Dissertation Abstracts

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.macalester.edu/himalaya

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://digitalcommons.macalester.edu/himalaya/vol2/iss2/11

This Dissertation Abstract is brought to you for free and open access by the DigitalCommons@Macalester College at DigitalCommons@Macalester College. It has been accepted for inclusion in HIMALAYA, the Journal of the Association for Nepal and Himalayan Studies by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Macalester College. For more information, please contact scholarpub@macalester.edu.
*ADHIKARY, Ganesh Man Singh
-MAgDevEc
-Australian National University, 1974.
Title: The Impact of Resource Reallocation and Credit Availability on Farm Incomes in the Rupandehi District of Nepal.

*ASSMANN, Kersti
-Dissertation A
Title: Untersuchungen der sozialen Entwicklung in Nepal unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der ethnisch-nationalen Probleme. (German: Investigations of Social Development in Nepal with Particular Consideration of Ethnic and National Problems.)

*BANSKOTA, Narottam Prasad
-Ph.D.
-University of Delhi, 1978.
Title: Indo-Nepal Trade and Economic Relations.

*CHATTERJEE, Anjan
-Ph.D.
-Rabindra Bharati University, 1978.
Title: Sikkim's Relations with India, 1816-1907.
Title: Problems of Planning and Implementing Vocational Education in a Developing Country: A Case of Nepal.

Problem

The problem of the study was to identify the problems of planning and implementing vocational education in the context of a developing country, Nepal. This study made an attempt to compile an historical summary of the highlights of the development of vocational education in Nepal with a major focus on the constraints of the past. At the same time an effort was made to record the perceptions of educators, vocational experts, administrators, and foreign advisors regarding the problems of planning and implementation of vocational education over the period of 1950 through 1980.

Procedure

In order to compile an historical summary a systematic review was made of all published research, reports, government publications, and related documents concerning the growth of vocational education from 1950 to 1980. Similarly, a questionnaire with 81 items was constructed and mailed to 308 vocational school headmasters, experts, administrators, and foreign advisors to record their perceptions. Of those who were sent questionnaires a total of 173 (56.16%) returned usable forms. The data were analyzed by comparing the responses made by the six groups defined by education and job categories, i.e., foreign advisors and government administrators with vocational and non-vocational background, vocational experts, and the headmasters. The analysis of variance test (ANOVA) was used with the Scheffe Range Test to determine if there were statistical differences between groups at the .05 probability level.

Findings

The analysis of the historical documents indicated that whether it was Basic Education in the 1950's, Multipurpose Education in the 1960's, or Vocational Education under the National Education System Plan in the 1970's all these vocational education programs failed to reach their potential in Nepal because of various social, cultural, economic, traditional, administrative and organizational reasons. The vocational programs suffered not only because of a lack of sufficient competent teachers, counselors, instructional materials, and workshop
facilities but also because of poor planning, the inability of the planners to link vocational education to local needs, and a lack of administrative coordination and efficiency.

The findings of the inferential analysis showed that there was confusion about the purpose, meaning and role of vocational education. The groups generally agreed that the planning has remained poor because the pressures of the traditional culture and the needs of the local community were overlooked. Similarly, it was noted that it has been difficult to accurately predict the manpower needs of the country; this has limited vocational education planning in terms of real vocational needs. Implementation of vocational education has also been difficult because of a lack of skilled vocational teachers, counselors, and supervisors, and also because of a lack of relevance of vocational training with employment. Progress was restricted because of a lack of coordination between various ministries and departments of the government and within the Ministry of Education. The respondents felt that the organization for implementing vocational programs was inadequate.

Significant group differences were found in their perceptions of the socio-economic and financial aspects of vocational education, which indicated that the foreign advisors perceived the pressures of the socio-economic factors more deeply than did the other groups. However, all groups generally agreed that the impact of traditional education had restricted the progress of vocational education through the continuation of lecture-based instruction and the centralized examination system. The findings also indicated that even though the prospects for improved planning, implementation, and organization were not generally perceived to be good, the respondents felt that a more viable system of management and control must be adopted to improve vocational education.

Finally, three sets of recommendations were presented for short range planning and implementation, long range planning, and for future investigation.

*DAHIA, Gurpal Singh
—Ph.D.
—Guruk Nanak Dev University, 1977.
Title: Ladakh from 1846 to 1905.

*GAUTAM, Jagadish Chandra
—M.Ec.
—University of New England (Australia), 1974.
Title: A Case Study of Allocative Efficiency and Economies of Size in Nepalese Farming.
Title: An Investigation of the Tones of Lhasa Tibetan

The author of this thesis claims that Lhasa Tibetan has more tonal contrasts than has hitherto generally been recognized. The proposed tonal classification has interesting consequences for the segmental phonology, in particular for the voicing status of initial stops and for some aspects of the phonology of stem compounds. No attempt has been made to adhere strictly to a specific school of phonology; but the presentation of the material has been influenced by classical phonemic, generative, and natural phonology theory. A special effort has been made throughout the study to give a fair amount of phonetic data in support of the analysis proposed.

Chapter 1 deals briefly with the segmental phonology of Lhasa Tibetan. Only the aspects which are especially relevant for the supra-segmental contrasts are highlighted.

Chapter 2 gives a detailed exposition of the supra-segmental contrasts and describes the most important pitch variations and the tonal behavior of stem compounds and suffixes.

Chapter 3 first discusses the phonological representation of tone. The tone system of Lhasa Tibetan does not require multivalued features; the four contrastive tone patterns naturally fall into two intersecting binary features; feature 1 comprises an opposition in voice quality, and feature 2 an opposition in pitch movement. In this context Lhasa Tibetan is compared with some Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal which exhibit similar tonal contrasts. Then the status of the morpheme is examined and established as the distributional unit for the tonal contrasts. The chapter also comments on four previous tone analyses of Lhasa Tibetan, and on the pitch movement contrasts in the light of Tibetan orthography.

The main body of the thesis is followed by two appendices: (1) vowel height approximation, and (2) classified vocabulary.
This study attempts to take a dynamic view of women's participation among the Kham Magar, a Tibeto-Burman speaking group settled in the hills of west central Nepal. The approach is designed to account for the variation in the types of roles individual women assume within Kham Magar society and in the range of activities they undertake. Focus is upon the flexibility inherent in the social and economic spheres of activity, which provides women with a variety of role options. The ability of women to take such options is seen to depend upon a complex interplay of factors: social, economic, and personal. Because the particular factors that affect a woman's decisions vary, general ethnographic data and data culled from household demographic and economic surveys is combined with the extensive use of case histories.

Flexibility in the social sphere, described in Chapter 3, stems from a dual kin affiliation of women to two patrilineal groups, their own and their husband's; the
lack of restrictions on divorce and widow remarriage; women's access to patrilinial property vis-a-vis their husband or male children; and their access to personal property in the form of dowry and personal earnings. A woman's choice of a particular option depends upon a number of personal factors: life stage, her particular kin ties, the economic stratum of her household, and whether or not she has children. Flexibility in the economic sphere, Chapter 4, stems from a complementary division of labor and the fact that women play a central role in household decision-making and the allocation of resources. In addition, women engage in a number of entrepreneurial activities, such as the sale of liquor and cottage industry goods, which enables them to establish some degree of economic independence. This independence is an important factor determining a woman's ability to take different role options or to establish an independent residence.

The flexibility inherent in the social and economic spheres is not confined to these areas of activity but is reflected throughout Kham Magar life. Chapters 7 and 8 explore this reflection in women's participation in the political arena and the reflection in belief and attitudes expressed in the ideological sphere.

Chapters 5 and 6 address an important methodological issue for the study of women and domestic groups. Collection of data on household composition and categorization of that data is problematic to adequately convey the variation in women's residence patterns and choice of residence. It is suggested in this study that categorizing households from a variety of perspectives using more than standard and cyclic typologies reveals important information about female-headed households and the presence of 'non-directly related' female members. A sample of households is analyzed to obtain information about economic strategies and patterns of authority in female- and male-headed households of different composition and different economic strata.

After the dynamics of women's participation in Kham Magar society have been described, the implications of this study for questions of directed change and the development process are outlined. Ways to incorporate Kham Magar women into planned development programs are suggested, and the problems that may arise as changes occur in Kham Magar society are discussed.

*NEPAL, Minakshi
—Ph.D.
—Banaras Hindu University, 1977.
—Title: Construction and Standardization of a Non-Verbal Group Test of Intelligence for Nepalese Adolescents.

*PATHAK, Har Govind
—Ph.D.
—Banaras Hindu University, 1977.
—Title: A Geographical Analysis of Regional Development Technology in U.P. Himalaya.
With the assumption that increasing the internal efficiency of institutions of higher education would solve the financial constraint, the study was undertaken to: (1) explore the process of resource allocation; (2) identify priorities in resource allocation; and (3) determine the cost of higher education in Nepal.

Methodology: The survey and documentary analysis methods were employed to elicit the pertinent information for the study.

Selected Findings. (1) The resource allocation process at Tribhuvan University (TU) was centralized and some of the characteristics of TU's budget, such as inaccurate projections, absence of adequate data appeared to be cyclical in nature; (2) The General Institutes were producing more resources relative to the resources allocated to the Technical Institutes; (3) Resources allocated to different budgetary categories in various institutes followed no uniform pattern; (4) TU depended enormously upon the government for its financial resources; (5) There were great variations in regard to unit costs of different campuses as well as different institutes; (6) The unit cost of the Technical Institutes was significantly higher than that of the General Institutes; (7) The unit cost of single campuses was significantly higher than the unit cost of multiple campuses; (8) The unit cost of all single level programs, except the diploma level program, was higher than the unit cost of all combined level programs.

Selected Conclusions. (1) Since most major financial decisions were made by the central authorities, institutes and campuses generally have to be content with merely following the directions of the central office; (2) Since TU's internal income contributions to its total budget did not increase in proportion to its total annual expenses, TU had to depend increasingly on the government for its financial resources. Moreover, neglect of the revenue side and disregard of internal resource mobilization might eventually put TU in a difficult position even to meet the budget or its regular programs; (3) Except the diploma level program, no single program would be less expensive for the University than would combined level programs; (4) The lower-certificate-diploma combination would be less expensive for TU than any other three level program combinations; (5) In regard to two level programs, the lower-certificate, certificate-diploma and diploma-degree program combinations would be least expensive; (6) The merging of small institutes with comparatively big institutes with identical functions would raise the internal efficiencies of both; (7) Changing tuition in accordance with the nature of the unit cost to the individual institute would provide students with an opportunity to share the cost of higher education proportionately; (8) Operating any campus without adequate enrollment might reduce the internal efficiency of that campus.
Selected Recommendations. (1) Resource allocation processes should be decentralized; (2) Budget allocation should be based on per student costs to each individual institute; (3) Budgetary classifications should be changed and allocation of resources to each category should be made uniform among all institutes; (4) Over-dependence on the government for financial resources should be reduced by mobilizing internal university resources more effectively; (5) The tuition fees should be levied in accordance with the nature of the unit cost of the individual institute; (6) The following measures are suggested to reduce the cost of higher education: a) merger of small institutes with comparatively big institutes with identical functions; b) converting single campuses into multiple campuses; and c) operating less expensive program combinations instead of single level programs; (7) A record of TU's capital stock should be maintained, starting immediately.

+MICHAIOVSKY, Boyd  
—Thesis (in French)  
—Paris and Berkeley, 1981.  
—Available from University Microfilms  
—Title: Grammaire de la Langue Hayu (Nepal)  
(French: A Grammar of the Hayu Language Nepal)

Hayu is a Tibeto-Burman language with about 250 speakers in the hills of Nepal southeast of Kathmandu. It is clearly in the process of extinction, although children are still learning it in the village of Murajor (near Ramechhap Bazaar), where the present study was carried out. All of the speakers are bilingual in Nepali, the Indo-Aryan language of their neighbors, including over 1000 Hayu who now speak only Nepali. The name "hayu" is Nepali; the Hayu equivalent is (wa·ju) (IPA transcription).

Brian Hodgson published the only previous description of the language, which he called "Vayu," in 1857-58; he classified it as "pronominalized," essentially because of the verbal morphology. Robert Shafer placed it in the West-Central Himalayish section of the Bodic division of Sino-Tibetan.

Hayu words may be monosyllabic or (more often) polysyllabic. The syllable contains a vocalic nucleus and, optionally, an initial consonant or cluster and a final. There are three manner-series of initial stops and one of nasals; finals are limited to 10, with one series of stops and one of nasals. There are seven distinctive vowel qualities, with four degrees of aperture front and back. Vowel length and nasality are distinctive in open initial syllables of polysyllabic words; there is evidence that these phonemes, and the finals /?/ and /x/, are of secondary origin. There is no tone.

The verb has a monosyllabic root and a complex suffixed morphology indicating agreement in person and number (singular, dual, plural) with subject and object.

Hayu has basic SOV order, with no obligatory nominal argument. Modifiers (except occasionally quantifiers) precede head-nominals; modals and auxiliaries follow the verbs in their scope. Oblique cases and subordinate clauses are marked by postpositions, and quoted complements by a following complementizer.
Case marking is ergative-absolutive. Parts of the verbal morphology also treat intransitive subject and transitive object (i.e., absolutes) alike, but most of the agreement markers simply indicate person without regard to syntactic function, and one of the most salient indicates a third person transitive object, i.e., an accusative. Apart from case-marking, the syntax shows no ergativity; two constructions (including a same-subject subordinating construction) treat intransitive and transitive subjects alike. There is no passive.

Most transitive verbs may take two absolutive arguments; in the "double-object" construction, the verb shows object-agreement with the beneficiary/goal rather than the patient. Under some circumstances, however, the patient is treated as object and the beneficiary is marked by a postposition; this is the case, for example, when the patient is first or second person.

Relative clauses appear before their antecedents, with the verb in a participial form indicating the function of the antecedent in the relativized clause. Among these participles are forms used elsewhere as derived nominals of agent, patient, instrument, location, time, and manner.

A number of particles mark the rhetorical function of a preceding element (e.g., "thematic," "contrary to expectation," etc.) This is a paradigmatic function, situating the marked element with respect to the class of elements of the universe of discourse which might have appeared in the same context. The order of the elements S, O, and V in main clauses also depends on rhetorical rather than syntactic considerations; all possible orders are attested. A thematic element whose identity is evident from the context is commonly either omitted (pronominalization by zero) or displaced after the verb. Fronted topicalized elements retain their syntactic function and case marking; there is no "double-subject" construction.

The study concludes with a short text.

*RAINÀ, Autar Krishna

—Ph.D.
—Agra University, 1978.
—Title: Secessionist Politics in Kashmir Since Its Accession to India.

*ROBINSON, D.A.

—M.Sc.
—University of Manchester (England), 1977.
—Title: The Epidemiology of Smallpox in Nepal during the Period of the Smallpox Eradication Programme.
Kathmandu still retains the beauty and cultural charm for which it is celebrated. But in recent years one cannot avoid noticing the change of modernization and growth that has crept upon the city's physical structures, the human attitudes and the natural environment. Many of these changes are essential to maintain a healthy human habitat. But many unnecessary and often harmful sacrifices have been made with respect to deformation of the physical heritage, discarding of sound traditional values and destruction of the natural environment.

Yet it is not too late for the citizens to initiate an action for creative change to prevent this unique city from becoming another characterless, problem-ridden urban sprawl. To achieve this goal the citizens should initiate an overall rejuvenation effort that would take into account all aspects of their beautiful town by implementing programs for historic preservation, physical renovation, environmental protection, economic stimulation and resource management.

In this essay a structure for such a broad scale rejuvenation program is outlined and alternative ways that Kathmandu may take in maintaining a prosperous and dignified community are suggested. The goal of this essay is to convey a sense of
urgency about the recent trends in Kathmandu's growth which will inspire the citizens to preserve their heritage and to take control of the development of their society into the future. The program presented is designed as a self-help effort, requiring the citizens to participate actively in the revitalization of the community rather than looking passively to the government to initiate such action. This essay is intended to encourage the citizens in this effort by showing that, although the task is great, it is not impossible. Indeed, Kathmandu could become an example to the world of how modernization may be achieved without sacrifice of cultural integrity.

A conceptual framework to be used in the analysis of problems and plans is developed, which proposes that a human settlement be understood as an ecological whole which integrates three different environments: the human, the physical and the natural. A program for the overall physical revitalization of the core area of Kathmandu is presented as well as a specific proposal for a city center cultural complex. An organizational structure built upon citizen participation and plans for the development of the human, material and financial resources which it would require are outlined. Plans for revitalization of the human environment, including proposals for economic stimulation, are also given.

Although the study envisions the rejuvenation of the whole city of Kathmandu, this essay limits the scope of its particular suggestions to the core area of the city because it is most vulnerable to destruction by human actions or natural calamity. But it is a further goal of this essay to stimulate the residents of neighboring communities in Kathmandu Valley to initiate rejuvenation programs by adapting the general concepts to their own circumstances. Further, the conceptual framework developed to orient the plan is applicable to rejuvenation planning for any human settlement.

*SHARMA, Tika Nath

—Ed.D.
—DAI 41, 12 (June 1981), p. 4947-A
—Order No. 8111587
—Title: An Analysis of Errors, Letter Styles, and Formats Found in Nepali Letters

The study was designed (1) to determine the types of errors found in Nepali government and non-government letters and to compare between the 1975 and 1980 samples, and (2) to identify frequently used Nepali letter styles and formats.

The sample consisted of 242 letters collected in 1975 and 204 letters collected in 1980. All letters were assessed by the same evaluator by using a Nepali Letter Evaluation Instrument, which was validated by a jury of judges. The reliability of the instrument was tested by evaluating the same 20 letters at two different time intervals.
Twenty-four separate error categories classified as content, language, and mechanics were identified. Statistical comparisons were made assessing errors in each of 24 separate error categories between the 1975 and 1980 samples. Errors occurring in correspondence from different types of organizations were also compared. Eleven null hypotheses were tested by using Chi-square statistics and Fisher's Exact Test. Descriptive data concerning letter styles, formats and stationery sizes were also evaluated.

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were made: (1) The quality of Nepali letters written in 1980 was approximately the same as the quality of those written in 1975. Of the 24 error categories compared, spelling and margin usages in 1980 improved, punctuation usages deteriorated, and the other 21 categories remained the same. (2) Within various types of organizations, letter writers in 1980 made about the same number of errors in their out-going letters as in 1975. Over 85 percent of the error categories remained unchanged. Fewer margin and spacing errors occurred. Punctuation usages deteriorated. Strikeovers and handwritten corrections occurred less frequently in letters from some types of organizations, but deteriorated in letter from other types of organizations. (3) When usage was compared between organizations, error categories differed in more categories than when it was compared within organizations. Some types of errors occurred more frequently in selected organizations. Letter writers from semi-government corporations committed the next most frequent number of errors. (4) The ten most frequently occurring errors found in Nepali letters collected in 1975 and 1980 were margin errors, spelling errors, very long sentences, strikeovers, inappropriate words, stereotyped language, too many connectives, errors crossed out, and incorrect word-divisions. (5) Compared to content errors, language errors and mechanical errors occurred more frequently. (6) The typical and most frequently used letter style was the simplified style with salutation and complimentary closing omitted. This style also placed the writer's identification either in the middle of the paper or on the right hand side. Governmental agencies were the largest users of the Simplified letter style. (7) Salutations and complimentary closings were used by writers from banks, other non-profit organizations and private businesses. The trend in 1980 was toward using salutations and complimentary closings. (8) Letter placement and margins suggested by Nepali typewriting textbooks were not followed by a majority of the Nepali letter writers. Left and right margins were too small and bottom margins were too wide. (9) The sizes of the stationery were widely diversified. The letter placement appeared awkward because of variations in paper size.

Recommendations of this study, if implemented, should strengthen training programs for office personnel in Nepal.

*SINGH, Harjit
—Ph.D.
—Jawaharlal Nehru University, 1978.

Title: Ladakh: Problems of Regional Development in the Context of Growth Point Strategy.

-42-
Problem. His Majesty's Government of Nepal implemented the national educational plan in 1971. The plan included a supervision system for improving instruction and ensuring proper and effective enforcement of national educational programs in schools. Training for supervisors in the skills and techniques required was considered essential. This study was designed to: (a) determine the skills and techniques needed by supervisors of Nepal to fulfill their supervisory roles, (b) determine training needs of supervisors as perceived by supervisors in the field, and (c) develop a training program outline of the skills and techniques for supervisors that would enable them to fulfill the duties assigned by the National Education System Plan of 1971-76.

Procedure. (1) Study of the literature on supervision in Nepal and the U.S. was done to determine the supervisory skills and techniques needed by supervisors in the context of the National Education System Plan. (2) A questionnaire was developed on the basis of the supervisory skills and techniques identified from the study of literature. (3) The questionnaire was administered to a 50 percent sample randomly selected from the total population of supervisors. (4) The questionnaire replies were analyzed for frequency distributions. (5) The analysis of the questionnaire responses determined the items and extent of training needs in supervisory skills and techniques.

Selected Findings. (1) The skills and techniques required for success in supervision were evident from the study of literature. (2) The responding supervisors had limited professional training in supervision. (3) For the 38 questionnaire items, the number of responses for "no need of training" was lower than for the responses "some need" and "serious need." (4) From a total of 3,773 responses, there were 1,896 indicating "serious training needs," 1,404 responses indicating "some need of training," and 473 indicating "no need of training." (5) Generally, respondents indicated the need for training in all the identified supervisory roles.

Selected Conclusions. (1) The supervisory role expectations as identified by this study may be expected to provide a reasonable basis for developing a relevant comprehensive supervisory training program. (2) The skills and techniques identified from the literature as needed by supervisors can be categorized into five groups. They are: (a) physical facilities, (b) teachers' performance, (c) instructional improvement, (d) school-community relations, and (e) miscellaneous.
This study established the relationship between supervisory role expectations and the training needs of supervisors, and determined the areas and extent of the training needs in the expected supervisory roles. (4) Serious training needs in almost all the supervisory roles identified from the related literature were verified by the responses from the supervisors surveyed. (5) The training program proposed includes all the identified skills and techniques since the majority of respondents indicated a serious need of training for all the questionnaire items. (6) A proposed training program outline was developed and included in the recommendations of this study.

Selected Recommendations. (1) The training program for supervisors outlined in the recommendation section of this study should be implemented by His Majesty's Government in Nepal. (2) Some new approaches to supervision should be tried in some schools and/or districts. (3) Research should be conducted in the field of supervision to assure the successful implementation of national educational plans and programs and to upgrade standards within the national educational system.

*STÜRZBECHER, Kurt
--Ph.D.
--Title: Bhaktapur, Architektur-und Stadtentwicklung im Kathmanduvaltal.
    (German: Bhaktapur: Architectural and Municipal Development in the Kathmandu Valley.)

*UNBESCHEID, Günter
--Ph.D.
--Published as Kanphata .. Nepal (Wiesbaden: Steiner, 1980. xxxiii, 197, xvi p. (Beitrage zur Südasiensforschung, 63)).
--Title: Kanphata: Untersuchung zu Kult, Mythologie und Geschichte sivaitischer Tantriker in Nepal. (German: Kanphata: Investigations into the Cult, Mythology and History of the Sivaite Tantriks in Nepal.)

*VAIDYA, Rameshananda
--Ph.D.
--Cornell University, 1981. 300pp.
--DAI 42, 04 (Oct. 1981), p. 1824-5-A
--Order No. 8119534
--Title: The Role of the Construction Industry in Economic Development: The Case of Nepal.
The basic premise of this study is that the construction industry can play an important role in the development process in three ways: (1) by building physical facilities required for developing social overhead capital and for satisfying basic human needs because of its forward linkages to sectors such as transportation, agriculture and housing; (2) by promoting an entire industrial sector because of its backward linkages to a large number of industries in the extractive, manufacturing and service sectors; and (3) by providing an important and convenient point of entry for human resources development because of its cultural, social and economic accessibility. However, a construction industry that accomplishes these goals does not emerge merely by expenditures on construction activity.

Both growth- and employment-oriented strategies of development assign critical but restrictive roles to construction activity. In growth strategies, the secondary goal of developing human resources tends to be sacrificed for the primary goal of constructing physical facilities as rapidly as feasible. On the other hand, employment strategies tend to sacrifice physical facilities construction for the secondary goal of human resources development. A comprehensive strategy for developing a construction industry is required that permits trade-offs to be made when necessary between the two sets of goals.

A model is suggested for such a comprehensive strategy. It states that the achievement of the goals of construction activity are accomplished through alternative modes of conducting the activity, which can be expressed in summary form in various indices which are sensitive to the implementation characteristics of the projects. The project characteristics provide discretion for policy variables to influence the index values through the modes by which construction activities are conducted. The values of these indices, in turn, determine the degree of accomplishment of the three secondary development goals: the generation of additional employment opportunities; the promotion of a construction materials industry; and the development of domestic construction firms.

The model has been empirically tested by using multiple regression techniques. For this purpose, primary data were gathered from fourteen construction projects carried out in Nepal in the mid-1970s. A detailed set of estimates are then made from these data and those estimates are used to compute the indices. The regression models indicate the following relationships: (1) Projects financed by multilateral sources, located in easy terrain, and of large scale, are likely to use capital intensive construction methods, while those funded by domestic sources, located in difficult terrain, and of small scale, tend to use labor intensive ones. (2) Projects financed by multilateral sources and of large scale are likely to use a higher proportion of foreign materials, while those funded by domestic sources and of small scale tend to use a higher proportion of domestic materials. (3) Projects financed by multilateral sources and of large scale are likely to use a higher proportion of foreign management input, while those funded by domestic sources and of small scale tend to use a higher proportion of domestic management input.

It is demonstrated that a comprehensive strategy can be evolved that permits the manipulation of policy variables to achieve the various goals of construction activity in the manner that appears most appropriate to the situation.