the Maastricht Treaty

Alfroze, Shaheen

The non-compliant behaviour of the small states of South Asia: Nepal and Bangladesh in relation to India. *Glasgow University Ph.D. 1994*

This thesis is a story of a particular type of behaviour of small states in their relations with a big state. The small states in this study are Nepal and Bangladesh while the big state is India and the behaviour examined is non-compliance. The non-compliant behaviours of Nepal and Bangladesh in their relations with India reveals an anomaly of power prediction based on the notion of power as universal, monolithic, quantifiable and highly fungible entity that can be acquired, possessed, accumulated, measured and used irrespective of time and contexts. Departing from such an explanation of power, which can only predict compliant and dependent behaviour of the small states, this study seeks to place its emphasis on a contextual explanation.

An understanding of non-compliance, using a contextual explanation requires focusing both on small state's 'Motivation to Defy' and 'Capability to Resist'. Within a contextual framework, this study explores the conditions that generate Nepal and Bangladesh's motivation to defy. These condition include 'Vitalness of

Issues, '*Ambition of the Ruler*', and '*Political Tilt of the Ruling Party*'. The contextual analysis implies that the non-tangible power resources show no less prospects than their tangible counterparts in aiding our understanding of non-compliance. Given policy contingency framework characterised by the motivational conditions, the non-tangible power resources (NTPRs) that appear to constitute Nepal and Bangladesh's 'capability to resist' include *popular pressure and popular support, leadership strength, external political support and geo-political leverage*.

The study concluded that, given the policy contingency frameworks, these non-tangible power resources enabled Nepal and Bangladesh to be non-compliant, but to a limited extent. The existence of non-compliance in the repertoire of the small states under study also suggests that their behaviours are not fundamentally different from that of the big states

Horticulture

Schulz, Steffen

Performance and residual effects of leguminous crops in rice-based cropping systems of the Middle Mountains of Nepal.

Reading University Ph.D. 1997

This study investigated the performance of different legume species and their residual effects on soil fertility in rice-based cropping systems in the Middle Mountains of Nepal. Over the period 1994-96, a series of eight on-station and one on-farm experiments were conducted. The legume crops were cultivated during the winter months (October-May) and residual treatment effects were evaluated by growing a subsequent rice crop.

A wide range of legume species including food, feed and green manure crops proved to be very well adapted to the winter growing conditions of the Middle Mountains. Exceptionally high biomass and nitrogen yields were attained with species such as *Vicia faba*, *Trifolium resupinatum* and *Lupinus mutabilis*. Well adapted legume crops fixed large amounts of atmospheric nitrogen and resulted in substantial residual effects in the subsequent rice crop. Results from the on-farm experiment indicated that possibly location-specific agronomic problems with regard to successful legume growth and nodulation may have to be solved prior to the introduction of legume technology into traditional rice-based cropping systems.

In general, only a small proportion of the legume N was recovered by the following rice crop. The remaining legume N may not have been lost, immobilised or not yet mineralised, however, evidence suggested that large N losses may have occurred. The introduction of well adapted, high yielding legumes into rice-based cropping systems of the Middle Mountains may substantially increase the system's supply with high quality biomass and nitrogen which in turn may contribute towards improving the long-term sustainability of this system. As compared to winter wheat, the cultivation of pulse crops and, most importantly of leguminous forage crops may lead to substantial economic benefits for market oriented farmers.

Further research will be required to fully exploit the potential associated with this technology and close cooperation between extension and research services will be needed for its successful introduction into the farming systems of the Middle Mountains.

Pradhanang, Prakash Man

Bacterial wilt of potato caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 2A: a study of the ecology and taxonomy of the pathogen in Nepal.

Reading University Ph.D. 1998

Isolates of *Ralstonia solanacearum*, the causal pathogen of bacterial wilt of potato were characterised by biovar typing, fatty acid, and DNA-based profiling. Potato isolates from different regions of Nepal were exclusively biovar 2A with one exception of biovar 3 at Bhusme, Lamjung District. Among fatty acids, 16:0 acid was the most discriminative as biovar 2A had less than 25% of this acid whereas biovar 3 had over 30%. Cluster analysis, generated through different acid content, also separated biovar 2A and 3 isolates wide apart. Biovar 2T was distinguished as a heterogeneous group. BOX primers discriminated between biovars. Biovar 2A was separated into two groups with most Nepalese isolates in one group and the rest of the reference

isolates from elsewhere in another group. There was no conclusive evidence for discrimination of RFLP 26 from RFLP 27 by BOX primers. The most sensitive technique was pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). Whole cell DNA was digested with restriction endonuclease *Xba*I, and the fragments were separated by PFGE. Biovar 2A was separated into 5 groups. Nepalese isolates of this biovar was grouped into 3 separate clusters. RFLP 27 isolates were clustered separately from those of RFLP 26.

Efforts were made to develop sensitive methods of *R. solanacearum* detection in soil and seed tubers to study the pathogen ecology in the environment. Detection methods such as bioassay on tomato seedlings, indirect enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), semi-selective SMSA medium, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and nested-PCR were compared for their specificity and sensitivity. SMSA could detect as few as 10^1 cells per ml soil suspension or tuber homogenate. Standard and Nested-PCR was also equally sensitive as SMSA but only when the infested sample was first enriched overnight in SMSA broth. The lowest detection limit by ELISA was 10^4 cells per ml soil or 10^5 cells per ml tuber suspension. Bioassay was much more sensitive than ELISA but the results were variable.

SMSA was used to determine population dynamics of *R. solanacearum* as affected by different crops, weeds and bare fallow treatments for different rotation periods under natural conditions at Ghandruk (2000 m) and Lumle (1650 m) in western high hills of Nepal. Rhizosphere soil of a wilted potato plant yielded 10^7 cells per g soil. The population declined to $10^3 - 10^4$ cells per g soil as soon as potato was harvested. This level of population was stable throughout winter season in all treatments for 7 months rotation period. As a result the incidence of bacterial wilt was high in the subsequent potato crop.

Neopane, Shreeram Prasad

The genetics of productivity traits in a Nepalese hill-goat herd

University of London, Wye College Ph.D. 1997 278 pp.

Data for production traits of indigenous Hill goats were collected over thirteen years from 1984 to 1996 from Pakhribas Agricultural Centre, a research station located in the eastern hills of Nepal. Least squares analysis techniques based on Henderson's mixed model methodology was used for estimating genetic and non-genetic factors for sixteen production traits. Data were also analysed using restricted maximum likelihood techniques (REML).

Important factors affecting kid weight traits were sex, colour type, season and year of birth, and type of birth of kids and parity of dams. Birth weight as a covariate was an important source of variation for later weight traits. Inclusion of birth weight as a covariate for older precise estimates. For litter traits important environmental factors were parity of dams, season and year of birth, colour type and litter sex. *Dhobini* performed better than other colour types in terms of weight and some of the litter traits.

Univariate models for heritability and bivariate models for correlation were used in both methods of analysis. Genetic parameters estimated for both the methods were compared. These showed that the estimates for weights traits were higher from the REML than from the least squares methods but the estimates for litter weights were lower in REML. Other estimates were similar. An additional effect was assessed for litter traits in REML fitting a second random effect for the permanent maternal environment. The repeatability estimates of litter traits and some reproductive traits were estimated using the least square analysis techniques and the REML. The estimates for litter size were low suggesting that selection should be based on repeated measurements as a single measurement may not be a fair assessment of the animals. Moderate to high estimates of heritability for weight traits and litter weights traits suggested that the improvement can be achieved through selection. All the weight traits were positively and highly correlated, including that selection on the basis of early weights will bring improvement in later weights.

Animal Ecology

Jackson, Rodney Malcolm

Home range, movements and habitat use of snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) in Nepal

The University of London External Degree Ph.D. 1997 X, 233 p.

Home ranges for five radio-tagged snow leopards (*Uncia uncia*) inhabiting prime habitat in the Nepal Himalaya varied in size from 11-37 km². These solitary felids were crepuscular in activity, and although highly mobile, nearly 90% percent of all consecutive day movements involved a straight-line distance of 2km or less. No seasonal difference in daily movement or home range boundary was detected. While home ranges overlapped substantially, use of common core spaces was temporally separated with tagged animals being located 1.9 km or more apart during the same day. Spatial analysis indicated that 47-55% of use occurred within only 6-15% of the total home area. These snow leopards shared a common core-use area, which was located at a major stream confluence in an area where topography, habitat and prey abundance appeared to be more favourable. A young female used her core areas least, a female with two cubs to the greatest extent. The core area was marked significantly more with scrapes, faeces and other sign than non-core sites, suggesting that social markings plays an important role in spacing individuals.

Snow leopards showed a strong preference for bedding in steep, rocky or broken terrain, on or close to a natural vegetation or landform edge. Linear landform features, such as a cliff or major ridgeline, were preferred for traveling and day-time resting. This behavior would tend to place a snow leopard close to its preferred prey, blue sheep (*Pseudois navaur*), which use the same habitat at night. Marking was concentrated along commonly travelled routes particularly river bluffs, cliff ledges and well defined ridgelines bordering stream confluences—features that were most abundant within the core area. Such marking may facilitate mutual avoidance, help maintain the species' solitary social structure, and also enable a relatively high density of snow leopard, especially within high-quality habitat.

Engineering and Earth Sciences

Clark J.E.

Principles of bioengineering with reference to East Nepal.

Cranfield University Ph.D. 1992

A common process of slope failure, in the lower Himalaya, is liquefaction to a depth of approximately 250 mm, following the saturation of surface debris during the intense and long duration rain storms of the monsoon period. Such failures are common along the disturbed slopes of the Dharan-Dhankuta road, East Nepal, and cause considerable disruption to the road maintenance programme.

This study aimed to investigate the way in which indigenous vegetation can be used to alleviate the conditions which promote liquefaction failures. An assessment was made of a slope preparation treatment in which ridges and rill running up and down the slope were constructed in order to shed excess rainfall from the slope thus reducing infiltration and the build up of positive pore water pressures.

Under simulated condition in the U.K., the ridge and rilled drainage pattern was compared to a horizontal palisade treatment under 30 mm/hr and 125 mm/hr rainstorms. Treatments were investigated both with and without vegetation cover. A significant difference in runoff volume was found between the ridge and rilled surface and the palisade on the non-vegetated treatments at 30 mm/hr. The highest volume of runoff measured was from the ridge and rill treatment. At the increased rainfall intensity of 125 mm/hr there was no difference in runoff volume between the two treatments. Once vegetation was established there was no significant difference between the two treatments at either 30 mm/hr or 125 mm/hr rainfall intensity. The ability of the vegetation to infiltrate water was greater than the ability of the rilled surface profile to shed water. The presence of vegetation increased the volume of water entering the slope by 22% on the palisade and 39% on ridge and rill treatment under 30 mm/hr rainfall and by an average of 65% under 125 mm/hr rainfall.

Cameron, David Robert

Idealised studies of the atmospheric response to Tibetan Uplift.

Reading University Ph.D. 1997

The elevation history of the Tibetan Plateau is poorly constrained, and therefore climate indicators are taken as indicators of an increase in elevation. This has resulted in great recent interest in understanding more about the relationship between Tibetan uplift and the atmospheric response. In particular, there are claims that a possible strong increase in the strength of the Monsoon at 8Ma, as indicated by the plankton population in the Arabian Sea, is related to Tibetan uplift.

This thesis studies the relationship between increases in orographic elevation, and the implied increases in diabatic heating, to the response of the atmosphere in a barotropic model and a primitive equation model.

It is found that the atmospheric response is sensitive to the height and shape of the orography. Indeed, the response is very sensitive to the presence of low elevation high latitude orography to the north of the Tibetan Plateau. The response is also sensitive to the presence of a realistic jet and to vertical shear. In particular, the far field response is found to grow non-linearly with respect to height.

However, this study shows that a threshold type mechanism involving diabatic heating, that has been suggested, is unlikely to explain a rapid increase in the strength of the Monsoon, although this mechanism is found to be insensitive to the presence of baroclinic transients.

It is shown that axisymmetric Hadley cell models are sensitive to seasonally varying heating which suggests that steady state models of the Hadley circulation are fundamentally inaccurate.

It is also found that the monsoon circulation varies nearly linearly with diabatic heating. However the cross-equatorial flow has a strong non-linear dependence on the forcing when the East African Highlands were increased along with the heating.

Ayres, Michael William

Trace-element behaviour during high-grade metamorphism and anatexis of the Himalayas.

Open University Ph.D. 1997

Rates of physical processes within the continental crust may be constrained by modelling disequilibrium geochemical signatures observed in both metamorphic and magmatic rocks formed within young orogens such as the Himalayas. The High Himalayan Crystalline Series (HHCS) in the Zaskar region of NW India is a fault-bounded sequence of high-grade metasedimentary and anatectic rocks with a structural thickness of >40 km. Miocene intrusive leucogranite sheets, comprising biotite leucogranites and cross-cutting tourmaline leucogranites, have been emplaced into the upper structural levels of the HHCS. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ data indicate that the leucogranites were derived from HHCS metasediments. Trace-element modelling of potential melting reactions in pelitic assemblages indicates that these granites result from low-degree melting by vapour-absent muscovite breakdown. Re model of accessory phase behaviour during anatexis suggests that apatite and monazite jointly control the REE chemistry of anatectic melts. Partial apatite and monazite dissolution during anatexis is also responsible for the Sm/Nd fractionation and $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ disequilibrium observed in the leucogranites relative to their protoliths. Such disequilibrium can constrain the timing of early events in polymetamorphic terrains.

LREE and Zr concentrations indicate temperatures of anatexis of 690-750°C for the biotite leucogranites and 650-690°C for the tourmaline leucogranites. Tourmaline leucogranites are undersaturated with respect to the LREE, suggesting that these magmas did not fully equilibrate with restitic monazite prior to extraction and implying source residence times of <180ka. Sr-isotope systematics suggest that high-grade metamorphism and melt extraction occurred over a timescale of >100 ka.

Cation interdiffusion data have been calculated at 700±30°C from forty HHCS metapelitic garnets by inverse modelling of diffusively modified manganese growth profiles that are indicative of Rayleigh partitioning during garnet growth. Diffusion modelling suggests that the duration of peak metamorphism affecting the Himalayan garnets was at least an order of magnitude shorter than the experienced by garnets from the Scottish Dalradian.

Whittington, Alan Geoffrey

The thermal, metamorphic and magmatic evolution of a rapidly exhuming terrane: the Nanga Parbat Massif, northern Pakistan

Open University Ph.D. 1997

The Nanga Parbat-Haramosh Massif (NPHM) is the most northerly outcrop of Indian Plate rocks in the Himalayan orogen, exposed by rapid recent exhumation through the structurally overlying Kohistan Island Arc in northern Pakistan. Exhumation has been achieved by erosion in the apparent absence of extensional tectonics. Metabasaltic dykes intruded into polymetamorphic basement rocks provide time markers that distinguish early from late fabrics that may probably be correlated with Precambrian and Himalayan deformation. Nanga Parbat is anomalous within the Himalayan orogen for both the timing and nature of metamorphism and anatexis. A multidisciplinary approach allows the thermal history to be tightly constrained.

Metamorphism is characterised by cordierite growth during near-isothermal decompression. Garnet inclusion assemblages record P-T conditions of $720 \pm 50^\circ\text{C}$ and 7.5 ± 1.5 kbar, while spinel-cordierite intergrowths unique to the massif interior formed at $710 \pm 60^\circ\text{C}$ and 5.0 ± 1.1 kbar. Lower grade assemblages are exposed towards the massif margins. Tourmaline leucogranite plutons and sheets are characterised by similar trace-element and isotope ratios to Miocene High Himalayan granities, indicative of vapour-absent crustal melting as would result from rapid decompression, but were emplaced more than 10 million years later. More recently, fluid infiltration into conjugate shear zones accommodating vertical stretching in the core of the massif resulted in anatexis and the formation of restitic cordierite-bearing pods. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ studies indicate regional cooling below 400°C as recently as 1 Ma, and the distribution of excess ^{40}Ar in basement samples is indicative of magmatic/metamorphic fluids at depths > 10 km.

One-dimensional thermal modelling indicates that increasing cooling rates through time do not require increasing exhumation rates because advection of heat results in a steepened near-surface geotherm.

Vince, K.J.

Miocene-aged extension within the main mantle thrust zone, Pakistan Himalaya (BL)

Kingston University Ph.D. 1997

During the early states of the Himalayan orogeny, rocks of the Kohistan island Arc were thrust southward onto the Indian Plate along the Main Mantle Thrust (MMT), a N-dipping crustal-scale fault zone developed within the NW Himalaya. During thrusting the basement gneisses and granitic lithologies of the Indian Plate developed a strong south-vergent S-C fabric, and in zones of very high shear strains were mylonitised.

However, the presence of high-grade metamorphic rocks on the footwall and low-grade rocks on the hangingwall of the MMT, coupled with discordances in fission track ages across the MMT, suggest that the fault zone was later reactivated as a zone of extension. Field and laboratory investigations of fault rock samples collected from the Kohistan arc and Indian Plate identify a series N-dipping, N-side down ductile to brittle normal shear fabrics, and normal faults which post-date peak metamorphism and all south-vergent thrust fabrics.

Considerable amounts of extensional slip may have been accommodated along localised, large-scale normal faults on the MMT hangingwall. Distributed, finite extensional strains were accommodated on the MMT footwall. On the immediate footwall, N-dipping, ductile, normal shears, defined by very fine-grained cataclastic biotites and syn-tectonic chlorite, displace early Himalayan fabrics. Deeper into the MMT footwall, extension was accommodated along larger, more brittle, N-dipping structures some of which, such as the Banna Shear, are of regional extent. As ductile extensional features all occur within the upper 400m of the footwall, the late stage extension must either have been partitioned into a very narrow zone immediately below the fault or, the zone of ductile shearing was initially much thicker but has been thinned or cut-out by the later brittle faulting. Fault zone products indicate that extensional deformation occurred during decreasing temperature under greenschist facies conditions. Difference in fission track ages across the MMT suggest that extension was early Miocene in age, synchronous with that within the main Himalayan chain where it is believed to have been driven by uplift along the Main Central Thrust (MCT). However, there is no obvious MCT analogue within the Pakistan Himalaya. The question thus arises as to whether late orogenic extension is a function solely of relatively shallow level thrusting or a result of isostatic adjustment following overthickening or delamination of the deep crust.

Stephenson, Ben J.

The tectonic and metamorphic evolution of the Main Central Thrust zone and High Himalaya around the Kishtwar and Kulu windows, northwest India (BL)

University of Oxford D.Phil. 1997 237 pp.

Collision of the Indian and Asian plates resulted in crustal thickening and MI Barrovian metamorphism in the Himalaya. Conditions of MI 'near peak', metamorphism in the Kishtwar-Zaskar region are estimated at $T = 747 \pm 44^\circ\text{C}$ and $P = 9.6 \pm 1.8 \text{ kb}$. Continued convergence led to intracontinental subduction along the Main Central Thrust (MCT), a 1-3 km thick shear zone of high strain, distributed ductile deformation which emplaces the High Himalayan Crystalline unit (HHC) south-westwards over the Lesser Himalaya. Conditions of M2 in the MCT zone, contemporaneous with movement on the MCT during D2 are estimated at $T = 650 \pm 43^\circ\text{C}$ and $P = 8.5 \pm 1.1 \text{ kb}$ around the Kishtwar Window and $T = 448 \pm 11^\circ\text{C}$ and $P = 5.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ kb}$ for the Kulu Window. An inverted metamorphic field gradient from biotite to kyanite grade and an increase in calculated T and P of $\sim 125^\circ\text{C}$ and $\sim 2.5 \text{ kb}$ are associated with the high strain zone. This inverted metamorphism is a consequence of the syn-post metamorphic juxtaposition of high grade rocks on their retrograde path, over low grade rocks which subsequently attain their peak within the MCT zone. A consequence of postmetamorphic deformation is that the isograds become folded.

Structural analysis and restoration of overburden above rocks along the proto-MCT, gives an absolute minimum of 92 km post-metamorphic displacement, or 53% shortening across the MCT sheet. From new $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ data, the last ductile motion on the MCT is interpreted to be 15-17 Ma ago. A post-metamorphic displacement rate of 15.3 mm/a prior to this is calculated.

Sharma, Milap Chand

Quaternary history and landscape evolution of NW Garhwal, Central Himalaya (BL)

University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College Ph.D. 1996 xii, 320 p.

The Upper Bhagirathi River and its catchment were investigated to construct the first Quaternary history of NW Garhwal Himalaya. Over 11% (c. 280 km²) of the total area is covered by a total of 22 glaciers. Of these, Gangotri Glacier is the largest at $\sim 86 \text{ km}^2$ and it descends to 3900m a.s.l.

The maximum expansion of ice occurred c. 63 ka when the glaciers coalesced to form an extensive valley glacier system that covered c. 685 km² and descended to an all time low in the Quaternary of 2300m a.s.l. This glacial, the Bhagirathi Glacial Maximum, did not coincide with the northern hemisphere maximum ice expansion of the late Quaternary of 20-18 ka. An average lowering of ELA of 640 m occurred during the Bhagirathi Glacial Maximum when glaciers reached Jhala, c. 40 km from the present snout of Gangotri Glacier. A pronounced dry and dusty phase occurred c. 5 ka. The Bhujbas Glacial Advance, dated to 300-200 years BP. Only 20-60 m lowering of ELA is associated with the Bhujbas Glacial advance. The presence of rock glaciers in NW Garhwal indicates a semi-arid phase of climate. The southwest monsoon has a negative role in glacier mass balance.

Contemporary landforming processes and the resultant landforms are altitudinally distributed. Paraglacial sedimentation of recently deglaciated surfaces is rapid. While high magnitude-low frequency events produce dramatic changes in the landscape, it is the low magnitude-high frequency events such as glacial, paraglacial, glaciofluvial, fluvial and smaller mass movement processes that perform most of the geomorphic work and control the development of the landforms of NW Garhwal.

This region is vulnerable to a variety of geomorphological hazards such as disastrous earthquakes, mass movements, glacial lake and mass movement dammed outburst floods. A mass movement hazard map for the region has been produced to help mitigate against such eventualities.

Spencer, David A.

Tectonics of the Higher and Tethyan Himalaya, Upper Kaghan Valley, NW Himalaya, Pakistan: Implications of an early collisional, high pressure (eclogite facies) metamorphism to the Himalayan belt.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (Zurich Switzerland), Doctor of Natural Sciences, 1993 1123pp.

The upper Kaghan Nappe is situated in the western syntaxis area. It belongs to the Higher Himalaya, delimited by the Main Central Thrust and the Indus Suture. The basement is overlain by two Tethyan covers,

metamorphosed during the Himalayan orogen. Structurally, at least two major phases of deformation occur. Eclogites in the Upper Kaghan show X_{jd} contents of omphacite of up to 0.431. Garnets are almandine-rich and co-exist with amphiboles, phengite and rutile. Geothermobarometry calculates mean temperatures of $650^{\circ} \pm 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ at pressures up to 17.5 kbar. Cathodoluminescence observations show unseen sedimentary structures. XRD calculations of the mineralogical content of the carbonates distinguish between stratigraphic units. Geochemically, the eclogites and amphibolites discriminate to tholeiitic (to subalkalic), within plate, continental flood basalts. The Higher Himalayan basement is a peraluminous, "S" type granite and the Himalayan leucogranites show many similarities with the basement and appear to be derived from these granites. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotopes on carbonates show distinctive chemo-stratigraphical trends. New isotope ages of the Upper Kaghan nappe are: Sm/Nd on eclogite is 49 ± 6 Ma; Rb/Sr on eclogite is 43 ± 1 Ma; U/Pb on rutile is $39-40 \pm$ Ma; K/Ar analysis range from 35.2 ± 1.4 Ma to 42.7 ± 1.4 Ma for hornblende and 26.3 ± 0.7 Ma for biotite. Ar/Ar analysis of phengite and amphibole in eclogite suggests incorporation of excess argon. Sm/Nd whole rock analysis, which pertain to give eclogite protolith age, are 337 Ma although the M.S.W.D. is high. $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}} t = 270$ varies between -9.9 to $+4.9$ with the more positive values occurring at the higher metamorphic grades. Whole rock initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios suggest continental crust evolved signatures. The cooling history of the Upper Kaghan nappe is determined at $13^{\circ} - 14^{\circ}/\text{Ma}$. Fluid inclusion studies show three systems of secondary inclusions, the product of metamorphic retrogression. The nappe shows variation in exhumation rates, related to a change in tectonic transport direction. The early, high pressure phase suggests initial Indian plate impingement at 65 Ma.

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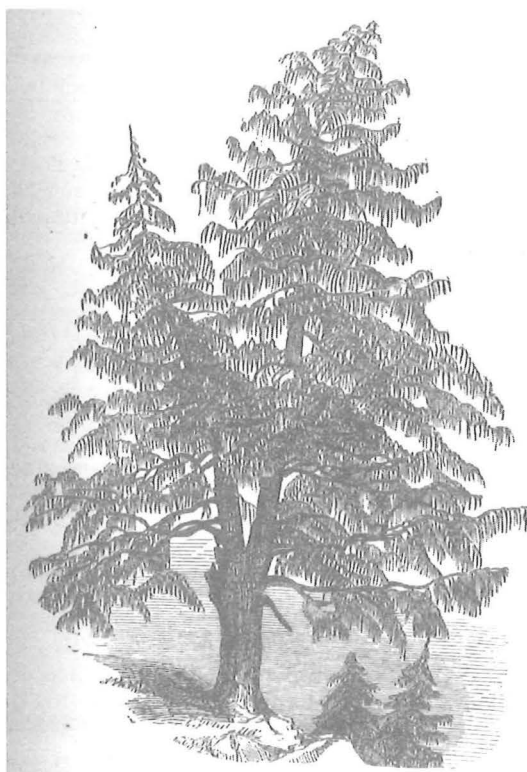
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