

Book Department

A. Short Reviews

Samten G. Karmay, The Treasury of Good Sayings: A Tibetan History of Bon; London Oriental Series Volume 26; Oxford University Press; London, 1972; xi and 365 pages with 8 illustrations and 1 map.

Bon-pos believe that Bon pre-dates Buddhism in Tibet. This belief is comparable to the Buddhists' belief that Buddhism really took root in Tibet at the time of Srong-btsan sgam-po. Neither belief is based on what in the West would be considered historical facts. Whatever its antiquity Bon has survived up to the present in varying manifestations--systematized and unsystematized--not only in Tibet but also in areas such as Nepal and the Na-khi regions of South-West China.

Bon has been much less studied than Buddhism or Lamaism by Western and Indian scholars. It is true that as long ago as 1880 A. Schiefner brought out his Das Weisse Nāga-Hunderttausend in the Mémoires de l'Académie de Saint Petersburg. This was followed between 1924 and 1949 by A.H. Francke's translations of seven chapters of the Gzer-myig, A book of the Tibetan bon-pos in the review Asia Major. Then in 1950 H. Hoffmann published, at Wiesbaden, Quellen zur Geschichte der tibetischen Bon-Religion, a very useful summary but which was based primarily on Tibetan Buddhists' accounts and opinions of the Bon-po. More general studies of Tibetan civilisation have also some pages devoted to the study of Bon-- for instance R.A. Stein, Tibetan Civilisation, London, 1972, p. 229 - 247, and G. Tucci in G. Tucci and W. Heisig, Les religions du Tibet et de la Mongolie, Paris, 1973, p. 271 - 316. It was in fact only after 1959 that real collaboration between Bon-po and Western scholars began. David Snellgrove, after inviting two Bon-pos from India to London to work with him, published at the Oxford University Press in 1967, that remarkable book The Nine Ways of Bon, which represented a great step forward in our knowledge of Bon doctrines. One of the Tibetan scholars who worked with Snellgrove is the author of the book under review. The other, Tenzin Namdak, has recently presented to the library of the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies at Tribhuvan University, sixty-five volumes of Bon texts reprinted in India through the efforts of the Tibetan Bon-po Foundation at Ochgat, H.P., and which we are at present gratefully cataloguing. Before closing this brief survey of Bon studies in India and the West, perhaps I may draw attention to an article which is most important for the study of the difficult problem of Buddhist - Bon relationships in the early period of Tibetan history. I refer to Ariane

Macdonald's Une Lecture du Pellicot Tibétain 1286, 1287, 1038, 1047 et 1290, Essai sur la formation et l'emploi des mythes politiques dans la religion royale de Sroñ-bcan sgam-po, published in Études tibétaines dédiées à la mémoire de Marcelle Lahu, Paris, A. Maisonneuve, 1971, p. 190 - 391.

In the work under review Mr. Samten Karmay has chosen to translate into English from the mass of literature available "one single account of the developments of Bon from the beginning up to the present, as prepared by the Bon-pos themselves" (p. xi). The title of this text in Tibetan is Legs-shad rin-po-che'i mdzod dpyod-ldan dga'-baki char which means in English "Precious Treasury of Good Sayings, pleasant rain for the wise". The author of the Tibetan text, Grub-dbang bkra-shis rgyal-mtshan dri-med snying-po, was born in Khams in 1859 and died in 1935. The work in question was begun in 1922 and is one of Five Treasures composed by the same author. An ardent follower of the Rdzogs chen-po, when he died he reputedly left no body behind him, so he is known as 'Ja' lus-pa. He is also said to be the only Bon-po scholar who ever had pupils from the Yellow Hat sect. The text used by Samten Karmay was preserved by the Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient in Paris. It is a block-print of 274 folios made at Shar-rdza in Khams. The whole work consists of seven sections, details of which are furnished by S.K. in his Introduction. It is perhaps useful to summarize them here. They are: 1.) How the universe and living beings came into existence. Different views on the question are related at length; and there is an extensive description of the land of 'Ol-mo lung-ring in Stag-gzig, important as the center of civilisation as opposed to Kailasa, center of the earth. 2.) The life of the Teacher Gshen-rab mi-bo, protector of the present age. 3.) The history of the Gsang-sngags and Rdzogs-pa Chen-po as taught by 'Chi-med gtsug phud, alias Gsal-ba, i.e. Gshen-rab. 4.) The genealogy of the Shakya clan and of the Tibetan kings; the ancestry of Confucius; the rulers of Me-nyag and Mongolia; and the genealogies of the Dmu-shen, Bru, Zhu, Spa, Rme'u and Khyung of Tibet. 5.) How Bon doctrines spread from 'Ol-mo lung-ring to other countries and particularly to Tibet. Gri-gum's persecution of Bon in the Gtsang area and its consequences: the hiding of texts, etc. 6.) The restoration of Bon power by Spu-lde gung-rgyal, Gri-gum's son. Bon ascendancy up till the middle of the eighth century. The second persecution of Bon, this time due to king Khri-srong lde-btsan: again texts were hidden. 7.) Details of the re-discoverers of texts hidden in Gtsang at the beginning of the tenth century. Re-affirmation of Bon doctrines and the foundation of monastic establishments in Gtsang and other parts of Tibet. The traditional Bon chronology concerning the future duration of Gshen-rab's reachings concludes this section and the book. S.K.'s translation--his primary concern has been with history as it is understood in the West--begins in the middle of section 4). It continues throughout the following sections but leaves

out the prophecies concerning the future duration of Gshen-rab's teachings.

In his Introduction S.K. gives a very useful summary of the source materials used by the author when composing different sections of his work. The relevant part of the Tibetan text is given in transliteration between pages 201 - 348, and the English translation with notes occupies pages 3 - 192. There is a useful glossary (p. 349 - 352)--perhaps too brief--and well-composed indexes of the names of Divinities and Earthly Beings (p. 354 - 365), also a good map showing the location of Bon monasteries and hermitages. The illustrations are well chosen and the book is well produced. This is altogether a very good work which illustrates in a most encouraging way the vitality of present-day Bonpo studies.

A.W. Macdonald

K.R. Van Kooij, Worship of the Goddess According to the Kālikāpurāna, Part I, A Translation with an Introduction and Notes of Chapters 54-69, being Volume Quantum Decimum of *Orientalia Rheno-Traiectina*, edited by J. Gonda and H.W. Obbink; Leiden; E.J. Brill; 1972; x, 197 pages.

An annotated English translation of chapters 54-69 of the Kālikāpurāna, based on two printed editions and three manuscripts, occupies the greater part of this book (p. 39-182). The Kālikāpurāna (henceforth KP) became famous for not very reputable reasons as long ago as 1799 when W.C. Blaquière published in the fifth volume of Asiatic Researches, p. 369 ff., an article entitled "The Rudhirādhyāya or Sanguinary Chapter translated from the Calica Puran". There was, of course, more to the KP than just descriptions of human sacrifice. However the dense jungles of Sanskrit formed by the Purānas and Upapurānas for a long time discouraged penetration. H.H. Wilson, it is true, did, with the help of pandits, some analyses and translations between 1825 and 1840. But it was only in 1938 that V. Raghavan published in English a quite elaborate summary of the contents of the KP and raised the problem of the absence, from the available printed text of the KP, of quotations from the KP in the Dharmāsastra Nibandhas. "Was the original KP a longer text?", he asked. In 1963 R.C. Hazra advanced the theory that there must have been two KP's, the earlier being roughly 7th century A.D. and the present, later one, full of Tantric practices, dating from the 10th and 11th centuries. The author of the work under review does not think that the whole of the present text forms a unity. He writes: "more important than establishing a date for the latest redaction ... is to consider the stage of development of the various stories and rituals related in the work within the history of Hinduism, on the grounds of a thorough analysis of them and a careful comparison

with similiar parts in other works" (p.3,4). If Hazra's work remains the most considerable in the field of KP studies, mention should also be made of the use of the KP as a source by P.V. Kane in those parts of his History of Dharmaśāstra dealing with Durgā pūjā, the sixteen upacāras and some Tantric practices.

The fragment translated by Mr. van Kooij (chapters 70-80 will follow in Volume II) is from the second half of the KP and concerns ceremonies and rites in which the Goddess in her various forms plays the central role. This is in the author's words "one of the most elaborate reports on devī worship" (p.6). These chapters are given some unity by the fact that it is Siva himself who delivers the instructions. He exposes the complicated ritual procedures not to Pārvatī but to Bhrngi and Mahākāla, his two sons reborn as monkey-faced human beings named Vetāla and Bhairava. Cursed, they had fallen into this low state; and the only way to regain their divine condition of ganapati, was the practice of the rituals of worship of the Goddess, Siva's consort and their own mother. As Mr. van Kooij remarks: "Hence it is a real sādhana, a means towards to realisation of a particular aim and in consequence the two are styled sādhakas, adepts." (Ibid.)

The author in his introduction divides the complicated amalgam of cults found in this text into three categories 1) Common worship (sāmānyapūjā) widespread in India among Vaisnavas and Saivas well as among the Saktas, and which is validated here for worship of the goddesses of Kāmarūpa 2) Orgiastic rituals which were long elbowed out of the brahmanical field 3) Descriptions of famous festivals like the Durgāpūjā. He has analysed with a lucidity which is admirable the co-existence in the text of the KP of these three traditions which he designates as "the sectarian, the heterodox and the local ones." (p.10) He distinguishes, in the ritual of common worship, preparatory acts, meditation, worship proper and conclusion (blotting out of the mandala, etc.). It should be noted that little attention is in fact paid in this text to temple-worship. For all the individual worshipper seemingly requires is a yantra on which the deity can descend; a seat for himself; a jar for the arghya; and flowers, eatables, etc, to be offered to the deity. The author then devotes some space to magic practices, which in this context are principally prayers for protection of the individual's body to ensure long life, fulfilment of wishes, etc. and the obtaining of supernatural powers (siddhis).

The heterodox tradition sanctions the use of wine and meat as well as sexual intercourse. The results which the adepts of this tradition can acquire are, in the author's words, "far more impressive; happiness, political power, a radiating body like

Kāma's, the power to seduce women are faculties by the side of which the mere quitting of one's debts grow pale indeed. It seems that the KP is inclined to accept that the heterodox cults are really worth while, although it remains true to the general tendency found in the Purānas to stimulate the performance of the old brahmanical sacrifices and the attendance to the established forms of social behaviour " (p. 28, 29). However only the Goddess and no other god can share a sacrifice of the left form.

The author has many interesting things to say about the nature of the Goddess. He points out that the KP " although mainly occupying itself with the region of Kāmarūpa, is still one of the sources of the tradition of the so-called four seats (pīṭha) places sacred to the Goddess, together with texts such as the Devī P., the Yogini Tantra, but also the Hevajra Tantra and the Sādhnamālā. The four seats are Uddiyāna (in Gandhāra), Jālandhara (situated in the Panjab), Pūrnasaila (situation unknown), and Kāmarūpa (Assam). In the first chapters of the KP the origin of these four seats is linked up with the myth of the dismemberment of Sati, Siva's consort. In the fragment translated the adept is informed that the same cult of the Goddess is practised in each of these four centres (68, 43ff.; 71, 67-69). The impression is that Uddiyāna, which was a very important centre for the rise of Buddhist Tantrism, was equally a cult place of the Hindus worshipping the mountain-goddess and her consort as Umā (or Bhīmā) and Siva respectively. It is moreover probable that this centre was much older than Kāmarūpa, which can be inferred from the report of Hsuan-tsang, who while mentioning the Goddess Bhīmadevī of Gandhāra is totally silent about Kāmākhyā and her mountain in Kāmarūpa, although the Chinese monk stayed there for some time " (p. 34, 35). He suggests that rather than " to search for a background for the non-brahmanical side of this cult in the religion of the primitive tribes of Assam only, or even to connect it with the worship of an ' Ancestral Mother migrated into Assam with the migrations of the Austric peoples'", one should consider the cult of Kāmākhyā in Kāmarūpa as " the easternmost offshoot of a type of religiosity familiar with the inhabitants of the mountain ranges in the north of India and Pakistan...." (p. 36). Certainly much more ethnographic study of such cults is urgently required before the complicated problems of diffusion and origin can be tackled with confidence. Meanwhile we must be grateful to the author whose translations break new ground, long untilled by Indologists. His second volume will be awaited with great interest.

A.W. Macdonald

Lionel Caplan, Land and Social Change in East Nepal: A Study of Hindu - tribal relations London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970; 224 pp. with 24 tables, 15 illustrations, 4 maps, 2 appendixes, glossary and index.

This book is based on 13 months' field - study undertaken between 1964 - '65 by a professional British anthropologist. His main aims were, first, to note down how certain economic and political institutions were inter - connected in a systematic way at different points in time and, secondly, to suggest which factors contributed to bring out changes in these institutions and in the systems within which they are interconnected (p. 196)

The present book is the first full-scale attempt by an anthropologist to study Hindu-tribal problems in Nepal. It has up to now been a general trend in anthropological research in Nepal to study cultural whole of a particular ethnic group without making a comparative analytical study. Dr. Caplan is the first to come forward with a new outlook and face new problems. He has made a very comprehensive investigation, based on intensive field-work and has tried to present a complete structural and functional analysis of two cultural, ethnic groups domiciled in opposition in the same area. This was, without doubt, a very difficult undertaking in a community where there is much rivalry, hostility and cleavages. His study depicts the relationships between Brahmins and Limbus, their deep divisions due to historic confrontation over land and their interdependence in economic and political activities. It is clear from his writing that he has tried to see the Hindu-tribal problems in a broad perspective which takes into account not only the geographical and physical setting of Nepal but extends upto south Asia. He has used the terms 'Hindu' and 'tribal' for convenience of description only and does not imply that each represents a clear structural or cultural type (p. 1). Therefore, his use of the term 'Hindu' here applies to the high caste Hindu groups, Brahmins and Kshatriyas only.

The book first introduces us to the general problems of tribals. It gives a short political history of the Limbu area and discusses briefly his reasons for choosing these two ethnic groups for his study. After this introduction, he describes his field - area which included a cluster of four settlements - Angbung, Bharapa, Chitok and Dorumba in Illam district which he calls, in short, Indreni cluster. He then proceeds to study 'Land and kin groups' where he has made an analytical study of different kin groups and their real ownership of and relationship to Kipat Land. In the next chapter, he discusses in a straight-forward way how Kipat land ownership moved and is still moving to high caste Hindus and how the government's land policy is favouring them. He has brought out very critically how the cleavages have occurred between the two groups and how the high caste Hindus are trying to 'eat' the Kipat land and how Limbus are trying to preserve it.

The fifth and sixth chapters are longer and are concerned with economic and political activities between these two ethnic groups and their interdependence in these contexts. The author in these chapters has pinpointed the 'food gap' among Limbus, their recurrent and contingent expenditures, the reasons for their pledging their lands on mortgages, Limbu leadership in past and present and their changing positions due to changes in the system of land tenure. He shows that due to top caste hierarchy, religious, educational, political and economic advantages, Brahmins in contrast to Limbus, are in better and in safer positions. At the end the author has treated the Kipat land of the Limbus as an intergral part of their indogeneous culture.

Though some readers may criticise this book on the grounds that it may provoke reactionary feelings between these two ethnic groups, the author is in our opinion well justified in exposing the real social structure of these two groups. It is better to draw attention to problems and to propose solutions to them rather than to hide such problems.

However, it would not be unreasonable not to agree with some of the remarks made by the author. For Instance, when he says on the subject of Brahmin marriages-" The costs of the marriage are borne by the bride's family " (p. 67) and when he states- " In the south Asian context the tribes are regarded as synonyms with the backward, the exploited and the dispossessed, the Hindus, are those who exploit and dispossess them " (p. 10), we cannot concur.

However, the book is important and valuable not only for those who are engaged in professional academic studies, but equally useful to administrators, social-workers and planners. This book not only opens up a hither to quite unknown chapter of Hindu-tribal interaction, it also presents an account, rare in its conciseness of closed cultural complexities between two ethnic groups. It is the first book about the Nepalese land system and Kipat tenure written in a critical fashion by an anthropologist.

D.P. Rajaure
D.R. Dahal

Jesper Trier, Ancient paper of Nepal. Results of ethno-technological field work on its manufacture, uses and history with technical analyses of bast, paper and manuscripts. Jutland Archeological Society publications, volume X, 1972, 271 PP; 239 plates, 5 woodcuts, 2 maps, 13 tables, drawings, with 2 pp. danish resume.

Paper making is not a new tradition. It seems to have been developed in China about two thousand years ago and attained a high degree of perfection only a few centuries later. It reached

Japan sometime in the beginning of the 7th century and Samarkand (Eastern part of the Arabian Empire) in the middle of 8th century. In Europe, it was known as late as the 11th century. Before the 7th century, the Tibetans were probably importing Chinese paper and it appears from manuscript and textual discoveries, that paper-making in Tibet was quite common two hundred years later.

A great number of libraries and museums all over the world possess oriental manuscripts, block printed items and other written and printed items on paper and parchment, palm leaves, metal tablets etc. These have been to some extent studied and published, but the actual writing materials have only rarely been closely studied. Moreover, manuscripts from Asia (viz. the Tun-huang collections, which are by far our most important sources for the early history of central Asia) do not generally mention their origin. Thus, the systematic technical or macroscopical investigations of the writing materials (i.e. paper) which the author has carried out will definitely help to establish the origins of these heterogeneous collections of manuscripts. Further, such data will bring to light information concerning cultural history and the diffusion of various handicrafts and even throw light on the relations between ethnic groups and their migrations.

The author of the work under review decided to trace and study in detail the age-old techniques of paper-making before they disappeared entirely. Even in the most isolated valleys of Nepal, Bhutan and Northern India, machine made paper is superseding handmade paper. He is quite conscious that "hitherto no systematic investigations of this subject concerning a specific area in Asia (except the spread of paper-making westward through the Chinese Turkestan along the "Silk road") have been undertaken" (p.5) and "the diffusion of paper towards Further India, Tibet and Himalayan States remain unexplored" (p.9). Frankly, very little is known to date as to how the art of paper-making spread in Tibet and the Himalaya. He chose some parts of Nepal as his field-area because he believes commonest and probably also the oldest methods in the world are to be found in Eastern and Central Nepal. Also, the author is of the opinion that with the Chinese arrival in Tibet in 1959, the paper-makers in the Himalaya have lost their Tibetan customers and thus the industry is dying.

The book contains six chapters in all. The first chapter deals with the introduction of paper in Nepal. The author, on the basis of the oldest extant Nepalese manuscripts, believes that paper was introduced in Nepal from the beginning of the 12th century. He also describes the ethnic pattern: Newar, Sunuwar,

Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Gurung, Magar, Bhotia, Sherpa, the paper-makers, with geography and natural vegetation, and gives a brief history of Nepal (c. 400 A.D. -1959 A.D.). Discussing migration routes in the Himalaya and the spread of paper making, he quotes the work of Sasuke Nakao, entitled " Transmittance of cultivated plants through the Sino-Himalayan Route " in Kihara 1957 pp. 397-442 and thinks that diffusion of the paper-making industry took place along the 'Tibetan ' and ' Himalayan ' Arcs.

The author in his second chapter, studies the fibres used in paper-making. Paper-makers in Nepal almost exclusively use white inner bark and the bast of some closely related species of shrubs of the family Thymelaeaceae. He has also mentioned the other fibres of paper making, such as rush grass (probably sabai grass), ramie or hemp, Chiuli - " a long vine " and in Kathmandu, rice-straw, wood pulp and all sorts of waste paper.

He provides an upto date annotated bibliography which quotes and comments on the literary sources concerning paper-making in Nepal. All the source materials are arranged chronologically in order to avoid repetition. The whole work summarises the history of paper making in Nepal, during the last 150 years. The author did his field studies between 1962 and 1970 in areas such as Tambu, district of Solu ; Jiri, district of Melung ; Malemchigaun, district of Yolmo; Nanglingbang, district of Banglung ald also in Bhurungkhel, Chhetrapati, Sundarijal and Tripureswar in the Kathmandu valley. He explains the quality of the paper and the methods and processes of paper making and their differences from place to place in detail.

Chapter V enumerates the uses of handmade paper. The various applications are enumerated according to their type and where possible, according to the area and ethnic group involved. Particular importance is attached to manuscripts. The other uses, such as books, letters, documents, single leaves for magic and ritual purposes, printed articles for secular use, are also discussed.

The author, in the last chapter, deals with a number of different technical investigations of bast from plants and papers. He has analysed 38 manuscript samples collected from different parts of Nepal together with two samples from Tibet, two from Bhutan and one from Dalhousie (N.W. India). The analyses of the macroscopic properties, the microscopical analysis and investigations of organic substances in bast fibres, pulp, unused paper and manuscripts furnish important information on the development of paper and fix the approximate dates of the papers, manuscripts etc.

Mr. Trier covers a huge area as well as giving detailed particular descriptions. His is a multidisciplinary study involving History, Anthropology, Botany and even Chemistry. So it is natural that this book contains a few sweeping statements like " In the lowlands of the south there are dense, tropical jungles with a Hindu population deriving mainly from India. " (p.13) and " A number of mongoloid tribes came from Tibet, and in East Nepal even people with Indo-Chinese features are found.....(p.15) " and some points are repeated and over-generalised.

Secondly, his research covered only some parts of Nepal. And our knowledge of the diffusion of the paper-making industry towards the other Himalayan States is far from complete. The whole of the cis- and trans-Himalayan region i.e. from Kashmir to Assam and even upto South-East Asia will ultimately require further research. For instance, one remains sceptical about the coincidence of Sasuke Nakso's ' Arcs of cultivated plants ' and the ' Spread of paper making ' in the Himalaya.

Mr. Trier has furnished an important contribution to the science of paper and paper-making. His work should be considered a pioneer step in this field and should encourage other scholars to carry on his work. After this book, we can no longer discuss the origin and date of writing materials on the sole basis of their scripts, contents and conditions. He has shown us the importance of technical and macroscopical investigations which enable scholars to reach much more certain conclusions to problems than was possible in the past.

Navin Rai

B. Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography includes selected books and articles about Nepal in the disciplines of social sciences, published during the August 1972 to August 1973. This, however, is not a complete selection, but we hope that these titles with brief annotations will help the readers to assess the literature of their interest.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Sharma, Prayag Raj, "Art and Architecture", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 79-99.

An account of Nepalese art and architecture, mainly of the Kathmandu Valley, in relation to religion and culture upto the Malla period.

Sharma, Prayag Raj, Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of the Karnali Basin, West Nepal. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1972. 116 pp. illus., maps, plates, bibliographies.

This study is based on author's study-tour of the Bheri and Karnali zones and presents the architectural and sculptural heritage of the region. References and detailed description of plates are given. Text in English and French languages. Title in French: Etude préliminaire sur l'Art et l'Architecture du bassin de la Karnali, Nepal de l'Ouest.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Dobremez, J.F., Vigny, F. et Williams, L.H.J., Bibliographie du Nepal. Vol. 3: Sciences naturelles. Tome 2: Botanique. Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1972. 126 pp. illus. plates.

A comprehensive bibliography on botany in Western languages.

Gyawali, Bharat M. and Standrod, Garland L., compilers. Nepal Documentation, Kathmandu: CEDA, No. 1. June 1972 - No. 2 Dec. 1972 - No. 3 June 1973. Rs. 10/- \$4 each.

A current author - subject index of materials on the social sciences discipline of Nepal. The second issue includes a geographical index of the documents listed and a list of theses on Nepal. Includes selected articles, books, mimeographed papers on Nepal's social sciences areas both in Nepali and English languages.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM

Bernier, Ronald M., "Metaphorical Cannons and the Early Development of the Buddha Image", The Nepalese Perspective, IX:3 (Sept. 1973) pp. 13-34.

Discusses the emergence of the Buddha image with iconographic details of various parts of the images in different models.

CHHETRIS

Bista, Khem Bahadur, *Le Culte du Kuldevata au Nepal en particulier chez certains Ksatri de la vallee de Kathmandu*. Paris: Centre National de la Rescherche Scientifique, 1972. 169 pp. illus. photos. bibliographies.

Presents a study of the cult of Kuldevata in Nepal. Explores practices and purposes of the worship of Kuldevata, the divinity worshipped by the Chhetris, one of the highest castes in Nepal. Also provides analytical study of different sub-castes of Chhetris. Text in French Language, Preface in English.

CIVIL SERVICE

Shrestha, Nutan R., Need for position classification in HMG, Civil service. Prashasan 3:2 (2029) pp. 67-78.

An analysis of the Nepal Civil Service and some suggestions for improvement.

CULTURE AND RELIGION

Caplan, A.P., *Priests and Cobblers; a study of Social change in Hindu village in Western Nepal*. Scranton: Chandler, 1972. 103 pp.

Jest Corneille, "Traditions et Croyances Religieuses des Habitants de la vallee de Tichrong (Nord-Ouest du Nepal)." Ethnographie, no. 65 (1971). pp. 66-86

Tichurong, the part of the Bheri river located between 2.000 and 3.500 m. north of the Dhaulagiri Range, constitutes an ethnical unit. The legends, myths and local religious traditions and economy of the inhabitants have been presented with illustrations. Text in French. Title in English: Religious beliefs of the inhabitants of Tichurong (Northwest Nepal).

Locke, John K., Rato Matsyendranath of Patan and Bungamati. Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, 1973. X, 118 pp. illus. bibliographies. Rs. 24.67.

This is a very comprehensive study on the chariot festival - Ratha Jatra of Rato Matsyendranath in Patan. Along with the historical and religious description of the festival, the author has analysed the festival with cultural and anthropological stand-point. This study has revealed the details of the cult of Matsyendranath and the sources for the study.

Shaha, Rishikesh, "The Cultural Process in Nepal", Vasudha XIV:8 (Dec. - Jan. 1973) pp. 13-25.

Presents accounts of Cultural process in Nepal under social, religious and political perspective. 'A chapter from the author's forthcoming book' An Explanation of Nepal.'

Sharma, Prayag Raj, "Culture and Religion: Its Historical Background," In : Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 65-77.

Presents an analytical study on Nepalese culture and religion in historical perspective.

DIRECTORIES

Adri Trade Link, Kathmandu. Trade and Industrial Directory of Nepal, compiled, edited and designed by Adri Trade Link. Kathmandu, 1973. 485 pp.

Provides useful information on various aspects of trade, industry and commerce and detailed list of industrial firms, exporters and importers and similar trading concerns.

Bajracharya, Manik Lal, Nepal 1972-73: Trade and Information Directory. Kathmandu: The Eastern Trading and Investment Co., 1973. 591 pp. plates, tables. Rs. 60/- \$ 7/-

A comprehensive information directory on Nepal. It provides general information on various aspects of Nepal with an emphasis on development trends, trade and treaties. Trade Directory Section gives a detailed list of trade professionals, industries and manufacturers, and exporters.

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Asian Development Bank and His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Chitwan Valley Development Project Nepal. Essen (Germany):

Agrar-Und Hydrotechnic GMBH, Sept. 1972. V.P. Charts, tables, illus.

A detailed plan for the development of Chitwan Valley with primary emphasis on agriculture and livestock development. Project organization and management, Project Implementation Schedule, Total Costs and Economic Evaluation of the Project are also scheduled in detail.

Dharmarajan, S., "Ferment in Nepal, II. The Economic Picture", The Times of India (11 Sept. 1972)

A brief economic picture of Nepal mainly of trade and commerce.

Lohani, Prakash C., "Industrial Policy: The Problem Child of History and Planning in Nepal", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 203-217.

Presents a critical survey of Nepal's industrial policy its inconsistencies and problems from the beginning of the industrial development efforts in Nepal with an emphasis on changes and revisions of current policies.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation. Prospects of Industrial Investment in Nepal. Kathmandu : N.I.D.C., 1973. VIII, 255 pp. maps. tables.

Provides comprehensive information on Nepal's industries, investment prospects, industrial policies and development programmes.

Pant, Yadav Prasad., " Planning and Development in Nepal", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 167-180.

Presents an analytical study of Nepal's plans and development policies, and constraints for their implementation. Includes statistics.

Pradhan, Prachanda, ed. A New Dimension in Nepal's Development: The Regional Approach in Planning and People Oriented Development Strategy. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. 106 pp. map, tables. Rs. 6/- \$ 1.50.

'This volume is an attempt to put forth the policy implications and policy adjustments that have been created by the introduction of new dimension in Nepal's development.' It

contains articles by renowned planners and administrators.

Rana, Pashupati Shumshere J.B. "Trade", In : Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu : CEDA, 1973. pp. 219-237.

An analytical study of Nepal's foreign trade, its historic setting, current trends. Presents solutions for a more diversified trade policy. Includes informative trade statistics.

Rana, Ratna Shumshere J.B. "Agriculture in Nepal: Some viewpoints", In : Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu : CEDA, 1973. pp. 191-201.

Presents a comprehensive review of present agricultural patterns, yield trends of various crops, and institutional aspects of agriculture. Includes statistics.

Regmi, Mahesh Chandra., "Land Tenure", In : Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu : CEDA, 1973. pp. 181-190.

The author presents an analytical study of various forms of land tenure in Nepal and suggests a new system of land tenure for agrarian development.

Wildavsky, Aaron., "Why Planning Fails in Nepal", Administrative Science Quarterly, (Dec. 1972) pp. 508-527.

The author has explored various reasons and factors which create problems in the implementation and target achievements in Nepalese plans. Among various reasons, the author emphasizes that the failure of planning in Nepal is mainly due to the limited capacity to administer development projects, and formulation of poor project proposals.

EDUCATION

Pradhan, Ratna Man., "In-service Teacher Education in Nepal", Education Quarterly, XVI : 1 (Jan. - March 1973) pp. 1-19.

Highlights the ongoing in-service teacher education in Nepal with an emphasis on creating professional confidence among the teachers.

Shrestha, Bihari K. and Gurung, Sant B., Equality of Access of women to Education in Pokhara (A Sociological Survey). Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. vii, 116 pp. mimeo. map, tables, bibliography.

This study undertaken for UNESCO, Paris, presents the sociological factors governing equality of access of women to education, teacher training and teaching careers in Pokhara. The school going behaviour of the male and female children of various ethnic groups in Pokhara has also been studied with socio-economic viewpoint.

Shrestha, Kedar N., "Educational Planning and the New Education Plan", Education Quarterly, XVI: 1 (Jan. - March 1973) pp. 1-19.

Discusses various past steps undertaken to formulate an educational policy and relates those to the New Education Plan, along with an account of the concept of Educational Planning in developing countries.

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Bista, Dor Bahadur., "The People", IN: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, pp. 35-46.

An essay on various ethnic groups of Nepal.

Shrestha D.B. and others., Ethnic Groups of Nepal and their ways of Living. Kathmandu : Authors, 1972. 84 pp. illus. Rs. 15/-

Provides brief introductory accounts of Nepalese ethnic groups and their ways of living.

FOREIGN POLICY

Centre for Economic Development and Administration,. Foreign Policy and Development: Report of the Seminar, Jan. 15 - 17, 1973. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. V.P. mimeo.

A seminar organized for HMG foreign service officers and others in the related area. Includes papers and discussions on various aspects of Nepal's foreign policy mainly the political, economic and organisational aspects.

Muni, S.D., Foreign Policy of Nepal. Delhi: National, 1973. IX, 320 pp. bibliographies. Rs. 37.50.

This work 'the revised version' of author's Ph.D. dissertation surveys and highlights Nepal's foreign policy with accounts of her role as a small nation in international politics since the early fifties.

Shaha, Rishikesh., "Foreign Policy", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 241-262.

Presents an account of various aspects of Nepal's foreign policy along with analytical study of politics of foreign aid and its impact on the shaping of Nepal's foreign policy. Includes foreign aid data.

GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL

Gurung, Harka., "The Land", In Nepal in Perspective, ed, by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 25-33.

A comprehensive essay on Nepal's geography and landscape pattern.

GEOLOGY

Sharma, Chandra K., Geology of Nepal. Kathmandu: Mani Ram Sharma, 1973. 189 pp. illus., maps. Bibliographies.

Presents geological accounts of various parts of Nepal with details of physical features, Himalayan geological setting and mineral occurrences.

HIMALAYAN KINGDOMS

Gordon, E. Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan (Himalayan Kingdoms) in pictures. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH, 1972. 64 pp illus.

HISTORY

Bhandari, D.R., The role of Shah dynasty in Nepalese history. Ramjham, 8:3 (Dec.1972) pp. 22-26.

Boulnois L. and Chen Ho-Chia., Le Nepal et la China en 1732-1734, A propos de trois lettres des rois Newar a L'empereur de China. Paris; off print from the Journal Asiatique, 1972. pp. 131-154.

"The present article deals with three letters sent in 1734 A.D. to the Emperor of China by the three Newar Kings of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhatgaon in the Nepal Valley, and reported in full length by a Chinese official who wrote about his travels in Tibet in the first half of XVIIIth century. The reasons why the three Kings of Nepal wanted to assure themselves of China's goodwill are not quite clear; the letters contain a picturesque list of the presents sent to the Emperor by the Nepalese Kings, and one of the most interesting points of the text concerns the geographical names used by the Chinese - Mandchu author:- most names used for Nepal being Chinese phonetic rendition of the Tibetan transcriptions of the autochtone, Newari names of Nepalese places.."

Gewali, Surya Bikram, "Political History", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu, CEDA, 1973. pp. 47-63.

A brief historical account of Nepal from the beginning to the end of Rana regime.

Hodgson, B.H., Essays on the languages, literature and religion of Nepal and Tibet, together with further papers on the geography, ethnology and commerce of those countries. Amsterdam, 1972.

"Corrected and augmented edition of two earlier collections of essays entitled 'Illustrations....1841' and 'SelectionsXXVII, 1857'. Reprint with supplement of additions and corrections from the author's copy, ed. by M.P. Saha and with other additions omitted in the former edition."

Jain, M.S. Emergence of a New Aristocracy in Nepal (1837-58).
Agra: Sri Ram Mehra and Co., 1972. 220 pp. bibliography.
Rs. 28/-

Presents an account of two decades (1837-58) of Nepalese history which was a period of emergence of Rana rule in Nepal. Jang Bahadur's plans to usurp powers, his administration and relations with British India during the period have been highlighted.

Malla, Kamal P. and Rana, Pashupati Shumshere J.B., "Introduction to Nepal in Perspective", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu, CEDA, 1973. pp. 1-25.

A chapter of introduction to 'Nepal in Perspective' which traces Nepal's social history upto the present time.

Stiller, Ludwig F. "A Note on Himalayan Trade", Journal of the Tribhuvan University, VII: 1 (Nov. 1972) pp. 1-34.

Presents a historical review of Nepal's trade with Tibet and China.

Stiller, Ludwig F., The Rise of the House of Gorkha: A Study in the unification of Nepal, 1768-1816. New Delhi: Manjusri Publishing House, 1973. xvi, 390 pp. illus. map. (Bibliotheca Himalayaica Series 14, Vol. 15.) Includes Bibliography. Library Ed. Rs. 75/- Deluxe Ed. Rs. 100/-

Provides an in-depth study of the origin of Nepal as a unified Gorkha Kingdom, especially the efforts of Prithvinarayan Shah to build up a unified nation consolidating the scattered mini-states. Relations with the British-India, Tibet and

China during the period have also been highlighted. Bibliography and footnotes include citations of rare and unpublished documents.

Thapa, Netra B., A Short History of Nepal. Kathmandu. Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1973. 297 pp. Rs. 15/-

An introductory and short history of Nepal useful as an elementary text book.

ICONS

Riccardi, Theodore, Jr., "A Note on a Nepalese Image of Surya - Narayana," Kailash, 1:1 (1973) pp. 89-90.

The author has presented an image of the sun god - Surya-Narayana which he found in Patan and has discussed that the image falls in part anthropomorphic and in part symbolic which is different from the various known images of the sun god in India.

INSCRIPTIONS

Macdonald, Alexander W. "A Nepalese Copper Plate from the Time of Prithvinarayan Shaha's father", Kailash, 1:1 (1973) pp. 6-7.

The author presents details of a tama-patra which he photographed in the bazar at Bodhnath in February 1962. The copy of tama-patra is included with a location map and the inscriptions have been transliterated into Roman script.

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE

Malla, Kamal P., "The Intellectual in Nepalese Society," In : Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 263-290.

The author has traced the historical development of intellect of Nepalese writers and academicians. The role of the educated mass in the society has also been highlighted critically.

KIRATS

Upreti, P.R., "A Review of the Kirat Problem", The Nepalese Perspective, IX:3 (Sept. 1973) pp. 3-8.

An essay on Kirats and their origin.

LAMAISM

Kvaerne, Per., "Bonpo Studies: the A Khrid system of Meditation," Kailash, 1:1 (1973) pp. 19-50.

"The purpose of the present work is to provide a basis for a more detailed study of the nature and history of the system of meditation and spiritual realization peculiar to the Bonpo lamaist tradition..." Includes informative notes, plates and references.

Silverstone, Marilyn., "Five Nyingmapa Lamas in Sikkim," Kailash, 1:1 (1973) pp. 9-17.

Gives an account of highly respected five Lamas in Sikkim. The photographs and brief life-sketches of the Lamas provide information on their meditations and religious philosophy of Lamaism.

LANGUAGES

Acharya, Shivaraja. "An Elucidatory Note on the Nature of the Sanskrit Long Vowels," Journal of the Tribhuvan University, VII: 1 (Nov. 1972) pp. 74-83.

Discusses the use of vowels in Nepali language with Sanskrit example.

Kansakar, T.R. "Linguistic Survey of Nepal: A Proposal" Journal of the Tribhuvan University, VII:1 (Nov. 1972) pp. 35-48.

Discusses the needs for linguistic survey and research in Nepal

Kansakar, T.R. "Linguistics and the study of Newari Language," Journal of the Tribhuvan University, VII:1 (Nov. 1972) pp. 49-58.

Presents a brief linguistic description of Newari Phonology and Grammer.

Malla, Kamal P. "Language", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 101-118.

Presents an analytical and detailed account of languages spoken in Nepal, their origin and percentage of people speaking these languages.

Summer Institute of Linguistics. University of Oklahoma.

Clause, Sentence and Discourse Patterns in selected language of Nepal, by Austin Hale and others. Produced by University Press, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 1973. 4 parts. (SIL Publications in Linguistics and related fields, Publication No. 40, ed. by Irvine Davis.)

Contents - Part I, General Approach. Part II, Clause. Part III, Texts. Part IV, Word Lists.

Summer Institute of Linguistics. University of Oklahoma. Patterns in Clause, Sentence, and Discourse in selected languages of India and Nepal, by Ronald L. Trail and others. Produced by University Press, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 1973. 4 parts. (SIL Publications in Linguistics and related fields, Publication No. 41, ed. by Irvine Davis.)

Contents- Part I. Sentence and Discourse.-Part II. Clause.- Part III. Texts.- Part IV. Word Lists.

LIMBUS

Sagant, Philippe, "Prêtres Limbu et Catégories Domestiques", Kailash, 1:1 (1973). pp. 51-75. (In French language with English summary).

This article provides details of Limbu household with a view to formulate differences between the Phedangma and the Bijuwa, two main categories of Limbu priest in Eastern Nepal. Author has analysed the findings with illustrations and references.

LITERATURE

Khanal, Yadu Nath, "Literature", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu : CEDA, 1973.

A comprehensive survey of Nepali literature. Presents brief analysis of renowned writers and their works.

MIGRATION

Gurung, Sant B., Buchmann, H. and others. Causes and Impact of Migration (Preliminary Survey in Surkhet Region). Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. IV, 116, 13 pp. mimeo. maps, tables, bibliography.

This joint study by CEDA and Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, presents the causes of migration and its impact on the migrants and the economy of Surkhet region.

The tables provide useful information for further study in the region.

PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

Sinha, U.N., Panchayat Democracy of Nepal: In Theory and Practice. Kathmandu: Department of Information., Ministry of Communications, 1972. 140 pp.

Provides an introduction to Panchayat Democracy and its functional units, description of constitution and various social aspects of the Panchayat System.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Dharmarajan, S., "Ferment in Nepal: I. Demand for Political reform", The Times of India (9 Sept. 1972).

Describes the current political scene of Nepal in brief.

Khanal, Yadu Nath. "Nepal in 1972: A Search for a New Base Camp?" Asian Survey, XIII:2 (Feb. 1973) pp. 211-216.

Presents an analytical account of Nepal's domestic and foreign policy after the death of King Mahendra and affirms that His Majesty the King Birendra's genuine and sincere interest in the country's economic development is sure to bring changes in Nepalese economy.

"Nepal: To set the House in Order?" Economic and Political Weekly, VII: 35 (Aug. 26, 1972). pp. 1775.

Describes the Nepalese political scene of the month - April, 1972, when some National Panchayat Members were arrested under the Security Act.

Pradhan, Prachanda. "Development of Political Institutions in Nepal since 1951", In: Nepal in Perspective, ed. by Rana and Malla. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. pp. 139-165.

A comprehensive essay on politics and government of Nepal since 1951 onwards; also outlines the structure and functioning of Panchayats in detail.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Gongol, Sushila Devi, Foreign Experts in the Administration of Nepal: A Survey on their Reports. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. 168 pp. bibliographies. Rs. 4/- \$1.

Presents the problems and prospects of administrative reforms in Nepal through the advice of foreign experts who have submitted reports on various administrative problems and recommended changes. It is a comprehensive survey of the reports of foreign experts and includes eleven pages bibliography on Public Administration documents.

Joshi, Nanda Lal, Evolution of Public Administration in Nepal: Experiences and Lessons, Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. XV, 122 pp. bibliographies. Rs. 8/-

Provides a detailed and authentic analysis of Nepalese administration and civil service since post-Rana period. Various administrative reform steps, training and its role in administration development have been traced on historical perspective. The author has quoted authentic and rare sources for his analysis and thus the facts presented in the book are well-documented.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Joshi, Durga D., Veterinary Public Health Hazards in Nepal. Kathmandu: Chandra Kumar Bhattarai, 1973. 87 pp. tables, illus. Rs. 6/-.

Presents the causes of Public Health Hazards in Kathmandu caused due to unhygienic method of meat and milk distribution patterns. Provides information about animal diseases that may be transmissible in men. Suggestions for improving the present condition have been outlined.

SIKKIM

Boon, J., Nepal mit Sikkim. Reisefuhrer mit stadtfuhrer Kathmandu, Wander - und Berglounen. 2., neubearb. Aulf. Buchenhain 1972. 113 S, 8 Tafen, 1 Karte. ... Mais Weltfuhrer, 18.

Nepal's Foreign relations with Sikkim.

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Donner, W., Nepal; Raum, Mensch, und Wirtschaft, Wiesbaden; Otto Harrassowitz, 1972. - 506 pp. tables. maps.

Text in German language. Presents an account of Nepal's socio-economic conditions.

Nepal Council of World Affairs. Souvenir Issue on the

Happy Occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Council, Feb. 18, 1973. Kathmandu, 1973. 116 pp.

Contains articles on economic, political and historical aspects of the Nepalese society.

Rana, Pashupati Shumshere J.B. and Malla Kamal P. editors. Nepal in Perspective. Kathmandu: CEDA, 1973. XIII, 310 pp. 2 maps, tables. Rs. 60/-. Paper back Rs. 25/-

Presents a collection of essays by leading Nepalese scholars on culture, history, economics and politics of Nepal.

TIBET

Karmay, Samten G., ed. and tr., The treasury of good sayings: a Tibetan history of Bon. (Legs - bshad - mdzod). London, the Oriental Series, 26., 1972. 406 pp. plates map.

Stein, R.A., Tibetan civilization (Translation from the French by J.E.S. Driver. illus. by Lobsang Tendzin.) London; 1972. 333 pp. illus., maps.

इतिहास

धूस्वां सायमि, तिनब्यो - टुण्डिखेल - त्रिरत्न. नेपाल (सूचना विभागवाट प्रकाशित) वर्ष ३ : अंक २ (कार्तिक २०२६) पृ. १४-१६.

टुण्डिखेलको ऐतिहासिकता माथि तथा , धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिले विचार .
नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान, त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, वाबुराम आचार्य र उहाँका कृति.
काठमाण्डौ : नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान, २०२६ .ट. १४८ पृ. विवरणात्मक सूची .

इतिहास शिरोमणि श्री वाबुराम आचार्यज्यूसंग नेपालको इतिहास सम्बन्धि विभिन्न पदा वारे गरिएको प्रश्नोत्तरको संकलन , उहाँका कृतिहरूको विवरण तथा श्री सूर्य विक्रम ज्ञवालीज्यू र उहाँका बीच आदान-प्रदान भएका ऐतिहासिक तथ्य सम्बन्धि पत्रहरूको संकलन तथा श्री आचार्यज्यूका कृतिहरूको विवरणात्मक सूची-पत्र यस पुस्तकमा समावेश हुन् । पुस्तकका संयोजक डा. प्रयागराज शर्मा, प्रश्नोत्तरका सम्पादक श्री धनवज्र वज्राचार्य तथा बिब्लियोग्राफर श्री साकेत बिहारी ठाकुरज्यू हुनु हुन्छ । नेपालको इतिहास सम्बन्धि निकै तथ्य पूर्ण कुराहरू र श्री आचार्यज्यूका कृतिहरू समावेश भएको यस पुस्तकले नेपालको इतिहासको सम्बन्धमा शोधपूर्ण तथ्यहरू प्रस्तुत गर्दछ ।

पन्त, दिनेश राज. रामशाहको राज्यकाल - एक चर्चा , कैलास, १ : १ (१९७३) पृ. ७६-७६.
विभिन्न श्रोतहरूको आधारमा रामशाहको राज्यकालको बारेमा प्रकाश पारिएको छ । त्यस विषयमा अन्य ऐतिहासिक लेखनहरूमा दिइएको समयको राम्रो निर्णय भएको छैन भन्ने लेखकको भनाई छ ।

वज्राचार्य, धनवज्र. लिच्छविकालका अभिलेख (अनुवाद, ऐतिहासिक व्याख्या सहित) .काठमाण्डौ,
नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान, २०३०.ठ, ६१६ पृ. ७ नक्सा.

लिच्छविकालका अभिलेखहरू छापिएको यस पुस्तकमा ती अभिलेखहरूको अनुवाद र ऐतिहासिक व्याख्या समेत गरिएको छ ।

बैद्य, तुलसीराम, सम्पादक. पृथ्वीनारायण शाह - रणजित मल्लकालिक कागतपत्र काठमाण्डौ
नेपाल अध्ययन संस्थान २०२८.त, १२५ पृ.

पृथ्वीनारायणशाह - रणजित मल्ल कालिक कागतपत्रहरू छापिएको यस पुस्तकमा कौसी तोसाखाना अड्डामा रहेको वि.सं. १८२६ सालको सरकारी कागतको प्रकाशन गरिएको छ ।

बैद्य, तुलसीराम. र वज्राचार्य, धनवज्र, सम्पादक गोरखाको ऐतिहासिक सामग्री. काठमाण्डौ,
नेपाल अध्ययन संस्थान, २०२६. ५४ पृ. अभिलेख चित्रहरू .

गोरखाको ऐतिहासिक सामग्री, अभिलेख आदिको परिचयात्मक विवरणको साथै अभि-

लेखहरू पनि यस प्रकाशनमा छापिएका छन् ।

राणा, हेमन्त र वज्राचार्य, धनवज्र, सम्पादक. टिस्टुंग चितलांगभेकको ऐतिहासिक सामग्री. काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान, २०२६. ६० पृ. अमिलेस, नक्सा .

टिस्टुंग चितलांग भेकको ऐतिहासिक सामग्री, शिलालेख आदिको आधारमा तयार पारिएको यस प्रकाशनमा शिलालेखहरू परिचय सहित छापिएका छन् ।

धर्म र संस्कृति

तिमसिना, डिल्लीराम. राजधर्मको सन्दर्भमा. प्रगतिको बाटोमा वर्ष ३, अंक २-३ (२०२७-२६). पंचायत अग्रणी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र महेन्द्रनगर, नेपालगंजवाट प्रकाशित.

विभिन्न शास्त्र-पूराणको आधारमा राजधर्मको समीक्षा.

तिवारी, गोपाल निधि. नेपाली संस्कृतिको श्रोत. फांकार वर्ष १४ : अंक २ (जेठ २०२६) पृ २ - ४.

नेपालको संस्कृति वारे परिचयात्मक लेख.

वाग्ले, रमेश प्रसाद. गणेशको अद्भूत मूर्ति र गणेशको वाहन मुसा किन ? नेपाल. वर्ष ३, अंक ४ (फागुन २०२६) पृ. १६-१८.

गणेशको ऐतिहासिकतावारे साधारण विवेचना.

चलचित्र उद्योग

शाही नेपाल चलचित्र संस्थान, काठमाण्डौ. नेपालमा चलचित्र प्रदर्शक र वितरकहरूका समस्या तथा सम्भावित समाधान - गोष्ठी, मार्ग १ गते देखि ३ गते सम्म, २०२६. काठमाण्डौ, २०२६. १२७ पृ. विज्ञापन, चित्रहरू.

गोष्ठीमा मएका प्रवचन, क्लफल र समीक्षा तथा सुफावहरूका साथै सिफारिशहरू । महेन्द्र वीर विक्रम शाह स्व. श्री ५ महाराजाधिराज.

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