

tern of income-distribution by creating enormous opportunities for employment to those who are found surplus in agriculture. However, without energy, planning for industrial development would be an idle exercise.

Nuclear: the only answer

It is estimated by some experts that if economic growth rates of 4.7 percent is to reach 6 percent, and if there is no change in the present pattern of energy consumption, then our consumption even at a 6 percent economic growth rate by 2000 A.D. would be 470 million tons of coal, 92 million tons of oil and 550 billion kilowatt hours. Even for achieving this moderate growth the implications are undoubtedly staggering. If 11 percent rate of growth is contemplated with a multiplier effect, which alone can liberate people below the poverty line, then the requirements of energy would perhaps be beyond the comprehension of present day planners. Nuclear energy is the only solution and the only answer. Given political will and wisdom, the skilled workers and engineers of India would be able to meet the challenges posed by the developmental patterns of nuclear energy. India does have the natural resources for this purpose.

The finances for development would present stupendous problems. But as Nehru observed, "Finance is important, but not as important as people think. What is important is drawing up the physical needs of the people and then working to produce things which will fulfill such needs. If you are producing wealth, it does not matter very much if you have some deficit financing because you are actually putting money back through goods and services. Therefore, it does not matter how you manipulate your currency as long as your production is also keeping pace with it ..." This is not to minimize the financial support and advanced technology we need from the developed countries.

Aid without fetters

The Lima conference, the UNIDO meeting in Delhi and the Cuban Prime Minister Mr. Fidel Castro's plan have proposed various methods and institutional frames for providing aid without fetters. A country must be free to choose its own technology and not be tied down by conditions of aid. In all humility it must be stated that the present economic crisis and convulsions faced by the developed countries of market economies is mostly due to backwardness and underdevelopment of other countries and peoples struggling to develop. Prosperity and poverty cannot coexist. The laws of economics are dialectical. Poverty ultimately provides cause for economic crisis.

The developed nations have articulated their own group interests, evolved institutional forms for building protective structures for themselves in the shape of OECD, the EEC, the Group of Ten, and the Trilateral

Greetings from Indira

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent the following greeting to the May 7 Frankfurt conference on Indian Development.

Since 1947 India has made considerable progress in science and technology. The world now recognises the versatility and capability of our industries. Our aim is to make our country self-reliant. But we wish to ensure that development helps all sections of the people and does not create imbalances in society or in the ecology. It is appropriate to assess our progress now and to look into the future.

My good wishes to the conference on India's industrial development being held by the European Fusion Foundation and the Executive Intelligence Review.

Indira Gandhi

New Delhi April 12, 1980

Commission. There is a network of intellectual, cultural, and military interdependence. It is said that the developed countries control more than three-fourths of world resources and technology.

Though the developing countries talk of self-reliance, self-reliance is not self-sufficiency. International division of labor is inescapable. If this principle is not accepted and implemented, the developed countries of market economy can never be free from economic crisis and convulsions which can sometimes assume the magnitude of nuclear explosions, threatening the very foundations on which these economies are founded. Financial and technological assistance extended by the developed countries to the developing world ...

We are fully aware that our own population by the year 2020 would be of the order of about 1.4 billions. But the scientists have estimated that the world resources can provide, if properly utilized and exploited, for 7 billions population. Our problem today of both developing and developed countries is not Malthus but monetarists and their agencies and instruments like the World Bank, the IMF, and other associated institutions. The policies resorted to by the World Bank is seductive, but welfarism is a sedative. Liberation of mankind from poverty and suffering, want and sorrow is within the reach of man. Both technology and world resources can provide abundance. What is wanting is the political will, determination to achieve the goal, by releasing the creative energies of man for development. If peace is indivisible, development is no less divisible. In fact, peace and development are indivisible.