Regulated import of technology is necessary for achieving a high rate of economic growth, since there are still enormous gaps in Indian technology which can be filled only by the technology developed elsewhere. Further, the gap is wider in technology between the developed and developing countries. It is of course, necessary to ensure that the imported technology is adapted to suit local conditions and requirements.

The urgency of these problems is evident from the interest being evinced by various groups at an international level. The Trade and Development Board of the UNCTAD at its tenth session during this year took into consideration the urgent necessity for an adequate transfer of technology to all countries and, in particular, to the developing ones in order to accelerate their economic development and attain its objective. Ways in which foreign capital, equipment and know-how can participate in the industrial growth of the countries of Asia were explored at the Manila Investment Promotion Meeting during September sponsored by the UNIDO and ECAFE. A Seminar on Industrial Information was held during the same month at Teheran under the auspices of the UNIDO, ECA and ECAFE. There was a call for an easier flow of industrial know-how and data from the industrialized countries and for closer cooperation among the countries.

The problems faced in the field of scientific effort, industrial development and economic growth are basically common for the advanced as well as the developing nations. The need of the hour is an effective liaison between the various groups within a country, together with greater cooperation from amongst the nations of the world. The benefits accrued thereby will no doubt be on the increase, and could be shared fairly equitably by all. (Chemistry in Britain, Volume 5, No. 8-10, 1969; Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals Journal, Volume 1, No. 1, August 1970; Indian Express, Bangalore edition, September 8, 1970; UN Weekly Newsletter, Volume 18, No. 41, October 9, 1970).

—T. L. R.