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+EHRHARD, Franz-Karl

—M.A.

—Universitat Hamburg, 1982, 123 pp.

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Ehrenbergstr. 25
D-2000 Hamburg 50
West Germany

Title: Zur Gnoseologie der rNying ma pa-Schule: Mi phams Nges shes rin po che'i sgron me (Kap. I & V)

The Nges shes rin po che'i sgron me, a short text by Mi pham 'Jam dbyangs rnam rgyal rgya mtsho (1846-1912), is composed of seven questions dealing with the approach of the rNying ma pa-school of Tibetan Buddhism to the philosophical system of Madhyamaka (dB ma). The main concern of the well-known scholar of the 19th century 'non-sectarian' (ris med) movement in Eastern Tibet is the presentation of a tradition that starts with Padmasambhava (8th century) and runs through Rong zom Chos kyi bzang po (1012-1088) and Klong chen Rab 'byams pa (1308-1363) up to 'Jam dbyangs Mkhyen brtse'i dbang po (1820-1892). The text is published in Ngagyur Nyingmay Sungrab, Vol. 67, Gangtok 1975, fols. 71-123. The first question (lta ba dgag gnyis gang ltar smra) shows the specific method of the rNying ma pa-school in working with the concept of 'emptiness' (sunyat) and its opposition to the more argumentative techniques of the dGe lugs pa-school. On the basis of this exposition the treatment of the 'two truths' (satyadvaya) in the fifth question (bden pa gnyis las gang zhig gtso) points out the relationship between the Sutra and the Mantrayana by bringing these two soteriological methods together. In my thesis I have supplemented the edition and translation of the two questions with quotations from other works of Mi pham; the method employed is based upon the hermeneutical theory of H.G. Gadamer. The rest of the text is planned to be translated and edited in the future.

The main impetus for this work was a half year stay in Nepal (see my article Tibetan Texts in the National Archives, Kathmandu in Journal of the Nepal Research Center, Vol. 4, Kathmandu/Wiesbaden 1980, pp. 233-250) and the contact with Shar pa Bla ma Sangs rgyas Bstan 'dzin in Junbesi/Solu-Khumba (for his biographical data see A.W. Macdonald, The Autobiography of a 20th Century Rnying-ma-pa lama in Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies, Vol. 4, No. 2, Wisconsin 1981, pp. 63-75).

+MEWAFAROSH, J.L.

--Ph.D.

U-Jiwaji University, India, 1980, 290 pp.

Title: Bhutan: A Political, Constitutional and Administrative Analysis

+PANDHARIPANDE, Rajeshwari Vijay

--Ph.D.

--University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1981, 260 pp.

--DAI 42, 9 (March 1982), p. 3985/6-A

--Order No. DA8203548

Title: Syntax and Semantics of the Passive Construction in Selected South Asian Languages

The present study is intended as a contribution to the study of syntax and semantics of the Passive construction in six South Asian languages (i.e., five Indo-Aryan languages - Hindi, Marathi, Nepali, Kashmiri, Punjabi, and one Dravidian language - Kannada). The major points of focus are as follows: (1) Chapter II describes, compares, and contrasts the linguistic features of the passive construction in the above languages. (2) Chapter III examines the adequacy of the definitions of Passive proposed in Relational Grammar (i.e., Johnson 1974, Keenan 1975, Postal and Perlmutter 1974) and points out that (a) relational categories (subject, etc.) are not discrete entities and that their properties vary from language to language; therefore, they cannot be treated as the 'foundation' of the syntactic structure of language, and (b) neither subject-demotion nor object-demotion is complete in Passive in the above languages. (3) In Chapter IV the functions which are performed exclusively by Passive sentences are determined. It is argued with evidence that syntax, semantics, and pragmatics play a role in determining these functions in the above languages. Evidence is also provided for assuming the existence of the Passive rule in the above languages. (4) Chapter V points out that exceptions to Passive are regular and systematic across the languages under focus, i.e., they express a volitional act, while verbs which undergo Passive typically express a volitional act. It is

claimed that Passive in the above languages may be labelled as a governed rule (Green 1976) since it admits a semantic class of verbs in its structural description. It is also proposed that exceptions can be used as a parameter to define constraints on syntactic rules. (5) Chapter VI focuses on the syntax, semantics, and pragmatics of the postpositions/suffixes which mark the agent in the Passive sentences in the above languages. The conditions which determine the choice of postpositions/suffixes are discussed. (6) Finally, theoretical/empirical implications of the discussion of the above topics are discussed in Chapter VII.

This study is also important for the study of (a) the typology of the Passive construction and (b) the hypothesis about 'India as a linguistic area' (Emeneau 1956, Masica 1976).

+PUDASAINI, Som Prasad

—Ph.D.

—University of Minnesota, 1981, 196 pp.

—DAI 42, 10 (April 1982), p. 4528-A

—Order No. DA8206413

Title: The Contribution of Education to Agricultural Productivity, Efficiency, and Development in Nepal

The literature concerning the contribution of education to agricultural productivity, efficiency, and development suggests that education has a higher payoff in the areas characterized by changing technology and that its contribution to productivity emanates from the worker, allocative, and input-selection effects.

In light of the above findings, this research was initiated with the major objective of testing the hypotheses that (1) education and extension have a positive contribution to productivity (marginal) in the technologically dynamic region as well as the relatively static hilly region, (2) its contribution to productivity revealed through the worker, allocative, and input-selection effects is much stronger in the dynamic terai than in the static hilly region, (3) education and extension are substitutes in the farm decision-making process, and (4) the educated farmers in both regions are more efficient relative to the illiterates. Additional objectives such as studying relationships between education, income, modern input use, and estimating output-supply, and input demand elasticities were also stipulated.

Bara District, situated in the central terai, was chosen to represent the terai region, and Gorkha District, located in the western hills, was selected to represent the hilly region. A sample of 205 farm households from Bara and 149 households from Gorkha were randomly selected and interviewed to gather data necessary for this study.

Three types of production functions—engineering, gross sales, and value added—were estimated to determine the contribution of education to productivity and the extent of

the different effects. The issue of economic efficiency differences between educated and illiterates was accomplished by the joint estimation of the restricted normalized profit function and input demand functions.

The contribution of education to productivity revealed through the worker, allocative, and input-selection effects was positive in both districts (regions). The allocative effect was more dominant than the worker effect in both Bara and Gorkha. As hypothesized, all the three effects of education were much stronger in technologically dynamic Bara relative to static Gorkha. Extension had no significant impact on productivity in either district. Education and extension were weak substitutes in the farm decision-making process of both districts.

Educated farmers of both districts were able to attain higher economic efficiency relative to illiterates. The higher economic efficiency of the educated in Gorkha resulted from having higher technical and price efficiency than the illiterates, while the higher economic efficiency of the educated in Bara emanated from their being more technically efficient than the illiterates.

The level of modern input use was also directly and positively related to the level of operator's education in both districts. Operators with higher education earned higher income, and child mortality declined with the increased level of operator's education in both areas.

Output supply and input demand were more responsive to price changes in Bara relative to Gorkha. Elasticities of output supply and input demand with respect to fixed inputs were also larger in Bara than in Gorkha.

Unavailability of suitable modern innovations, lack of knowledge about modern inputs, high transportation cost, low capital formation and limited credit availability, and less political influence of hill farmers appeared to be main factors responsible for technological and educational stagnation of the hilly region relative to the terai.

+ROSS, James Larry

—Ph.D.

—Case Western Reserve University, 1981, 227 pp.

—DAI 42, 7 (January 1982), pp. 3216/7-A

—Order No. 8200337

Title: Hindu and Tibetan Reproduction and Fertility in Northwestern Nepal: A Study of Population, Ecology and Economics.

This study is based on eighteen months of fieldwork in two contiguous Hindu (Thakuri) and Tibetan (Bhotea) villages in the Humla District of northwestern Nepal. With environment (i.e. climate, crops, animals, technology, etc.) as a common denominator,

this site was a natural laboratory for an investigation of the effects of social and cultural factors on fertility and, therefore, population growth.

It specifically tests the hypothesis that the Tibetan social-cultural system (fraternal polyandry) reduces fertility whereas the Hindu system maximizes fertility by early and virtually universal monogamous marriage. In turn, this study assesses whether this hypothesized difference in fertility and population growth can account for the observed differential standard of living between the two communities.

Three principal methods were employed to recover data relating to population dynamics: (1) a calendar registration of vital events, (2) a five-year recall of vital events by women at reproductive risk, and (3) the reproductive history of women over 45 years of age.

It is shown that fertility levels between the Hindu and Tibetan populations are virtually the same. Over the most recent five-year period they are characterized by nearly equivalent Crude Birth and General Fertility Rates, by similar Completed Fertility Rates among women over 45 years, by identical birth intervals, and by similar ages at first and last birth.

While Tibetan fraternal polyandry does reduce aggregate fertility, the hypothesis that they would have a substantially lower fertility rate than the Hindus is false because the effects of fraternal polyandry are roughly balanced by the effects of post-widowhood celibacy among the Hindus.

Whereas fertility was equivalent, the economic status and standard of living in the two communities was substantially different; the high caste Hindus were more impoverished than the Tibetans. A number of observations support this observation. On the average each Tibetan household was found to: (1) have a substantially greater amount of land divided into fewer parcels, (2) produce more grain annually, (3) have more ovines and participate more fully in the lucrative trans-Himalayan trade system, and (4) be less dependent upon secondary, alternative strategies such as wage labor and borrowing of grains commonly employed by the Hindus to supplement agriculture and long-distance trade.

The Tibetans were less impoverished than the Hindus principally as the result of historical developments in land acquisition and two concomitant effects of fraternal polyandry: (1) the minimization of land fragmentation over generations, and (2) the maintenance of a more optimal labor force within the household.

+TAN, Jee Peng

--Ph.D.

--Princeton University, 1981, 185 pp.

--DAI 42, 6 (December 1981), p. 2879-A

--Order No. 8127753

Title: A Comparative Study of the Marital Fertility of Older Women in Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

The research is a comparative analysis of the marital fertility of older women in Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The main purpose of the study is to evaluate the evidence for existence of a social custom which is believed to influence the fertility of older women, especially in traditional societies. According to the custom (called the "grandmother custom" in this study), it is considered improper for a woman to continue sexual relations once she becomes a mother-in-law or potential grandmother. Thus, the hypothesis of this thesis is that a reduction in marital fertility is occasioned by that change in a woman's familial status.

World Fertility Survey data for the three countries of interest were used to test the hypothesis. The methodology employed included bivariate analysis and logit regression analysis, which compared the recent fertility of women with at least one married child to that of women without any married children. Empirical findings indicate strong support for existence of the "grandmother custom" in Nepal and somewhat weaker support for its existence in Bangladesh. As for Sri Lanka, the strongest conclusion that can be drawn is that such a custom may exist.

The demographic impact of the "grandmother custom" was quantified in terms of reduction in the total fertility rate. This reduction is positively correlated with the proportion of women who attain grandmaternal status while still biologically capable of reproduction, and the proportion among these which subscribes to the proscription on sexual relations. In Nepal and Bangladesh, where both these proportions are high, the reduction in the total fertility rate due to the "grandmother custom" is about one-third of a child. On the other hand, the reduction is insignificant in Sri Lanka.

The effect of abstinence among grandmothers on the age pattern of natural fertility was examined using WFS data for Nepal. It was shown that the "grandmother custom" causes the value of the Coale-Trussell index m to vary considerably, thus indicating that adherence to this custom is an important explanation for deviations from the Coale-Trussell standard of natural fertility.

+TIWARI, Naresh Kumar

—Ph.D.

--Jiwaji University, India, 1978, 183 pp.

Title: Political Development in Nepal: A Study

*WALLACE, Michael Bruce

--Ph.D.

--Harvard University, 1981, 137 pp.

--DAI 42, 8 (February 1982), p. 3680-A

Title: Solving Common-Property Resource Problems: Deforestation in Nepal

This dissertation describes deforestation in Nepal and analyzes policy alternatives for solving this problem. Deforestation is an example of common-property renewable resource problems in developed and under-developed countries around the world. Analyzing this problem leads to insights which are applicable in a variety of situations.

Many renewable natural resources are subject to increasing human demands. As consumption of these resources exceeds their yield, stocks decline. Because these resources often play vital roles in maintaining ecological balances, the environment is adversely altered. Unfortunately, these resources are often common property, so people overuse them, no one invests in replenishing them, and markets which might alleviate these problems are imperfect or non-existent.

An economic model structures the analysis. Deforestation results from common ownership of the forest and an inelastic, increasing demand for forest products. The consequences of common ownership are compounded by external effects--notably erosion--which accompany overuse.

Analysis of the economic model concentrates on the common-property character of the forest. Differences between private and social costs result in many types of inefficient use. On the demand side, over-consumption is a combination of overuse relative to other goods and overuse now relative to the future. Common owners often consume the wrong mix of resources, even if total consumption is efficient. Finally, common owners may use inefficient harvesting methods.

On the supply side, common-property resources resemble public goods. Diverging private and social costs and benefits lead to under-investment in renewable resources, misallocation of inputs, and under-investment in information.

External environmental costs and benefits compound common-property problems. Unfortunately, resources are often common property because of the existence of external effects.

Estimation of welfare losses resulting from inefficient use of Nepal's forest indicates that under-investment in replenishing the forest is a greater problem than overuse. Thus, deforestation is different from inefficient management of fugitive resources such as whales, where investment is impractical and over-harvesting is the problem.

The simplest solution for common-property problems is to bring resources under unified management. Government regulation through taxes or quotas, subsidies for substitutes, and subsidies for investment or direct government investment are possible second-best solutions. Analysts must choose effective policy instruments and aim them at appropriate targets.

The analysis of policy alternatives focuses on the options available in Nepal. An evaluation of forest management institutions places the conceptual analysis in a practical context. Forestry legislation, the Ministry of Forestry, and foreign aid projects are analyzed to assess their impact on the forest and the potential for solving the problem of deforestation.

Conceptual solutions to deforestation are examined for economic efficiency, political acceptability, and administrative feasibility, and subjected to benefit-cost analysis. Mimicking the incentives of single ownership is probably the best strategy if formal ownership of the forest cannot be changed. Policy-makers should acquire information and periodically revise the analysis of alternatives.

Results of the analysis of deforestation in Nepal are examined in the context of Indians' use of the Great Lakes fishery and ranchers grazing animals on U.S. public lands. Consumption of the wrong mix of resources is the main issue in the Great Lakes fishery, so this problem is similar to deforestation in Nepal on the demand side. Underinvestment is the biggest problem of inefficient use of U.S. grazing lands, so the similarity here is on the supply side.

The economic model is a powerful tool for understanding deforestation in Nepal. Extending this analysis to other situations shows that common-property renewable resource problems have important similarities as well as individual differences, and indicates the widespread applicability of solutions to specific problems.