

6 Accessibility of Health Care for Pastoralists in the Tibetan Plateau Region: A Case Study from Southern Qinghai Province, China

Peter M. Foggin

Université de Montréal, Canada

Marion E. Torrance and J. Marc Foggin

Plateau Perspectives, Canada

6.1 Introduction

According to China's 2000 census, there are 5,416,021 Tibetan people in China, most of whom live in the Tibetan plateau region (which includes a large portion of Qinghai Province, the geographic focus of this chapter). The Tibetan plateau region covers 25 per cent of China's total land area, i.e. around 2.5 million square kilometres. Approximately 45 per cent of the Tibetan population subsists on farming, while a further 40 per cent are nomadic or semi-nomadic (animal husbandry). Only 15 per cent of the population resides in urban areas (Zhang and Zhu 2002). The harsh climate, an average altitude over 4,000 metres, rugged mountainous terrain and lack of infrastructure in vast parts of the plateau are all adverse factors that have contributed to the isolation of the region, as well as to the difficult socio-economic and physical living conditions that affect the majority of the population.

The organisation and development of health care provision in rural China has been going through a difficult period of transition since the early 1980s, particularly with the onset of major economic reforms and a parallel decline of the nation-wide Cooperative Medical System (CMS) (Foggin and Foggin 2006). Most notably, since the end of the communes, many minimally trained primary health care workers either disappeared due to lack of public funding (usually going back to their agricultural work) or re-established themselves as private doctors supported by the sale of medicines, often over-prescribed (for obvious financial reasons) (Wu 2001). With this economic transition, came increasing inequities in health care (Gao et al. 2002). Recognising the emerging dilemmas of providing adequate health care for its rural populations, the central government recently established what has come to be known as the New Cooperative Medical Scheme (NCMS) for rural areas (World

Bank 2005; Blumenthal and Hsiao 2005; Keleher and Dollery 2003; Feng et al. 1995; Yip and Hsiao 2009).

However, notwithstanding these developments, health and health care on the Tibetan Plateau are among the poorest in China (table 6.1). In this vast and sparsely populated region there is a high incidence of diseases, in some areas resulting from malnutrition, and generally a significant lack of medical infrastructure and basic health education. International health organisations and the central government have often failed to report meaningfully on the statistical disparities in health that exist between the wealthier and more densely populated regions of eastern China and the remoter areas of western China, including the Tibetan Plateau region. However, the *China Development Report 2005* (UNDP 2005) is especially enlightening in this regard. In this document, human development indices (HDI) are reported for each province separately, and for urban versus rural areas within each province (see table 6.1). For example, life expectancy (one of the three criteria of the HDI) is greatly conditioned by infant mortality rates. It is in fact believed that Tibet may have amongst the highest newborn and infant mortality rates in the world. According to some reports, Tibetan women are three hundred times more likely to die than women in developed countries from various pregnancy- and delivery-related complications. Infant mortality rates are reported at close to 100 per 1,000 live births, and maternal mortality is in the range of 200 per 100,000, approximately three times higher than the average for all of China. Postpartum haemorrhage may be the leading cause of death. Furthermore, when a mother dies, her surviving children are three to ten times more likely to die within two years, and her surviving children are more likely to die young and less

Table 6.1 HDI's and other indicators for selected countries and provinces of China

Province / Region	HDI (rank, of 31 province-level entities)	Life expectancy male, female)	Adult literacy rates	Per capita GDP
Japan	0.943	82.0	99.0 %	–
Shanghai	0.909 (1 st)	79.0 (77.1, 81.0)	94.1 %	46,718 CNY
Beijing	0.882 (2 nd)	76.8 (75.1, 78.8)	95.4 %	32,061 CNY
Thailand	0.778	70.0	92.6 %	–
China average	0.746	71.4 (69.6, 73.3)	89.0 %	9,101 CNY
Vietnam	0.704	70.5	90.3 %	–
Qinghai	0.684 (27th)	68.8 (67.3, 70.4)	76.6 %	7,277 CNY
India	0.602	63.3	61.0 %	–
Qinghai (rural)	0.599	65.8 (64.3, 67.4)	–	3,712 CNY
Tibet A.R.	0.586 (31 st)	65.8 (64.2, 67.4)	45.1 %	6,871 CNY
Myanmar	0.578	60.2	89.7 %	–
Nepal	0.526	61.6	48.6 %	–

Source: Compiled from the *China Human Development Report*, UNDP 2005.

likely to attend school or complete their education. No official data on morbidity and mortality exist for the Tibetan Plateau region as a whole.

Tibetan society is one of the few in the world where a tradition of trained birth attendants does not exist. Poor nutrition, lack of trained health personnel, long travel distances and limited access to emergency care place Tibetan women and infants at high risk of birth-related deaths. The vast majority of births take place at high altitude, in a cold environment and without access to electricity or health care. In spite of active campaigns by the government to encourage women to give birth in a medical facility, more than 95 per cent of Tibetan women still give birth at home. Most babies are delivered with the help only of the woman's mother or mother-in-law whose assistance is primarily limited to cutting the umbilical cord. Many Tibetan women deliver their babies completely on their own (Dang et al. 2004).

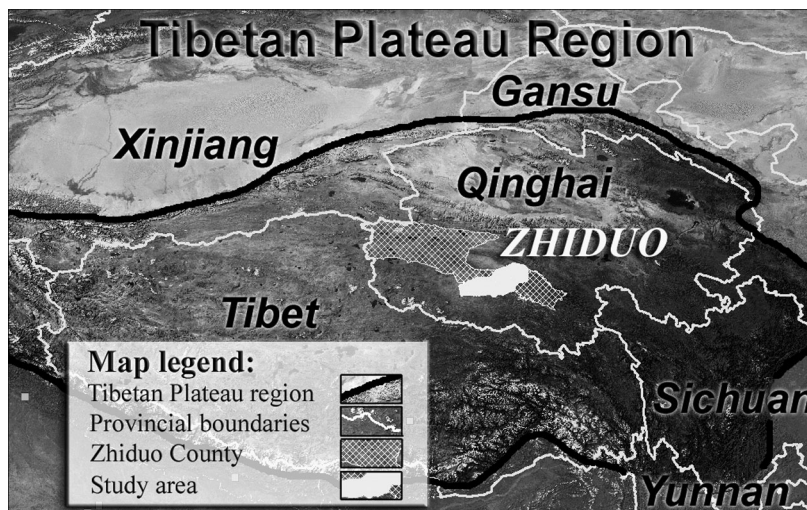
In addition to diarrhoea, arthritis and pneumonia, which vary in prevalence throughout the geographic area, it is also reported that the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) has the highest rate of tuberculosis in China, and one of the highest incidences in the world of the rare Kashin-Beck (Big Bone) disease, which causes deformities and stunted growth. Beijing's economic development strategy for the western regions of China, including the TAR and Qinghai province, tends to focus on large-scale infrastructure projects, such as roads, railways and power stations, while often neglecting 'soft' infrastructure such as the provision of health care and education. Adequate and affordable health care is still not available to the majority of Tibetans.

On a global scale, there are an estimated 600,000 pregnancy-related maternal deaths worldwide each year and 99 per cent of these occur in developing countries (Okonofua 2006). This translates to a worldwide mortality rate of slightly more than one mother dying every minute. Twenty-four percent of those deaths occur prior to labour, 15 per cent during labour, and the majority (61 per cent) happening in the first week after delivery. As Hackett has pointed out, the two most effective means of reducing maternal death in developing countries are (1) the presence of a skilled birth attendant at the delivery, and (2) timely access to emergency obstetrical care. Over half of maternal deaths are due to severe bleeding, infection or obstructed labour (Hackett 2004). Improving maternal and child health is therefore essential to helping to preserve the health of the Tibetan people.

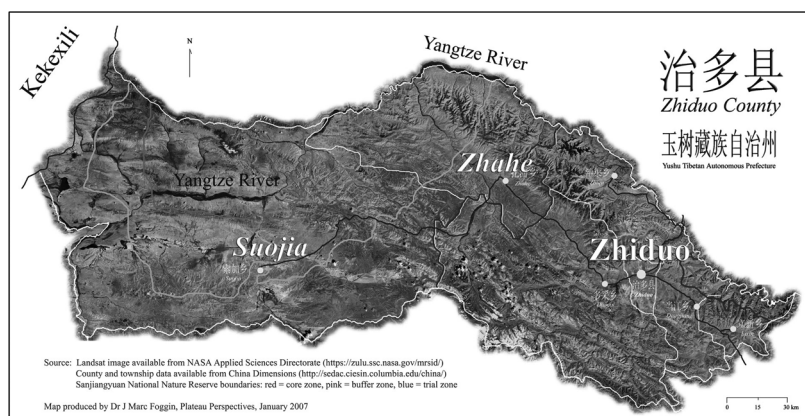
The present day organisation of health care in rural areas of Qinghai province, and much of western China, is hierarchical: county hospital – township health centres – local clinics – village doctors. This in some ways resembles the CMS as it existed in the early days of the 'barefoot doctor' medical system; the main difference of course being that previously there was a 'safety net' for all. Now each family must indepen-

dently assume most of the expenses for health care (more on recent attempts to introduce health insurance follows below). At the local level, village health centres (clinics) are served by village doctors (mostly men) who usually have between three to six months of training often after only several years of schooling, plus possibly two to three weeks of in-service training per year. Township clinics reportedly have approximately ten beds and are directed by a doctor who has had three years of training following secondary education. The doctor may share responsibility with other colleagues of the same level, as well as being assisted by village doctors (Tang and Bloom 2001). In some areas, at the township level one can find preventive health care programmes, centres for mother-and-child health (MCH), as well as family planning stations (Shu and Yao 1997). Township level provision may be much less than this in the more sparsely populated areas on the Tibetan Plateau. In county seats – there are 40 counties or districts in Qinghai, 71 in the TAR (Li 1987: 200, 205), out of a total of 2,182 for all of China – are small to mid-size hospitals, most with MCH programmes, as well as Centres for Disease Control and a variety of privately-operated clinics (Foggin and Foggin 2006). County hospitals have better trained doctors (with four to five years of formal training), assisted by support staff including nurses and technicians.

The goal of the 2002 reform with the creation of vast numbers of new cooperative medical centres (NCMS) is to make health care accessible to the entire rural population by the year 2008. Currently clinics are rapidly being built in many remote areas and these allow the administration of government health insurance schemes. There are therefore some steps being taken to improve the health care system in China, and while the goal has not been met entirely, still a significant proportion of herding communities in the project area now have a village-level clinic within reach (e.g., more than half of the villages in the western district of Zhiduo county now have local clinics, each staffed by at least one doctor, and sometimes also by one or two women's health workers). It is against this regional backdrop, described above, that we now will focus attention on a specific area, a large administrative area near the centre of the Tibetan Plateau, Zhiduo County in Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province (see figures 6.1 and 6.2).

Figure 6.1 Location of Zhiduo county in People's Republic of China

Source: Foggin et al., 2006, p. 2513

Figure 6.2 Map of Zhiduo county

Source: Marc Foggin, January 2007

According to official sources the population of Zhiduo County in 2000 was 24,194 people, in 5,202 families (Ju 2002; Zhang and Zhu 2002; Zheng and Li 2004). Ninety-eight per cent of the people are Kham Tibetan, and around 90 per cent are pastoralists. Altogether there are over 475,800 head of livestock in the county, mostly sheep and yak (over 1 million 'sheep-units'). Even when the western uninhabited region of the county is excluded (an extensive area of alpine desert steppe admi-

nistered by the Forest Bureau as the Kekexili Nature Reserve), the average population density still amounts to only 0.57 people/km². Throughout the Tibetan region, the traditional way of life – nomadic pastoralism, or livestock herding with seasonal mobility – has been developed over hundreds of years and Tibetan herders have acquired an intricate knowledge of their natural environment (Jones 1996; Khazanov 1984). A wide variety of livestock and rangeland management practices have enabled them to survive in the extremely harsh environment, including seasonal mobility of their livestock herds and a flexible, opportunistic approach (i.e., turning potential obstacles to their advantage) to many aspects of their pastoral livelihood (Foggin 2000). Today, however, the level of socio-economic development in most Tibetan areas of China remains exceptionally low. Among pastoralists in Qinghai Province, around 65 per cent of men and 95 per cent of women are functionally illiterate. Until recently few children had access to even basic education. With poor road conditions and limited access to vehicles, the sale of livestock products and hence opportunity for economic development also has long been restricted (Foggin 2006). Limited access to information – itself tied closely to education and literacy, and to health – equally means that what economic opportunities might be available to local herders are often missed, or that the herders are cheated by outside merchants because of their low level of literacy or numeracy. As stated above with regard to the Tibetan Plateau region as a whole, in Zhiduo County people's health also remains cause for serious concern, with high levels of infant mortality and limited (but improving) access to health care services. As in many rural areas of western China, people may call on a village health worker who has limited formal training; there are no traditional midwives; nearly all health workers are men; and local women have virtually no monitoring in pregnancy. If serious problems arise, it may take several days for transport to be found to reach the county hospital, and many people still can not afford the hospital care when they arrive (Foggin et al. 2006).

6.2 Proposed interventions

In 2003 the five-year *Yangtze Headwaters Sustainable Development Project* (2003-2008) was launched by Plateau Perspectives, an international non-profit organisation, in collaboration with the Zhiduo County Health Bureau and the grassroots NGO, Upper Yangtze Organization. In this specific local context, local communities and the county health bureau have sought Plateau Perspectives' assistance in the following plan which has shown promising potential in the first few years of implementation

(2004-2007). The same model is also being requested and applied now in other counties of the same prefecture.

Village doctor training

Given the trust in the local doctors in the context of at least parts of Yushu prefecture (Zhiduo in one of Yushu prefecture's six counties), one clear way forward is to train the village doctors to diagnose and treat common conditions and to have a good understanding of medicines (including their side effects) in order to improve health care and avoid inappropriate use of medication.

The training also includes:

- Methodologies to help enable communities to seek ways to improve their health;
- Disease prevention targeting the commonest illnesses, the most serious preventable diseases and the uptake of immunizations;
- Training in immunization, includes the development of a good understanding of their purpose, their administration and the cold chain;
- Woman and child health including the early detection and management of problems in pregnancy and delivery.

Given the large number of households who have recently contacted their village doctor (which indicates that some do have access to, and use, the services of the local doctor), the main starting point for training purposes needs to be these doctors whom they see on a regular basis. As many of these doctors do have experience assisting women in delivery and pregnancy, it is important that they receive further training to improve the quality of their care and allow them to detect difficulties early. However as they are men, in the framework of strict (limited) gender relations within the Tibetan nomad cultural context they tend only to be called upon if problems arise, and this almost always later on in the process. Women express a desire for female health care workers to assist in pregnancy.

Training of women's health workers

Furthermore, in response to a request from the county health bureau, young women were gathered from every village to come for training in women's health work (around 25 women in Zhiduo county and 15 women in Zado county). The training modules were given by two doctors and a midwife. The students enjoyed the course, participated well (e.g., writing health songs and engaging in role play) and made considerable progress in terms of knowledge and skills gained over the course of the two-week teaching workshops. Some of these women were invited to the village meetings (usually only attended by men) to give training in

health and hygiene. Further training of these women's health workers has been requested and there is still a great need to train some women to a higher level of competence. However the women who have been trained will be the vanguard of a new kind of health worker in the county, perhaps more attuned to the needs of MCH, and particularly of women in general.

Establishment of village clinics and the introduction of a health insurance scheme

When the initial request came to assist in the construction of clinics, the first main question asked was how this would improve the health of the community or even the quality of health provision. However both the community leaders and the health bureau leaders put forward strong arguments:

1. The health bureau leader explained that for most people and for most conditions, the county hospital and township clinics were inaccessible. The most accessible level is that of the higher village level (*dadui*). Here local leaders appoint the best trained doctor from each area, and pay him a salary such that he could always be available. With the construction of a clinic building the health bureau would be able administer a government health insurance scheme. They would also be able to store, administer and keep track of medicines. It should be noted that, currently, many local village doctors give out medicine from their own pocket, given the fact that the patients are either close friends or relatives and, consequently, it is difficult to ask for payment. A well-organised local clinic should enable them to overcome this problem.
2. The community leaders agreed with the above and added that the clinics would provide a centre for the community. They also offered that a village committee would organise the purchase and selling of medicine so that the doctor's prescribing practices would be unaffected by this. The doctor would have no direct personal gain from the sale of medicine. The clinic could also provide beds for the more seriously ill who had travelled further from home.
3. In addition to this, the administration of immunizations has been made possible from these centres.

The health bureau and the village (*dadui*) communities have consistently appointed the best doctors from the training courses. They have continued to run these clinics in such a way as to leave the doctors free to see patients. Furthermore, some of the communities have set the women's health workers up within these clinics such that they can go out to work from these health centres, while having back-up and support from the village doctors. These clinics have proved more successful

than even Plateau Perspectives predicted. With such community support behind them and with the backing of the health bureau, the clinics are being run well. By adding a very small increase to the price of medicine (to pay for the transport of the medicine and the operating costs of the clinic) village leaders are running the clinics at no loss and utilisation rates are high. Many of the village doctors are highly motivated and very invested in improving the health of the people who come from the community.

6.3 Conclusion

Based on the experiences described above we believe that the construction of clinics, after the training of the village doctors and womens' health workers to staff them, may indeed provide improved accessible health care provision for people in the remote areas. The success does however depend on the support, enthusiasm and participation of the communities as well as the health bureau and government to ensure that the village clinics are sustainable and of good quality. To improve the outlook for pregnant women, and reduce the rates of postpartum haemorrhage and maternal death as well as infant loss, the doctor and womens' health worker training courses also require specific instruction in the assistance of women in pregnancy through the postpartum period. This training needs to include discussion with the women and with local doctors about how best to reach the women, to listen to their needs, and to improve their understanding of their specific health care needs in pregnancy and for early infant care. Discussions with older and younger women, including those who have had children, are needed to guide in the development of the training programme. Ideally these same individuals should be involved in the hands-on teaching process. A system of on-going medical update training also needs to be agreed upon to ensure that the standard of care can be maintained. Such a plan can provide very accessible and inexpensive health care, without the use of new, large and on-going financial inputs such as might have to be used in towns or cities for an equivalent level of service provision (Foggin 2008). Provided this type of training is maintained at a high level, and the candidates from the communities are well selected, conscientious and highly motivated, the quality of such health care delivery should and can be of the highest calibre.

Bibliography

- AUSAID (2002) *Water and Primary Health Care for Tibetan Villagers*. Canberra: AusAID
- Abeyssekara, D. (2002), *Internally Displaced in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: FORUT-Sri Lanka.
- Adachi Ku Kuminbu. Kokuminka (2006), 'Plan for the Promotion of Multicultural Coexistence: Realizing a vibrant, multicultural coexistent Adachi Ward' / *Tabunka Kyosei Suishin Kikaku: Ikiiki Wakuwaku "Tabunka Kyosei Toshi Adachi"*. Tokyo: Adachi Ku Kuminbu. Kokumin-ka.
- Alton, C., D. Bluhm & S. Sananikone (2005), 'Para Rubber Study *Hevea brasiliensis* Lao PDR'. Report from the *GTZ Rural Development in Mountainous Areas Programme*. Lao-German Technical Cooperation. Muang Sing, Lao PDR, GTZ technical reports.
- Akin, J.S., W.H. Dow, P.M. Lance & C.P.A. Loh (2005), 'Changes in Access to Health Care in China, 1989-1997'. *Health Policy and Planning* 20 (2): 80-89.
- Amaral, M.E. (1604), *Tratado das batalhas e sucesos do galeão Santiago com os holandeses na Ilha de Santa Helena*. Lisboa.
- Amarasekara, D. (1990), *Sri Lankan Society*. Warakapola: Ariya Publishers.
- Amat di S. Filippo, P. (1882), 'Biografia dei viaggiatori italiani com la bibliografia delle loro opere', *Studi biografici e bibliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia*, Roma: Società Geografica Italiana.
- Andersen, B. (1983), *Imagined Communities*. London: Verso.
- Anderson, B. (1991), *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. UK: Verso Publishers.
- Andersen, B. (1998), *The Spectre of Comparisons: Nationalism, South East Asia and the World*. London: Verso.
- Auerbach, E. (1968), *Mimésis. La représentation de la réalité dans la littérature occidentale*. Paris: Gallimard.
- Augé, M. (2005), *Não Lugares: Introdução a uma Antropologia da Sobremodernidade*. Lisboa: 90 Graus Editora.
- Barchiesi, R. (1955-1956), 'Francesco Carletti. Nota alla História Trágico Marítima', *Estudos italianos em Portugal* 14-15: 169-177.
- Barchiesi, R. (1978), 'L'Oriente catalogato in un manoscritto pittorico del Cinquecento', *Quaderni Portoghesi* 4: 163-82.
- Barreto, L.F. (1983), *Descobrimento e renascimento: formas de ser e pensar no século XV e XVI*. Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional – Casa da Moeda.
- Barreto, L.F. (1989), *Os descobrimentos e a ordem do saber: uma análise sociocultural*. Lisboa: Gradiva.
- Bates, C. (ed.) (2001), *Community, Empire and Migration: South Asians Diaspora*. London: Palgrave.
- Battuta, I. (1997), *Voyages, a cura di Stephan Yerasimos*. Paris: La Découverte.
- Bec, C. (1967), *Les marchands écrivains: affaire set humanisme à Florence 1375-1434*. Paris: Mouton.

- Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau (2005), 'Beijing Population Census'. www.bjgaj.gov.cn.
- Bertuccioli, G. (1990), 'Travels to Real and Imaginary Lands: Two lectures on East Asia'. *Occasional Papers* 2. Kyoto: Italian School of East Asian Studies.
- Bibby, R. (1990), *Mosaic Madness: Pluralism Without a Cause*. Toronto: Stoddart Publishers.
- Biblioteca Angélica, Rome: Codex 1331 (T.3.22). Manuscript.
- Biblioteca Moreniana, Florence: Codex Moreniano 47. Manuscript.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Firenze, Florence: Codex Ginori-Venturi. Manuscript.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Firenze, Florence: Magliabecchiano Cl. XIII, 1 e 2b. Manuscript.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Firenze, Florence: *Relazioni di viaggi e negozi che fannosi per tutte le Indie*. Manuscript.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Firenze, Florence: *Della Corte di Spagna, di Lisbona, della Haya in Holanda*. Manuscript.
- Bissoondath, N. (2002), *Selling Illusions: The Cult of Multiculturalism in Canada*. Toronto: Penguin Publishers.
- Black, A. (1996), 'Negotiating the Tourist Gaze: The Example of Malta', in J. Boissevain (ed.), *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism*, 112-142. Providence: Berghahn Books.
- Bloom, G. (2001), 'Equity in Health in Unequal Societies: Meeting Health Needs in Contexts of Social Change', *Health Policy* 57(3): 205-224.
- Bloom, G. and X. Gu (1997), 'Introduction to Health Sector Reform in China', *IDS Bulletin* 28(1): 1-11.
- Bloom, G. and G. Xingyuan (1997), 'Health Sector Reform: Lessons from China', *Social Science and Medicine* 45(3): 351-360.
- Blumenthal, D. and W. Hsiao (2005), 'Privatization and Its Discontents - The Evolving Chinese Health Care System', *New England Journal of Medicine* 353: 1165-1170.
- Boissevain, J. (1996), 'Introduction', in J. Boissevain (ed.), *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism*, 1-26. Providence: Berghahn Books.
- Bolaffi, G. (2003), *Dictionary of Race, Ethnicity and Culture*. London: Sage Publications.
- Bonacich, E. (1972), 'A Theory of Ethnic Antagonism: The Split Labour Market', *American Sociological Review* 37: 547-559.
- Borges, J. L. (1998), *Manual de zoología fantástica*. Torino: Einaudi.
- Boxer, C.R. (1963), *The Great Ship from Amacon: Annals of Macao and the Old Japan Trade, 1555-1640*. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos Históricos Ultramarinos.
- Boxer, C.R. (1986), *Portuguese Merchants and Missionaries in Feudal Japan 1543-1640*. London: Variorum.
- Boxer, R.C. (1991), *The Portuguese Seaborn Empire, 1415-1825*. Manchester: Carcanet Press.
- Boxer, C.R. (1951), *The Christian Century in Japan, 1549-1650*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University California Press.
- Boxer, C.R. (1985), 'A Note on the Triangular Trade between Macao, Manila, and Nagasaki, 1580-1640', *Terrae Incognitae* 17: 51-59.
- Brun, C. (2003), 'Local Citizens or Internally Displaced Persons? Dilemmas of Long Term Displacement in Sri Lanka', *Journal of Refugee Studies* 16: 4: 376-397.
- Canadian Heritage (2006), 'Multiculturalism'. www.canadianheritage.gc.ca/progs/multi/.
- Cai, H. (2001), *A Society Without Fathers or Husbands: The Na of China*. New York: Zone Books.
- Cao, H. (2008), 'Spatial Inequality in Children's Schooling in Gansu, Western China: Reality and Challenges', *The Canadian Geographer* 55(3): 331-350.
- Cao, H., Y. Zhao & S. Losier (2000), 'Does the Pudong Urban Project in Shanghai Have a Sustainable Future?', *Les Annales de la recherche urbaine* 86: 92-100.

- Carletti, F. (1701), *Ragionamenti di Francesco Carletti fiorentino sopra le cose da lui vedute ne' suoi viaggi si dell'Indie Occidentali, e Orientali come d'altri paesi*. Firenze: Stamperia di Giuseppe Manni.
- Carletti, F. (1878), *Viaggi di Francesco Carletti da lui raccontati in dodici ragionamenti*. Firenze: G. Barbéra.
- Carletti, F. (1879), *Viaggi di Francesco Carletti da lui raccontati in dodici ragionamenti* (C. Gargioli ed.). Firenze: Barbera.
- Carletti, F. (1941), *Giro del mondo del buon negriero* (E. Radius ed.). Milano: Bompiani.
- Carletti, F. (1958), *Ragionamenti del mio viaggio intorno al mondo* (G. Silvestro ed.). Torino: Einaudi.
- Carletti, F. (1967), 'Ragionamenti del mio viaggio intorno al mondo', in M. Guglielminetti (ed.), *Viaggiatori del Seicento*, [225-318]. Torino: UTET.
- Carletti, F. (1987), *Ragionamenti del mio viaggio intorno al mondo* (A. Dei ed.). Milano: Mursia.
- Chen, A.M. (2002), 'Urbanization and Disparities in China: Challenges of Growth and Development', *China Economic Review* 13: 407-411.
- Chen, J. & B.M. Fleisher (1996), 'Regional Income Inequality and Economic Growth in China', *Journal of Comparative Economics* 22: 141-164.
- Chen, Y. & A. Chen (2002), *An Analysis of Urbanization in China*. Xiamen: Xiamen University Press.
- Cheng, C.H. (1997), 'Evaluating Naval Tactical Missile Systems by Fuzzy AHP Based on the Grade Value of Membership Function', *European Journal of Operational Research* 96: 343-350.
- Cheng, Joseph, Y. H. (2003), 'Qinghai's Economic Development Strategy', *Issues and Studies, An International Quarterly on China, Taiwan, and East Asian Affairs* 39 (2): 189.
- Cheng, J.Y.S. (2002), *Qinghai's Economic Development Strategy*, Hong Kong, City University of Hong Kong.
- China Business News (2005), 'Qinghai', 10 April. <http://atimes.com/atimes/Others/qinghai.htmk>.
- Chinese National Geography (2006), *Scenic Splendor of China*. Beijing: Foreign Language Press.
- China State Census Office (2002), *China State Population 2000*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.
- Chung, J.H. & T. Lam (2004), 'China's "City System" in Flux: Explaining Post-Mao Administrative Changes', *The China Quarterly* 180: 945-964.
- CIA (2006), *The 2006 World Factbook*. www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ch.html.
- CIFIT Catalogue (2004), *The 8th China International Fair for Investment and Trade*, 11.
- City of Toronto (2001), *A Social Development Strategy for the City of Toronto 2001*. Toronto: City of Toronto Press.
- City of Toronto (2000), *An Economic Development Strategy for the City of Toronto 2000*. Toronto: City of Toronto Press.
- Cohen, E. (1988), 'Authenticity and Commoditization in Tourism', *Annals of Tourism Research* 15: 371-386.
- Cohen, R. and F.M. Deng (1998), *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement*. 15-42. Washington, D.C.: Brooking Institution Press.
- Colla, E. (2007), 'O mundo natural Asiático nos *Ragionamenti* de Francesco Carletti (1594-1606)', *Review of Culture International Edition*, 21, [11-29] Macau: ICM.
- Conran, M. (2006), 'Commentary: Beyond Authenticity: Exploring Intimacy in the Touristic Encounter in Thailand', *Tourism Geographies* 8 (3): 274-285.
- Cooper M. (ed.) (1965), *They Came to Japan: An Anthology of European Reports on Japan, 1543-1640*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

- Crain, M. (1996), 'Contested Territories: The Politics of Touristic Development at the Shrine of El Rocio in Southwestern Andalusia', in J. Boissevain (ed.), *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism*, 27-55. Providence: Berghahn Books.
- Cypher, J.M. & J.L. Dietz (2004), *The Process of Economic Development*, 2nd edition, London and New York: Routledge.
- Dang, S., H. Yan, S. Yamamoto, X. Wang & L. Zeng (2004) 'Poor Nutritional Status of Younger Tibetan Children Living at High Altitudes', *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 58: 938-946.
- Dash, N.R. & S. Kumar (2006), 'Large River Valley Projects: The Issue of Displacement and Resettlement', in P.K. Rath, et al (eds.) *Population and environmental issues and sustainable development, Proceedings of 2nd International Geography Conference on "Population and Environment: Issues and Sustainable Development"*, Geographers Association, Goa (GAG), II International Geographers Meet, Goa 27-29, January, 2005.
- De Hall J., N. Keiji & Y. Kz (eds.) (1981), *Japan Before Tokugawa: Political Consolidation and Economic Growth, 1500-1650*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- De Silva, A. (2005), *Socio-implications of Conflict Related Internal Displacement in Sri Lanka*. <http://web.ics.purdue.edu/~vdesilva/mwadesilva/Articles/102>.
- Dede, Keith, R.S. (2003), *The Chinese Language in Qinghai*. Helsinki: Studia Orientalia.
- Delvoie, L. (2000), 'Canada and Italy: A Steady State Relationship', *International Journal* 55(3): 463-474.
- Démurger, J. Sachs, W. Woo, S. Bao, G. Chang, G. & A. Mellinger (2004), *Geography, Economic Policy and Regional Development in China*. CID Working Paper No. 77. www.cid.harvard.edu/cidwp/077.pdf.
- Deng, H., C. Yeh, & R.J. Willis (2000), 'Inter-company Comparison Using Modified TOPSIS with Objective Weights', *Computers and Operations Research* 27: 963-973.
- Dey, I. (1993), *Qualitative Data Analysis: A User Friendly Guide for Social Scientists*. London: Routledge.
- Dias, A. (2006), 'Development-Induced Displacement and its impact', in Tharakan Siby (ed.), *The Nowhere People: Responses to internally displacement persons*, 1-23. Bangalore, Books for change.
- Ding, J. & M. Zhu (2007), 'Welfare Effects of Public Health Insurance Reform: The Case of Urban China', *Frontiers of Economics in China* 2(3): 289-323.
- Donnell, G.O. (1985), *Mastering Sociology*. New York: Macmillan Education.
- DouDou, D. (2006), 'Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and All Forms of Discrimination', UNHCR. www.imadr.org/geneva/2006/Go610396.pdf.
- Draeseke, R. & D.E.A. Giles (2002), 'A Fuzzy Logic Approach to Modeling the New Zealand Underground Economy', *Mathematics and Computers in Simulation* 59: 115-123.
- Durkheim, E. (1956), *Education and Sociology*. New York: Free Press.
- Eggleston, K., L. Ling, M. Qingyue, M. Lindelow, & A. Wagstaff (2006), *Health Service Delivery in China: A Literature Review*. Washington, DC.: World Bank.
- Eggleston, K., L. Ling, M. Qingyue, M. Lindelow & and A. Wagstaff (2008), 'Health Service Delivery in China: A Literature Review', *Health Economics*. 17(2): 149-165.
- Enoki, D. (1984), *Shonin Carletti (the merchant Carletti)*, Tokyo: Daito shuppansha.
- Evrard O. (2001), 'Land Use and Interethnic Relationships Among Khmu and Lü Villages in Northern Laos', *Ph. D. thesis in anthropology*, Paris: La Sorbonne.
- Evrard O. (2004), 'La mise en œuvre de la réforme foncière au Laos: Impacts sociaux et effets sur les conditions de vie en milieu rural (with summary in English)'. FAO, Rome. LSP WP 8, Access to Natural Resources Sub-Programme.

- Feng, X., F., S. Tang, G. Bloom, M. Segall & X. Gu (1995), 'Cooperative Medical Schemes in Contemporary Rural China', *Social Science and Medicine* 41: 1111-1118.
- Ferronha, L.A., M. Bettencourt & R.M. Loureiro (1993), *A Fauna exótica dos descobrimentos*. Lisboa: Edição ELO.
- Foggin, J. Marc (2000) Biodiversity protection and the search for sustainability in Tibetan plateau grasslands. PhD dissertation. Arizona State University, Tempe, USA. 397 pp. (<http://www.plateauperspectives.org/foggin2000>)
- Foggin, J.M. (2006), Highland encounters: Building new partnerships for conservation and sustainable development in the Yangtze River headwaters, the heart of the Tibetan plateau. In J. Velasquez, M. Yashiro, S. Yoshimura and I. Ono (eds.) *Innovative communities: People-centred approaches to environmental management in the Asia-Pacific region*, 131-157. Tokyo: United Nations University Press.
- Foggin, J.M. (2008) 'Depopulating the Tibetan grasslands: A review of current national policies affecting Tibetan herders in the Sanjiangyuan region of Qinghai Province, People's Republic of China', *Mountain Research and Development* 28 (1): 26-31.
- Foggin, P., M.E. Torrance, D. Dorji, W. Xuri, J.M. Foggin & J. Torrance (2006), 'Assessment of the Health Status and Risk Factors of Kham Tibetan Pastoralists in the Alpine Grasslands of the Tibetan Plateau', *Social Science and Medicine* 63: 2512-2532.
- Foggin, P. & T. Foggin (2006), 'Le système de santé en Chine: Accessibilité et financement', in F. Lasserre (ed.), *L'Éveil du dragon: Les défis du développement de la Chine au 21^{ème} siècle*, 391-402. Sainte-Foy: Presses de l'Université du Québec.
- Fischer, A.M. (2005), *State Growth and Social Exclusion in Tibet: Challenges of Recent Economic Growth*. NIAS Report 47. Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies.
- Freud, S. (1980), *The Interpretation of Dreams* (First published 1900: Translated by Strachey, James). New York: Avon Books.
- Fujita, M. & D. Hu (2001), 'Regional Disparity in China 1985-1994: The Effects of Globalization and Economic Liberalization', *Annals of Regional Science* 35: 3-37.
- Gao, J., J. Qian, S. Tang, B. Eriksson & E. Blas (2002), 'Health Equity in Transition from Planned to Market Economy in China', *Health Policy and Planning* 17(Suppl 1): 20-29.
- Ganguly Thukral, et.al. (1995), Dams and the displaced in India', in Hari Mohan Mathur (ed.) *Development, Displacement and resettlement: Focus on Asian Experiences*, 93-221. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
- Garver, J.W. (2002), *Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China*. London: Prentice-Hall.
- Geary, D.N., R.B. Geary, C. Ou, Y. Long, D. Jiang & Wang J. (2003), *The Kam People of China: Turning Nineteen*. London, New York: RoutledgeCurzon.
- Geary, D.N. & Y. Pan (2003), 'A Bilingual Education Project Among the Kam People in Guizhou Province, China', *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development* 24: 274-289.
- Geertz, C. (1973), *The Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books.
- Gemelli Careri, F. G. (1700), *Giro del Mondo*, vol. V, lib. I, Napoli: Rosselli.
- Gladney, D.C. (1996), *Muslim Chinese Ethnic Nationalism in the People's Republic*. London: Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University.
- Gnanarama, V.P. (1995), *Early Buddhism and Problems of Interpretations*. Singapore: Singapore Buddhist Meditation Centre.
- Gnanathilaka, V.T. (1992), *The Buddhist Analysis of Human Problems*. Wellampitiya: Chathura Publishers (in Sinhalese).
- Goffman, E. (1993 [1959]), *A Apresentação do Eu na vida de todos os dias*. Lisboa: Relógio d'Água.
- GoL (Government of Laos) (2003), National Biodiversity Conservation Area Decree 164. Prime Minister's Office, Vientiane.
- Goldstein, S. (1990), 'Urbanization in China, 1982-87: Effects of Migration and Reclassification', *Population and Development Review* 16(4): 673-701.

- Goldstein T. (1976), 'The Role of the Italian Merchant Class in Renaissance and Discoveries', *Terrae Incognitae*, 8: 19-27.
- Gonzales-Casanova, P. (1965), 'Internal Colonialism and National Development', *Studies in Comparative International Development* 1(4): 27-37.
- Goodman, D. (ed.) (1997), *China's Provinces in Reform: Class, Community and Political Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Goodman, D.S.G. (2004), Qinghai and the Emergence of The West: Nationalities, Communal Interaction and National Integration, *The China Quarterly* 178: 379-399.
- Gu, C.L., J. Shen & T. Yu (2004), 'Urban and Regional Development', in Y. M. Yeung & J. Shen (eds.), *Developing China's West: A Critical Path to Balanced National Development*, 177-212. Beijing: The Chinese University Press.
- Gupta Das M., H. Grandvoinet & M. Romani (2004), 'State-community Synergies in Community-driven Development', *Journal of Development Studies* 40 (3): 27-59.
- Hackett, P.H. (2004), 'The International Society for Mountain Medicine – Reflections from the Exit', *High Altitude Medicine and Biology* 5: 383-385.
- Hahn, C. (1999), *Le Laos*. Paris: Éditions Karthala.
- Hall, E. (1986), *A Dimensão Oculta*. Lisboa: Relógio D'Água.
- Hartley, R.V.L. (1928), 'Transmission of Information', *Bell System Technical Journal* 17: 535-563.
- Hartley, R.V.L. (1928), 'Transmission of Information', *Bell System Technical Journal* 17: 535-563.
- Harney, R. (1979), 'The Italian Community in Toronto', in J.L. Elliott (ed.), *Two Nations, Many Cultures: Ethnic Groups in Canada*. Toronto: Prentice-Hall.
- Harrell, S. (ed.) (1995), *Cultural Encounters on China's Ethnic Frontiers*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Hasmath, R. (2007), 'The Paradox of Ethnic Minority Development in Beijing', *Comparative Sociology* 6(4): 1-17.
- Hasmath, R. and Hsu, J. (2007), 'Social Development in the Tibet Autonomous Region: A Contemporary and Historical Analysis', *International Journal of Development Issues* 6(2): 125-141.
- Haynes, R., A. Lovett, & G. Sunnenberg (2003), 'Potential Accessibility, Travel Time, and Consumer Choice: Geographical Variations in General Medical Practice Registrations in Eastern England', *Environment and Planning A* 35(10): 1733-1750.
- Heberer, T. (1989), *China and its National Minorities: Autonomy or Assimilation?* New York: M. E. Sharpe.
- Hettne, B. (1996), 'Ethnicity and Development: An Elusive Relationship', in D. Dwyer & D. Drakakis-Smith (eds.), *Ethnicity and Development: Geographical Perspectives*. Toronto: John Wiley and Sons.
- Hendrischke, H. & C. Feng (eds.) (1999), *The Political Economy of China's Provinces comparative and competitive advantage*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Henderson, G., J. Akin, L. Zhiming, J. Shuigao, M. Haijiang, & G. Keyou (1994), 'Equity and the Utilization of Health Services: Report of an Eight-province Survey in China', *Social Science and Medicine* 39(5): 687-699.
- Henderson, G.E., J.S. Akin, P.M. Hutchinson, S.G. Jin, J.M. Wang, J. Dietrich (1998), 'Trends in Health Services Utilization in Eight Provinces in China, 1989-1993', *Social Science and Medicine* 47(12): 1957-1971.
- Hesketh, T., & W.X. Zhu (1997), 'Health in China: The Healthcare Market', *British Medical Journal* 314(7094): 1616-1618.
- Hirschman, A.O. (1958), *The Strategy of Economic Development*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Hong, Y., X. Li, B. Stanton, D. Lin, X. Fang, M. Rong (2006), 'Too Costly to Be Ill: Healthcare Access and Health-Seeking Behaviours among Rural-to-Urban Migrants in China', *World Health and Population* 1-14.

- Hougaard, J.L., L.P. Osterdal, & Y. Yu (2008), 'The Chinese Health Care System: Structure, Problems and Challenges', discussion paper. Copenhagen: University of Economics, Department of Economics.
- Hsiao, W.C. (2004) Disparity in health: the underbelly of China's economic development. *Harvard China Review* 2004 (5): 64-70.
- Huang, Y. (1991), *Regional Development and Programming*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Education Publishers.
- Huang, P., Y. Guo, Y. Yang, T. Jing, W. Cheng, P. Xu, S. Xie & S. Feng (1995), *Rural Migration and Rural Development: A Report on the Field Investigation of Eight Villages from Four Provinces in China*. Beijing: Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Science.
- Huber, T. (ed.) (2002), *Amdo Tibetans in Transition, Society and Culture in the Post-Mao Era*, Leiden: Brill.
- Human Development Report (2007/8), *Fighting Climate Change: Human solidarity in a divided World*. New York: United Nations Development Program (UNDP). http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf
- Hutchings, G. (2001) *Modern China: A Companion to a Rising Power*. London: Penguin Books.
- IDMC (International Displacement Monitoring Centre) (2007), *Global Statistics: Sri Lanka*. <http://www.internaldisplacement.org>.
- Institute for Social Research (2006), *Ethno-Racial Reports*. Toronto: York University.
- Jenks, R.D. (1994), *Insurgency and Social Disorder in Guizhou: The 'Miao' Rebellion: 1854-1873*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Jiang, L., Y. Tong, Z. Zhao, T. Li & J. Liao (2004), 'Water Resources, Land Exploration and Population Dynamics in Arid Area – The Case of Tarim River Basin in Xinjiang of China', Asian Metacentre research paper series, 18. <http://www.populationasia.org/Publications/ResearchPaper/AMCRP18.pdf>.
- Jin, G. & Wu, Z. (2003), 'A New Approach to the Historical Origins of the Portuguese in Macao', *Review of Culture*, International Edition, 8. Macau: ICM.
- Jin, G.P. & Wu, Z.L. (2007) Revisitar s primórdios de Macau: para uma nova abordagem da História. Macao: IPOR & FO.
- Jin, R. (1999), *The Road of China's Urbanization*. Beijing: Xuelin Press.
- Johnson, G. (1971), 'The Structure of Rural-urban Migration Models', *East Africa Economic Review* 3(1): 21-38.
- Jones, S. (1996), *Tibetan Nomads: Environment, Pastoral, and Material Culture*. New York: Rhodos International Science and Art Publishers.
- Jorissen, E. (1987), *Carletti shi no Toyo kenbun roku. Aru Itaria shonin ga mita Hideyoshi (Carletti's notes about his Orient experience. The world and Japan at the time of Hideyoshi seen by an Italian merchant)*. Tokyo: PHP Kenkiusho PHP.
- Joshi, V. (1991), *Rehabilitation: A Promise to Keep*. Surat: Center for Social Studies.
- Ju, W. (ed.) (2002), *Sanjiangyuan Ziran Baohuqu Shengtai Huanjing* (Three Great Rivers nature reserve ecological environment). Xining: Qinghai People's Publishing.
- Kanagawa Kennai Zaiju Gaikokujin Jittai Chosa Iinkai (1985), 'Report on the Situation of Foreign Residents living in Kanagawa Prefecture' (*Kanagawa Kennai Zaiju Gaikokujin Jittai Chosa Hokusho (Tsukezo Shiryou)*). Kanagawa: Kanagawa Kennai Zaiju Gaikokujin Jittai Chosa Iinkai.
- Kelaher, D. & B. Dollery (2003), 'Health Reform in China: An Analysis of Rural Health Care Delivery'. Working Paper Series in Economics. Armidale: University of New England.
- Khazanov, A. (1984), *Nomads and the Outside World* (2nd edition). Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

- Kim, S.J. (2003), 'The Economic Status and Role of Ethnic Koreans in China', in C. F. Bergsten & I.B. Choi (eds.), *The Korean Diaspora in the World Economy*. Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics.
- Kindle, B.C.H. & B. Herrick (1977), *Economic Development* (3rd edition). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Lach, D.F. (1968), *Japan in the Eyes of Europe: The Sixteenth Century*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lach, D.F. & Van Key, E.J. (ed.) (1965), *Asia in the Making of Europe*. Chicago; London: University of Chicago Press.
- Lee, H. and Yao, J. (1998), 'Economic Production Quantity for Fuzzy Demand Quantity and Fuzzy Production Quantity', *European Journal of Operational Research* 109: 203-211.
- León, T., Liern, V. and Vercher, E. (2002), 'Two Fuzzy Approaches for Solving Multi-objective Decision Problems', *Computational Economics* 19: 273-286.
- Leupp, G. P. (2003), *Interracial Intimacy in Japan: Western Men and Japanese Women, 1543-1900*. London: Continuum.
- Levesque, R. (ed.) (1995), *History of Micronesia: A Collection of Source Documents, Volume 3 – First Real Contact, 1596-1637*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Li, C. (ed.) (1987), *The Population Atlas of China*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.
- Li, J., C. Luo & N. de Klerk (2008), 'Trends in Infant/child Mortality and Life Expectancy in Indigenous Populations in Yunnan Province, China' *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 32(3): 216-223.
- Li, J., K. Zhang, & L. Tian (2006), 'Multiple Facets of China's Health Inequality' *Lancet* 367 (9520): 1397.
- Li, N. & S. Li (1996), *Regional Population Urbanization Research*. Shanghai: Shanghai Huadong Normal Univeristy Press.
- Li, T.M. (1999), 'Introduction' in T.M. Li (ed.), *Transforming the Indonesian Uplands: Marginality, Power and Production*, xi-xxiv. London: Harwood Academic Publishers.
- Lin, G.C.S. (2002), 'The Growth and Structural Change of Chinese Cities: a Contextual and Geographic Analysis', *Cities* 19(5): 299-316.
- Lin, W. & T. Chen (2004), 'China's Widening Economic Disparities and Its "Go West Program"', *Journal of Contemporary China* 13: 663-686.
- Liu, G.G., X. Wu, C. Peng & A.Z. Fu (2003), 'Urbanization and health care in Rural China', *Contemporary Economic Policy* 21(1): 11-24.
- Liu, G.G., Z. Zhao, R. Cai, T. Yamada & T. Yamada (2002), 'Equity in Health Care Access: Assessing the Urban Health Insurance Reform in China', *Social Science and Medicine* 55(10): 1779-1794.
- Liu, M., Q. Zhang, M. Lu, C.S. Kwon & H. Quan (2007), 'Rural and Urban Disparity in Health Services Utilization in China', *Medical Care* 45(8): 767-774.
- Liu, X., & A. Mills (1999), 'Evaluating Payment Mechanisms: How Can We Measure Unnecessary Care?' *Health Policy and Planning* 14(4): 409-413.
- Liu, X. & A. Mills (2005), 'The Effect of Performance-related Pay of Hospital Doctors on Hospital Behaviour: A Case Study from Shandong, China', *Human Resources for Health* 3.
- Liu, Y. (2004), 'China's Public Health-care System: Facing the Challenges', *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 82(7): 532-538.
- Liu, Y., P. Berman, W. Yip, H. Liang, Q. Meng, J. Qu, J. (2006), 'Health Care in China: The Role of Non-government Providers', *Health Policy* 77(2): 212-220.
- Liu, X. & W.C.L. Hsiao (1995) 'The Cost Escalation of Social Health Insurance Plans in China: Its implication for public policy', *Social Science and Medicine* 41(8): 1095-1101.
- Liu, Y., W.C. Hsiao & K. Eggleston, K. (1999), 'Equity in Health and Health Care: The Chinese Experience', *Social Science and Medicine* 49(10): 1349-1356.

- Low, S. & D. Lawrence-Zúñiga (2003), 'Locating Culture' in S. Low & D. Lawrence-Zúñiga (eds.), *The Anthropology of Space and Place: Locating Culture*, 1-47. Oxford: Blackwell.
- LNTA (2005a), *Annual Statistics Report*. Vientiane: Lao National Tourism Administration.
- LNTA (2005b), *National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan 2005-2010*. Vientiane: Lao National Tourism Administration.
- Lucas, R.E.B. (2000), 'The Effects of Proximity and Transportation on Developing Country Population Migrations'. www.bu.edu/econ/ied/dp/papers/dp111.pdf.
- Lytleton, C. & A. Allcock (2002). 'Tourism as a Tool for Development. The UNESCO-National Tourism Authority of the Lao PDR Nam Ha Ecotourism Project. External Review'. Bangkok, Thailand: UNESCO Office of the Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific.
- Ma, S., J. Feng, J. & Cao, H. (2006), 'Fuzzy Model of Regional Economic Competitiveness in GIS Spatial Analysis: Case Study of Gansu, Western China', *Fuzzy Optim Decis Making* 5: 99-111.
- Ma, S., J. Feng, J., & M. Gao (2004), 'The Static Evaluation Model for Economic Development Levels in the Minority Provinces in Northwestern China', *Fuzzy System and Mathematics* 18: 366-369.
- MacCannell, D. (1973), 'Staged Authenticity: Arrangements of Social Space in Tourist Settings', *The American Journal of Sociology* 79 (3): 589-603.
- MacCannell, D. (1999), *The Tourist: A New Theory of the Leisure Class*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Mackerras, C. (2003), *China's Ethnic Minorities and Globalisation*. London: Routledge.
- Mackerras, C. (2001), 'Xinjiang at the Turn of the Century: The Causes of Separatism', *Central Asian Survey* 20: 289-303.
- Mackerras, C. (1994), *China's Minorities: Integration and Modernization in the Twentieth Century*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Firenze, Florence: Codex Magliabecchiano-Classe XIII, n° 8. Manuscript.
- Maslow, A.H. (1967), 'Self Actualization and Beyond', in J.F.T. Bugental (ed.), *Challenges of Humanistic Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Mao, Z. (2006), *Health System of China: Overview of Challenges and Reforms*. Bangkok: UNESCO.
- Marris, G., M. Hedemark, A. Johnson & C. Vongkhamheng (2002), 'Environmental Baseline Study of the Route 3 Upgrade Through the Nam Ha National Protected Area', report for the Asian Development Bank.
- Mathur, H.M. (2006), 'Resettling People displaced by Development Projects: Some Critical Management Issues', *Social Change* XXXVI(1): 36-86.
- Meng, Q. (2007), 'Developing and Implementing Equity-promoting Health Care Policies in China'. *Case study commissioned by the Health Systems Knowledge Network, WHO*. http://www.who.int/social_determinants/resources/csdh_media/equity_health_china_2007_en.pdf
- McLeod, K. & E. Kyrugly-Smolka (1997), *Multicultural Education: Guidelines for Classroom, Schools and Communities*. Ottawa: Canadian Association of Teachers.
- Mittenthal, L. (2002), 'Inter-Ethnic Strife Prompts Review of Migration Policies', *China News Digest*. www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/55/343.html.
- Morga, A. (1868), *The Philippine Islands, Moluccas, Siam, Cambodia, Japan, and China at the close of the sixteenth century*. London: Printed for the Hakluyt Society.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2005), *Statistical Yearbook of China*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2005), *Beijing Statistical Yearbook 2005*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

- National Bureau of Statistics (2007), *Statistical Yearbook of China*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.
- National Bureau of Statistics and Ethnic Affairs Commission (NBS/EAC) (2003), *Tabulation on Nationalities of 2000 Population Census of China*, vols. 1 and 2. Beijing: The Ethnic Publishing House.
- Nationalities Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) and the State Ethnic Affairs Commission of China (SEAC) (2003), *The Tabulation on Nationalities of 2000 Population Census of China*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.
- Ningxia Statistics Bureau (2003), *Ningxia Statistics Yearbook 2002*. Beijing: Chinese Statistics Publishers.
- Ningxia Statistics Bureau (2004), *Ningxia Statistics Yearbook 2003*. Beijing: Chinese Statistics Publishers.
- Ningxia Statistics Bureau (2005), *Ningxia Statistics Yearbook 2004*. Beijing: Chinese Statistics Publishers.
- Ningxia Statistics Bureau (2006), *Ningxia Statistics Yearbook 2005*. Beijing: Chinese Statistics Publishers.
- Nyíri, P. (2006), *Scenic Spots: Chinese Tourism, the State, and Cultural Authority*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Oakes, T. (2000), 'China's Provincial Identities: Reviving Regionalism and Reinventing "Chineseness"', *Journal of Asian Studies* 59(3): 667-692.
- Oakes, T. (1998), *Tourism and Modernity in China*. London: Routledge.
- Oakes, T. (1997), 'Ethnic Tourism in Rural Guizhou: Sense of Place and the Commerce of Authenticity', in Picard, M. & R.E. Wood (eds.), *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*, 35-70. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- OECD (2002), *China in the Global Economy: Foreign Direct Investment in China, Challenges and Prospects for Regional Development*. Paris: OECD.
- OECD, Territorial Development Service (2001), Paris: OECD. This book reflects a selection of papers presented at OECD-China Conference, Foreign Investment in China's Regional Development: Prospects and Policy Challenges, 11-12 October 2001, Xi'an, China.
- Okonofua, F. (2006), 'Abortion and Maternal Mortality in the Developing World', *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 2006: 974-979.
- Oliveira e Costa, J.P. (2000), 'A Route under Pressure: Communication between Nagasaki and Macao (1597-1617)', *Buletin of Portuguese-Japanese studies* 1: 75-95.
- Olschki, L. (ed.) (1937), *Storia letteraria delle scoperte geografiche*. Firenze: Leo Olschki editore.
- Pandya, H. (2004), *Sardar Sarovar: Hope and Reality*. New Delhi, Mohit Publications.
- Parsell, C.H. (1990), *Understanding Society*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Patel C.C. (1991), *Sardar Sarovar Project: What it is and What it is Not*. Gandhinagar: Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
- Paul, B. (1988), *Cities and Economic Development: From the Dawn of History to the Present*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Pellow, D. (2003), 'The Architecture of Female Seclusion in West Africa' in S. Low & D. Lawrence-Zúñiga (eds.), *The Anthropology of Space and Place: Locating Culture*, 160-184. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Perkins, D.H. (2002), 'The Challenge of China's Economy on Chinese Economists', in Y. Chen & A. Chen (eds.), *An Analysis of Urbanization in China*, 1-6. Xiamen: Xiamen University Press.
- Picard, M. & Wood, R.E. (eds.) (1997), *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Pigafetta, A. (1874) *The first voyage round the world by Magellan*. London: Printed for the Hakluyt Society.

- Pineider, S. (2004), *In cos'immensa pellegrinazione»: la scrittura del viaggio nei Ragionamenti di Francesco Carletti*. Rome: Vecchierelli Editore.
- Pongkhao S. (2007), 'Rubber Investments Top Notch in Luang Namtha', *Vientiane Times*, June 29.
- Qiu, W. (2002), *Decision-making in Management and Applied Entropy*. Beijing: Mechanical Industry Press.
- Ramusio, G.B. (1978-1983), *Navigazioni e viaggi*. 6 vol. Torino: Einaudi.
- Rathnapala, N. (1986), *Principles of Sociology*. Colombo: Lakehouse Publishers.
- Rawski, E. (2001), *The Last Emperors: A Social History of the Qing Imperial Institutions*. Berkeley: University of California at Berkeley Press.
- Reich, M., D.M. Gordon and R.C. Edwards (1973), 'A Theory of Labour Market Segmentation', *American Economic Review* 63: 359-365.
- Rigg, J. (2003), *Southeast Asia: The Human Landscape of Modernization and Development*. London: Routledge.
- Rist, G. (1997), *The History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. London: Zed Books.
- Rodman, M. (1992), 'Empowering Place: Multilocality and Multivocality', *American Anthropologist* 94(3): 640-656.
- Rudelson, J. & W. Jankowiak (2004), 'Acculturation and Resistance: Xinjiang Identities in Flux', in F. S. Starr (ed.), *Xinjiang: China's Muslim Borderland*. New York: M.E. Sharpe.
- Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. (1999) *Meeting the Challenges of Development*. Gandhinagar: Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
- Scarpitti, R.F. (1977), *Social Problems* (second edition). Illinois: The Dryden Press.
- Schein, L. (2000), *Minority Rules: The Miao and the Feminine in China's Cultural Politics*. London: Routledge.
- Schipani S. (2007), 'Ecotourism as an Alternative to Upland Rubber Cultivation in the Nam Ha Protected Area', *Juth Pakai* 8: 5-17.
- Selwyn, T. (1996), 'Postlude' in J. Boissevain (ed.), *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism*, 247-254. Providence: Berghahn Books.
- Selwyn, T. (1996), 'Introduction' in T. Selwyn (ed.), *The Tourist Image: Myths and Myth Making in Tourism*, 1-32. Chichester: John Wiley and Sons.
- Sgrilli, G. (1905), *Francesco Carletti, mecante e viaggiatore fiorentino 1573-1636*. Rocca San Casciano: Cappelli.
- Shannon, C. E & W. Weaver (1947), *The Mathematical Theory of Communication*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Shannon, C.E. (1948), 'A Mathematical Theory of Communication', *Bell System Technical Journal*, 27: 379-423, 623-656.
- Sharma, D.K., D. Ghosh & J.A. Alade (2006), 'A Fuzzy Goal Programming Approach for Regional Rural Development Planning', *Applied Mathematics and Computation* 176: 141-149.
- Shell, R.J. (2001), 'The Ladrones Population', *The Journal of Pacific History*, 36(2): 225-235. London: Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- Shelling, E., K. Wyss, M. Béchir, D. Daugla and J. Zinsstag (2005) Synergy between public health and veterinary services to deliver human and animal health interventions in rural low income settings. *BMJ* 331: 1264-1267.
- Shengelia, B., A. Tandon, O.B. Adams, & C.J.L. Murray (2005), 'Access, Utilization, Quality, and Effective Coverage: An Integrated Conceptual Framework and Measurement Strategy', *Social Science and Medicine* 61(1): 97-109.
- Shepherd, D. & F.K.C. Shi (2006), 'Fuzzy Modeling and Estimation of Economic Relationships', *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 51: 417-433.

- Shinjuku Bunka, Kokusai Kouryu Zai Dan (2003), *'The March 2003 Report on the Investigation Related to Foreign Residents in Shinjuku Ward'* (Shinjuku Ku ni okeru Gaikokujin Jumin to no Kyousei ni Kan suru Chosa Hokusho, Heisei 16 Nen 3 Gatsu). Shinjuku Bunka, Kokusai Kouryu Zai Dan.
- Shu, B. & J. Yao (1997), 'Preventive Health Care Services in Poor Rural Areas of China: Two Case Studies', *Institute of Development Studies Bulletin* 28: 39-47.
- Shils, E. (1957), 'Primordial, Personal, Sacred and Civil Ties', *British Journal of Sociology* 8: 130-145.
- Smelter, N. & P. Baltes (2001), *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Science*, volume 14. London: Elsevier Science.
- Smith, V. (1989 [1977]), 'Eskimo Tourism: Micro-Models and Marginal Men', in V. Smith (ed.), *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism*, 55-82. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Sofield, T.H.B. & Li, F. (1998), 'Tourism Development and Cultural Policies in China', *Annals of Tourism Research* 25(2): 362-392.
- Srdjevic, B., Y.D.P. Medeiros, & A.S. Faria (2004), 'An Objective Multi-criteria Evaluation of Water Management Scenarios', *Water Resources Management* 18: 35-54.
- Stalin, J. (1942), *Marxism and the National Question: Selected Writings and Speeches*. New York: International Publishers.
- Statistics Canada (2005), '2001 Census of Canada'. www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/home/Index.cfm.
- Strombom, B.A., T.C. Buchmueller, & P.J. Feldstein (2002), 'Switching Costs, Price Sensitivity and Health Plan Choice', *Journal of Health Economics* 21(1): 89-116.
- Suzuki, N. (1995), *'Will Japanese Become an International Language?'* (Nihongo wa Kokusaigo ni Nariuruka). Tokyo: Kodansha.
- Tabunka Kyosei Ki-wa-do Jiten Henshu Iinkai. (2004), *'Dictionary of key multicultural coexistence words'* (Tabunka Kyousei: Ki-wa-do Jiten). Tokyo: Akashi Shoten.
- Tan Chee-Beng, S., C.H. Cheung & H. Yang (eds.) (2001), *Tourism Anthropology and China*. Bangkok: White Lotus Press.
- Tang, S., & G. Bloom (2001), 'Decentralizing Rural Health Services: A Case Study in China', *International Journal of Health Planning and Management* 15(3): 189-200.
- Tarlino, N. (1994), *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, vol. 1, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Taylor, C. (2002), 'Modern Social Imaginaries', *Public Culture* 14 (1): 91-124.
- Thompson, R. (1989), *Theories of Ethnicity: A Critical Appraisal*. Santa Barbara (CA): Greenwood Press.
- Tian, X. & L. Zhou (2004), *China's Population and Development*. Beijing: China Intercontinental Press.
- Todaro, M.P. (1969), 'A Model of Labor Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries', *The American Economic Review* 59(1): 138-148.
- Tokyo Kokusai Kouryu Dantai Renraku Kaigi. (2005), *'The Tokyo International Communication Committee Meeting Directory Directory'* (Tokyo Kokusai Kouryu Daitai Renraku Gikai Daireto-ri), Heisei 17 Nendopan). Tokyo: Tokyo Kokusai Kouryu Dantai Renraku Kaigi.
- UNDP (2004), 'Globalization and Cultural Choice', *Human Development Report 2004*. <http://hdr.undp.org>.
- UNDP (2005), *China Human Development Report 2005*. Beijing: China Development Research Foundation. www.undp.org.cn/downloads/nhdr2005/NHDR2005_complete.pdf.
- UNDP (2005), *China Human Development Report 2005: Development with Equity*. Beijing: China Financial and Economic Publishing House. www.undp.org.cn/downloads/nhdr2005/NHDR2005_complete.pdf.

- UNESCO (2006), *Nam Ha Ecotourism Project Phase II Report Year One Unesco*, Bangkok. www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user_upload/culture/namha/Nam_Ha_Project-Phase_II.pdf (accessed June 29, 2007).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1995), *Multiculturalism: A Policy Response to Diversity*. www.unesco.org/most/sydpaper.htm.
- UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) (2006), *Global Report, Achievements and Impact*. www.unhcr.org.
- Urry, J. (2002 [1990]), *The Tourist Gaze: Leisure and Travel in Contemporary Societies*. London: Sage.
- Van Der Veer, P. (1995), *Nation and Migration: The Politics of Space in the South Asian Diaspora*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.
- Verschaffel, B. (2002), 'The Meanings of Domesticity', *The Journal of Architecture* 7: 287-295.
- Wagstaff, A. & M. Lindelow (2008). 'Can Insurance Increase Financial Risk? The Curious Case of Health Insurance in China', *Journal of Health Economics* 27(4): 990-1005.
- Wagstaff, A., & S. Yu (2007), 'Do Health Sector Reforms have their Intended Impacts? The World Bank's Health VIII Project in Gansu Province, China', *Journal of Health Economics* 26(3): 505-535.
- Wallerstein, I.M. (1979), *The Capitalist World Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Walsh, E. (1999), 'The Mosuo. Beyond the Myths of Matriarchy: Gender Transformation and Economic Development', Ph.D. dissertation, Philadelphia: Temple University.
- Walter, F. (2004), 'Rehabilitation Policy for the displaced', *Economic and Political Weekly* XXXIX (12): 1191-93.
- Wang, B. (1994), *Entropy and Information*. Xi'an: Northwestern Polytechnical University Publishers.
- Wang, C. (2004), *Ethnic Groups in China*. Beijing: China Intercontinental Press.
- Wang, C., L. Barreto, & J. Zou (2004), 'China's GDP: Examining Provincial Disparities (1952-1998)', *International Journal of Asian Management* 3: 77-101.
- Wang, S. & A. Hu (1999), *The Political Economy of Uneven Development: The Case of China*. New York: M. E. Sharpe.
- Wang, W. (2005), *Zhongguo Minzu Fazhan Shi (History of Minority Development in China)*. Beijing: The Ethnic Publishing House.
- Wang, X. & X. Xia, (1999), 'Optimize Urban Size, Impel Economic Growth', *Economy Research* 9: 37-51.
- Watson, R.I. (1987), *Eminent Contributors to Psychology*. New York: Springer.
- Wei, Y.D. & C. Fang (2006), 'Geographical and Structural Constraints of Regional Development in Western China: A Study of Gansu Province', *Issues and Studies* 42(2): 131-170.
- Weinstock, H. (ed.) (1964), *My Voyage Around the World. By Francesco Carletti, a 16th Century Florentine Merchant*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Weng, N. (1993), 'The Mother House: The Symbolism and Practice of Gender among the Naze in Southwest China', Ph.D. dissertation, University of Rochester.
- Wong, C.K., K.L. Tang, & V. Lo (2007), 'Unaffordable Healthcare Amid Phenomenal Growth: The Case of Healthcare Protection in Reform China', *International Journal of Social Welfare* 16(2): 140-149.
- World Bank (2005a), *Improving China's Rural Health System*. Beijing: Policy Notes and Report.
- World Bank (2005b), 'Rural Development and Natural Resources Sector Unit, East Asia and Pacific Region', Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Loan in the Amount of US \$100 Million to the People's Republic of China for a Poor Rural Communities Development Project, World Bank, East Asia and Pacific Region EASRD, China.

- World Bank (2005c), *The World Bank's Assistance to China's Health Sector*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank Operations Evaluation Department.
- World Bank (2005d), *Improving China's Rural Health System*, WB 174345. Washington DC: World Bank.
- World Bank (2001), *World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking poverty*. Washington DC: World Bank Publication.
- Wu, T. (2001), 'The Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau: How High Do Tibetans Live?', *High Altitude Medicine and Biology* 4: 489-499.
- Wu, T.Y. X.Q. Wang, C.Y. Wei, H.W. Cheng, X.Z. Wang, Y. Li, Y., H. Ge-Dong, N. Zhao, P. Young, and G.L. Li, (2005) Haemoglobin levels in Tibet: different effect of age and gender for Tibetans vs Han. *Comparative Clinical Pathology* 14: 25.
- Xu, H. (1995), 'The Unbalanced Development and Social Selection of China's Regional Economy', *Urban Economy Regional Economy* 1: 62-67.
- Yang S. (2000), 'Speech: Rural Tourism – A Strategy for Poverty Elimination'. www.gz-travel.net/zhuanban/xiangcun/efpk.asp.
- Yeung, Y.M. & Y. Shen (eds.) (2004), *Developing China's West: A Critical Path to Balanced National Development*. Hong Kong: The Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- Yip, W. & W. C. Hsiao (2008), 'The Chinese Health System at a Crossroads', *Health Affairs* 27 (2): 460-468.
- Yonghong, C. (2006), 'Urban-rural Gini Calculation in Dual Economy', *Economic Research* 1: 115-129.
- Yu, P.H. (2000), 'A Study on the Crisis in Korean-Chinese Population in China', *Studies of Koreans Abroad* 10: 135-159.
- Zadeh, L.A. (1965), 'Fuzzy Sets', *Information and Control* 8: 338-353.
- Zanden, J.W.V. (1987), *Social Psychology*. Montreal: McGraw-Hill.
- Zaidan Honin Shinjuku Bunka/Kokusai Kouryu Zaidan. (2004), 'Concerning the Promotion of Multicultural Coexistence Community Building (Foreign Resident Measures)' (*Tabunka Kyosei no Machi Dukuru: Gaikokujin Jissaku, no Suishin ni Tsuite*), Tokyo: Zaidan Honin Shinjuku Bunka/Kokusai Kouryu Zaidan.
- Zhang, K.H. & S.F. Song (2003), 'Rural-urban Migration and Urbanization in China: Evidence from Time-series and Cross-section Analysis', *China Economic Review* 14: 386-400.
- Zhang, S. & M. Zeng (2005), 'The Distributional Change and Migration Situation of Ethnic Population: An Analysis of the Data from China's Fifth Census of 2000', *Ethno-National Studies (Beijing, China)* 1: 7-25.
- Zhang, T., S. Tang, G. Jun and M. Whitehead (2007) 'Persistent problems of access to appropriate, affordable TB services in rural China: experiences of different socio-economic groups', *BMC Public Health* 7 (19): 10.1186/1471-2458-7-19.
- Zhang, W., & X. Zhu (eds.) (2002), *China Population by Township*. Beijing: Department of Population, Social, Science and Technology Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics.
- Zhang, X., & R. Kanbur (2005), 'Spatial Inequality in Education and Health Care in China', *China Economic Review* 16: 189-204.
- Zheng, J. & D. Li (eds.) (2004), *China Population Statistics Yearbook, 2004*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.
- Zhao, Z. (2006) 'Income inequality, unequal health care access, and mortality in China', *Population and Development Review* 32(3), 461-483.
- Zimmermann, H.J. (1996), *Fuzzy Set Theory and its Application*. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Zucchi, J. (1988), *Italians in Toronto*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.