

Book Department

A. Annotated Bibliography

Books

- Abdulky, Vicki June. A Formational Approach to the Semantic Structure of Nepali. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University 1974. 198 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)
Ph. D. in Modern Languages and Linguistics.
- Auer, Gerhard, and Gutschow, Niels. Bhaktapur; Gestalt, Funktionen, und Religiöse Symbolik Einer Nepalischen Stadt im Vorindus Triellen Entwicklungs-Stadium. Darmstadt: Technische Hochschule, n.d.
- Bajracharya, Manik Lal. Birendra - the King with a Difference. Kathmandu: Eastern Trading and Investment Co., 1974.
151 p. illus.
A short biography of His Majesty the King of Nepal
- Baker, Michael H.C. Journey to Kathmandu. London: David and Charles, 1974. 167 p. illus. This book describes a three month long journey from England to Kathmandu.
- Blofeld, John. Beyond the Gods; Taoist and Buddhist Mysticism. London: Allen & Unwin, 1974.
161 p.
The mystical practices of Taoism, Ch'an (Zen), and the Tantric Buddhism of Tibet are described.
- Braham, Trevor. Himalayan Odyssey. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1974. 243 p. illus.
Pages 148-165 contain information about Nepal.
- Centre for Nepal Foreign Affairs Studies, comp. King Birendra and Foreign Affairs. Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal Foreign Affairs Studies, 1975. iv, 167 p.
- Das, Nirmala. The Dragon Country. Bombay, Orient Longman, 1974
xvi, 99 p. plates.
A general history of Bhutan.
- Dhakhwa, Dev Ratna. Exclusive Encyclopaedia of Nepal. Kathmandu; Sahayogi Prakashan, 1974
iv, 309 p.
This is a useful text for general information.
- Fry, Maxwell J. Resource Mobilisation and Financial Development in Nepal Kirtipur: CEDA, 1974
ix, 94 p.

- Grover, B.S.K. Sikkim and India. New Delhi, Jain Brothers, 1974.
xvi, 248 p.
A comprehensive study of the history and socio-political development of Sikkim is presented.
- Jha, Shree Krishna. Uneasy Partners - India and Nepal in the Post-Colonial Era. New Delhi: Manas Publications, 1975.
x, 344 p.
The changing pattern of the relationship between the two countries is analysed.
- Kasaju, Prem Kumar. Guidance: a Model for Educational Innovation in Nepal. Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University, 1974. n.p. (Michigan, Xerox University Micro films)
Ph. D. in Education.
- Kleinert, Christian. Haus - und Siedlungsformen im Nepal.
Aachen: 1973:
132 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms)
'The relations between rural house types and settlement patterns.'
- Macdonald, Alexander W. Essays on the Ethnology of Nepal and South Asia. (English translations of French articles).
Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1975.
x, 317 p.
- Messerschmidt, Donald Alan. Social Status, Conflict, and Change in a Gurung Community of Nepal. Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon, 1974.
208 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)
Ph. D. in Anthropology.
- Mohsin, Mohammad and Kasaju, Prem eds. Education and Development.
Kathmandu: National Education Committee, 1975.
xviii, 174 p.
- Mohsin, Mohammad and Kasaju, Prem, eds. On Education in Nepal.
Kathmandu: National Education Committee, 1974.
viii, 94 p.
'This compilation is an attempt to bring into focus the many aspects of educational change that are taking place at the conceptual and action level, to provide critical assesment of reforms and innovations, and to set newer perspectives for future development in education in Nepal . . .'
- Nath, Tribhuvan. The Nepalese Dilema; 1960-74. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1975.
XVI, 528p.

The author surveys the economic and political changes that took place in the kingdom since 1950. Mr Nath was 'The Times of India' correspondent for Kathmandu from 1962-71.

The National Museum of Nepal, comp. A Glimpse of the Natural History Section of the National Museum of Nepal. Kathmandu: The National Museum of Nepal, 1975.
29 p. illus.

The National Museum of Nepal, comp. A Glimpse of the Nepalese Numismatography. Kathmandu: The National Museum of Nepal, 1975.
iv, 19 p. illus.

The National Museum of Nepal. Nepalese Society. Kathmandu: The National Museum of Nepal, 1975.
vi, 51 p.

An introductory account of the different ethnic and occupational groups of Nepalese society is presented.

Parmar, Y.S. Polyandry in the Himalayas. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1975.
xiv, 191 p.

'This book describes polyandry as practised in the Himalayas and analyzes its psychological, biological, and economic causes.'

Prasad, Ishwari. The Life and Times of Maharaja Juddha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal. New Delhi: Ashia Publishing House, 1975.
vi, 384 p.

The volume contains an account of the life and career of the late Prime Minister Juddha Shumsher and deals with the many aspects of his personality. The text provides a great insight into the history of Nepal during his tenure of office as Prime Minister.

Phuntshog, Lobsang. Biographies of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shahdev and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, Kirtipur: Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies in collaboration with the Remote Areas and Local Development Department, HMG, 1975.
iv, 20+14 p. Translated from Nepali into Tibetan

Prindle, Peter Hodge. Socio-Economic Relationships of a Brahmin Village in East Nepal. Washington: Washington State University, 1974. 340 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)

Ph. D. in Anthropology.

Reinhard, Johan Gjeffen. Deskriptive Analyse von Schamanismus und Hexerei bei den Purbia Raji sudwest Nepals. Vienna, Austria: 1974.

303 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)
Ph. D. in Anthropology.

Sharma, Kunjar Mani. The Economic Theme in Nepali Foreign Policy: an Historical Analysis up to the End of the Anglo-Nepal War. Denver, Colorado: University of Denver, 1974.

233 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)
Ph. D. in International studies.

Sharma, R.P. Nepal; a Detailed Geographical Account. Kathmandu: Pustak Sansar, 1974.
iv, 118 p.

Shrestha, Mangal Krishna. Public Administration in Nepal. Kathmandu: Educational Enterprise, 1975.
vi, 263 p.

Smith, Thomas Burna. Induced Political Change: District Development Planning in Nepal. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1974.

vi, 188 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)
A Ph. D. in Political Science.

Stiller, Ludwig F. An Introduction to Hanuman Dhoka. Kirtipur: Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, 1975.
viii, 75 p.

This is an historical study of the old palace squares of the Kathmandu Valley. The text is based on the Nepali original by Gautam Vajra Vajracharya, who completed the study entitled Hanuman Dhoka - Ek Adhyayan.

Thakur, Madhusudan. Nepal - a Miscellany. Kathmandu: Utham Kunwar, 1975.
viii, 73 p.

A compilation of articles published in The Rising Nepal, Nepal Review, and Vasudha during 1969-75.

Toffin, Gerard. Pyangaon, une Communaute Newar de la Vallee de Kathmandu: la Vie Materielle. Paris: 1973.
xix, 313 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)

Weitz, Charles Arthur. The Effect of Aging and Habitual Activity Pattern on Exercise Performance Among High Altitude Nepalese Population. University Park, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University, 1974.

185 p. (Michigan, Xerox University Microfilms.)
Ph. D. in Anthropology.

ARTICLES

Adhikari, Krishna Kant. "A Brief Survey of Nepal's Trade with British India During the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 187-196.

Agrawal, Govind Ram. "Management - the Critical Constraint in the Development of Nepal." RAMJHAM 10 (1975): 11-18.

Agrawal, Govind Ram. "Personnel Management - a Systems Approach." The Nepalese Journal of Public Administration. 6 (1975): 5-11.

With the help of illustrations and charts, this scholar suggests that personnel management must come out of its myopic disguise and be systems-oriented.

Amatya, Soorya Lal. "A Study of Agricultural Crop Combination in Nepal." The Himalayan Review 6 (1973-74) 1-18.

Bajracharya, Punya Ratna. "The Pilgrimage of Pashupatinath and Mahashivaratri Festival." The Rising Nepal, 11 March 1975, p. 4-5.

The religious importance of the festival is discussed.

Baral, Lok Raj. "The Press in Nepal (1951-74)." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 169-186.

The present condition and history of the press in Nepal is analyzed.

Bhatta, Bhimdev. "Development Administration in Nepal: an Appraisal." The Nepalese Journal of Public Administration 6 (1975): 42-57.

The growth of development administration in Nepal is presented.

Budathoki, Chandra Bikram. "Social Life under the Ranas." Voice of History, Journal of Tribhuvan University History Association 1 (2031): 61-67.

Burghart, Richard. "The Role of Kinship in the Formation of Janakpurdam Pilgrim Groups." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 71-90.

Central Bureau of Statistics, comp. "Population of Lumbini Zone by Districts and Panchayats." Statistical Bulletin: Nepal 9 (1974): 5-31.

Cohen, Stephen P. "Security Issues in South Asia." Asian Survey 15 (March 1975): 202-214.

The geo-political importance of the area as well as the role of the military in politics is analyzed.

Connally, Ernest A. "An Art That Conciliates Gods and Men." The UNESCO Courier 27 (December 1974): 16-18.

A general description of Nepalese art and architecture is presented.

Dahal, Ballabh Mani and Subba, Subhadra. "A Factor for National Integration: the Nepali Language." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 97-100.

Dahal, D.R. "Kirati Reviewed in the Nepali Context." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 89-96.

The term "Kirati" is reviewed from social, historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic points of view.

Deep, Dhurba K. "A Mysterious Bride." The Rising Nepal, 28 March 1975, Supplement, p. 2.

A Nepalese folk tale.

Dhungel, Dwarika Nath. "Rural Development Programme in Nepal: a Historical Perspective." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 68-83.

Dwivedi, P.K. "Numismatic Development During HM King Birendra's Reign." The Rising Nepal, 29 December 1974, p. 3.

Edwards, Daniel. "Nepal on the Eve of the Rana Ascendancy." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 99-118.

The form of administrative institutions in Nepal in 1843 is described in the light of relevant historical documents and texts.

Fournier, A. "The Role of the Priest in Sunuwar Society." Kailash; A Journal of Himalayan Studies 2 (1974): 153-166.

Goldstein, Melvyn C. "Preliminary Notes on Marriage and Kinship." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 57-69.

In this brief comparison of the kinship and marriage patterns of Helambu Sherpas with the Sherpas of Khumbhu and Tibetans of Lhasa, the author comments on a variety of differences and similarities.

Greenwood, S.M. "Buddhist Brahmins." European Journal of Sociology 15 (1974): 101-123.

K.C, Ram Bahadur. "Land Reform and Basic Objectives of Panchayat System." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 57-67.

Karki, Gyanendra Bahadur. "King Birendra and the Concept of Non-Alignment." The Rising Nepal, 24 February 1975, pp. 75-77.

Lohani, Mohan Prasad. "The Amended 'Go to village National Campaign.'" Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 37-42.

Lohani, Prakash C. "Nepal in 1974." Asian Survey 15 (February 1975): 96-101.

In this article Nepal's performances in 1974 on economic, political, and diplomatic fronts is assessed.

Malla, Kamal Prakash. "Linguistic Studies in Nepal." Vasudha 15 (December January 1975): 17-24.

A summary of linguistics studies since 1912 is presented. A prepublication draft of the paper was presented in the linguistic seminar as the inaugural lecture on November 4, 1974. The seminar was sponsored by the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies.

Manandhar, Mangal Sidhi. "Geopolitical Basis of Nepal's Existence." The Himalayan Review; Journal of Nepal Geographical Society 6 (1973-74): 40-49.

'The purpose of this study is to investigate the geographical and political bases for the continued existence of Nepal as a distinct political unit...'

Manandhar, Thakurlal. "Nepal and South India." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 120-122.

This article throws a new light on the cultural and political relations between Nepal and India during the 12th and 13th centuries.

Moaven, Niloufar. "Enquete sur les Kumari." Kailash: a Journal of Himalayan Studies 2 (1974): 167-187.

Mohsin, Mohammad. "Nepal's Attempts at Educational Renovation." The Rising Nepal 24 February 1975, pp. 28-32.

A summary of the New Education Plan is presented. Mr. Mohsin is the Secretary of the National Education Committee, HMG.

Okada, Ferdinand E. "Nepalese Society and the Panchayat System." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 85-88.

An attempt to analyse the Panchayat system in a socio-political context is made.

Olson, Robert. "Central Khams Tibetan: a Phonemic Survey." Kailash: a Journal of Himalayan Studies 2 (1974): 217-227.

This is a 'brief descriptive survey of salient taxonomic phonological features of a variety of Tibetan from the area of central Khams.'

Pant, Shamba Bhakta. "A Little Known Reality of the Rana Prime Ministers: Tama ko Petari (Copper Box)." Vasudha 15 (December - January 1975): 25-27.

The author throws some light on how Nepal was governed during the Rana Period.

Panta, Shamba Bhakta. "Political Aspects of Panchayat Democracy." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 15-23.

Pant, Y.P. "Some Thoughts on Income Distribution in Nepal." The Rising Nepal, 18 April 1975, pp. 4-5.

The author concludes that although Nepal does not possess all of the common limitations inherent in the economies of developing countries, the wide discrepancies in the income distribution are not evident in the broad spectrum of the national economy.

Pradhan, Prachand. "Ecology of Development Administration." The Nepalese Journal of Public Administration 6 (1975): 22-24.

The ecological factors of public administration are discussed.

Pruscha, Carl. "The Valley of Kathmandu." The UNESCO Courier 27 (December 1974): 30-31.

This article describes the main features of the Kathmandu Valley and its historic sites.

Putnam, April M. "The Tea Shop as an Arena of Ethnic Interaction in Nepal." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 11-17.

The author gives accounts of ethnic interaction in this article. The information was collected by the author during anthropological fieldwork in Chitwan District of Nepal in 1973-74.

Ragsdale, Tod. "Patterns of Education and Literacy in a Village Panchayat of Central Nepal." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 19-38.

These are the results of a research project in a village panchayat with a Gurung population in Kaski District.

Rajaure, D.P. "Tattooing among the Tharus of Dang Deokhuri, Far Western Nepal." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 91-98.

The importance, preparation, and kinds of tattooing prevalent among the Tharus are explained.

Rajbhandary, Gahendra Bahadur. "Some Observations on Nepal's Foreign Relations." The Rising Nepal, 24 February 1975, pp. 55-56.

Nepal's foreign relations are briefly analysed. Mr. Rajbhandari is a R.P. member and former Foreign Minister of Nepal.

Rana, Pashupati Shumsher J.B. "King Birendra as a Moderniser." RAMJHAM 10 (1975): 3-6.

Rana, Pashupati Shumsher J.B. "Nepalese Economy; Problems and Prospect." Trade Journal 12 (V.S. 2031): 65-84.

Rana, Ratna Shumsher J.B. "Planning for People: Political Realism in Economic Decision." RAMJHAM 10 (1974): 15-21.

Rashtriya Samachar Samiti, comp. "Coronation: Cultural and Religious Aspects." The Rising Nepal, 17 February 1975, pp. 4-5.

This study is based on Hindu scriptures.

Rashtriya Samachar Samiti, comp. "Coronation: Its Rituals According to Hindu Scriptures." The Rising Nepal, 13 February 1975, pp. 4-5.

This study is based on Hindu scriptures.

Rashtriya Samachar Samiti, comp. "Coronation: Its Rituals According to Hindu Scriptures." The Rising Nepal, 13 February 1975, pp. 4-5.

The text describes the rites and ceremonies prescribed for coronation in the Hindu scriptures.

Sharma, Bal Chandra. "Spiritual Landscape of Nepal." The UNESCO Courier 27 (December 1974): 14-16.

Sharma, Khagendra Nath. "The Structure of the Panchayat System." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 24-31.

Sharma, Nagendra. "Nepal Coronation - Then and Now." The Rising Nepal, 18 February 1975, pp. 4-5.

The author describes briefly the coronation ceremony according to Hindu tradition and gives a glimpse of His Late Majesty Mahendra's coronation in 1956.

Sharma, Pitambar. "Growth Pole as a Regional Development Strategy in Nepal." The Himalayan Review; Journal of Nepal Geographical Society 2 (1973-74): 50-57.

Shrestha, C.B. "Budha Nilkantha - the Narayan Par Excellence." The Rising Nepal 14 March 1975, Supplement, p. 1.

Shrestha, C.B. "Pasa Chare or Pahan Chare for Ghode Jatra Festival." The Rising Nepal 10 April 1975, p. 4.

A local festival is described.

Shrestha, C.B. "The Pelting of the Pots." The Rising Nepal, 24 January 1975, Supplement, p. 1.

The mythology behind the Changu Narayan temple is narrated.

Shrestha, C.B. "The System of Central Places in the Arniko Rajmarga Area of Nepal." The Himalayan Review 6 (1973-74): 19-39.

This article is an attempt to discover in what ways the pattern of central places can be studied in Nepal. The data and information were collected in connection with the feasibility study sponsored by the National Planning Commission.

Shrestha, Khadga Man. "The Monarch in Nepal." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 9-14.

The role of monarchy in the development of Nepal is described.

Singh, Ramanand Prasad. "Prevention and Control of White-Collar Crime in the Developing Nations." Civil Service Journal of Nepal 6 (1974): 1-7.

This is a working paper submitted to the regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Punishment of Offenders, by the author in Tokyo on July 16, 1973.

Sinha, U.N. "The Theory of Class-Coordination." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 32-36.

Slusser, Mary Shepherd. "The Saugal-Tol Temple of Patan." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 39-45.

This is a study of the temple and the image within. It is presented from an archeological point of view.

Jha, Vedanand. "The Dynamic Leadership of the Crown in the Panchayat System." Panchayat Darpan 5 (1975): 1-7.

Toffin, Gerald. "Jako: a Newar Family Ceremony." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 47-56.

Upadhyay, Shailandra Kumar. "Nepal and the United Nations." The Rising Nepal, 24 February 1975, pp. 22-23.

Vaidya, T.R. "Cultural Aspects of Gorkha." Voice of History; a Journal of T.U. History Association 1 (1975): 153-165.

The cultural, political, and economic importance of the area is described.

Vaidya, T.R. "Lessons of the History of Nepal." RAMJHAM 10 (1974): 1-9.

Vajracharya, Cautamvajra. "The Coronation of the Kings of Nepal." The Rising Nepal, 20 February 1975, pp. 4-5.

Varma, Yugeshwar P. "Roles of Intellectuals: the Nepalese Context." Vasudha 15 (December-January 1975): 9-15.

Watters, David E. "Siberian Shamanistic Traditions among the Kham-Jagars of Nepal." Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2 (February 1975): 123-168.

This describes the features of Shamanism among the Kham-Magars of Nepal. The author concludes that it is a part of an ancient Siberian Shamanistic tradition which exhibits a history and structure of its own. Photos are included.

Zoller, Raymond. "A Yeti Sighted Forty Meters Away: No Hallucination." The Rising Nepal, 30 March 1975, p. 4.

An interview report.

१७२ आइ.एन.ए.एस.जर्नल

पुस्तकहरू:

काकी, युवराज सिंह, सं.

विश्व परिचय । धनकुटा, लेखक, २०३१

३८ + ७४४ पृ.

चेमजॉंग, इमानसिंह

किरातकालीन विजयपुरको संक्षिप्त इतिहास ।

दार्जीलिङ०, नेपाली साहित्य परिषद्, वि.सं. २०३१

१४ + १६६ पृ.

पूर्व नेपालको विजयपुर इलाकावारे वि.सं. १६४१ देखि १८७२ सम्मको ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

तोबा, सुयोधी तथा अन्य

नेपाली-खालीड० खालीड०-नेपाली शब्दकोश ।

कीर्तिपुर, समर ईन्स्टीच्यूट अफ लिंग्वीस्टीक्स २०३१

१६ + ६० पृ.

सामान्य बोलचालमा प्रयोगहुने करीव २,५०० शब्दहरू यस शब्दकोशमा परेका छन् ।

लेख-निबन्ध:

अधिकारी, अम्बिका प्रसाद

शुभराज्यामिषेक विधान : राजामा राष्ट्रत्वको

र देवत्वको आधार ।

आरती वर्षा ७, अंक २८, २०३१

पृ. ५५-५६ ।

अर्याल, केशव राज

"नेपाली मूर्तिकला: एक अध्ययन ।"

कलाकार वर्षा ५, अंक ५, २०३१

पृ. १०-१३ ।

अर्याल, राधा

"रिक्तपाणीं पश्येत राजानं देवतां गुठम् ।"

कलाकार वर्षा ५, अंक ५, २०३१

पृ. ७-६

"लेखकसंग भएको एक प्राचीन लेखोट अनुसार वि.सं.

१६०४ सालमा श्री ५ सुरेन्द्र वीर विक्रम शाहदेवको

शुभ-राज्यामिषेकमा दर्शन गर्न आउंदा नजर चढाएको

सर-समानहरूको सूचीको उतार ।"

आचार्य, पारसमणि

"आजको भाषिक रूप ?"

भोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१, फागुन ३

पृ. ५-६ ।

नेपाली भाषाको वाक्यरचनावारे भाषिक चर्चा ।

आचार्य, बाबुराम

“शे.शि.बाबुराम आचार्यले रचना गर्नु भएको नेपालको
संक्षिप्त इतिहास” (देवी प्रसाद मंडारीबाट संपादित)

पूर्णिमा वर्ष ८, अंक ४, पूर्णाङ्क ३२ २०३१

पृ. १६७-२०६ (क्रमशः प्रकाशित)

तेश्रो परिच्छेदमा “इतिहासकाल मन्दा पहिले” र
चौथो परिच्छेदमा “किरांत राज्य” वारे गहकिलो र
शोधपूर्ण विवेचना प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

आचार्य, लोकनाथ

“वैदिक राजा एवं शुभराज्यामिष्क (एक दिग्दर्शन)” ।

समकम वर्षा १०, अंक ३, २०३१

पृ. १५-२६ ।

उपाध्याय, केशव प्रसाद

“हिन्दु जगत्का केही आदर्श राजाहरू ।”

गौरखापत्र (शुभराज्यामिष्क विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१

पृ. २६-३२ ।

हिन्दु धर्मशास्त्रहरूको आधारमा राजाको उत्पत्ति,
राजाको स्थान, अमिष्क, राजधर्मको महत्त्व आदि
वारे संक्षिप्त विवेचनाको साथै नेपालको शाहवंशीय
राजाहरूको देनवारे चर्चा ।

काफ्ले, प्रेम कृष्ण

“स्थानीय नेतृत्वको विकास ।”

पंचायत दर्पण, वर्ष ५, अंक १४, २०३१

पृ. ५६-६४ ।

केशवशरण, खेमराज

“आर्य संस्कृतिमा राजसत्ता ।”

गौरखापत्र (शुभराज्यामिष्क विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१,

फागुन १२

पृ. १३-१६ ।

कृग्वेद, मनुस्मृति, वाल्मीकि रामायण, महाभारत
आदि धर्म ग्रन्थहरूमा उल्लेख भएको राजा र राजसत्ताको
प्रवृत्ति र प्रकृतिवारे संक्षिप्त अध्ययन प्रस्तुत गरिएको
छ ।

खत्री, पद्म बहादुर

“श्री ५ वीरेन्द्र र परराष्ट्रनीतिमा नयाँकोण ।”

गो.प. (शुभराज्यामिष्क विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१,

फागुन १२ गते ।

पृ १५१-५३ ।

नेपालको परराष्ट्र नीतिको समसामयिकतावारे
संक्षिप्त व्याख्या प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

१७४ आइ.एन.ए.एस जर्नल

गौतम, तारानाथ

“घोडेयात्राको ऐतिहासिक महत्व ।”

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१, चैत २६

पृ. ४ ।

जोशी, सत्यमोहन

“नेपाल नरेश श्री ५ वीरेन्द्रको शुभराज्यामिषोकः

शुभराज्यामिषोकका मुद्राहरू ।”

प्रज्ञा वर्ष ४, अंक ३, पूर्णाङ्क १३

पृ. १३६-४५ ।

सुवर्ण मुद्रा, रजतमुद्रा र अन्य धातुमुद्रा वारे
मुद्राविज्ञानको आधारमा विवेचना ।

जोशी, हरिराम

“पशुपति शिव : एक अध्ययन ।”

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१, फागुन २८

पृ. ४-५ ।

पशुपतिको यथार्थ स्वरूप र क्रमगत विकासवारे
गहकिलो अध्ययन प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

फा, कामेश्वर

“नवलपुर सहकारी प्रयोग ।”

पंचायत दर्पण, वर्ष ५, अंक १४, २०३१

पृ. ६५-६० ।

पंचायती व्यवस्था अन्तर्गत सहकारी आन्दोलनको
प्रगति र उपलब्धीको संदर्भमा एक अध्ययन ।

तमोट, काशीनाथ

“श्री ५ पृथ्वीनारायण शाहको नुवाकोट गाउँब्यासीको
दरवार -- केही ऐतिहासिक प्रसंग ।”

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. चैत्र २३

पृ. ५ ।

तेवारी, रामजी

श्री ५ सुरेन्द्रविक्रम शाहको जुवाविषयको ताम्रपत्र ।

पूर्णिमा वर्ष ८, अंक ४, पूर्णाङ्क ३२, २०२१

पृ. २१३-१६ ।

थापा, भेष बहादुर

“विकासमुखी अभियान: चिन्तन र विचार ।”

आरती वर्ष ७, अंक २८, २०३१

पृ. ३१-३६ ।

अन्तर्वार्ताको रूपमा “विकास वादी अभियान र
आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक परिचालनवारे श्री थापाको
विचार प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

थापा, रमेशजंग

"नेपाली कलामा मुकुटको परम्परा ।"

रमभम, वर्ष १०, अंक ३, २०३१

पृ. ३५-३७ ।

द्विवेदी, पशुपति कुमार

"नेपाली मुद्राहरूको क्रममा शुभराज्यामिषोक मुद्राहरू ।"

गोरखापत्र, (शुभराज्यामिषोक, विशेषांक), २०३१,

फागुन १२

पृ. १०१-४ ।

मुद्राशास्त्रको दृष्टिले संक्षिप्त अध्ययन ।

दीक्षात, कमल

"प्रेरणाको मूल ।"

गोरखापत्र (शुभराज्यामिषोक विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१,

फागुन १२

पृ. ८६-६२ ।

नेपाली भाषा र साहित्यको क्षेत्रमा शाहवंशको योगदानवारे चर्चा । लेख ऐतिहासिक तथ्यले मिजेको छ ।

दुवाडी, केशव

"नेपालको ऐतिहासिक चित्र, मूर्ति तथा वास्तुकला

निर्माण विधि - एक विवेचना ।"

कलाकृति, वर्ष ४, अंक ३, २०३२

पृ. १-५ ।

देवकोटा, माधव प्रसाद

"राज्यामिषोक ।"

अभियान, (पादिका), वर्ष ६, अंक ५-६, २०३१ फागुन ।

पृ. १-७ ।

राज्यामिषोकको पौराणिक पदा, राज-स्थापनाको परम्परा राज्यामिषोकको संक्षिप्त विधि आदिमा प्रकाश पारिएको छ ।

नेपाली, चित्तरंजन

"विभूषण र कदरका प्रतीकहरू ।"

रूपरेखा, वर्ष, अंक १०, फागुन २०३१

पृ. ५५-८० ।

ऐतिहासिक विवेचना प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

पन्त, नयराज

"श्री ५ बडामहाराजाधिराज पृथ्वीनारायण शाहको

उपदेशको विषयमा केही विचार ।"

रमभम, वर्ष १०, अंक ३, २०३१

पृ. २७-२५ ।

१७६ आइ.एन.ए.एस जर्नल

राजनीति विज्ञानको आधारमा दिव्य-उपदेशको
व्याख्या प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

पन्त, महेशराज

“नेपाल हुन् परस्पेक्टिभमा देखिएका इतिहास संबन्धी
अशुद्धि ।”

पूर्णिमा वर्ष ८, अंक ४, पूर्णाङ्क ३२, २०३१

पृ. २५०-६५ ।

प्रधान, भुवनलाल

“भक्तपुरको स्थापना ।”

मधुपर्क, वर्ष ७, अंक ७, वि.सं. २०३१ मार्ग

पृ. ४३-४७ ।

पाण्डे, माधवराज

“अंग्रेजहरूको नेपाल प्रति भावना १७६७-१८१४”

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पाण्डित्यपूर्ण विवेचना प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

पौड्याल, अनन्त

“प्रजातन्त्र र पंचायत ।”

पंचायत दर्पण वर्ष ५, अंक १४, २०३१

पृ. २८-४६ ।

पौड्याल, अनन्त

“राजमुकुट र पंचायत ।”

प्रज्ञा वर्ष ४, अंक ३, पूर्णाङ्क १३, २०३१

पृ. १२४-३२ ।

मुख्य बुंदाहरू:- पंच र पंचायत । - राजमुकुट
दलगत नेतृत्व र राणाकालिन कुटनीति ।

बिष्ट, कीर्तिनिधि

“राजमुकुट र नेपाल ।”

गोरखापत्र (शुभराज्यामिष्ठीक विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१,

फागुन १२

पृ. १२७-२८ ।

मट्टराई, राधेश्याम

“राईहरूको वैवाहिक-विधान ।”

कलाकार वर्ष ५, अंक ५, २०३१

पृ. २५-२८

संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

भट्टराई, हर्षनाथ

शुभ राज्याभिषेक परम्परा र पद्धति ।

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फागुन

पृ. १७-२३ ।

शास्त्रीय विवेचना प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

भंडारी, ढुण्डीराज

“राजमुकुट - एकताको प्रतीक ।”

रमकम्, वर्ष १०, अंक ३, २०३१

पृ. १०-१४ ।

भंडारी, ढुण्डीराज

“श्री ५ को गतिशील एवं सक्रिय नेतृत्व: पंचायती

व्यवस्थाको मूल आधार ।”

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१, फागुन १२

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मुख्य बूँदाहरू:

-नेपालको भू-राजनैतिक अवस्था-ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि ।
सांस्कृतिक एवं सामाजिक परम्परा । - धार्मिक
मान्यता । - लोकप्रियता र जनआस्था । - राष्ट्रिय
अखण्डताको प्रतीक तथा जन-अभिव्यक्तिको स्रोत ।

मलहोत्रा, रामचन्द्र

“निजामती सेवामा बहुवाको आधार ।”

निजामती सेवा पत्रिका वर्ष ६, अंक २, २०३१

पृ. १०-२० ।

संक्षिप्त विवरण पेश गरिएको छ ।

मानव, पर्ण बहादुर

“पंचायत: एक दार्शनिक दृष्टिकोण ।”

पंचायत दर्पण, वर्ष ५, अंक १४, २०३१

पृ. ४६-५६ ।

मिश्र, कमला कान्त

“तेह्रो टोली गाउँ पंचायत सचिव तालीम - एक फलक ।”

पंचायत -दर्पण, वर्ष ५, अंक १४, २०३१

पृ. ६१-१०८ ।

योगी नरहरि नाथ

“राजा र शुभराज्याभिषेक ।”

व्यापार पत्रिका, वर्ष १२, अंक ५, वि.सं. २०३१, फागुन-

चैत्र २०३१ ।

पृ. १६-२१ ।

१७८ आइ.एन.ए.एस जर्नल

राजवंशी, शंकरमान

“नेपालमा राज्यामिणोक, केही अभिलेख, केही टिपोट ।”
गोरखापत्र, (शुभराज्यामिणोक विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१ फागुन १२
पृ. ४५-४७ ।

विभिन्न स्रोतहरूको आधारमा जयस्थितिमल्ल,
भूपालेन्द्रमल्ल, श्री ५ द्रव्यशाह, श्री ५ गीर्वाणयुद्ध विक्रम
शाह, श्री ५ त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाहदेवको राज्यामिणोक
को संक्षिप्त फलक प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

राणा, धनशंशेर ज.व.रा.

“श्री ५ वीरेन्द्र र सनातन धर्म ।

प्रज्ञा वर्षा ४, अंक ३, पूर्णाङ्क १३, २०३१
पृ. १०३-४ ।

राष्ट्रिय समाचार समिति ।

राज्यामिणोक - विधिविधान ।

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१ फागुन
पृ. ४ ।

राज्यामिणोक संवन्धी शास्त्रीय विधिको स्वरूप
प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

रिसाल, भवानी शंकर

“सलकपुर: पुरातत्व र इतिहास ज्ञाताको खाचो ।”

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१ फागुन २४
पृ. ५-६ ।

नेपाल अधिराज्यको सुदूर पूर्व इलाम जिल्ला अन्तर्गतको
सलकपुर इलाकावारे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक र इतिहासिक
विहारी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

लोहनी, दामोदरनाथ

“ज्योतिष विज्ञानका दृष्टिमा राज्यामिणोक ।”

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१, माघ २३
पृ. ४ ।

संक्षिप्त विवेचन प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

वज्राचार्य, धनवज्र

“चीनको मिडोवंशी वादशाहले शक्ति सिंहरामलाई
पठाएको पारवाना ।”

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कहाँ दूतका साथ पठाएको परवाना ”को मूलपाठ
र त्यसको नेपाली अनुवाद समीक्षा साथ प्रस्तुत
गरिएको छ । परवाना संस्कृत भाषामा लेखिएको थियो ।

बज्राचार्य, धनवज्र

राज्यामिषोकको ऐतिकासिक महत्व ।

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पृ. १-६ ।

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राज्यामिषोकको क्रमगत इतिहासवारे खोजपूर्ण निबन्ध ।

वर्मा, युगेश्वर प्रसाद

नेपालको प्रसंग: भूमिका बुद्धिजीवीको ।

रूपरेखा वर्ष १५, अंक १०, फागुन २०३१

पृ. ४६-५४ ।

शर्मा, कुलशेखर

देशको आर्थिक विकासमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको भूमिका ।

मिर्मिरे, काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, अंक ८, २०३१

फागुन १२

पृ. १-८ ।

शर्मा, चक्रपाणि

पंचासे: नेपालको एक ऐतिहासिक एवं धार्मिक स्थल ।

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१ चैत्र ३०

पृ. ५ ।

पोखराको पश्चिमपट्टि अवस्थित पंचासे इलाकावारे
सामान्य चिन्हारी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

शर्मा, नोन्द्र

नेपालमा राज्यामिषोक - पहिले र अहिले

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१ माघ ३०

पृ. ४-५ ।

राज्यामिषोकको शास्त्रीय विधानको संक्षिप्त फलक
प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

सिंह, नारायण बहादुर

बाजा - बाजे बाजा ।

गोरखापत्र, वि.सं. २०३१ फागुन ६

पृ. ४-५ ।

नेपाली बाजाहरूको सांस्कृतिक र धार्मिक पृष्ठभूमिको
साथै बाजाहरूको चिन्हारी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

सैजु, मोहनमान

राष्ट्रिय शिदा योजना र उच्च शिदा ।

गोरखापत्र, (शुभराज्यामिषोक विशेषांक) वि.सं. २०३१,

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पृ. ११६-२१

विवेचनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

१८० आइ.एन.ए.एस जर्नल

सैजु, मोहनमान

“श्री ५ बीरेन्द्र र उच्च शिदा ।”

प्रज्ञा, वर्ष ४, अंक ३, पूर्णाङ्क १३, २०३१

पृ. १०५-०८ ।

शिदाको विषयमा श्री ५ महाराजाधिराज सरकारबाट
वक्सेको विभिन्न भाषण, संदेशमा आधारित विवेचनात्मक
निबन्ध ।

जवाली, सूर्यविक्रम

“शाहवंश र नेपालको निर्माण तथा विकास ।”

आरती वर्ष ७, अंक २८, २०३१

पृ. ४८-५३ ।

B Short reviews

M.S. Jain, The Emergence of A New Aristocracy In Nepal, Agra: Sri Ram Mehra & Co., 1972, 220 pp. "The Emergence of a New Aristocracy in Nepal", by M.S. Jain, fills up a conspicuous gap in Nepali historiography. Although a few studies of specific aspects of Rana rule in Nepal have been published in recent years, this is the first time that any scholar has attempted a critical analysis of the the circumstances which led to the rise of Jang Bahadur as the first Rana Prime Minister in 1846.

Jain has chosen a somewhat inappropriate title for his book. The study deals with "the capture of power by the Ranas," whom he describes as "an entirely new aristocracy which was little known in 1837." The assumption of supreme political authority by Jang Bahadur in 1846 did not mark the emergence of a new aristocracy in Nepal, however. After the new State of Nepal was founded in 1768, participation in the political process became the exclusive prerogative of the Brahman and Chhetri families who had followed King Prithvi Narayan Shah from Gorkha to Kathmandu. The Kunwar family to which Jang Bahadur belonged (the title of Rana was conferred on this family by Surendra only in 1849) was one of the less influential sections of this group, which had distinguished itself at the middle echelons of the administration and the army rather than in the matrices of central politics. One can hardly say that this family was little known in 1837, and that the changes of 1846 led to a shift of political power outside the traditional political groups.

The first three chapters of this book describe "Rajendra's ambition to play the role of King in Nepal from 1837 onwards." These chapters are, without doubt, the best part of the book. The author's approach is critical and skeptical and he demolishes a number of myths and stories which have all too often been accepted in an unthinking and uncritical manner by even serious students of history. Jain, moreover, has made a very realistic and convincing analysis of such events as the Kot Massacre, which paved the way for the rise of Jang Bahadur, and the alleged conspiracy against Jang Bahadur in 1851. He has thus rendered an important contribution by enabling his readers to see the principal actors in the contemporary political drama, Rajendra, Surendra, Jang Bahadur, Mathbar Singh Thapa and the junior queen, Laxmi Devi, in a new light. The copious explanatory footnotes further add to the value of the book for scholars and the general reader alike.

One wishes that Jain had been equally unbiased and critical in the subsequent four chapters, which "describe the measures undertaken by the new aristocracy, under Jang's leadership, to capture, consolidate and strengthen its strangling hold over the internal affairs of the country." The value of his discussion is marred by a biased and moralistic assessment of Jang Bahadur's character and motives. Jain describes Jang Bahadur as a "crafty, ruthless and ambitious" person who had "risen to power through intrigue and political unscrupulousness", and who "acted on the Machiaevillian principle that rulers need not worry about the truthfulness of their word." Jain also says that Jang Bahadur was "concerned exclusively with the acquisition and retention of power", and that his "conduct was determined solely by the political exigencies of the situation." Finally, Jain says that Jang Bahadur "was not fitted either by education or by training to remove social evils and was afraid of social opposition." One wonders whether Jain would have liked to see Jang Bahadur assume power through an electoral victory, or whether Jain's lofty moralistic tone and his vision of an ideal combination of Abraham Lincoln, Mahatma Gandhi and Raja Ram Mohun Roy in a Nepali political leader during the mid-nineteenth century are realistic or appropriate for a serious student of history.

Nor is there any evidence that Jain has correctly analyzed the nature of Rana rule in Nepal. The rise of Jang Bahadur was hardly a discrete phenomenon having no connection with the contemporary socio-economic structure. Jang Bahadur was able to assume supreme political authority, and the Rana family was able to retain this authority for more than a century, chiefly because this regime represented the interests of those classes in the society which had traditionally been able to manipulate their social and political influence to promote their own economic interests, based primarily on land ownership. The experience of several other countries suggests that Jang Bahadur could hardly have taken steps to divert the economic surplus being appropriated by the traditional oligarchic classes towards the wider national objective of promoting trade and industry. It is in this sense that the sheer naïveté of Jain's following views causes surprise: "Had Jang learnt anything from his visit to industrial England and had he possessed sufficient vision and far sight (sic), he should have initiated industrialization and mechanization in Nepal. There were no such hindrances in the economic development of his country as existed in India under British colonial rule." Recent experience would reinforce the view that "industrialization and mechanization" can seldom be imported through one man's contacts with the industrialized west, however powerful in local politics he may be.

Jain is obviously unable to make an objective assessment of Jang Bahadur's policies and measures in a larger context. He tries to underrate the epoch-making importance of the 1854 legal code by suggesting that Jang Bahadur promulgated it "to earn the

gratitude of the conservative sections of the society." Such is not the case. The policy of codifying and unifying law has been adopted by most bureaucratic polities in the world, such as that founded by Jang Bahadur in Nepal. Their common objective was to minimize the legal autonomy of traditional groups and strata and regulate legal activities in various spheres, thus controlling the entire systems of social control these activities implied (S.N. Eisenstadt, The Political System of Empires, New York: Collier-Macmillan Ltd, 1967 (2nd ed.), pp. 137-138).

Even within the narrow compass within which he assesses the policies and motives of Jang Bahadur, Jain tries to study a system of jurisprudence without adequate knowledge of the social and economic background. For instance, Jain says that, according to the legal code, "the crops grown in Nepal should be sold at the government centers within the country so as to prevent cultivators of the soil from escaping to India with the money." But the section which he has cited in support of his statement actually refers not to crops in general but only to cardamom, opium and some other commodities which were covered by government monopolies at the time. The statement that the 1854 legal code "provided for a general subservience of the banking and commercial classes to the feudal classes" is open to even stronger objection. Does Jain really believe that the banking and commercial classes of Nepal had enjoyed any autonomy during the period before the rise of Jang Bahadur to power, or that they had been able to defend this autonomy against the encroachments of the political élites and prevent the latter from controlling their economic activities and internal affairs ?.

Moreover, Jain tends to gloss over evidence relating to reforms introduced by Jang Bahadur which would show the Prime Minister in a more favorable light. Jain is critical of Jang Bahadur's "sanction and recognition" of the system of slavery. However, he fails to mention that Jang Bahadur also abolished the rights of parents to sell their children into slavery and of money-lenders to enslave their debtors. Selective research apart, the study contains a number of errors of interpretation and comprehension. Jain thus says that on Jagir lands "if a new cultivator came forward to offer higher revenue, the only protection to the old tenant was that he was given the first option to accept the new rates offered by the newcomer. If he did not accept them, the Jagirdar would be free to give the land to the new cultivator." But this law applied to Birta lands only. The 1854 legal code specifically prohibits such competitive bidding on Jagir lands. It is obvious that Jain is unaware of the distinction between the Birta and Jagir forms of land tenure in Nepal.

Even after a careful study of Jain's book, we remain ignorant about the basic character of the Rana political system during the most important period of its evolution, or of the factors which helped it sustain itself for well over a century.

We remain ignorant about the nature and composition of the new power élite, and about the measures it took to achieve legitimization and mobilize the political support of the old and new political groups in the country. It is possible that this was not what Jain attempted to say in his book, but its title and scope create greater expectations in the mind of the reader than are satisfied by its contents. One wishes that Jain had concentrated on the task of analyzing political events in the court of Nepal during the period from 1837 to 1858, which he has done so successively in the earlier chapters of the study. His haphazard excursions into the realm of the law, society and economics of that period not only leave the reader cold but actually unleash misleading trends in Nepali historiography.

Mahesh C. Regmi

Contributions to the Anthropology of Nepal, edited by Ch. von Fürer-Haimendorf; Aris and Phillips Ltd., Warminster, England, 1974; 260 pages. Price: £ 6.

I would have preferred that this review be written by a Nepali. However, despite the anxiety shown by my friends here to borrow or otherwise procure a copy of this volume they have manifested a certain reluctance to commit to paper their opinion on its contents. As the book is an important contribution to the field of study which is my concern, I feel nonetheless that its publication should be signalled rapidly in our pages and its content made known locally. In it are to be found many of the papers which were read at a "symposium" held at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, in June/July, 1973. The convener and organiser of the symposium was Professor Ch. von Fürer-Haimendorf who has done more than any man alive, in the East or in the West, to fill in ethnographic blanks on the map of our knowledge of the Himalayan area. Not only have Betty and Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf (one cannot separate the two in one's mind when one thinks of their field-work) given us several fine books on the area; they have encouraged many young researchers both in Britain and abroad, have guided them with sound academic and practical advice, and have also helped them to procure the wherewithal to pursue their studies. All of us who have worked in this field owe them a debt of gratitude which it is only fitting to underline at the start of this review. Who else could have planned and carried through such a symposium and then gotten its findings published so fast ?

Unfortunately these papers have been very sloppily edited. There are many misprints and errors both in the English and the French texts. Without labouring this lack of care, may I simply point out that practique for pratique and Tibetian for Tibetan (on the back cover) are not the kind of mistakes one expects to find in a reputable and, in my opinion, absurdly expensive, Western publication ? .

Some of the contributors are old Nepalese hands. Haimendorf himself writes on "The Changing Fortunes of Nepal's High Altitude Dwellers" (p. 98-113); John Hitchcock comments on "A Shaman's song and some Implications for Himalayan Research" (p. 150-158); Marc (not Mark) Gaborieau deals with "Folk-ballads (récits chantés) of the Himālaya and the ethnographic context" (p.114-128); Corneille Jest, in an article introducing a film, describes "The festival of the Clans among the Thākālis. Spre-lo (1968)" (p. 183-196); Lionel Caplan analyses "Inter-caste Marriages in a Nepalese Town" (p.40-61). Many of the younger, less well-known scholars deal with religious matters. Nick Allen gives a thoughtful contribution on "The Ritual Journey, a Pattern underlying certain Nepalese Rituals" (p.6-22); Stephen Greenwold discusses "Monkhood versus Priesthood in Newar Buddhism" (p.129-149); Wolf

Michl describes "Shamanism among the Chantel of the Dhaulagiri Zone" (p.222-231); Andras Höfer contributes both "A note on Possession in South Asia" (p. 159-167) and an article entitled: "Is the bombo an Ecstatic? Some Ritual Techniques of Tamang Shamanism" (p.168-182); Prayag Raj Sharma gives interesting information on "The Divinities of the Karnali Basin in Western Nepal" (p.244-260). Other articles concern the Sherpa area-that of Barbara Aziz: "Some Notions about Descent and Residence in Tibetan Society" (p.23-39) and that of Michael Oppitz (which has also appeared in Kailash, 11, p.121-131) "Myths and Facts: Reconsidering some Data concerning the Clan History of the Sherpa" (p.232-243). Like Prof. Haimendorf, Don Messerschmidt and Naresh Jang Gurung are preoccupied with trade: "Parallel Trade and Innovation in Central Nepal: the Cases of the Gurung and Thakali Subbas compared" (p.197-221). Walter Frank makes a courageous "Attempt at an Ethno-Demography of the Middle Nepal" (p.85-97) and Alain Fournier furnishes "Preliminary Notes on the Sunuwar Populations in Eastern Nepal" (p.62-84).

This somewhat laborious catalogue of contents may strike Nepalese readers as reminiscent of Prévert's poem L'Addition. Can one draw any conclusions from it concerning the dialogue between Western and Nepalese anthropological preoccupations? Some Nepalese believe that Nepal is not yet in a position to afford anthropological research; that the only useful foreign research done in Nepal is that which provides answers to problems of development and administrative unification; that foreign research should be geared to Nepal's practical needs; that all foreigners should write in English, etc. Such readers are unlikely to find much satisfaction in the present volume. However those few who are actively concerned with and involved in the future of Anthropology in Nepal will be deeply interested in these papers. They demonstrate clearly that great strides have been made in our over-all knowledge of Nepal since 1953; that the younger, foreign generations are interested in many different aspects of Nepalese society; that linguistic competence is much more widespread among foreigners than it was in the early days. Again, Nepal is no longer studied primarily by the British. The Germans, the Japanese (whose unavoidable absence from this symposium was much regretted) and the French - who have made a most praiseworthy effort to implement multi-disciplinary research (a fact not clearly brought out by the present volume) - have also worked hard and well in Nepal; and much serious American work, in thesis form, will, it is hoped, be published in the near future. From being a distant, out-of-the way field cultivated by a few passionate eccentrics, Nepal, in the space of two decades, has earned its rightful place in the study programs proposed by many universities throughout the world. Cooperation between Nepalese and foreign scholars is certainly not yet as close as many would wish for. Inter-disciplinary studies have not yet made much headway. The financial, social and material problems confronting young Nepalese researchers are still very considerable; and they lack

the years of theoretical training shared by most of their foreign colleagues. But if Nepal can be said to have been fortunate in having been studied in the early days by such outstanding intellects as B.H. Hodgson and Sylvain Lévi and, in more recent times by remarkable scholars like G. Tucci, L. Petech and D. Snellgrove, I think it nonetheless true to say that few outstanding contributions to anthropological theory have up to now been based on Nepalese data. In some ways this is curious because Anthropology had made great strides in the formulation and analysis of its problems before serious work began, in 1953, in Nepal.

A. W. Macdonald