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a great advance on that of the rural Bhotiya." (p. 409) To become a "modern Tibetan" has brought the reward of attracting the trekking economy and aid from global supporters of Tibetan Buddhism. Still, the fact of possessing similar languages and culture has generated little political traction, as regional loyalties remain stronger since each highland polity has its own ethnic mix and political dilemmas to contend with. Only an association of Lamas (the "Lama Tshokpa") has been formed that links these polities, but its role is confined to petitioning the central government for restoration and development funds as well as to participate in expressions of national Buddhist ceremonialism.

The last section of the book is *Part Six: Conclusions*. Joanna Pfaff-Czarnecka in "Vestiges and Visions: Cultural Change in the Process of Nation-Building in Nepal," very usefully summarizes the models of political rule in light of ethnic relations: pre-1950 under the "empire model," the *panchayat* era followed the "modern nationalism model," and the post-1990 epoch is "the patchwork of minorities." The latter has seen minorities breaking away from former modes of accommodation, as groups have formed to institute internal reforms and take public action. Pfaff-Czarnecka sees the "ethnicization of the state" as produced in reaction to its initial formation under the Shah-Rana state: the long-standing "closed society" of high caste Paharis who controlled local development programs and garnered government employment for their own ethnic group. She foresees a long period where different versions of "cultural correctness" will be contested among many of the ethnic communities of Nepal.

Distinguished academics provide Nepali voices to this last section, making no attempt to disguise their own ethnic standpoint. Here, Prayag Raj Sharma and Harka Gurung comment on the chapters and add their own contributions to the work. Sharma in "Nation-Building, Multi-Ethnicity, and the Hindu State" professes surprise at the ethnic conflicts that have arisen since 1990, suggesting that afterwards, "No one bargained for the bitterness that it [the Revolution] would arouse in ethnic feelings amongst various groups who had lived together amicably in the past." (p. 473) His essay provides a thoughtful rebuttal to the view that "Hindu rule amounts to internal colonization (p. 487)" and objects to the popular blame placed on brahmins for Nepal's backwardness - called by critics "*bâhunabâd*" - as Sharma observes that brahmins were no better or worse than other groups. Sharma with impeccable politeness also skewers the "Newar nationalists" as cynical opportunists, and he very effectively warns that ethnic polarization, the "us versus them" mentality, can cause a national tragedy. Yet in reading his defensive essay, one wonders why he cannot comprehend what seems obvious to the non-Pahari ethnic critics and many outside observers: since it is the high caste elite that has dominated Nepal's politics, administration, and economics, and since the country has remained retarded in almost every development indicator due to the dysfunction and corruption of this elite, why should this group now escape bearing primary responsibility for its disgraceful performance?

Harka Gurung's chapter, "State and Society in Nepal," summarizes the points made in each chapter, then contributes another history of state formation in ethnic perspective, adding an important section on the chronology of early incidents of resistance to the Shah-Rana state. He also presents recent census data on religion, ethnicity, and language. Gurung's prescription very effectively follows from the wealth of case studies and insights garnered from this important book: "What Nepal now needs to devise is a polycentric nationalism that fosters feelings of belongingness and promotes national integration." (p. 530)

Todd Lewis
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BOOKS RECEIVED

The Dozing Shaman: The Limbus of Eastern Nepal
Philippe Sagant. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.

Living Martyrs: Individuals and Revolution in Nepal
James F. Fisher. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Sociology of the Legislative Elite in a Developing Society: An Empirical Study Based on the Members of the First Parliament of the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal After the 1990 People's Revolution
Dr. Suresh C. Chalise. Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies, 1995.

The Crisis in Kashmir: Portents of War, Hopes of Peace

Sumit Ganguly. Cambridge: Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Cambridge University Press, 1997.

Himalayan Migration: A Study of the Hill Region of Uttar Pradesh

R.S. Bora. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1996.

Living on the Move: Bhotiyas of the Kumoan Himalaya

Vineeta Hoon. Walnut Creek: AltaMira Press, 1996.

Communities and Conservation: Natural Resource Management in South and Central Asia

Eds: Ashish Kothari, Neema Pathak, R.V. Anuradha, and Bansuri Taneja. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1998.

Something Hidden Behind the Ranges: A Himalayan Quest

Daniel Taylor-Ide. San Francisco: Mercury House, 1995.

A Recitation of the Tamang Shaman in Nepal

András Höfer. Bonn: VGH Wissenschaftsverlag, 1994.

Ladakh: Culture, History, and Development between Himalaya and Karakoram

Eds: Martin van Beek, Kristoffer Brix Bertelsen, and Poul Pedersen. Langelandsgade, DK: Aarhus University Press, 1999.

Himalaya: Life on the Edge of the World

David Zurich and P.P. Karan. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999.

The Jewelry of Nepal

Hannelore Gabriel. New York and Tokyo: Weatherhill, 1999.

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Credit-Based Micro-Enterprise Development Programmes in Nepal (MEI [Mountain Enterprises & Infrastructure] discussion paper, 99/1)

Dhungana, S. P. and Thapa, B. 1999. 65p. ISSN 1024-7564. Price: US\$ 15.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 10.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 7.50 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This study presents a review of credit-based micro-enterprise development programmes in Nepal and discusses the important issues related to credit, micro-

enterprises and development. It provides a comparative perspective on the coverage, methodologies, implementation process and sustainability aspects of seven important micro-credit programmes in Nepal, and it also attempts to identify the impact and factors of their relative performance and effectiveness, particularly their contribution to the promotion of micro-enterprises in mountain areas. The study concludes that, even though the total coverage of all the programmes together has been small given the needs of the poor and the entrepreneurs, they have nevertheless led to improvement in the access of the rural people, particularly women, to credit. With the focus being

mainly on self-help and poverty reduction. However, the programmes have not been very effective in the promotion of the development of micro-enterprises. The study finally makes some suggestions and recommendations on ways to make the credit programmes more effective in promotion of micro-enterprises, particularly in mountain areas.

Energy Use in Mountain Areas: Trends and Patterns in China, India, Nepal and Pakistan

Rijal, K. (ed). 1999. 282p. ISBN 92-9115-872-0. Price: US\$ 20.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 15.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 10.00 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This publication summarises the main findings of a set of studies on energy use patterns in the HKH region carried out in four countries separately, namely, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. The results of the studies were used to prepare energy balance tables for the HKH Region of each country and to identify issues emerging concerning energy use. The issues identified were: prevailing unsustainable trends in energy supply and demand in the mountains; inharmonious energy transitions, on the one hand towards non-monetised, low quality energy forms and on the other towards non-renewable fossil fuels; wrong choice of energy resources and technologies as a result of a lack of perspective related to both quality and quantity of energy in programme design; ignorance of the bio-physical aspects of mountain areas; weak gender participation; lack of understanding of sociocultural issues; lack of a suitable institutional framework to promote decentralised renewable energy technologies; and the methodological dilemma of internalising environmental concerns.

The publication also proposes a four-pronged strategy for sustainable energy development in the mountains. First, programmes must be geared towards increasing wood resources on a large scale and to upgrading the quality of biomass fuels in order to meet cooking and heating needs. Second, energy policies for mountain areas should emphasise new and renewable decentralised resources and technologies (via rural electrification or motive power generation) not only in order to sustain and increase economic activities but also to reduce human drudgery, particularly that of women and children. Third, efficient energy technologies should be promoted to facilitate improvements in the physical quality of life and achieve a significant reduction in health hazards. Fourth, large-scale development of hydropower should be initiated, in order to generate revenue for alleviating the existing poverty of mountain communities and to develop social and physical infrastructures suitable for these communities. At the same time, care must be taken not only to internalise the associated environmental costs into these projects, but also to ensure that such

development results in the overall development of mountain areas.

The publication also describes the various policy and institutional measures that need to be taken so that sustainable development of the energy sector in the HKH Region can become a feasible proposition. These measures are: a) removal of the existing distortion in prices; b) encouragement of entrepreneurs; c) promotion of technology transfer and more efficient fuel use; d) dissemination of information on suitable technological options; e) enforcement of regulations, standards, and codes for the promotion of economic and allocative efficiency; f) performance of R&D to develop low-cost and efficient mountain region-specific renewable energy technologies; g) encouraging the development of participatory institutions; h) ensuring the participation of, and a greater decision-making role for, women in energy programmes; and i) initiating various programmes for building capabilities at the local level.

Enterprises in Mountain-Specific Products in Western Sichuan, China (MEI [Mountain Enterprises and Infrastructure] discussion paper, 98/7)

Lu, Rongsen. 1998. 51p. ISSN 1024-7564. Price: US\$ 15.00 (Developed Countries); US \$ 10.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 7.50 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This paper, based on a study in Western Sichuan, China, documents the experiences in the development of enterprises in mountain-specific products. Besides preparing an inventory of the main products in the region, the study highlights the important factors responsible for the rapid development of enterprises in some product lines over the past 20 years. Some of the leading factors identified by the study include: uniqueness of the products insofar as they are based on mountain-specific, local natural resources; development of infrastructure; strong and integrated policy support from government for promotion of enterprises and development of the region; and well-planned marketing strategy and link-up with larger companies and organizations for marketing nation-wide and abroad.

Installation and Commissioning Manual for Private Micro-Hydropower Plants

DCS - Technology Development/ICIMOD. 1999. 67p. ISBN 92-9115-919-0. Price: US\$ 20.00 (Developed Countries); US \$ 15.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 10.00 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

Private or community owned and managed micro-hydropower (MHP) schemes are now accepted as viable, least-cost options for many under-developed and inaccessible mountain areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan (HKH) region. Local entrepreneurs and/or communities are likely to initiate, manage, operate, and maintain such plants themselves. The technology is

simple and low cost. However, the implementers/surveyors, designers, manufacturers, installers, and other technical people involved are usually not highly qualified and may lack the necessary expertise in their respective fields. Therefore, institutional arrangements and properly designed and implemented inputs are needed for these groups of professionals (both implementers and operators/managers) in the form of training opportunities, manuals and guidelines, back-stopping back-up support, maintenance and repair facilities, and know-how support. Without such inputs, the performance and viability of many plants may be less successful than hoped.

Maintenance and Repair Manual for Private Micro-Hydropower Plants

DCS - Technology Development / ICIMOD. 1999. 73p. ISBN 92-9115-922-0. Price: US\$ 20.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 15.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 10.00 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This manual has been prepared as one of a series of four manuals for the various groups of technicians and professionals engaged in the design, survey, feasibility study, manufacture, installation, management, operation, and maintenance and repair of private/community-based micro-hydropower (MHP) installations in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region. The main reason for preparing the manuals was the felt and stated need of such groups for whom there are few opportunities for adequate training or advisory back-up. The lack of such opportunities and support is now recognised to be one of the main reasons why such schemes are less successful than hoped. At present, many schemes are being designed, installed, and operated by people who have not had sufficient opportunity to acquire the necessary skills.

The current manual is aimed primarily at managers and operators who have to carry out maintenance and minor repairs and organize major repairs in remote and underdeveloped mountain areas. It is hoped that this manual will provide some assistance to these professionals as a reference document.

Manual for Survey and Layout Design of Private Micro-Hydropower Plants

DCS - Technology Development/ICIMOD. 1999. 105p. ISBN 92-9115-905-0. Price: US\$ 20.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 15.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 10.00 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This manual has been prepared as one of a series of four manuals for the various groups of technicians and professionals engaged in design, survey, feasibility studies, manufacture, installation, management, operation, and maintenance and repair of private

hydropower (MHP) installations in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region.

The current manual is aimed at site surveyors, layout designers, and consultants who carry out surveys and prepare feasibility studies for private MHP plants for communities or entrepreneurs in remote and underdeveloped mountain areas. It is intended to provide some assistance to such professionals both as a training aid and as a reference document.

Operation and Management Manual for Private Micro-Hydropower Plants

DCS - Technology Development / ICIMOD. 1999. 47p. ISBN 92-9115-886-0. Price: US\$ 20.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 15.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 10.00 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This manual on the management and operation of private or community owned/managed mini- and micro-hydropower (MMHP) plants (especially micro-hydropower) is intended to provide assistance to managers and operators faced with the problem of running such systems in isolated areas. The managers and operators of MHP plants have often not had the benefit of extended education, may have little experience of working with machinery, and have often had very few opportunities to participate in relevant, high quality, training programmes.

The main focus of this manual is on the isolated, indigenous, local entrepreneur-owned plants in the micro-range. Most of these plants installed in Nepal, Pakistan, and India have a capacity of less than 60kW. The manual has been kept simple and brief so that it can be used by managers and operators with limited formal education and training and little technical knowledge. The manual does not cover the specific details of different types of machines and management systems, rather it provides general information that can be applied to all schemes.

Pollination Management of Mountain Crops Through Beekeeping: Trainers' Resource Book

Partap, U. 1999. 117p. ISBN 92-9115-869-0. Price: US\$ 20.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 15.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 10.00 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

The present publication is part of ICIMOD's initiative to promote wider use of honeybees to contain declining crop productivity due to pollination failure. This resource book is for training extension workers and mountain farmers to use bees for pollination. It covers several topics related to managing bees for crop pollination. Several illustrations have been added to facilitate understanding of the various processes. The book provides a general introduction to pollination; explains the reasons why different kinds of bees are

important crop pollinators; and describes how they pollinate a crop. It describes the limitations in using bees in traditional fixed-comb hives for crop pollination and explains the advantages of movable-frame hives. The role of the hive bees, *Apis cerana* and *Apis mellifera*, as crop pollinators rather than wild bees, and how to manage them for pollination of crops in general are described in detail. Descriptions of the management of hive bees for pollination of particular crops have also been given.

Training Programmes for Development of Micro-Enterprises in the Cottage and Small Sector in Nepal (MEI [Mountain Enterprises & Infrastructure] discussion paper, 99/2)

Gurung, M. M. 1999. 69p. ISSN 1024-7564. Price: US\$ 15.00 (Developed Countries); US\$ 10.00 (Developing Countries); US\$ 7.50 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

Training for entrepreneurship development has been recognised for over one and a half decades as an essential ingredient in the development of small and micro-enterprises in Nepal. Currently, several organizations are engaged in entrepreneurship development programmes, training about 1,500 persons annually. The present study examines various aspects of the training programmes carried out by different organizations and attempts an evaluation of their effectiveness, particularly on the basis of a sample survey carried out among recent trainees in Kaski and Tanahu districts. While most organizations follow a more or less similar format for the selection of trainees and contents and the delivery of training, post-training backup and support provided by these organizations vary. Overall, about 35 percent of the trainees have set up enterprises after receiving training, the rate of course varies, depending on the organization imparting the training and the location; the success rate among women trainees is lower than that among men trainees. The present study also identifies training-related and post-training factors that lead to a relatively low success rate.

The study suggests a more specific group approach for training rather than the general one being followed by most organizations. Groups could be location-specific, i.e., mountains or plains, rural or urban, as well as product specific. It also stresses the need to coordinate the training with other inputs and services such as credit, consultancy, and marketing information. The study recommends that the various organizations should also coordinate their programmes with each other in order to maximise the benefits from the available training resources

Searching for Women's Voices in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas

Gurung, J. D. (ed), 1999. ISBN 92 9115 855 0

Searching for Women's Voices in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas is a collection of eleven case studies carried out by women who shared a cultural background with the places they studied. In some cases they were from the place itself. None of them was a professional gender research specialist. Within a limited period of time (3 months), the women surveyed the villages and questioned women about their physical and emotional environments, their self-images, and their felt needs. They also carried out desk research on policies and plans for women in the countries chosen for the study and wrote their reports. Contents vary in terms of depth of study and analysis by the researchers. An editorial preface points out some of the lacunae in the information and the contradictions that occur when those carrying out the research are not from the specific area of expertise. Nevertheless, the Editor, Jeannette D. Gurung, has let the 'voices' come through. A well-informed introductory chapter by the editor pre-empted the necessity of and temptation to 'add' to what the women themselves have to say. Studies were carried out in eleven places; two of the studies, those from Bhutan and Tibet, are on a country and regional basis. The other studies were carried out in villages in the mountains and hills of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar, and Nepal. Although this does not provide an in-depth comparative analysis of the status of women throughout the Hindu Kush-Himalayas, it lays valuable groundwork for the future of gender studies in this region.

Mountains of Asia: A Regional Inventory

Gurung, H. 1999. Price: US\$20 (Developed Countries); US\$15 (Developing Countries); US\$10 (ICIMOD Member Countries)

This book provides a description of Asian mountain and hill ranges according to geographic grouping. There is a heavy emphasis on the Himalayas since the text is based on documentation available in the Himalayan region, given the fact that travel outside the Hindu Kush-Himalayas was limited within the specific time frame. Nevertheless, the author has used his ingenuity to supplement the information on other ranges from many sources, including Internet. He describes 110 mountain and hill ranges in 37 countries. A qualitative account of salient features is given. The mountains of Asia have been divided into six regions; namely, South Asia, West Asia, Central Asia, North-East Asia, South-East Asia, and Australasia. This book will be of great interest to those who are unfamiliar with the mountain areas of Asia and to those who are familiar but need ready reference to them. It has a valuable, comprehensive bibliography and a mountain glossary of indigenous terms for physical features and land use in 35 languages. Each region has its own map focusing on its mountain ranges.