

long run. Certainly, a spirit of humanitarianism is an important motive for the provision of aid, but there is, I think, a danger that overemphasis on charitable and humanitarian motives may lead us to underestimate the need for sound policies and effective, practical administrative arrangements if development is to be successfully achieved.

If the goal of economic development must be accorded the dominant position in the thinking of the developed countries with respect to aid programmes, it is equally important that the developing countries themselves evolve policies clearly aimed at this goal. While shortage of investment capital and skilled manpower are two of the principal obstacles to development, and can be at least partially overcome through international development-assistance programmes, there are other obstacles to development which only the developing countries themselves are in a position to tackle effectively. One of these is, of course, the rapid rate of population growth which characterizes so many developing countries, and has reduced the effectiveness, in per capita terms, of so much of the development that has taken place in recent years. Another factor which may inhibit growth in some developing countries is small size, which, of course, results in a small market and loss of the advantages which may be gained from economies of scale. One response to this problem is regional economic, and perhaps even political, integration. It is encouraging to note that increasing numbers of developing countries are seriously examining the possibilities of integration and other forms of co-operation to achieve economies of scale.

In allocating their aid, donor countries are certainly obliged to look for some evidence of performance on the part of the recipients, but I think we must recognize, at the same time, that governments in the developing countries are no freer from day to day pressures than governments in developed countries, and are often less well-equipped to cope with them. As one commentator recently noted, a developing country is faced with the necessity of balancing orderly growth against the disorderly demands of the present. When we recall that almost all developing countries are simultaneously undergoing rapid social change, and are engaged in evolving their own national personalities, it is clear that the criteria which donor countries must apply to ensure effective use of the resources they are contributing need to be tempered by an understanding of, and sympathy for, the particular problems faced by individual developing countries.

Development is not a simple mechanical process, and does not take place in a vacuum; it is influenced and shaped by a great many factors, among the most important of which are those associated with the culture and traditions of the countries concerned. Statistics on economic growth, although important, are not the sole indication of a successful development effort, for a developing country can hardly be expected to pursue economic growth to the exclusion of other goals which it may regard as important, such as a balanced distribution of wealth, and respect for its cultural heritage.

What this means, of course, is that genuine development is an endogenous process; while it can be assisted from without, it must be produced from within. In the final analysis, the quest for development