Topic Index

Chapter 1

carrying capacity, 3,17 Chhetri (previous а Khasa commoners), 11,20,22 matwali Chhetri agricultural land, 6,8,11 (alcohol-consuming Chhetri), 11 khet (irrigated), 10 chokha ('clean'), 12,13,16 pakho (unirrigated), 10 climate, 8 agricultural land base, 5 competencies, 6,7 socioeconomic, 6.7 b conceptual, 4 framework, 4 bado (neighbourhood), 12,13,14 postulates, 4 bado system (residential convergence of power, 7 segregation), 13 economic, 7 basin, 5,8 political, 7 intermontane, 8 bhandar (store), 15 d bhed garnu (miracle), 27 Bhotia (people of Tibetan origin), 11 data, 7 bitulo ('polluted'), 12,13 household, 7 borso (central room or kitchen), 15 Decentralisation Act of 1982, 2 Brahmanic Hinduism, 28 development programmes, 3,7 "Brahman-Thakuri consortium", 21

С

Karnali-Bheri Integrated Rural	9 mak Withmentalisty on a
Development (K-BIRD)	tain Banamak and Daveloument.
Project, 3,14	Gorkha conquest, 2
Small Farmers' Development	government services, 14
Project, 14	Health Post, 14
dhami (oracle), 27	Post Office, 14
dharma shala (rest house), 10	Great Himalaya, 8
dharmic role (service to the high	northern arm, 8
castes), 24	southern arm, 8
dhwang (see pagri), 14	guidelines, 4
district, 1, 25	Manual A Managar Managar Ing and a second
Jumla, 1,25	h
diversity, 5	
economic, 7	health interventions, 18
social, 7	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)
division of labour, 18	Intervention trial, 18
dum ('polluted' caste), 11,12,21	Community-based Antimicrobial
Damai (tailors and	Treatment of Pneumonia, 18
musicians), 7,12,13	hierarchy, 6,19,20
Kami (carpenters, masons,	caste, 6,20
ironsmiths, goldsmiths), 7,12,13	
Sarki (cobblers), 7,12,13	class, 6
dynasty, 2,9,10	Hindu Rajputs, 10
Kalyal, 2,10,12	holistic frame of reference, 3
Khasa Malla, 2,19,20	homeostasis, 5
Rana, 11	"homeostatic state", 5,7
Shah, 10,11	"stationary equilibrium process", 5
Shan, 10,11	"steady state", 5
Africa commonant, 11.20.22	"structural functional equilibria", 5
e	hulak (relay postal system), 10
ecological 'niche', 5	
endogamous, 21	An all and a state of the state
The second secon	paint (unintegaled), 10
exchanges, 5	
inter-locational, 5	institutions, 24,25,28
inter-regional, 5	haligado, 24
exogamous, 20,25	ista (bosom friend), 25,26,27
	baisali (a relationship between
To national Value and control of the	two persons who have identical
1 (lasted to according to	names and like each other), 26
	dharma ista (an ista relationship
family, 25	without material overtones), 26
extended, 25	heetko ista (a genuine ista
joint, 25	relationship), 26
nuclear, 25	mate ista (earth ista), 26
forces of change, 4,7	mit (each confers upon the other
external, 7	the status of a member in each
internal, 7	other's family), 26
development programmes, 3,7	sangi (a fellow traveller), 26
	3 (

jhara (compulsory	m
labour system), 10	
lagi-lagitya (in the capacity of	majh khand (see borso), 15
lagitya, the kamsel render to their	Malthusian solutions, 17
lagi specialised services), 24	management, 3,4,6
parma system (agricultural labour	user-based, 4
exchange), 29	Markandaya Purana (an early Nepali
interactions, 5	text), 9
economic, 5	marriage, 25
social, 5	
internal diversity, 5	hypogamous, 25
altitude, 2,5,8	matrilinial cross-cousin, 25
aspect, 5	Masto (highly feared deity), 28
slope, 5	mauja (revenue units), 10
inter-regional dynamics, 2,3	methodology, 4,7,
interventions, 3,4,18	anthropological method, 7
interviews, 7	micro-level, 3
	mountain, 3,4
j	community, 4
•	stratified Hindu, 4,6,7
jat (relative caste), 19	environment, 3,6,28
"dominant twice-born	mukhiya (vested with the authority of
'big' castes", 20-22	looking after pakho), 10
"untouchable low	Multipurpose Service Centre, 13
'small' castes", 19,20,28	maniparpose corries cornes, re
achut (untouchable), 20	n
jimmawal (vested with the authority	
of looking after <i>khet</i>), 10	Nowara 11
Jumla princedom, 10	Newars, 11
Jumli (people of Jumla), 26	non-Hindu <i>Khasa</i> migrants , 11
ournii (people of ournia), 20	_
k	0
•	
W	office records, 7
Kami (untouchable), 7,12,13	options, 6,7
Lohar (ironsmiths), 13,22	
Od (carpenters and	P
masons), 13,22,23	
Sunar (goldsmiths), 13,22,24	pagri (an unbroken row of two to
kamsel ('polluted' caste), 11,12,16	seven dwelling units), 14, 15
Khasa, 9,10,11	Pahari (hill people), 11
Kingdom of Nepal, 10	pattern of, 2,4,7
Vaisya thaders, marchants, others,	population distribution, 2,12
similar professional 1920 folder	response, 4
strate a subdenic al 1878 de	settlement, 4,12,13
land tenure, 10	population changes, 16
limiting factor, 5	child mortality, 16,18
temperature, 5	death rate, 16
Village pancyayas 1/T	

Topic Index

infant mortality, 16,18	ecologically-sound, 4
population growth, 3, 16	stratification, 6,11
principalities, 10	Hindu caste structure, 11
Baise (twenty-two), 10,20	Brahman, 7,11,12
Chaubisi (twenty-four), 10	Thakuri, 2,7,10
process of change, 6	Chhetri, 11,20,22
	dum or kamsel, 11,12,16
q	structure, 4
	socioeconomic, 4
questionnaires, 7	subba (district governor), 10
•	subsistence, 4,5,6
г	sustained development, 4
•	system, 4,5
	•
race	open, 4,5
Caucasoid groups, 9	
Mongoloid tribes, 9	t
religious tradition, 27	
Hindu pantheon ("hidden gods",	taxation, 10,11
non-incarnating), 27	Thakuri, 2,7,10
	Hamal (offspring of Acharya
Ganesh, 27	fathers and <i>Thakuri</i>
Shiva, 27	mothers), 12,21,25
Vishnu, 27	Malla, 2,9,10
Masta pantheon (sons of the	
Hindu God Indra, incarnating,	Shahi, 10,12,20
possessing), 27	topography, 2
nine <i>Bhawani</i> sisters, 27	trading, 4,18,24
•	typologies, 4
twelve Masta brothers, 27	
resources, 3,4,5	น
community, 7	
mountain, 3	user groups, 2
natural, 4	door groups, E
resource use, 5	
river, 8	V
Hima or Sinja, 8	
river valley, 1,2	valley floor, 8,26
Hima or Sinja, 1	varna system (Sanskritic caste
Hima of Sinja, 1	system), 19
	Brahman (priests and religious
S	teachers), 19,20
saligram (amorite), 27	Kshatriya (kings, warriors, and
seasonal migration, 4,22,28	aristocrats), 19,20
serma (cash assessments based	Vaisya (traders, merchants, other
on estimates), 10	similar professions), 19,20
specificity, 5	Sudra (cultivators, servants, and
	so on), 19,20
limited resource base, 7	** *
natural conditions, 7	untouchable castes, 19
strategies, 4	village <i>panchayat</i> , 1,7

w	credit, 54,70 crop, 32,44,46
y yagna rites (in which offerings are made to the fire), 14,15	export crop, 44 ghaderi crops, 49,50 lekali crops, 50 major crops, 46,47 production, 31, 46 productivity, 32 protection, 50 rotation, 46,49,50 three-year cycle, 50
Zone, 1,2,4	
Karnali, 1,2,4	d
Chapter 2 a agricultural land, 37,41,43	development programmes Remote Area Dev. Programme, 57 Small Farmers' Dev. Project, 71 dhagre (simple labourer), 63 distress borrowing, 53 dum (a more derogatory term than kamsel), 45 dynasty
khet (irrigated land), 31 pakho (unirrigated land), 31	Jalandhar kings, 43 <i>Marulle</i> king, 68
b	e
bado (neighbourhood), 39,40,41 barter, 54,62 bennu (specially prepared seedbed), 49 bhuwa (local term for pakho), 31,32,35 ghaderi bhuwa (bhuwa where the homestead is located, i.e.,	export potential, 51,55 farmyard manure, 51,56 dried pine needles, 51,66,67 pire (special grass), 51
unirrigated land), 32,37,47 lekali bhuwa (bhuwa on the lek or high cliffs), 31,32,36 Brahman-Thakuri consortium, 43	festivals, 33,63 Dasain (the most important Nepali festival), 63 Maghe Sankranti (first day of
С	Magh), 63 Shrawan Sankranti (first day of
calendar of female activities, 66,67 capital investment, 70 chokha ('clean'), 33,41,45	Shrawan), 63 fodder, 45 grass, 45,50 supply, 45

Topic Index 171

forces of change, 43	only one good crop of paddy a
forest land, 44,45	year), 32,46,47
cultivable, 44	Junior Technical Assistants, 57
titled owner, 44	
undeclared, 44	k
g Marie Marie Marie	kamsel ('polluted'), 33,39,40
	Damai, 37,40,41
government organisations	Kami, 40,41,43
agricultural office, 51	Sarki, 40,41
Cooperative Society, 54	Khasa, 56,63,75
District panchayat, 69	
Forest Department, 46	Martin, 4,5, 4 5,7 June 1
Rara Wild Life Sanctuary, 46	
grasslands, 45	labour, 37,59,61
	agricultural, 59
Small Farmers, Day, Rigiga, Zig di	mobilisation, 61,65
	female labour, 65
horticultural development, 56	kamsel labour, 61,65
apples, 56,57,58	lagitya labour, 61
walnuts, 56,58	parma system, 61
	requirements, 59
EA contract tendence and tenden	wages, 61,65
	daily wages, 65
institutions, 55	land, 32,33,37
haligado, 33,37	distribution, 32,33,34
ista, 37,55,56	ownership, 32,33,37
lagi-lagitya, 33,37	lenders' market, 72
chokha lagi, 33	livestock, 66,72,74
kamsel lagitya, 33,37	ownership, 75,76
irrigation, 32,44	seasonal movement, 77
kumthel (members	types of livestock, 75
of Kumthi), 68,69	loans, 69,70,71
kumthi management (strong	
beneficiary-based, local	
institutional arrangement), 68	vimna system de sis te jemis vigiri
	Malthusian interventions, 44
Aragh), 83	mela (a generic term used to denote
Shrawan Sankraniji (first day of	either work or holdings), 81
jau (barley), 32	migration, 48,53
iyula (local term for khet), 31,32,33	Mugali, 53,54,55
chyute (only one good crop of	About S. C. Constitution
paddy a year is grown), 32,46,47	
jawad or jawadi (mostly paddy and	n State (Chickethy, States), State
barley are grown), 32,46,47	so on), Figure, 44, 600 on on one of the other of the other of the other of the other othe
seem (swampy land which gives	narala (watchmen), 50
Traille Contract of the state of the state of	Village Description 1.7. VI. Dengi Name

organisation of pasturing, 78

naso (another arrangement meaning holding and giving in trust), 78

saundi (traditional institutional mechanism under which flock owners go to the pasture in small groups of three or four people), 78

p

Pawai (Khas), 75,77

r

relative economic status, 32 primary indicator, 32 renumeration (for *lagitya*), 63 *khalo* (payment), 63,64 river, 77 Sinja, 77 *Rodini* (variety of paddy), 55

s

sample, 33,37,39
"saturation indebtedness", 74
selective adaptation, 46
slashing and burning, 46
subsistence system, 31
annual cycle of farming, 31
transhumance, 31

t

Thakuri, 41,43
Thalu (a member of the local elite), 80
three year-long drought, 44

u

upward mobility, 41

V

valley, 55 Sinja, 55 varna philosophy of Hinduism, 43

y

yield rates, 51,52,55

Chapter 3

a

agriculture, 87

C

chokha (upper castes), 84
Community Forestry
Programme/Project, 85,89

d

decision-making process, 87,90 deterioration of village forests, 84,86,87

f

forest, types of, 89
"Ashoje", 89
PPF (Panchayat/
Protected Forest), 89
"Winter", 89

g

government intervention, 89 promotional posture, 89 restrictive posture, 89,91 Government sub-district forest office, 91,92,94 male committee, 94 supervision committee, 90 female committee, 90,94

K nemma and it	Chapter 4
	a
kamsel (lower castes), 84,90	annual agricultural colondor 09
I	annual agricultural calendar, 98
	b Hall
landholding, types of, 87	
ghaderi, 87,88 jyula, 87,88,93	baniyas (shopkeepers), 103 Byansi (people of Darchula), 100
local custom (<i>ritithiti</i>), 87	byansi (people of Darchda), 100
	c
m	chokha (upper castes), 105,109
	Criokina (upper castes), 100,103
mukhiya (headman), 90	d
	defense mechanisms, 106
p	defense medianisms, 100
	i
pakho (unirrigated land), 83 piral (fallen pine needles), 87,88,90	in-alla dina OR
Pradhan Pancha (village head), 91	institution, 98 ista (bosom friend), 98,108
population growth, 84,86	
protection and management, 88	j
s	Jumli (people of Jumla), 101,103,107
sandhi sarpan	k
(community property), 84,85	
serma (homestead tax), 83 system, 88,90,91,83	kamsel (lower castes), 101,105,109
Panchayat, 91	Khas, 98
traditional forest	1
management, 88,95 <i>ban naralo</i> , 89,95	
community land grant, 88	limited resource base, 98
Kumthel, 95	m
t	
	migration, 97,98,100
talukdar, 90,92	long-term, 98 seasonal, 98,100,103
typology, 93	Mugal Bhotia, 97
	n
u	n
Licer group foractry, 03	network, 97,98
user group forestry, 93	economic, 97
174	A Himalayan Enclave in Transition

social, 97 increased pressure of transportation, 98 population, 101 р population growth, 98,103 western Malla Kingdom, 97 western Nepal, 97 Chapter 5 returns from working and trading trips, 107 accountability, 120 adult suffrage, 112,113 s salesmanship, 99 C subsistence system, 98 manual work, 98,100,101 chokha (upper castes), 114,119 trading trips, 98,100,106 "symbiotic exchange", 97 d dwindling resource base, 111 t Tibet, 97,98 trade, 97,98,101 factionalism, 114,117,119 inter-regional, 97 intra-regional, 97 Trans-Himalayan, 97 trading pattern, 100,103 general elections, 118,119 destinations, 100 purposes, 100 h wares, 100 asafoetida, 103,104,106 Hamal Thakuri (offspring of Brahman horses, 98,100,102 father and Thakuri mother), 115 medicinal herbs, 98,100,102 mushrooms (marcela), 109 shilajeet (ayurvedic medicine and aphrodisiac), 100,104,105 institutional mechanisms, 121 taro (white geological substance), 100, 101 k woollen products/ goods, 97,98,100 kamsel (lower castes), 112,114,117 trading post at Joljibee, 98,100,102 trade regime, 101 m changes in the infrastructure, 101 forces of change, 101 mukhiya (headman), 112,112,121

multiparty system, 117 CPN-UML, 117 National Democracy Party, 120 Nepali Congress Party,116,117,118 "Rohit" (splinter leftist group), 116,118,120

C

orthodox Hinduism, 111
caste segregation, 111,121
exploitative economic structure,111
stratified social structure, 111
uneven resource distribution, 111

p

Panchayat System, 112,114,117
Pradhan Pancha (head of the village), 112,113,114
political base, 113
political structure, 111
population growth, 111

S

"safe voting", 119 Seventh Five Year Plan, 113 sustainable local development, 122

t

talukdar, 111,114,115 traditional forces, 111 thakuri, 115 thalu (a member of the local elite), 121

u

user groups, 113,121,122

V

Village Development
Committee, 112,113
Village Panchayat Act, 112

Chapter 6

c

chaukidar (watchman), 128 Cooperative society, 124,133

d

development interventions, 123 donor-funded, 123 government-sponsored, 123,134

h

health interventions, 129
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)
Control Programme, 130,135
family planning, 131
Female Community Health
Volunteer Programme, 131
health post, 129,130,132
immunisation programme, 129

k

Karnali-Bheri Integrated Rural
Development Project (K-BIRD), 123
adult literacy classes, 124,127
agricultural extension, 124,125,134
day care centre, 124,127
drinking water project, 124,127
environmental conservation, 124
livestock development, 124
Small Farmers' Development
Project (SFDP), 124,16,132
community development
activities, 126
voluntary credit groups, 126
Village Development Training
Programme, 125,126

r

"Remote Area Development", 132

s

specific features, 134 conflict resolution, 134 declining resource base, 134 irregularities in management, 135 mechanical extensions, 134 Chapter 7	kamsel (lower castes)/castes, 139,141,142 I landholding, types of, 139,141,143 ghaderi, 140 jyula, 140
d	0
•	
development interventions, 146 Jumla Agricultural Research Centre, 145 Karnali-Bheri Integrated Rural Development (K-BIRD) Project, 145	options, 140,141,142 for coping, 140 credit, 147,148,153 poverty alleviation programme, 147
Remote Area Development Programme, 145	p
е	per capita land ownership, 139 poor resource base, 138
economy, 146,148,150 external interventions, 137 national development programmes, 138,145	population growth, 138,140
g	regional planning, 151,152 Fourth Five Year Plan, 151 integrated development, 150,154
Government authority, 137 bada hakim (literally meaning big chief), 137	s
Panchayat, 137,138 Zonal Commissioner, 137	sustenance, 140,142,143
h	
homeostasis, 138 "homeostatic state"/ homeostatic, 143	
i	
implications, 142,145	

Topic Index 177