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HUMAN RIGHTS AS BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION:
A Tentative Approach

by

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Research Council on Drugs and the
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1. Introduction

The series of papers written within the World Indicators Project (1) of the Chair in Conflict and Peace Research, University of Oslo, covers a broad field of interests. There are many reasons why the issues have been so manifold, one can mention the fact that we often have been working "on virgin land". Another reason is perhaps that the project members as a group represent many different backgrounds as concerns education, nationality, ideological leanings, etc. The main reason however, is that we have been relatively free to develop our own thinking and ideas - with the primary aim to clarify the question: "What constitutes the good society?".

During this period of time in the project, characterized by a fruitful trial-and-error process, the work has proceeded along the following lines:

- because the aim of the project was to indicate (which is not necessarily the same as to measure) much work was needed to create the theoretical basis before any "indicating" could find place.

- we wanted to indicate positive values. To do this we had to clarify our own value criteria and to express them - for others better to be able to criticize them. This we found to be a necessary condition for doing honest work. "The program is openly, admittedly, unashamedly value oriented."

... because we in the project wanted to say something important, not only about conditions of life within a geographical area, but also for international relations, we had to search for a kind of basic, highly relevant and important for all societies, from our point of view basic idea, idea to combine such a basic element.

In the final part of this paper efforts will be made to analyse some possible concerns the concept of needs in the construction of indicator formation. ⁽³⁾ The point of departure in part 2 is to come closer to the need concept in a broader sense: what kind of difficulties will one meet when trying to "find the needs"; which value criteria are most important in distinguishing between the different kinds of needs; and how to limit needs from other similar concepts? Part 3 consists of a summary of some elements in the theories of needs - as one can read it in the literature in the field. Part 4 is centered around the basic material needs, and the core thesis here is that it is far from enough to say whether needs are fulfilled or not - one must also analyze the different ways in which needs can be satisfied. In part 5 we develop a concrete example, before the concluding remarks.

2. The concept of need in a broad sense.

2.1 The ten dimensions.

In Measuring World Development ⁽⁴⁾ a broad framework for indicator-formation is given. Table 4 (page 41) presents ten dimensions and two levels with the admonition "to fill every cell... with something meaningful."

First level:	second level:
international	internal level:

- (1) Honor of growth
- (2) Diversity
- (3) Socio-economic growth
- (4) Equality
- (5) Social Justice
- (6) Unity
- (7) Autonomy
- (8) Solidarity
- (9) Participation
- (10) Ecological Balance.

A need-based indicator will primarily belong to the participation dimension as far as the outcome of the need process is concerned with need fulfillment. But elements from most of the dimensions enter as necessary conditions in shaping any praxis and theory of the need-process. Diversity spells out the underscoring of the enormous differences are essential in the need fulfillment-process in different areas of the world. Issues of socio-economic growth, equality and social justice-dimensions gives important information when trying to see how the need-objects are processed and distributed. The participation-dimension makes clear the important imperative that the persons that are most directly concerned: man himself, should be give the possibility to take part in decisions relating to the need fulfillment. And the whole setting where need-objects are produced, developed and consumed must be seen in the light of the conditions of ecological balance.

A need-based indicator of development will necessarily say something important about "man himself" - the closer one can come to this, the better. In a way one can say that it

is directly connected to the only important aim of development: growth of man. Others will perhaps argue that all human indicators of development one way or the other reflect the conditions of need fulfillment in society. What we have written in stress in this indicator report, is, however, that the indicator will be too narrow if they are only indicators of quantities. The qualifying element would be more clear if the indicator also said something about a very crucial question: what is a humanly fulfilled need?

The answer to this question cannot necessarily be given without a very clear reference to some balance and "ordinary man". The democratic element in a need-based indicator of development has to enter already at this point (as contrast - look at the measurement of development that most often is used today: GNP/cap; a measure developed for and by experts.)

3.2 And so, what is "fulfilled"?

The word need is used in common parlance, but also in the literature in many different ways.

(a) One often hears that groups of people, society, or even structures possess needs. Of course, a society or such can never feel a need or be motivated to act to have the need fulfilled - only individual human beings can feel needs⁽³⁾

(b) Material things are given need character: "the car has needs for better roads, more parkingplace", and so on. Complex material structures and systems have "needs" for energy, space and even for labour! ⁽⁴⁾

(c) Development and the future seem to have needs: "development needs 7 % increase in energy production"

in the study of things closely related to "the needs of human society".

(c) is a rule, however, only in and under certain are said to have needs, and it is in those connections the word concept is given its best and nearest meaning, and hence in this sense "need" will be used in this paper.

(d) The best example of how words are used is taken from the ecology movement. Here one often hears that nature, as a whole also has needs. This view is often followed up by the opinion that there exists a kind of natural balance point.

Our scepticism towards even this way of using the word "need" is based on the doubt that there exists any way of defining a natural balance. What we called the democratic aspect of human needs - namely that people themselves are able to define them - is surely absent where nature is concerned. We shall call that the needs of nature looks like, looks like? other objects?

The view of man presented in this paper is a fundamentally positive one - which also implies that when man fulfills his needs in a human way, he will also be in partnership with nature.

2.3 Need - and other concepts used in this connection.

Need, as we will use the word, does not give the same connotations or have the same meaning as for example interest, value, wish, preference or demand. Interest, wish and preference stand for much broader concepts that also include needs. The demand on the market can to some degree indicate the structure of preferences, interests and wishes. But it is a very poor aid in helping us to find the "real needs of man", because

- the demand on the market is to a large extent a consequence of expectations and opinions of prices, long contracts and services, including tax burden; needs satisfaction will not be available for many people because of costs and expectations of costs;

- in many societies prices, even for the most fundamental need-objects, are so high that many can not afford them;

- many material and non-material need-objects are not suitable for sale on the market;

- market demand is to a large extent a function of social pressure, advertising, prestige, habits and so on; and not of needs;

- even if one can call many of the products and services that are sold on the market for need-objects, it will be difficult on basis of the demand for these to infer the needs. What people demand can very well be only a minor part of a total and complex process of need-fulfillment;

- besides, the demand of the market might very well be a function of irrational behaviour of different kinds (for example to buy "on impulse" or use the marketplace itself as an object for fulfilling social needs);

- and, at last - in most countries a large part of all need-objects are produced on a small scale: inside the houses or in the fields, and consequently they are not included in the analyses of market demand.

One important fact in this connection - with special relevance for the overdeveloped societies - is that "modern" technology and the so-called free market makes it more and more difficult for the consumers to decide which products best can fulfill the needs. The relationship between the deepest needs, the market demand and the product's ability to satisfy needs is so complicated, and conditioned by so many factors, that the consumer too often is left powerless and passive, or thrown into a

early and fascinating trial-and-error process.

2.4 Differentiation of the concept "find" the needs.

In the literature one encounters different methods to "find" the human needs:

(a) From opinions on theories about human beings: some could be tried to locate needs and their hierarchical order. To some extent such work in social science has one source of thoughts located in the scientists own images and views of what human beings are, what they should or could have been. Under this, and the following subpoint, one could include the traditional philosophical theories of human needs.

(b) From superior principles. In some theory systems one has tried to build upon "deeper principles". In this category one could mention Confucius, who finds that hierarchical tension provides satisfaction and is the main reason for all happiness.⁽⁷⁾ The different religions and the other ethical and moral idea systems have, as a rule, implications for human needs and the way they are satisfied. Needs and claims regulate directly (for example in the form of fasting or sexual prohibitions) or more indirectly by putting strength to some activities and thereby the satisfaction of needs. (Example of this: "Ora et labora")

(c) From what is called objective criteria.

Among these one can mention:

- those who think that needs can be inferred from activities on the market - for example the demand for products and services;

- analyses of human needs by participant observation in small groups;

- In some kinds of psychological experiments one can detect how much suffering a rat or animal is willing to undergo to satisfy different needs. This kind of test is often described in introductions to psychology in the following characteristic way: "... if a rat has been deprived of food for several hours and is placed in a shaver-board cage... it will be active. We may keep track of its movements and find how many squares it covers..." (5)

For our purpose it is doubtful whether one can use the information from such experiments to trace the human needs and their relative strength.

- In biological-physiological-medical experiments one might isolate the human body as one "system" and analyse for example input-output needs (how many calories and proteins does man need during a given period of time - what kinds of inputs are necessary to become vital and healthy etc.) Quantitative indicators, such as survival, physical, and maybe spiritual, limits could be found. However, it can be argued that the relative values between organic and social needs, or - say - the different qualitative aspects of man's life are different there are doubts as to how much this kind of science can tell. To fulfill a need in an "organic sense" is far from the same as to feel satisfied in "a human sense".

(d) From what man himself defines as needs.

Methodologically there are many possibilities to find which needs "ordinary" people stress as important. One of the main problems in sociological methodology is the question whether one can use data on what people say to express what they really want, or how they really feel. In this connection we will briefly look at some of the weaknesses of the survey method;

-What, ~~consequently~~, is the extent
to the individual able to "know" his own needs? (9)
The total conscious human being; with a rational
behaviour and a deep knowledge of himself and his
social conditions, i.e. being able to explain one's needs,
is an ideal type one hardly will find. What could be
discussed then is the degree of consciousness: has an
articulating society completely disclosed man's possibil-
ities to judge, or can degrees of consciousness be
plotted on a continuum between very conscious
and very unconscious human beings?

What kind of criteria shall define the criteria for
consciousness? It is important to prevent the coming
of a new error class whose error has to be defined
the real needs of man.

-In addition to the problems of "false conscious-
ness," one has to consider elements of overplay. It is
not viable to suppose that the respondent will stress factors
that he/she thinks is important for the present - even
if the question is formulated with the purpose of reflecting
"general traits".

These two objections, in addition to many others well known
in debates on methodology, question to what extent one
can use traditional survey-methods to find deeper needs - and
the conclusion is scepticism.

The best way to identify human needs seems to be to combine
several or all approaches mentioned, and eventually use the
degree of "overlap" in the findings when setting up the
lists of needs and/or evaluate the relative strength
between the different needs. MASLOW, it seems, was using many

an unfulfilled component. (13)

3.4 Positive vs. Negative needs

traditionally, the positive needs are defined as the "wishes, desires, wishes, as a rule said to be "forced upon the individual from without", any other criterion to distinguish between good and evil needs is hard to find, and other concepts in this field seem not make it any easier to solve the difference problem. (14)

Indeed, it is interesting to note that it is easier to be easier to formulate and define the positive needs than the negative ones (15). Intergenerations of the false, success and failure are in the other need in the literature - what characterizes the positive needs, on the other hand, seems to much more problematic. This is found, not only in need-theory but also in the indicator-"movement" (16), welfare debate (17) etc. The last part of this paper will consist of an effort to identify what could be said to be elements of a more, known way to fulfill needs.

3.5 Need-satisfaction: a never-ending process.

Maslow seems to be of the opinion that need-satisfaction never can be a definite aim for humans. When one need is fulfilled, the individual will feel the "coming" of a new need, and therefore be motivated to fulfill needs of an always higher character. Maslow's "need for self-actualization" is, as he explains it, (18) on the other hand, characterized by the fact that it is almost impossible for ordinary people to have it fulfilled. From one point of view this kind of need-ladder - whereby whereby men and women are climbing and climbing all life long, most of them never to reach the aim; self-actualization - is a basically Western theory. Another way of looking at the structure of needs is to stress their repetitive character. As to the

need to do a certain thing, and in quite clear: the need for oxygen and water in felt air in one again in a related stable rhythm, the same is true for many non-relational needs: the respiratory need for O₂, control, locomotion etc.

3.6 Individuality, variability, periodicity

Many organisms are relieved when they have to find the way-structure, the way for e.g. air, water and ways in which the basic needs follow natural phases, i.e. how they relate to processes in the nature, such as day - night, months, seasons, good and bad weather and so on.

In modern industrialized society natural phases seem to play an ever decreasing role for vital functions, in contrast to societies with simple technology - where these phases play an important and direct role for many activities. In addition to this, one can use the term "periodic" or "biological" needs for something which is more closely related to the growth of life. By this is meant, for example, that needs of children to get something is different from the needs of adults, and, of course - the need will be fulfilled in different ways. The periodical base of needs mainly consists of two parts: one is related to the growth and development of man as an organic being, the other is to be seen in relation to culture specific elements.

3.7 Conscious vs. unconscious need fulfillment

The division between conscious and unconscious needs is based on the view that some need fulfillment is dependent on active participation by the subject of the need, while other needs are fulfilled without the help of the human consciousness. Better than a clearcut distinction between

These groups of needs, needs as to not as to conditions, are right and left hand needs and the "best" satisfaction of the conditions are not a luxury for social things. However, this is not only right especially in overdeveloped societies where all and anything is dependent on factors outside the control of the individual, more or less, just take the road to breathe and the way pollution, stress etc. conditions its fulfillment.

The division between conscious and unconscious needs is certainly not unproblematic. The active will of man can replace processes that usually in reference to be unconscious needs.

3.8 Input - output needs.

For some of the material needs concerned, one can distinguish between needs characterized by the organisms "taking" "giving". As a rule, - for the kind of need-theory that is of interest in this connection, the former needs are most important. It even for the output needs, see individual society can explain and their needs rather problematic; or, perhaps not the satisfaction in itself, but the processes of getting rid of the "outputs" (excrements for instance).

3.9 Human and animal needs.

Rosenthal⁽³⁶⁾ defines basic human needs as those that are specific to man: "...human needs are not the "profane" needs common to man and animal..." Roos claims that it is correct to state that man and animal have different needs, but the main division does not necessarily refer to the needs themselves, but to the ways they are satisfied. In my opinion it is not fair to declare animals devoid of any other needs than the purely physiological ones, and it is doubtful whether the division between animal and human needs

It is useful to make a distinction between basic and other (non-basic) needs. One thing, however, is to use the distinction between non-material and material needs theory: quite another is to use the term "basic" to denote something negative. In so doing, one creates a barrier to the social and the political and other efforts to improve man's basic needs situation and for benefits of an object. It has to be conceived of as positive and placed above the level of "negative", where - among other things - the basic material needs are seen as basic.⁽²⁰⁾

This way of thinking is even materialized in the hierarchy of social construction, as when food-production and processing for this extremely important need-object in many societies are seen as something negative, dirty, and accorded a low position in social life (the Indian caste system being one example).

As a conclusion to this part of the paper, one might perhaps state that the "needs" in a general sense hardly can be translated into indicators of well-being before much more work has been done in the field. The 8 aspects, or problems, mentioned in this section are intended as one possible key to get more into depth with the theory of needs. In the next section, the focus will be on the basic material needs.

4. Satisfaction of the basic material needs.

In this section we shall try to arrive at a framework of concepts relating to the fulfillment of basic material needs. The framework has four parts:

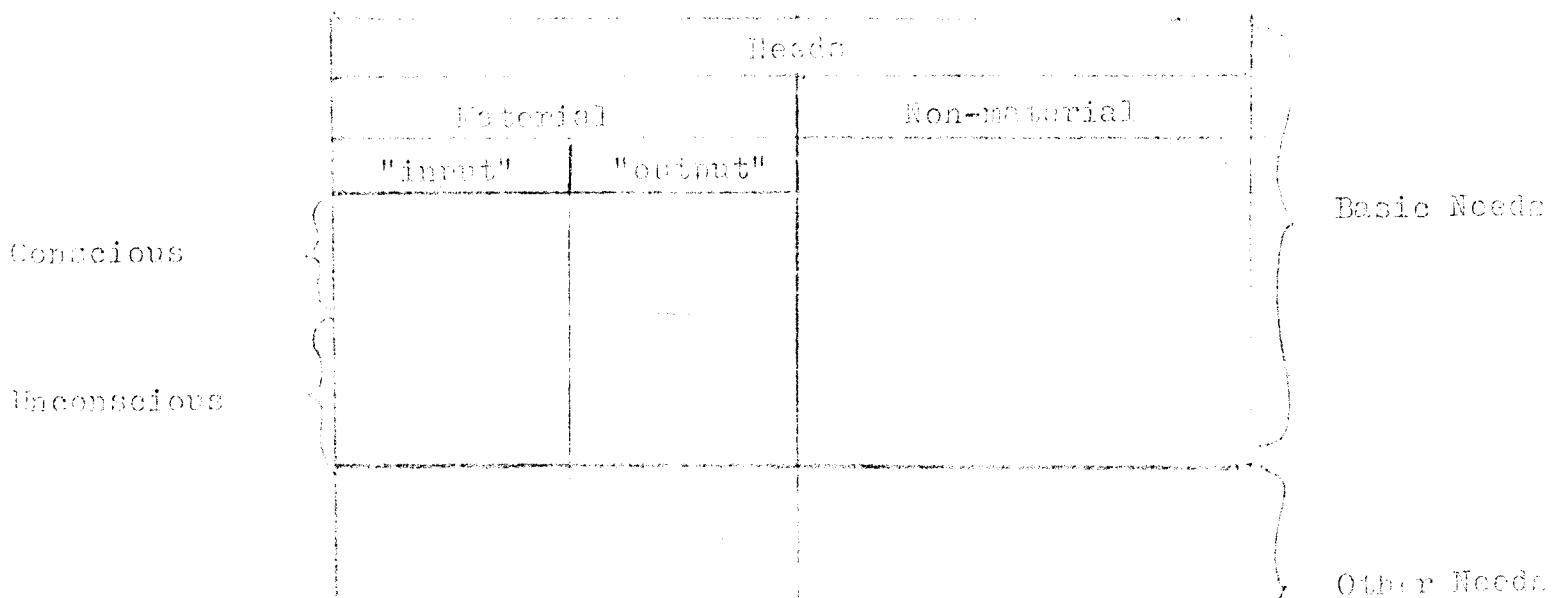
- (1) An effort to show the distinction between basic and other needs more clearly.
- (2) Some ideas about what could be called a basic way of fulfilling needs.
- (3) A model of the process of need fulfillment, from the point of view of the individual.
- (4) A model of the need objects, from the source of requirements to consumption.

The basic assumption is that one can fulfill any other needs thru the ones that the process primarily is aiming at: viz the satisfaction of basic material needs.

4.1 Identification of basic and/or less basic needs

By basic material needs we mean such needs for which the fulfillment is a necessary condition for genetic survival. The following illustration includes some of the concepts discussed in section 4, and we identify various kinds of needs, conscious or unconscious, of the individual, input or output needs:

Figure 1: Human needs - a preliminary categorization.



In the following we shall concentrate on some of the needs in the upper left-hand corner of this figure. By doing this we are not implying that other categories of needs are unimportant, it is just a matter of necessity to focus the thinking on some of the most basic needs. In the material/correlates/instrument we shall concentrate on:

need for nutrition
 need for health
 need for shelter

4.2 What can be said to characterize a human way to satisfy a need?

Before trying to answer this question, we shall make some concepts more precise:

"The fundamental process" refers to the whole set of actions in the production of a need object. These actions can be divided into two: (1) processes that take place without human interference, and (2) processes where human work is a necessary condition for the production. The dividing line between the two is not clear-cut as some elements from both are important for the processing of material need objects. In the history of mankind there seems to be a clear tendency that need objects first were based mainly on processes that went on without the work of man - for then slowly, and during centuries, more and more to be controlled by the hands of man. Take for example a look at some of the need objects relating to the need for health; viz wild-grown herbs, and compare to the most used kinds of medicine today - factory made pills of all kinds. Similar examples can be given for the other needs; food-production, for example, seems more and

flow of activity actually are of importance, and that
- necessarily, i.e. that all things in the total

mental human needs:

for man to be social in the process of satisfying needs -
these conditions seem to stand out as being of importance

conditions are far from making this possible.

To meet these needs, in the present societies today,

man to build a society where man can be more social.

to will in the different branches of science, in theory,

in traditional conservative ideology and in liberalism,

transformation in that society, the more, either both

have gone together with development in technology. The

but one of the "new" sciences, that have been in existence

as the last century, and in the last few years and were

features a product of this social structure.

and live in conditions that are not only different, but also

exposed and the things that man should be able to do

in an example consider the view that man is a social

is a part of the social structure, and that man is a social

with each other, and that man is a social

concerned in the social structure, and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

and that man is a social

The result is a social individual in the broadest

- individualism: that condition is not by the
fact that a social class has become before the
other people in it,

- individuality: i.e. (1) that the single
individual can be able to realize himself in a whole -
"the social individual", and (2) that the social
action of the entire society is possible.

Today, in the overdeveloped countries, the "social" is
forced into a pattern where it is not allowed to be
social in this sense, because patterns are characterized
by:

- atomization - the social element, togetherness,
is eliminated from activities and groups of individuals, instead
is a merely a contact, that is, a social element is
time and socially in order to be socially and for social
activities.

- distance - i.e. one is able to feel solidarity
only with a people, or groups of people far away, (the "Third
World", for instance) while at the same time hating oneself
and people nearby.

- segmentation - there are clear ideas as to which
part of oneself one wants to use towards others - and this
"part" is made use of from time to time dependent on what
one can earn and attain in the act.

The result of this development is possibly that man
loses the ability to be positively social. Or, to put
it another way: suppose that positive social interaction

the last part of the "course" in terms of social interaction
and communication with the machine, or the "course" in
terms of "the important things", and that of them to a large
extent, in the period of "learning", it is
because there are no teachers for this kind of wisdom
needed.

In order to do this special part of the fundamental
process, the machine and the human being are
the direct result of each other, in order to study
social interaction, - the mind, and the body.
It is not necessary here to say much more about this,
nevertheless it is clear in a situation where nearly
all vital functions, and all working operations in the
fundamental process can be done by simple hand movements,
or by pushing buttons. The machine replaces more and more
human activity. Of course this is for many reasons also
a general condition, but with the effect that the
machine is the dominant factor in the process, and the people
concerned are that they are "helped". In many
societies today one finds that this kind of "help" is more
or less forced on the people concerned. The result is
far from always development of human beings, it seems
rather to be a more general trend to go from a relative
stable primary sector on the countryside to the demerite
mostly in urban areas.

In industrialized societies one has come so far today
that "development of the body" is seen as something
separated from other activities. The body shall be developed
at certain times and at certain places - and health centres,
sports equipment development etc. have been powerful branches
in the tree of production. At the same time as the machine
has made many work operations less burdensome, harmful
and dangerous, this separation between development of body

and walking with his nose in the air, consequently, he is who
is not, and he is not who he is. He is able to
"know" his body, while the rest continues pushing
him.

By recording for man, it means that man should have
the possibility of seeing his own activity in the
important process of work of a greater whole, and that
this should be finite, and the finite is, and it is to be
continued.

We have mentioned that

- to be social
- to be active and
- to search for meaning

are fundamental aspects of the human way of fulfilling basic
needs. In the regions, where the theory of basic need
characteristics is in force, there is often confusion about
these concepts, because one does not see the difference
between these characteristics and some non-material needs.
We therefore shall try to explain it better in the following. One
needs to be able to distinguish between in order to
characterize them better. A stone is heavy, the grass is
green etc., are examples of such characteristics defined
from a more or less commonly accepted value-system.

When one says that human beings are social, it is a statement of
the same category. Man is not his needs, he has them.
The human being is social, and has social needs, he is active,
and therefore has needs for activity.

There are at least three different lines of thoughts to
clarify the question of what man "is":

- view of man based on what he "really is", for example, in the opinion of some "his true nature"

- view of man based on how he in a given situation behaves

- view of man as he ought or should be (for example, in the work, ethical or political considerations).

Related to each of these different views of man, and to contradictions between them, many questions could be raised. Marx's point of departure in his analysis of society was based on the fact of a fundamental contradiction between man as he really is - and as he behaves under the rule of capitalism. He distinguishes between the existence and the being of man. But Marx says very little about how man should be, and one could raise the objection that Marxist was not very interested in discussing visions of how man could or should have been in a different social and cultural setting.

In this regard we will assert that opinions of human nature, should be more geared in the direction of

the imperative: how man should be. From this statement at least one thing is clear - our view of man, and of the nature of man, is positive. Man is good if he is given the possibilities to be good. The same view is found within Marxist theory, but not in many of the other ideologies and cosmologies that seem to be strongest in the Western part of the world today. Here the negative view of man is most usual: man is evil, filled with sin, unable to make a living without guidance from above, does not know what is the best for him, etc.

The three characteristics of man: as social, active and

...referring for learning refer to these different levels. We usually refer to such actions as a single berry, to a single to the setting, where the actions take place. The precondition for learning, however, relates to the whole process: the flow of materials, actions, decisions etc., and are necessary conditions for the satisfaction to take place - i.e. searching for learning covers many elements from the active and the social characteristics.

4.3 The fundamental process - can in the doctor.

In Figure 2 the concept resource is understood as material that can be used to make an object of the need. A tool is a "transformer" of the resource (It is important to repeat here that the concentration now is focussed on basic material needs - for non-material needs the tool is itself which be seen as the object of the need - for example an ability need. See ex. 1111.)

Diagram illustrating the process of resource distribution and consumption.

Flow

Does not
have need

Does not
have need

not
action

does not
have
action

no
action

action

not possible
to choose
tools

possible to
act

no knowledge
of using
tools

possible to
choose tools

no possibility
to choose
resources

knowledge of
how to use
tools

possible to
choose
resources

process
distribution
consumption

This sketch is elementary and naive, and explanations are mostly guesses. Any prediction of need-satisfaction will not follow these lines. As a rule, however, the PM, as a first point in some research trends.

To give an example: in the over-industrialized society our time, a systematic lack of subjectively felt needs, and yet one performs actions meant to satisfy them. The reason for this might be overproduction (one eats one'sself to death and not according to her stomach), but it is in of course only a partial explanation. The main reason is found in one of the definitions of overdevelopment: namely the overabundance of material goods - (in the need-objects sense.)⁽²⁵⁾

4. Expansion of fundamental resources.

The fundamental resources (as defined in section 3) are resources that are different from the in different culture areas. However, however, it is possible to make a (very crude) classification scheme of some common elements in the presence. The term "source of the resource" is here interpreted as the form resources have as it is found in nature. Between this stage and the need-objects, the transformation consists of (depending of the type of resource):

- resource gathering - i.e. the operations by which the resource is "taken out of" the source
- resource freight means the different ways resources are transported - for example from the source to the storing.

and some with "the struggle", and to work better, the
 day, night, and morning people. Some if some improvement
 of the Indian people taken other priority, they are
 still doing such as essential things; education,
 medicine, hospital care, etc. For some reason such
 indicators were developed to give some kind of indica-
 tion, if they only see that as a sufficient
 amount of evidence and measurements, basically; such
 indicators are a kind of gauge with in social and
 economic development in our political system.
 "What are the indicators of progress? What kinds
 of things?" is possible to measure, and the
 need "to make" it in our society, and as the
 goal itself, and not of an entire satisfaction.

Generally, I think and hope that there never will be any
 possibility of arriving at "the total measurement" of
 need satisfaction, either on the individual, or at higher
 levels of society. But, realizing that this is possible
 to do, and that the human, and social, and the nature
 of man, compared to that, would prefer the simplicity
 of the /etc., and the need satisfaction.

On the other hand, some indicators, and method of saying
 that this way of fulfilling needs is better than the
 other, is needed because, roughly speaking, now in the
 developed world is becoming more and more alienated from his own
 needs, while at the same time the rich world tries to
 force upon societies with much simpler technology their
 worst methods of fulfilling needs. In neither case can the
 main problems be made visible by simply giving numbers
 or the distribution of need-objects.

I therefore propose that one concentrates on what can

to collect data through a lot of groups of individuals and to do a lot of key interviews, and that they would be able to believe, express or indicate something about the total situation. Take for example the group used - if there is a problem, and even just for the sake of the need for nutrition in one or more, say, areas, this is a matter that actually concerns the whole population.

Given the general and other needs can be used in the same way: an indication of the response in general was available. The choice of the first group mentioned, the need for nutrition, was not influenced by the health aspect. (26) Here, the problem was neither quantitative nor easier to understand given the distribution of need-satisfaction. It was simply based on the fact that one culturally defined way of fulfilling a need was favored over quite different cultural systems established as a result of a direct cultural-ethnic relation. This way, the form of fulfillment needs can only be decided and defined by "hardly any one person" - not only because they are the ones who know it best, but also because they are the ones who do the work in the fundamental processes.

1976

Some of the responses to the problem discussed in this paper are concerned with a deficit and in debt in the world economy. See also: Higher Education, World and a New Order in Africa (with J. Galtung and A. Saether) Oslo 1976. World Development (The Journal of the World Bank) Oslo 1976.

World Development, Journal of the World Bank, Oslo 1976. World Development (The Journal of the World Bank) Oslo 1976. World Development (The Journal of the World Bank) Oslo 1976.

(1) The complete list of papers is as follows:

<u>Johan Galtung:</u> <u>World Indicators</u>	(47 pp)	WIP No. 1
<u>J. Galtung, A. Gaba, A. Mirak, M. Giffen, L. Herbeck, S. Sjalie:</u> <u>Measuring World Development</u>	(74 pp)	WIP No. 2
<u>Johan Galtung, Veslemøy Wiese:</u> <u>Measuring Non-normal Education</u>	(37 pp)	WIP No. 3
<u>Maha Differences:</u> <u>Aspects of Education Reform/Inequality: An Example of the World Bank</u>	(25 pp)	WIP No. 4
<u>Veslemøy Wiese:</u> <u>Adult Education in Norway and Sweden</u>	(27 pp)	WIP No. 5
<u>Johan Galtung:</u> <u>Human Settlements: A Theory, Some Methodical and Empirical Aspects</u>	(30 pp)	WIP No. 6
<u>Johan Galtung:</u> <u>Social Imperialism and Sub-Imperialism: Contradictions in the Structural Theory of Imperialism</u>	(24 pp)	WIP No. 7
<u>Dag Poleszynski:</u> <u>Ecology, Energy and Resources: Some Problems of Indicator Formations</u>	(28 pp)	WIP No. 8
<u>Dag Poleszynski:</u> <u>World Production and Overdevelopment: An Approach to Ecological Indicators</u>	(57 pp)	WIP No. 9

Johns Galtung and Johan Wierak: <u>Human Rights, Development and the Theory of Development</u>	(75 pp)	WIP No. 10
Johns Galtung: <u>From the Development Concept: Global Development and the World</u>	(57 pp)	WIP No. 11
Johns Galtung: <u>Human Rights, Development, Security, Growth and the World: A Preliminary</u>		WIP No. 12
Anders Wierak: <u>Human Rights and Indicators for Indicator Level 1991</u>	(32 pp)	WIP No. 13
Anders Wierak: <u>On the Relationship between Human Rights and Development</u>	(31 pp.)	WIP No. 14
Johns Galtung: <u>Development and Human Rights: (45 pp.) A Preliminary Study</u>		WIP No. 15
Dag Polansky: <u>The Concept of Overdevelopment: Theory, Practice and Indicators</u>		WIP NO. 16
Minor Plysal: <u>Concepts and Indicators of Internal Colonization</u>		WIP NO. 17
Jan Øberg: <u>Concepts and Indicators of Militarization</u>		WIP NO. 18
Johan Galtung and Anders Wierak: <u>On the Relationship between Human Rights and Human Rights</u>		WIP NO. 19

(2) WIP paper no 2, p. 6: Measuring World Development.

(3) In WIP paper no 10, Human Rights, Human Rights and the
Theory of Development the concept of need is studied
in a broader perspective than will be the case here.

(4) WIP paper no 2, p. 41.

