

Fig.097 Illustration showing a group of natives happily bathing in a creek with fresh water. Their light way of living ensured the survival of the eco-system around them for thousands of years. With the arrival of civilization all these beauty have come to an end with projects such as water management, altering the flow of supplies.

Success Among the Natives of Lower Asia

Natives have been flourishing "for thousands of years". They do not overpopulate the land and thereby "become sickly and undernourished". They have evolved culturally and biologically to set their population growth to "zero". Rather than "using technology to mold their surroundings", natives use an "extraordinarily subtle understanding of their environment to live in harmony with it" (Mukerjee 2003). Also, their system of moral customs serve to "maintain the society in existence". In this sense they highly praise "generosity in the distribution of food and of energy in obtaining it" and highly reproach "laziness and greediness". These customs are essential in an environment "where food is only obtainable by individual effort, where it cannot be preserved from day to day, and where there are occasional times of scarcity". Moreover these customs and the representations connected with them "need to be kept alive" and impressed upon " each new individual added to the society"like "each child as he or she develops into an adult". In this sense natives believe in "a moral power regulating the universe" and they have organised their relations to that power "by means of some of their simple ceremonies". If they are to live together in society, their greatest concern must be to "establish and maintain harmony" between them and this great "Unseen Power" (Radcliffe-Brown 1922).