

- Identifying conditions that provide a potential for internal conflict.
- Defining objectives and establishing priorities.
- Determining actual and potential economic, social, and political resources and estimating their ability to attain internal development objectives.
- Selecting means to mobilize the populace and resources for the attainment of objectives.
- Providing a basis for the allocation of limited resources.
- Providing training in public administration and development techniques for all levels of government.
- Insuring coordination and consistency of operations of different government departments and private groups.
- Providing adequate security for the populace and an environment within which developmental operations can be conducted.

CONCEPTS. Internal development planning is coordinated and supervised by a national level organization. This organization must consider the strengths and weaknesses of the existing economic system and attempt to improve the economy. To be fully effective, planning should:

- Stimulate private participation in the development process.
- Provide for private business to receive an appropriately large share of limited resources to further economic expansion.

PROGRAMS. The more highly organized the society, the more likely it is to achieve the objectives of internal development programs. Through organizations and the institutions they promote, the people can become better unified in support of national programs to improve political, economic, and social conditions. In planning and executing a development program, governments may have to establish, supervise, and operate activities and organizations which mobilize the populace and contribute to development. These activities and organizations may include:

- **POLITICAL.**
 - Discussion groups.
 - Voting apparatus.
 - Establishing political parties.
 - Enacting laws that support national objectives.
 - Broadening the bases of political power through education and health programs.