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GROUP 10. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN, NATURAL AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Chairman: S. C. Lee, *Taiwan* *Secretary:* A. H. Turner, *Canada*

Consultants:
G. T. Dowdy, *U.S.A.* H. Ruthenberg, *Germany*

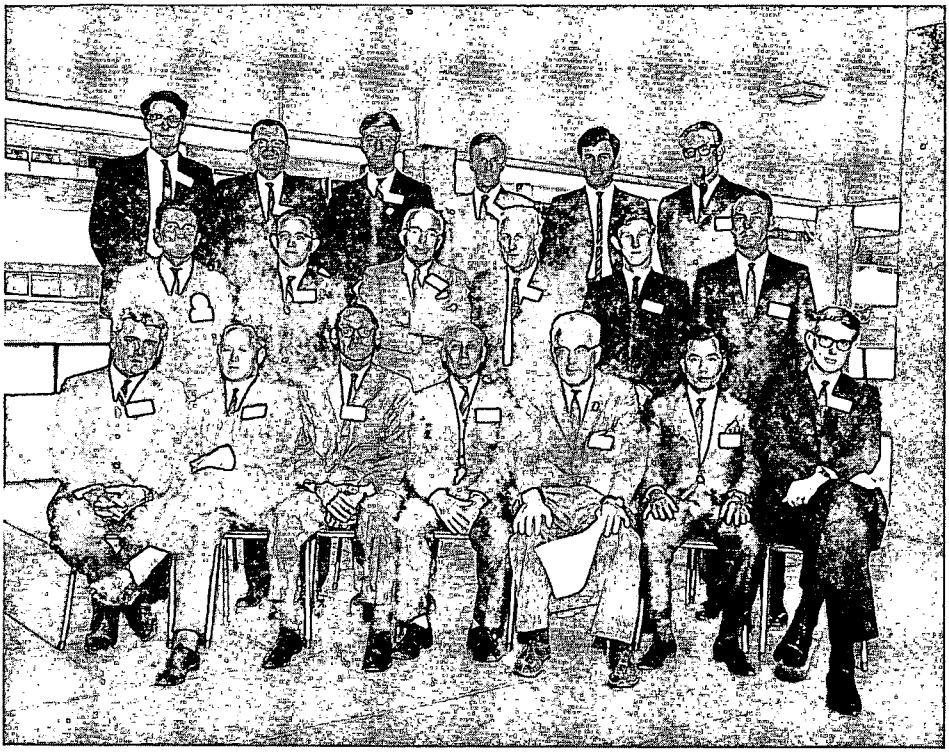
Four main topic themes were discussed by the group: Objectives for development of resources and how to measure such development. General needs and motivation techniques to accelerate development. The stability and permanence of rural communities. Potential investment and interaction between natural resources and human development.

Human resources are concerned with more than material gain so that if resources are to be developed efficiently it is necessary to know something about the human environment and the general social objectives. It was recognized some people lived for the day and others lived for the longer term. It was also recognized that there were those who would try to set themselves up as above group laws. Most important, however, is probably the fact that basic drives and human instincts are not necessarily the same throughout the world and that man's nature is continually changing over time.

Measurement of the progress in attaining the objectives to make human, natural and community services more productive can be G.N.P. and per capita income including security, housing, diet, medical services and education. Other indicators of economic and social development might include: (i) volume of agricultural output from year to year; (ii) volume of business supplies handled; (iii) volume of marketing business handled; (iv) amount of credit given and received; (v) amount of savings made and use made of savings; (vi) extent of welfare services rendered to the community; (vii) the degree of urbanization and part-time farming.

It was generally agreed that resources were available but motivation was needed to accelerate development. Generally it was felt that there was need to separate the approach according to three stages of development: (i) subsistence agriculture; (ii) developing agriculture; (iii) advanced agriculture.

In the first it is often necessary to counteract the lethargy of people concerned and to intensify agriculture. Commercialization follows



GROUP 10. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN, NATURAL AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Front row, left to right:

J. W. S. MacKenzie, *Australia*
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G. T. Dowdy, *U.S.A.*
S. C. Lee, *Taiwan*
A. H. Turner, *Canada*
T. H. Koh, *Malaysia*
D. G. Keeley, *Australia*

Third row, left to right:

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R. N. Brown, Jr., *U.S.A.*
D. L. Coutts, *Australia*
W. G. Little, *U.K.*
D. R. Gallagher, *Australia*
G. Mason, *Australia*

Second row, left to right:

G. T. Retegan, *Rumania*
L. P. Fettig, *U.S.A.*
L. K. Elmhirst, *U.K.*
J. M. Winram, *Canada*
W. G. Donovan, *New Zealand*
J. B. Wyckoff, *U.S.A.*

Other members of group:

Miss B. J. Dixey, *U.K.*
M. J. Dudley, *Australia*
A. Salim, *Australia*

in the second stage; the third usually includes responses to market forces through ready diversification and use of alternatives.

In each case it is important to consider the resources available for development both human (i.e. labour, knowledge—including that available both inside and outside the country—and technological possibilities) and physical items such as land and capital. Most of the group time was spent on the effects of changes related to improved technology. This centred around the desirability of moving to or with economic opportunity when it affected social structures of village, family and other types of social organization. Most nomadic groups had found it economically beneficial to settle down as well as providing an improved political and social structure. There was some divergence of opinion as to whether the social structure of the family, village, community, etc., should be maintained at the expense of improved economic opportunity. Most felt that the motivation for change should be economic opportunity but there was a wide difference of opinion as to how strong should be this encouragement when it came in serious conflict with the earlier established social structures as improved and modernized by new lines of communication and transport. Density of population, cultural and property ownership concepts and many other aspects are important factors in different areas of the world. All agreed that we should anticipate and encourage change for greater economic and social development but that different communities might consider their maximum level of development at any one time from different points of view socially and economically.