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## AREA STUDIES APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LIVELIHOODS, AND LOCAL PRAXIS IN ASIA AND AFRICA: HISTORY AND PROGRESS AT KYOTO UNIVERSITY AND ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

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**ABSTRACT** This is the introductory paper to “Environment, Livelihoods, and Local Praxis in Asia and Africa” and it focuses on the approaches to Area Studies currently used at Kyoto University, Japan, and Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, with special reference to their historical background and progress. A formal program in Asian and African Area Studies was established at Kyoto University in the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) in 1998, and it has produced several Ph.D. graduates. The Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology (SOSA) at Addis Ababa University was established in 1962, and the MA program in Social Anthropology (SOAN) was launched in 1990. Whereas SOSA studies focus mainly on anthropological and sociological studies within Ethiopia, ASAFAS covers Asian and African countries. The background to these two institutions, their establishment and accomplishments, and the thematic focus and geographic coverage are overviewed. Finally, the organization of this volume and the contents of each paper are summarized.

**Key Words:** Africa; Area studies; Asia; Ethiopia; Post-graduate program.

### INTRODUCTION

As a social research method, the development of area studies approaches is relatively recent in the history of Japanese academia. The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) and the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) at Kyoto University began the first Center of Excellence project in 2001 under the name of Integrated Area Studies. Before this, academics at Kyoto University had long accumulated knowledge and experience in several research domains related to area studies, including studies in southeastern Asia for more than 40 years and in Africa for over 20 years. The research domains included history, economics, ecology, anthropology, primatology, geography, sociology, and agricultural science, and were already established as independent departments and faculties within the university. The integration of various disciplines, including both natural and social sciences, to create Kyoto-style area studies was a gradual process.

Area Studies in Ethiopia followed a similar development process. There are abundant resources in various disciplines such as history, art, development studies, environmental studies, cultural anthropology, and sociology, and these all form an integral part of area studies in contemporary Ethiopia. At around the beginning of this century, research activities related to area studies were developed considerably by post-graduate students and young researchers from both Ethiopia and Japan. Moreover, the opportunity for academic exchange involving faculty and students is also increasing.

This paper first introduces and summarizes the volume entitled “Environment,

Livelihoods, and Local Praxis in Asia and Africa,” and provides a brief account of the Area Studies approaches currently used at Kyoto University, Japan, and Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, with special reference to their historical background and progress. The background to these two institutions, their establishment and accomplishments, and the thematic focus and geographic coverage are also discussed.

## ASIAN AND AFRICAN AREA STUDIES AT KYOTO UNIVERSITY

Kyoto University (KU) was founded in 1897 and was the second university established in Japan. As of 2005, the university has 10 Faculties, 16 Graduate Schools, 13 Research Institutes, and 21 Research and Educational Centers. KU emphasizes activities at the graduate level and has established new graduate schools to cope with emerging problems and meet academic demands. These new schools have required the reorganization of long-established, traditional academic domains into new disciplines to fit the coming age.

In April 1998, the Center for African Area Studies and the Center for Southeast Asian Area Studies at Kyoto University merged to form the new Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS). The history of African Studies at KU began in 1958, when the first scientific research team was sent to Africa to study great apes. In 1986, the Center for African Area Studies (CAAS) was established with two basic research divisions (Dry Zone Studies and Humid Zone Studies), as well as a Division of History and Prehistory for visiting Japanese researchers, and a section on Data Processing and Documentation. In 1988, an applied research division (Livelihood Studies) was added, followed by a division of overseas researchers in 1992. The traditional research activities of the CAAS have generally been ecologically oriented. Earlier studies were devoted to clarifying the evolutionary history of humanity through ecological studies of great apes and anthropological studies of hunter-gatherers. Research was later expanded to other fields of study, including inter-disciplinary approaches to contemporary issues such as the sustainable use of the environment and socio-cultural integration in multi-ethnic societies.

During its first 10 years between 1986 and 1996, the Center played a leading role in developing African Area Studies in Japan and produced several graduates with D.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in ecological anthropology as an associated department of the Graduate School of Science. The studies carried out by these graduates, together with the academic faculty, focused on the livelihoods of hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, and farmers, and covered many African countries, including Kenya, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo [Zaire], Zambia, Madagascar, Botswana, Tanzania, and Ethiopia.

In 1996, after a 10-year initial stage in which area studies of Africa were established, the faculty members of the CAAS were co-appointed as members of the Division of African Area Studies that newly opened in the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies. Two years later, the Division was shifted to the newly established Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), which consists of two research divisions: the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies and the Division of African Area Studies. Whereas the Division of African Area Studies comprises three departments (namely, Political Ecology, Cultural Ecology, and Historical Ecology), the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies comprises three departments related to Southeast Asia (namely, Ecology and Environment, Society and Development, and Environment, Society, and Culture) and a fourth department related to South and West Asia.

**Table 1.** Thematic and Geographical Coverage of Pre-Doctoral Theses on African Area Studies at KU, 1999–2005

Thematic Area	Regional Coverage										
	Et	Er	Ke	Ug	Ta	Za	Bo	Na	Ma	Zi	Md
Contemporary Issues	1	1			2				1	1	
Ecology					1			3			1
Anthropology	3		2	1	2	1	1				
Conservation	1										1
Livelihood	4			1	6	3					
Others					1			1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Thematic Area	Regional Coverage					Total
	Ca	Se	Gh	Bu	Jp	
Contemporary Issues		3	1	2		12
Ecology					1	6
Anthropology	2				1	13
Conservation	1				1	4
Livelihood	2			1		17
Others						2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>

\* Et: Ethiopia, Er: Eritrea, Ke: Kenya, Ug: Uganda, Ta: Tanzania, Za: Zambia, Bo: Botswana, Na: Namibia, Ma: Malawi, Zi: Zimbabwe, Md: Madagascar, Ca: Cameroon, Se: Senegal, Gh: Ghana, Bu: Burkina Faso, Jp: Japan

The School emphasizes comparative area studies. The incorporation of the Department of South and West Asian Area Studies is meant to facilitate this perspective, encompassing Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia, and Africa. Based on a 5-year doctoral program, the School emphasizes long-term fieldwork and a holistic understanding of Asian and African ecology, society, and culture and how their interrelations have shaped Asia and Africa today. In addition to training specialists in Asian and African area studies, the School also hopes to produce personnel capable of working in international aid organizations, development agencies, and research institutes, and is prepared to award Master's degrees. Details on the Schools are currently available at: <http://www.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>.

In the last 7 years, candidates at the Graduate School of ASAFAS have submitted over 100 pre-doctoral theses (Appendix 1) and 35 doctoral degrees were awarded to its graduates by the end of the 2005 academic year. Of these, 15 graduates conducted their studies in 15 African countries, focusing on various subjects (Table 1).

## SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY AT ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

### I. Background Information

Addis Ababa University (AAU), the oldest institution of higher education in Ethiopia, began operation in 1950 under the name University College of Addis

Ababa. It was renamed Haile Selassie I University in 1962 and Addis Ababa University in 1975. At present, the university comprises eight Faculties, five Institutes, two Schools, and one College. There are more than 60 different units and departments that offer Diploma, Bachelors, MD, DVM, Masters, Specialty Certificate, and Doctorate degree programs. AAU launched its postgraduate programs in 1978/79.

The College of Social Sciences (CSS), one of the building blocks of AAU, was established in 1978 following the overall restructuring of the curricula in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. At present, CSS has five Departments: Geography and Environmental Studies, History, Philosophy, Political Science and International Relations, and Sociology and Social Anthropology. Whereas the Department of Philosophy has an undergraduate program leading to a BA degree, the Department of History has one BA, two MA (History and Archaeology), and one Ph.D. degree program. The other three Departments have programs leading to BA and MA degrees in their respective fields. The Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology (SOSA) was established in 1962, within the then Faculty of Arts, under the name Sociology and Anthropology. It was renamed Applied Sociology in 1978/79, Sociology and Social Administration in 1983/84, and Sociology and Social Anthropology in 2002/03. Details about the Department are currently available at <http://www.aau.edu.et/faculties/css/index.htm>.

## II. Establishment and Accomplishments

The MA program in Social Anthropology (SOAN) was launched in 1990 following a cooperative agreement between the Department of SOSA and the Christian Michelsen Institute of Norway. The program, which relied heavily on expatriate staff during the early phase of its implementation, aimed at establishing social anthropology as an academic discipline in Ethiopia. One of the specific objectives of the program is to train professional socio-cultural anthropologists who are knowledgeable in theories and methods of anthropology, and who can undertake field studies, analyze quantitative and qualitative data, and write sound ethnographic reports. Such skills are believed to be critical for understanding the diverse social, cultural, and economic systems in Ethiopia. The Department realizes that to survive in today's world and to contribute to their country, students need appropriate skills, perspectives, and tools to practice anthropology. Therefore, special attention has been given to the development of professional competence that would enable them take an active part in the formulation, planning, and implementation of development projects. Regarding job opportunities, the social anthropology graduates have been received enthusiastically by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), major international organizations, government agencies, and the private sector.

The social anthropology program is set to respond to the manpower needs of the Department and other academic units and institutions of higher learning. In this regard, remarkable achievements have been made. In the early 1990s, for example, the then Department of Sociology and Social Administration had only two Ethiopian anthropologists with doctoral degrees, whereas in the mid 1990s there were none. In 2005, however, the number of Ethiopian anthropologists with Ph.D. degrees reached seven, five of whom were graduates of the social anthropology program. Moreover, many junior teaching staff members at various universities in the country were trained in social anthropology within the last 15 years.

It was hoped that students in other academic units at AAU would have the opportunity to take relevant courses in social anthropology, thereby broadening

their understanding of the peoples and cultures of Ethiopia. This goal has not been achieved due to the inflexible curricula and strict disciplinary territoriality that continue to prevent cross-departmental course sharing. The Department of SOSA hopes to continue to establish and maintain scholarly relationships with other universities and research institutes in Africa and elsewhere in the world.

It is evident that the Social Anthropology program performed comparatively well in terms of both total output and gender participation, if not gender representation (see Table 2). In fact, independent external assessors reviewed the program in 1996 and 2001, and both reviews were positive about the achievements of the program. The Department of SOSA needs to accomplish much more to attain gender balance in the program. The reason for the low female participation may be explained, at least partly, in terms of the research requirement, which involves months of stay in the field, sometimes in remote, inaccessible rural villages. Recently, the Department has instituted thesis and non-thesis options to the MA program to deal with the unprecedented rise in graduate intake that followed AAU's recent graduate expansion policy. The non-thesis option would allow some students to graduate without having to write a research-based thesis; this sends a welcome message to potential applicants who are unable or unwilling to undertake fieldwork.

### III. Thematic Focus and Geographic Coverage

Between July 1993 and December 2005, a total of 127 MA theses were produced on different thematic areas covering different parts of the country. A thematic assessment of the 127 works reveals that a wide range of issues has been explored. It is also apparent that certain topics attracted the attention of many students for quite understandable reasons. Agriculture (which contributes 45% to the Gross National Product (GNP) and employs 85% of the Ethiopian population) and related livelihood strategies have been studied by 22.8% of the former students. This is followed by studies on voluntary and forced population movements (e.g., planned resettlement programs, economic migrations, and refugees), which constitute 18.9% of the MA theses submitted thus far. Given the mas-

**Table 2.** The MA Graduates of the College of Social Sciences at AAU, July 1993–July 2005.

Year	Geography and Environmental Studies			History*			International Relations			Social Anthropology		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1993	6	0	6	2	0	2	-	-	-	5	0	5
1994	2	1	3	5	0	5	-	-	-	4	0	4
1995	4	0	4	5	0	5	-	-	-	9	0	9
1996	5	0	5	4	0	4	-	-	-	4	0	4
1997	5	0	5	5	0	5	-	-	-	8	1	9
1998	17	0	17	1	0	1	-	-	-	10	1	11
1999	7	1	8	5	0	5	-	-	-	4	0	4
2000	8	0	8	?	?	?	-	-	-	7	1	8
2001	7	1	8	5	0	5	-	-	-	8	0	8
2002	9	0	9	6	0	6	5	0	5	11	2	13
2003	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	4	8	1	9
2004	22	0	22	8	0	8	6	0	6	9	3	12
2005	12	0	12	7	0	7	8	1	9	21	2	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>119</b>

\*The MA program in Archaeology started in 2002 (5 graduated in 2004 and 3 in 2005).

sive historical and current population movements within Ethiopia and across its international borders, it is hardly surprising that students are attracted to such high-profile, contemporary issues of national and global interest. Fourteen MA theses were written on gender issues, most focusing on the status and role of women in different societies, whereas another 14 works explored health, HIV/AIDS, and other social problems. Twelve researchers have studied local governance, disputes, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The remaining studies focused on a number of other topics, including indigenous knowledge and practices, resource management, civic organizations, religion, artisanship, inter-ethnic relationships, the pastoral economy, education, social change, and many others. Many more research themes remain unexplored.

Although it is quite normal to explore the same or different dimensions of the themes covered thus far to provide deeper insight, it is equally important to open fresh research frontiers to uncover unexplored, marginally addressed, and unresolved research problems. This would enable students to make new findings of high academic and policy relevance. A summary of the thematic focus and geographic coverage of SOAN research (Table 3) and a list of graduates and thesis titles (Appendix 2) have been prepared with the view of helping Ethiopian researchers locate the literature and avoid unnecessary duplication.

Geographically, about 84% of the studies were undertaken in four administrative regions: Southern Ethiopia (SNNPR), Oromia, Amhara, and the Capital, Addis Ababa. Why is social anthropology thesis research concentrated in these areas? First, the size of the three regions (55% of the 1,130,000 km<sup>2</sup> area of Ethiopia; 80% of the country's 74.2 million population in 2005), and the complexity of life and social differentiation in Addis Ababa provide many research

**Table 3.** Thematic and Regional Coverage of MA Research in Social Anthropology

Thematic Areas	Regional Coverage							Total	%	
	Oromo	Amhara	Southern Region	Tigray and Afar	Somali and Diredawa	Harar and Benishangul and Gembela	Addis Ababa			
1 Agriculture and Livelihood Strategies	5	7	11	2		2	2	0	29	22.8
2 Resettlement, Migration, and Refugee Issues	4	2	6	2		2	3	5	24	18.9
3 Gender Issues (most focus on the status & role of women)	3	2	6	1		0	1	1	14	11.0
4 Health, HIV/AIDS, and Other Social Problems	4	4	0	0		1	0	5	14	11.0
5 Conflict Resolution and Local Governance	5	2	1	2		1	0	1	12	9.4
6 Local Knowledge/Practices and Resource Management	3	1	1	0		0	0	1	6	4.7
7 Civil Society, NGOs, etc.	0	1	0	0		0	0	2	3	2.4
8 Religion, Rituals, and Ceremonies	0	1	0	0		0	0	2	3	2.4
9 Artisanship/Craftwork	1	1	1	0		0	0	0	3	2.4
10 Inter-ethnic Relations	1	0	2	0		0	0	0	3	2.4
11 Education	1	0	0	0		0	0	1	2	1.6
12 Others	5	4	3	1		0	0	1	14	11.0
Total	32	25	31	8		6	6	19	127	100
%	25.2	19.7	24.4	6.3		4.7	4.7	15	100	

options. In this regard, SNNPR provides a unique opportunity because it hosts more than 50% of the 80 plus ethnic groups found in Ethiopia. Second, given the limited time and budget available to undertake fieldwork, distance and logistic factors tend to dictate the selection of research sites. Compared to the other regions in the country, these three regions are either close to Addis Ababa or are fairly easily accessible. Third, there is a general tendency on the part of most graduate students to study areas and cultures that they are familiar with. Studying ones' own group or what some writers refer to as "anthropology at home" has some clear advantages. Knowledge of the language and culture of the people to be studied would contribute to smooth communication and easy entry. This means that research that would be difficult in an unfamiliar environment can be undertaken rather efficiently with limited resources (time and money). Another advantage is that the researcher could use the opportunity to contribute to his/her home.

Some have been reluctant to embrace the notion of anthropology at home because they feel that an insider can hardly be critical of his/her own culture. The concern is that the researcher, consciously or unconsciously, may take certain cultural values and practices for granted. While we respecting student choices of research topics and research sites, we emphasize that anthropology is also about understanding other cultures and regions. It is about appreciating cultural similarities, differences, and interrelations. The concentration of MA research in highland Ethiopia may eventually create a huge gap in terms of knowledge about societies and practices in other regions such as Tigray, Afar, Somali, Gambella, and Benshangul-Gumz. The Benshangul-Gumz Region recently encouraged and sponsored a female student to undertake her MA research in the region on a topic of her own choice. Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and others could offer similar initiatives to encourage graduate-level research in small and remote regions of Ethiopia.

## ORGANIZATION OF THIS VOLUME

This volume contains 17 papers that are grouped into three sections. A brief summary of each paper follows.

Andi Amri discusses mangrove conservation/rehabilitation projects in Indonesia that were initiated by local people, governmental agencies, or through the collaboration of both. The success of the projects depended on the nature of community participation and the extent of economic benefits. If the conservation and rehabilitation projects are to be sustained, Andi argues, there must be self-initiated community participation and short- and long-term economic benefits to the local people.

Belle Asante examined the traditional basketry craft of the Harari people in Ethiopia. Although basket production has been declining since the 1970s, Asante learned about recent attempts to preserve the material culture of the Harari people and provide an opportunity for women to gain economic self-reliance through craftwork. In addition to describing the functions and styles of baskets, she presents the challenges and opportunities experienced by specific weavers' guilds.

Bethlehem Tekola explored the social life of sex workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. She focused on the social ties between sex workers and other people such as their family members, relatives, roommates, neighbors, coworkers, and clients. She examined these social ties in terms of the way they are affirmed, interrupted, and cultivated by the women as a result of engaging in sex work.

Daniel Hailu studied the relationship between formal education and the



household economy in the Woyisso-Qancaara community of Ethiopia. He argues that by sending their children to school, households incur the opportunity cost of foregoing the immediate use of their children's labor. Moreover, households have to pay for their children's schooling. In addition to discussing the implications of formal education for the domestic economy, Daniel elaborates on mechanisms by which households cope with the challenge.

Dinku Lamessa examined the socio-cultural dimensions of displacement in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. According to Dinku, an estimated 1.67 million Ethiopians were displaced between 1991 and 1994. Whereas some have been rehabilitated and reintegrated, others continue to live in tents, public halls, grain stores, plastic shelters, and on the streets. Dinku characterizes the living conditions of these individuals, focusing on women and children, who constitute the largest number of displaced people.

Miho Fuji discusses livelihood transformation in a rural village in the Philippines in which the coconut industry was once the main livelihood. However, villagers now have other sources income. Fuji explains how the livelihood transformation in the village was facilitated by a combination of factors, including people's motivation to improve their lives, opportunities offered by improved infrastructure, and the favorable land conditions.

Shiho Hattori argues that a conservation project introduced in Southeastern Cameroon counters the interests of Baka hunter-gatherers. She states that the zoning of land use patterns and hunting rules are incompatible with Baka life, which is characterized by nomadism and a heavy dependence on forest resources for food and cash income. The Baka must receive environmental education from neighboring farmers. Hattori fears that this approach might reinforce the existing subordinate relationship of the Baka to their neighbors.

Morie Kaneko describes the manner in which Ari women in Ethiopia learn pottery-making techniques. She studied the learning process by analyzing the movement of pottery makers' hands and fingers, classifying stages of manufacture, and identifying each maker's method. Beyond the technological value, Kaneko claims that pottery makers attach social, cultural, and economic meanings to their profession that define their identity and on which their survival largely depends.

Itsushi Kawase explored how traditional singers commonly known as Azmari in Ethiopia formed an identity and defined in- and out-groups to distinguish the Azmari from non-Azmari. He provides ethnographic accounts to explain how the Azmari in the Gondar area share self-designation based on genealogical ties through endogamy (in-group marriage) and through the use of common argot.

Miyako Koizumi studied the Penan Benalui people of Indonesia. These people were once forest-dwelling nomads before settling in villages in the 1960s. Koizumi focuses on the local people's knowledge of some 560 species of wild plant, 75% of which are reported to have 70 different uses. Koizumi explains the reasons for differences in the ethnobotanical knowledge of young men and women of the Penan Benalui.

Mamo Hebo analyzes land disputes and mechanisms of land dispute resolution in the Kokossa District of the Oromia Region of Ethiopia. According to Mamo, two rather contradictory forms of land rights co-exist in Kokossa: officially/legally sanctioned and customarily recognized. Consequently, land disputes are often heard in two different settings (legal and traditional) before leading to a settlement. Mamo discusses how these two settings function independently and interdependently.

Rumiko Murao explored how Angolan immigrants in western Zambia developed the Kalahari sands, often described as unsuitable land for agriculture, into cultivable woodland. The immigrants grow cassava for food and cash income

using natural nutrients in the sandy soils. Murao explains how the cultivation system established by the Angolan immigrants on rather poor soil is closely related to their social organization.

Naoki Naito examines inter-ethnic relationships in a multi-ethnic situation. The Ariaal people living in the Marsabit District of Kenya are considered a mixture of the neighboring Samburu and Rendille pastoralist groups. The Ariaal are reported to have chosen elements of both the Samburu and Rendille cultures to create a new identity of their own. Naito focuses on how preexisting cultural categories are interpreted and manipulated in the process of making new categories and identities.

Makoto Nishi explains the shifting relationship between the state system and ethnicity based on the experience of the Silte people of Ethiopia. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Silte people shared the identity of the Gurage, a group that played a significant role in the national economy, because the former were engaged in the coffee trade. Recently, the Silte people have engaged in the politics of identity, an ideology favored by the ruling party, which helped them establish their independent Silte identity.

Nobuko Nishizaki presents the recent cooperative attitude of the Ari people in Kure village, Ethiopia, toward wildlife conservation in Mago National Park. She analyzes the historical relationships between the community and the park authorities. Although illegal hunting in the park seemed to intensify in the early 1990s, Nishizaki states that park authorities and villagers managed to avoid conflict and developed innovative strategies that benefited both the people and conservation efforts.

Yukiyo Oda discusses the socio-economic and other factors that contributed to the recent rapid increase in the hairdressing profession in Accra, the capital of Ghana. According to Oda, hairdressing has become attractive to women not only as a source of income, but also because of its flexibility and compatibility with domestic work. She also explains the recent proliferation of hair salons in relation to the diffusion of hair-relaxing technology and the institutionalization of hairdressing training systems.

Woubishet Demewozu focuses on the problem of beggary in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Woubishet shares his observations that the poor on the streets and in the church backyards of Addis Ababa are extremely destitute, which manifests as chronic food insecurity, illiteracy, homelessness, disease, unsanitary living conditions, and marginalization. He calls upon the authorities to recognize beggary as a major social problem and devise pro-poor intervention strategies.

Sayaka Ogawa explores the social relationships of people engaged in small-scale commercial activities in Mwanza City, Tanzania. She specifically analyzes a form of credit transaction called Mali Kauli used in the second-hand clothes trade. Contrary to previous arguments that urban credit transactions are based on ethnic ties, Mali Kauli is based on an economic rationale alone. The relationship also serves as an entry point to establish urban solidarity and promote the principle of reciprocity.

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**Appendix 1.** Titles of pre-PhD thesis submitted to ASAFAS: July 1999 – March 2006 (unpublished)

\*Original theses are written in English. All the others in Japanese.

No.	Name	Sex	Thesis Title
(1) African Area Studies			
2005 Academic Year			
1	Kazue Awaji	F	Sorghum Cultivation in the Semi-Arid Area of Southern Zambia: With Special Reference to Crop Growth and Farmer's Strategy in Drought Prone Area
2	Yasunori Kanda	M	The Spreading Process of Paddy Cultivation and Coexistence of Wanda and the Sukuma Peoples in the Semi-Arid Area of Tanzania: A Case Study of Usoche Village in Mbozi Distirct
3	Ryuta Takahashi	M	Agricultural Development and Rural Society in Senegal: A Case Study of Village "T" in the Lower Senegal River
4	Akito Yasuda	M	The Relationship between Conservation Project and the Local People in the Benoue National Park, Cameroon: Dependence and Conflict on Sport Hunting
5	Mihuyu Yoshida	F	Change in Elephant-Human Relationship over Natural Environment in Arid Area, North Western Namibia
6	Hiroyuki Inai	M	Fishing Activities in the Tropical Rainforest in Cameroon
7	Hiraku Usui	M	Changes in the Ecological Resource Use among the Serer Fishermen in the Mangrove Estuary in Midwestern Senegal
8	Yoshimasa Ito	M	Wild Plant Utilization in the Highland Forest Area of South Western Ethiopia: Relationships between People and "Gera Forest" in <i>Gera Wereda, Jimma Zone</i>
9	Katsuyuki Mizouchi	M	A Study on the Rural-urban Relation in Tanzania: With Special Reference to a Chagga Village
10	Haruna Yatsuka	F	Mosaic Like Vegetation and Its Utilization by the Sandawe in the Semi-arid Area in Tanzania with Special Reference to the Itigi Thicket
11	Ryuta Yoshikawa	M	The Social Change and Change of Land Use in Eastern Zambia Involving Creation of New Fields by Chewa Farmer
2004 Academic Year			
12	Futoshi Kato	M	Ecosystem and Management of Rain-Fed Rice Cultivation in Kilombero Flood Plain, Tanzania
13	Masashi Iida	M	Women's Organisation in Socio-Political Change in Zimbabwe
14	Youichi Kawanishi	M	Handcraft and Distribution System of African Blackwood Carvings in the Tourist Industry: Case Study of Mwenge Area in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
15	Ryugo Kurosaki	M	Peoples' Responses to Rural Development Dynamics in Southern Tanzania: With Special Reference to Interpretation of "Development" by Key Stakeholders
16	Sayaka Seko	F	People's Perception of Diseases and Practices of Indigenous Medicine: Case Study of an Herbalist's Activities in Villages Surrounding Arusha Town in Tanzania
17	Ikuno Suzuki	M	Changes in Children's Communal Labour Activity in The Ari Area in Southwestern Ethiopia: Effects of School Education and Protestant Christianity
2003 Academic Year			
18	Yudai Ishimoto	M	Study on the Livelihood System of Agropastoralists in the Sahel
19	Daisuke Uno	M	Farmer's Selection of Pearl Millet between Local and Improved Varieties in Ovamboland, Northern Namibia
20	Satoko Endo	F	A Study on the Clothes of Burkina Faso Women
21	Yasuaki Sato	M	Ethnobotanical Study of Bananas: Cultivation, Utilization and Classification in Buganda Area, Central Uganda
22	Takehiro Yamamoto	M	Khat ( <i>Catha edulis</i> ) and People in Sidama: Production, Distribution and Consumption of the Narcotic Plant in Southern Ethiopia
23	Ryoko Miyashita	F	Study on Recent Pentecostal Movements in Malawi
24	Miki Shu	F	The Sino-Tanzanian Relations and the Making of Tanzania's Ujamaa Development Policy in the 1960s*
25	Belle Asante	F	Craft Association and Traditional Basketry among Harari Women in Ethiopia*
26	Masaaki Ito	M	A Study on Vegetational Change of !Nara Pant and Topnaar's Life in the Lower Kuiseb River, Namib Desert
27	Yuichiro Fujioka	M	Utilization of Trees and its Change among the Ovambo Agro -pastoralists in Northern Namibia

- 28 Susumu Itagaki M Cultivating the Slope: Masuve Cultivation System among the Kinga, Southern-highlands of Tanzania
- 29 Itsushi Kawase M Ethiopian minstrels-Azmari: Their Musical Performance and Livelihood
- 30 Yukiyo Oda F Women Working at Hairdressing: A Case Study of a Rapidly Increasing Business among Women in Urban Ghana
- 31 Ryuichi Shima M The Social Influence of Local Radio Broadcasting: The Case of Saponé Village, Central Burkina Faso

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 2002 Academic Year
 

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- 32 Sayaka Ogawa F A Study on Trade of Second Hand Clothes in the Local Mega-city, Mwanza, Tanzania
- 33 Rumiko Murao F A Study on the Shifting Cultivation System in Kalahari Woodland, Western Zambia -With Special Reference to Cassava Management-
- 34 Toru Sagawa M Utilization of Coffee and its Historical Backround among the Daasanetch in Southwestern Ethiopia
- 35 Takayo Soma F Feeding Ecology of Ring-Tailed Lemurs (*Lemur catta*) at Berenty Reserve, Madagascar
- 36 Shiho Hattori F The Impacts of the Nature Conservation Project on the Baka Hunter-gatherers in the Tropical Rain Forest of Cameroon
- 37 Masaaki Hirai M Utilization, Creation and Transformation of *Acacia albida* Farmed Parkland: With Special Reference to the Mixed Agriculture in Central-West Senegal
- 38 Kagari Shikata F The Characteristics of Shifting-cultivation in South-eastern Cameroon Forest with Special Reference to Crops and Clearing Methods the Characteristics of Shifting-cultivation

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 2001 Academic Year
 

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- 39 Junko Maruyama F Resettlement, Livelihood and Social Relationships among the San in Botswana
- 40 Baheta Daniel M The Effect of Formal Education on Livelihood of Rural People in Eritrea: A Case Study of Settler Village, Gadien\*
- 41 Tatsuo Hasagawa M Sustainability and Development of Livelihood in Agro-Pastoral Gogo
- 42 Fumi Kondo F Agro-ecological Study on the Valley Bottom Cultivation in Southern Highland of Tanzania
- 43 Ayako Hirasawa F Infant Care among the Sedentarized Hunter-gatherer Baka in Southeastern Cameroon

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 2000 Academic Year
 

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- 44 Soichiro Shiraishi M Utilization and Management of Cattle by Agro-pastoral Sebei in Eastern Uganda
- 45 Nozomi Saito F Human Activities and Vegetation in Relation to the Feral Goat in Ogasawara Island
- 46 Nobuko Nishizaki F How Local People Look at the Conservation Area: A case of Senkele Swenys' Hartebeast Sanctuary, Ethiopia
- 47 Hirokazu Yasuoka M Study on the Ecological History of the Damage by Japanese Monkey: A Case of Apple Farmers in Northeast Japan
- 48 Mamo Hebo M Changes of Land Holding and Land Use among the Arssi Oromo, Southern Ethiopia\*
- 49 Masahiro Okamoto M Subsistence System and Ethnicity among the Lozi Society on the Floodplain along the Zambezi River
- 50 Morie Kaneko F Anthropological Study of the Pottery Makers, the Ari People in Southwestern Ethiopia

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 1999 Academic Year
 

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- 51 Shinichiro Ichino M Social Relationships of Male Lemur (*Lemur catta*) in the Belenti Conservation Area, Madagascar
- 52 Kikuko Sakai F Study on the Potato Whole-sellers at Machakos Town Market, Kenya: Merchandize Activities for Livelihood
- 53 Naoki Naito M Has Human-nature Relationships Weakened by Industrialized Fisheries? A Case of Tuna Fishing in Kudaka Island, Okinawa
- 54 Kyoko Nakamura F Body Decorations and Age-system of Samburu Pastoralists in Northern Kenya: Beads and Moran as their Sub-cultures

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 (2) Asian Area Studies
 

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 2005 Academic Year
 

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- 1 Yuka Kiguchi F The Impacts of the Pak Mun Dam's Construction on Fishing and Livelihoods in the Lower Mun River Region of Northeast Thailand
- 2 Shinsuke Nagaoka M Innovation of Contract Theory and its Practice in the Contemporary Islamic Finance
- 3 Chiaki Fujii F Tariqas and Islamic Practices in Zanzibar

- 4 Akiko Kinoshita F Got Prints and Their Transformation in India
- 5 Makoto Morinaga M The(Re) Construction of the “Refugee-ness” of Palestinian Refugee: a Preliminary Inquiry
- 6 Michi Kaga F Local Market Dynamics and the Flow of Farm-Forest Products in the Middle Reaches of the Baram River Basin, Sarawak, Malaysia
- 7 Masakazu Takahashi M Mountainous Agriculture and Land Use of the Bugis in South Sulawesi, Indonesia: A Case Study on a Bugis Village in Mt. Rompobattang
- 8 Le Giang Thi Hien M Changes of Labour Management and Industrial Relations in State-owned Enterprises in Economic Reform: The Case of Construction Industry in Vietnam
- 9 Takahiro Kojima M Buddhism and Stare in Contemporary Myanmar: The Institutional Reformation after the “1980 Congregation of the Sangha of All Orders”
- 10 Hoang Nguyet Thi Minh M Informal Credit Transaction in Vietnamese Cassava Starch Processing Industry: Focusing on Trade Credit System
- 11 Keiichi Yoshino M Transnational Labor Migration in Singapore: Analysis of Foreign Domestic Labor Market\*

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 2004 Academic Year

- 12 Yuki Onodera M Ecological Significance of Patchy Forests Affected by Villagers’ Utilization in Yasothon Province, Northeast Thailand
- 13 Miwa Kataoka F Birds and Villagers’ Activities: A Study of Interrelationship in a Mountainous Area, West Java, Indonesia
- 14 Masaki Hosono M Coevolution of Directional Asymmetries Caused by Geographic Variation in Predator-Prey Interactions
- 15 Vilayphone Anoulom M Non-Timber Forest Products Gathering and Swidden Agriculture of Khmu People: A Case Study from Nam Ha National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Northern Lao PDR\*
- 16 Lachachai boon Suphawat M Forest Resources Management in Trans-Boundary Watershed: A Historical Study of Teak Logging in the Ing-River Basin in Northern Thailand\*
- 17 Fumiko Okada F Minangkabau Social Change and Mate Selection: A Case Study of Nagari Silantai in the Eastern Part of West Sumatra
- 18 Kyoko Sakurai F Gender in Transition among South Asian Muslims
- 19 Hiroshi Tanaka (Ishwardas) M Ascetic Practices of Sadhus in Contemporary South Asia
- 20 Hiromi Tobina F Social Transformation and the Politics of the Child in Palestine of Intifada Periods
- 21 Dansmaz Idris M Turkish Islam and Sufism in Turkey: Thought and Practice of Bursevi
- 22 Rie Ogasawara F The Cooperative Relationship in Association with ‘*Tumnop*’ Irrigation: A Case Study in a Rice-Growing Village in Central Cambodia
- 23 Daisuke Naito M The Changes of Subsistence Activities among Temuan Communities in Negeri Sembilan, Peninsular Malaysia
- 24 Miki Matsuura F Changing Livelihood Activities and Peasants’ Living Strategies in Northern Laos: Case Study from a Paddy-Based Village in Namor District, Oudomxay Province
- 25 Makiko Yamamoto F Development Process of State-Owned Rubber Farms and Life Histories of Immigrant Laborers in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China
- 26 Tojo M Deforestation of Madhupur Tract and Garo’s Forest Uses
- 27 Chakma Shishir Swapon M Study on Farming Systems of Chakma in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh\*

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 2003 Academic Year

- 28 Ippēi Ebihara M The Relationships Between Agriculture and Wild-Boar Hunting and Their Historical Change in Iriomote Island, Ryukyus
- 29 Asako Takahashi F Human and Water Use in Bangladesh from view point of Arsenic Contamination -In Case Study of Marua Village-
- 30 Kusumaningt Retno F A Comparative Study on Changes of the Javanese Home Garden Systems at a Transmigrated Village in Lampung, Indonesia\*
- 31 Naoko Nishihira F Aging and the Life of Elderly People In Indonesia: A Case of Minangkabau
- 32 Kenta Kusuda M Local Society and Sports in Indonesia: 88 Years of PSM Makassar
- 33 Wongpreedee Achakon M Political Process of Decentralization Policy in Thailand: The Formation of “The Tambon Council and Tambon Administrative Organization Act of 1994”\*
- 34 Hiroyuki Tsunashima M The Current Situation of Agricultural Land Usages and Cropping System in Koya Tribe Area, Godavari Basin, South India
- 35 Otmazgin Nissim Kadosh M Japan and Asian Regionalization: Japanese Media Industries in East and Southeast Asia\*

36	Kayoko Yoshia	F	“Ethnicity” in the Making of Lao P.D.R.: Towards an Understanding of the Hmong
37	Akiko Watanabe	F	The Evolution and Transformation of Muslim Settler Communities in Metro Manila
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2002 Academic Year			
38	Miyako Koizumi	F	Ethnobotany of the Penan Benalui of East Kalimantan*
39	Souksompong Prixar	M	Village Forest Management after Land and Forest Allocation in Laos: A Case Study of Ban Nalong, bolikhamxay Province*
40	Yoshihiro Nakanishi	M	Party-State <i>Manque</i> : Ne Win and the Burma Socialist Programme Party, 1962-1988
41	Tomohito Sonoiri	M	The Establishment and Development of the Boy Scouts Movement in Thailand -The Reign of Rama VI (1910-1925)-
42	Yuko Kato	F	A Fifty-year History of Maternity Ward of Kajang Hospital: Institutionalization of Child Delivery Practice in Malaysia
43	Nobuhiro Aizawa	M	Political and Economic Analysis 1998 Indonesia Anti-Chinese Riots
44	Wahyu Prasetyawan	M	Polotocs and Business in Decentralised Indonesia: Competition Over Natural Resources in Three Provinces 1998-2002*
45	Saki Murakami	F	Development of Public Health Service and Modern State Formation in Netherland India
46	Akiko Morishita	F	Why did Communal Violence Happen in West and Central Kalimantan?
47	Shinpei Adachi	M	A Study on Rice -Terrace Agricultural System in an Yi Village in the Ailao Mountains, Yunnan, China
48	Haruko Uchida	F	A Preliminary Study of the Philippine Elite Formation: State Building and the University of the Philippines
49	Yasunori Nagomi	M	Development and Re-Islamisation in Bangladesh
50	Kazuhiro Arai	M	The Transfomation of Tariqas (Sufi Orders) in Modern Egypt -With Special Reference to Jazuliya Shadhiliya-
51	Atsuko Ushida	F	NGO Activities in Uttarakhand, North India
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2001 Academic Year			
52	Yasuyuki Kosaka	M	The Process of Reclamation and the Multipurpose Function of Hillside Paddy Fields in Savannakhet Province, Laos
53	Kawakami	M	A Handicraft Village in Vietnam Socialism Revolution: Historical Change of Wood-Engraving Industry in Song-Hong Delta
54	Miho Fujii	F	Social Change in a Philippine Coconut Farming Village: A Case Study in Laguna Province
55	Kiyoko Yamaguchi	F	Formation and Development of Eclectic Style in Philippine Residential Architecture: A Case Study of Bahay na bato in Luzon
56	Andi Amri	M	Studies on Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources in South Sulawesi through the Integration of Fish Culture and Mangrove Plantation: A Case Study in Cokke Sub-village of Sinjai District*
57	Shinji Suzuki	M	Trend Observed in the Rural Society in Accordance to their Use of Natural Resources on Mangrove Swamp in the Northern Part of Vietnam
58	Kenta Goto	M	The Dilemmas of the Vietnamese Textile-Garment Industry: The Development Scenario of the Vietnamese Textile-Garment Industry from a Interfirm Relationship Perspective
59	Hiroyasu Fukuyama	M	Governance and Coexistence in the Contemporary Middle East: On the Ideas of Palestinian State by PLO and PA
60	Mari Miyamoto	F	The Making of a Nation in Bhutan: Politics of Self-Representation seen through Policies on Culture and Environment
61	Masako Nakai	F	The Concepts and Practices Concerning Cleanliness in Modern India
62	Hazuki Aijima	F	The Revival of Islamic Knowledge in Contemporary Egypt: The Intellectual Contribution of Shaykh Abdal-Halim Mahmud
63	Takayuki Yokota	M	The Mass Islamic Movement in Contemporary Egypt: A Study on the Muslim Brotherhood from Resource Mobilization Theory
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2000 Academic Year			
64	Asuka Nakamura	F	A Study on Morocco as a Contemporary Islamic State
65	Hiroshi Yataba	M	Institutional Treatment to Failed Companies in Malaysia: its Change and Significance under Financial Crisis
66	Lim Boon Hock	M	Salt Industry of Bangladesh: Past and Present*
67	Ryuta Ooba	M	Rethinking Kurdish Nationalism: On the Dynamic Relations of Nationality and Isalmi between Conflict and Symbiosis
68	Tomonori Oda	M	Study on the Stratification of Workers at Japanese-Affiliated Firms in Thailand
69	Masato Kasezawa	M	Medicine and Body in Contemporary India-A Study on Ayurveda

70	Motoko Kono	F	The Change of the Usage-distribution System of Ikan Bilis and Trengganu Society-Comparing the Colonial Era and the Present in Malay Peninsula
71	Atsushi Kawamura	M	Empirical Study on the Fresh Water Fishes in the Paddy Rice Cultivation Area
72	Tetsuya Shimamura	M	Coexistence Mechanisms of Species and the Creation of Tenewed Niche in the Tropical Peat Bog Area
73	Kouta Suechika	M	Islam and Area Formation in Contemporary Syria-Rashid Rida's Reformist Thought and Political Activities
74	Takeshi Nakajima	M	Hindu Nationalism and RRS in the Modern/Present India
75	Naomi Hosoda	F	From Samar to Manila: Study on the Migration Towards Cities from Agricultural Village of Samar island, Central Philippine
76	Tetsuyoshi Yamaguchi	M	Pastoral Technologies of Tibet People in Yunnan, China
77	Khondaker Golam Moazzem	M	Potato Production and Marketing in Bangladesh: An Economic Analysis of the Inter-relation between Farmers, Traders and Cold Storage Owners*
1999 Academic Year			
78	Mami Kagawa	F	Agricultural Livelihood and its Coexistence Mechanisms in the Mountainous Area: A Case of Bonbon Village, Eastern Negros, Philippine
79	Mariko Kato	F	Religious praxis and <i>Tanbun</i> in the Agricultural Village of Northeastern Thailand
80	Isao Tsutsui	M	Ecological Study on the Tea Made from Sea Algae in Vietnam
81	Yasuhiro Mizutani	M	Reconsidering the Thai State Formation: From the Viewpoint of Categories for Chinese and Institution

## Appendix 2. Graduates of Social Anthropology and their Thesis Titles, July 1993 – December 2005

No.	Name	Sex	Thesis Title
Graduates of 2005			
1	Abdurouf Abdurahman	M	Resettlement and the Dynamics of Social Integration in Chewaka Resettlement in Ilu Abba Bora Zone, Southwest Ethiopia
2	Abebech Belayneh	F	Status Differentiation Between Co-wives in Polygynous Marriages: The Case of the Hamar
3	Amare Kassa	M	Adaptive Mechanisms of Guraghe Migrants at Merkato, Addis Ababa
4	Areba Abdela	M	Mass Voluntary Migration: The Resettlement of Arsi and Hararghe Oromo in Bale Zone
5	Ayehu Legesse	M	Customary Contention: The Power and Authority of Partially Despised Waata Oromo in Dispute Settlement
6	Ayke Asfaw	M	Conflict Versus Cooperation: The Resettlement of Konso Farmers in the Land of the Bodi Agro-pastoralists, Southwestern Ethiopia
7	Daniel Abebe	M	Kinship, Marriage, and Alternative Dispute Resolution among the 'SAB' of the Somali
8	Dejene Teshome	M	The Socio-Economic and Cultural Effects of Urban Development in Addis Ababa: A Case Study of the Belt Highway Project
9	Demeke Argaw	M	Cooperation and Conflict Management Mechanisms among the People of Kalu, Northeastern Ethiopia
10	Demerew Dagne	M	Socio-Economic Life of People Associated with Leprosy: The Case of Gelemso Town, Western Hararghe
11	Demissie Gudissa	M	Social Network, Conflict and Indigenous Conflict Resolution Mechanisms among the Derba Oromo of North Shewa
12	Getu Ambaye	M	Displacement-Induced Resettlement in Jawi, Beles Valley Area of North Western Ethiopia
13	Jira Mekonnen	M	The HIV/AIDS Pandemic and Its Consequences on the Lives of Women in Nekemte, Eastern Wellega Zone
14	Kumela Fana	M	The Multiple Purposes of Enset Cultivation: A Case of Gimbi Oromo, Ambo District, West Shewa Zone
15	Lemessa Dame	M	Transformation of the Roles of Indigenous Institutions in Resource Management among the Karrayu Oromo Pastoralists of Upper Awash Valley
16	Mellesse Madda	M	Promises, Expectations, and Realities of Resettlement: The Dynamics of Intra-Zonal Resettlement in Walayata of the Southern Ethiopia
17	Meron Zeleke	F	The Socioeconomic Role and Status of Gumuz Women, Benishangul-Gumuz Region

18	Mindaryalew Zewdie	M	Rituals in May and their Anthropological Interpretations (May Abstineces and Indulgences): The Case of North Arsi
19	Misge Birara	M	Conditions of Tourism and Its Socio-economic Impacts: With Particular Reference to the Sites of Bahr Dar, Zege and Tisisat
20	Paulos Alemayehu	M	Potentials and Challenges of Indigenous Institutions for Good Governance: The Case of Geda among The Gedeo
21	Solomon Atnafu	M	Gender Role Reversals among the Awura-amba Community in Gondar, Northern Ethiopia
22	Tarekegn Gebreyesus	M	Change and Continuity in the Traditional Institutions and Mechanisms of Local-Governance and Conflict Resolution Among the Wejerat: An Ethno historical Study
23	Tefera Tegegne	M	Change in Land Use: Transformation from Cattle Herding to Irrigation and Rice Production among the Fogera Plain Peasants, Northwestern Ethiopia
24	Teshome Dura	M	Comparative Study of Traditional and Modern Medical Practices Among Waliso Oromo of Eastern Macha
25	Tigist Tefera	F	Does It Matter to Lose a Husband? A Case Study of Female-headed Households in three Peasant Associations of the Kambata Society
26	Walegn Tadesse	M	Continuity and Change in Ye-Gordena Sera System of Kistane-Gurage Traditional Local Governance
27	Yeneneh Tesfaye	M	Socio-economic and Psychological Dimensions of Conflict, Displacement, and Post-war Reconstruction: The case of Zalanbasa town in Northeastern Tigray
28	Yohannes Gezahegne	M	Poverty in Urban Households: The Case of Dessie Town
29	Zelalem Abera	M	Resettlement and Environment in Peripheral Areas of North-Western Ethiopia: The case of Metemma, 1980s-2004
30	Zerihun Yohannes	M	Production Practices Among the Alaba of South Ethiopia
31	Zewdie Jotte	M	The Influence of Indigenous Institutions in the Conservation and Use of Coffee Arabica

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 Graduates of July 2004
 

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32	Alemante Amara	M	Early Marriage and Reproductive Health Problems in Eastern Gojjam: The case of Machakel Wereda, Sostu Debir Shelel Peasant Association
33	Alemayehu Diro	M	Oromo Development Conception and Practice: An Ethnographic Study of the Tulama Oromo
34	Bethlehem Tekola	F	Sex Workers in Day Light: The Social Context of Commercial Sex in Addis Ababa
35	Bizuayehu Andarssa	M	Socio-economic Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities: The Case of Somali Refugees in Kebribeyah District in Eastern Ethiopia
36	Dagne Shibiru	M	Production Practices, Constraints and Local Responses: The Case of Gedeo, South Ethiopia
37	Fekadu Adugna	M	Inter-Ethnic Relation between the Oromo and Somali: The Case of Borana, Digodia and Marehan
38	Getaneh Mehari	M	The Role of Women in the Household Economy: The Case of Dorze of Gamo Highlands
39	Habtamu Demele	M	Socio-economic Consequences of HIV/AIDS on Women Living with the Virus and their Coping Strategies: Case Studies in Addis Ababa
40	Rahwa Mussie	F	The Impact of Male Out Migration on Women: The case of Silte
41	Samson Abebe	M	Yemenies in Diredawa: A Study of Migration, Settlement Formation and Identity of Yemenies in the Town of Diredawa, Eastern Ethiopia
42	Selamawit Menkir	F	Major Causes of Environmental Degradation and Local Peoples' Adaptive Strategies: The Case of Babile in Eastern Hararghe
43	Thewodros W/Giorgis	M	Domestic Violence Against Women from Cultural Perspective: A Study in the Rural Parts of Mermarsa and Kebele 07 of Adama Town

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 Graduates of 2003
 

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44	Dagmawit Eshetu	F	Beliefs and Social Practices of the Bah'i Community of Ethiopia: The Case of the Bah'i Communities of Zone 3 and Zone 4, Addis Ababa
45	Damtew Yirgu	M	Segregation and Integration of Craft Workers in Menze Society: The Case of Yelma Gedam
46	Daniel Hailu	M	Some Implications of the Interaction of Formal Education with an Ethiopian Rural Community: The Case of Woyesso Kenchera Kebele, East Showa Zone, Oromia Region
47	Dinku Lamessa	M	Socio-economic Dimensions of Conflict-induced Displacement: The Case of Displaced Persons in Addis Ababa
48	Getachew Sineshaw	M	Household Access to Farmland and Socio-economic Status: The Case of Wonqa KA, Gozamin Wereda (East Gojjam)
49	Tariku Feyissa	M	The Berta Economy: An Ethnographic Study of Social Organization of Production in the Western Ethiopian Borderlands



50	Waleign Emiru	M	Religious Rituals and Secular Ceremonies in Public Places of Addis Ababa: Symbolic, Spatial and Temporal Aspects
51	Woubishet Demewozu	M	Begging as a Survival Strategy: Conferring with the Poor at the Orthodox Religious Ceremonial Days in Addis Ababa
52	Yilkal Kefale	M	Extension Services and Smallholder agriculture in Achefer Woreda of Amhara Region
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Graduates of 2002			
53	Alemaya Mulugeta	F	Change and Continuity in an Islamic Tradition: The Case of Muslim Women Statuses at Kamissie and Its Surrounding
54	Ayalew Duressa	M	Guddifachaa: Adoption Practice in Oromo Society with Particular Reference to the Borana Oromo
55	Daniel Deressa	M	Continuity and Change in the Status of Women: The Case of Arsi Oromo Living Adjacent to Upper Wabe Valley, Dodola
56	Daniel Tesfaye	M	Household Livelihood Strategies in Southern Wollo: The Case of Danka Kebele Association, Ambasel Woreda
57	Dejene Gemechu	M	Some Aspects of Conflict and Conflict Resolution Among Waliso Oromo of Eastern Macha, with Particular Emphasis on the Guma
58	Gemechu Taye	M	Indigenous Survival Strategies in the Face of Famine: The case of Borana Oromo, Southern Ethiopia
59	Kifle Mengesha	M	Old-age and Social Change: An Anthropological Study of the Lives of the Elderly among the Amhara of Ensaro
60	Lalem Berhanu	M	The Livelihood Strategies of Rural-Urban Migrants in Addis Ababa: Case Studies of Amhara and Gurage Migrants
61	Mamitu Yilma	F	Some Aspects of the Status of Women Among the Konso of Southern Ethiopia
62	Sebsib Belay	M	Socio-Cultural Aspects of AIDS Among Young Adults in Bahir Dar Town, Northwestern Ethiopia
63	Shiferaw Tesfaye	M	Civic Society Organizations in Poverty Alleviation, Change and Development: The Role Played by Iddir in Collaboration with Government and Non Government Organizations
64	Yilma Sunta	M	The Role and Status of Women in the Food System Among the Ko of Southwest Ethiopia
65	Yisak Tafere	M	Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Soldiers: A Case of Two (One Male & One Female) Cooperatives in Addis Ababa
<hr/>			
Graduates of 2001			
66	Abeya Iffa	M	Adaptive Strategies and Changing Environment: The case of Gumuz of the Diddesa valley, West Ethiopia
67	Buli Edjeta	M	The Socio-cultural Dimensions of Development-induced Displacement: The Case of the Karrayu Oromo of the Upper Valley
68	Dejene Negassa	M	The Implications of State Policy on Land Pressure and Intra-household Relations: The case of South Wello
69	Getnet Kebede	M	Coping with Disability: The Social Relationship of Disabled Children and Youths with their Parents and the Larger Community
70	Kassahun Kebede	M	Continuity and Change in the Socio-economic and Cultural Relations of Peasants Displaced by the Gilgel-Gibe Hydro-electric Dam
71	Mulugeta Eyoel	M	Ethnic Relations and Socio-Cultural Change in Dan'ta of Southern Ethiopia
72	Seyoum Mengistu	M	Competition over Natural Resources and Conflict Resolution: A Case Study of the Arsi and Alaba Ethnic Groups in Alagae, South-central Ethiopia
73	Zerihun Doda	M	Culture, Belief and Mental Illness Among the Zay
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Graduates 2000			
74	Anania Admassu	M	Coping with AIDS: The Social Dimensions of the Epidemic in Selected Areas of Addis Ababa
75	Boku Tache	M	Change and Continuity in Resource Management among the Boorana: The Dynamics of Social Differentiation in Selected Peasant Associations of Diree District
76	Kelemework Tafere	M	The Social Functions of Demer: An Indigenous Institution of Conflict Resolution among the Wajirat People in Southern Tigray
77	Mengistu Dessalegn	M	Local Endeavors in Community Development and Resource Management: The Case of Muhur in Gurage
78	Mulugeta Debalke	M	Sustainability in Post-war Reconstruction and Development: The case of TPLF Ex-combatants in Dansha Agricultural Resettlement Area
79	Rahel Mesfin	F	Coffee, Local Livelihoods and Natural Resource Utilization in North West Ethiopia: The Case of Zege Peninsula

80	Regassa Aboma	M	Gender and Agricultural Production among 'Maqi' Oromo community
81	Sintayehu Dejene	M	The Changing Gender Roles in Agricultural Production among the Sidama (South Western Ethiopia)
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Graduates of 1999			
82	Feleke Tadele	M	The Impact of Urban Development on Peasant Community in Ethiopia
83	Michael Sisay	M	The Response to Agricultural Extension in Boru Lencha Kebele, Hitosa Woreda, Arsi
84	Teshome Deressa	M	People's Perceptions of Population Pressure and Attitude toward Planned Parenthood: The Case of Naqamte Environs, Eastern Wellega
85	Zerihun Mohammed	M	Natural Resource Competition and Interethnic Relations in Wondo Genet, South Central Ethiopia
<hr/>			
Graduates of 1998			
86	Abraraw Tesfaye	M	Traditional Medicine in an Urban Centre Beliefs, and Practices: The Case of Dessie Town, Northern Ethiopia
87	Ephrem Tesema	M	Urban Adaptation and Survival Strategies: The Case of Displaced Groups in the Arada Area, Addis Ababa
88	Fassika Melesse	M	Urban-rural Socio-economic Interaction: A Case Study of Debre Zeit Town and the Adjacent Rural Areas
89	Guday Emirie	F	Socio-cultural and Economic Conditions Influencing Women's Status and Role in Family Planning Decision-making: The Case of Kotebe District (Woreda 28), Addis Ababa
90	Kefyalew Azeze	M	Inzata Minstrels of Addis Ababa: A Study in Social Life
91	Lakew Regassa	M	Settlement and Clanship among the Konso
92	Nahu Senay	M	Social Organization and Status of Artisans in Embdibir Area (Gurage)
93	Tarekegn Yibabie	M	Beyond Community Multiple Views, Multiple Livelihoods: A case from the Drought-prone Agaw of Wag-Himera, Northeast Ethiopia
94	Tassew Shiferaw	M	Marriage and Marital Conflict Resolution among Orthodox Christians in Some Selected Areas of Addis Ababa
95	Yohannes Berhanu	M	Conflict and Conflict Resolution among the Chihera: Micro-level studies from six villages in North Gondar
96	Zwedu H/Mariam	M	Western Education as Intercultural Communication and Its Impacts on Ethiopian Students: Cases of selected foreign-managed schools in Addis Ababa
<hr/>			
Graduates of 1997			
97	Ababu Minda	M	Rastafarians in the Promised Land: A Study of Identity, its Maintenance and Change
98	Ambaye Degefa	M	Social Organization and Status of the Occupational Groups: The Case of Woodworkers in Meganako and Gambela Villages, Woliso District, South-Western Shewa
99	Christiane Falge	F	The Nuer as Refugees: A Study on Social Adaptation
100	Data Dea	M	Rural Livelihoods and Social Differentiation among the Dawro, Southwestern Ethiopia
101	Dereje Feysa	M	The Oyda of Southwestern Ethiopia: A Study of Socio-Economic Aspects of Village Inequality
102	Kelkilachew Ali	M	Religion, Rituals and Mutual Tolerance in Wollo: The Case of Kabe Southwest Wollo
103	Mesfin Getahun	M	Inter-ethnic Relationships in an Urban Settling: A Case Study of Shashemene Town
104	Woldeselassie Abute	M	The Dynamics of Socio-economic Differentiation and Change in the Beles-valley Resettlement Area, Northwestern Ethiopia
105	Zergaw Lemessa	M	Tradition Denied: Economic Development and Change Among the Gibo Oromo Peasants of Illubabor
<hr/>			
Graduates of 1996			
106	Behailu Abebe	M	The Influence the Merkato: Lbour, Production Practice and Land Rentals in Godino Village, Ada'a, Eastern Shewa
107	Berhanu Bibiso	M	Production Practices in Wolayita, Southwestern Ethiopia: The Case of Damotta-Woyde
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110	Mulugeta Gashaw	M	The cultivation and Use of Chat among the Oromo of Harar, with particular reference to Haromaya Woreda
111	Siseraw Dinku	M	Person and Society among the Pastoral Afar of Northeast Ethiopia
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118 Worku Nida	M	The Impacts of Urban Migration on Village Life: The Gurage case
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125 Girmaye Kebede	M	Production Practices among the Bench of Southwestern Ethiopia
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