EIR: What do you mean?

Dr. Seth: I mean, denying India nuclear technology.

EIR: In addition to the issue of nuclear energy, you also mentioned manpower development as a point of agreement with the FEF-*EIR* program for India.

Dr. Seth: India's constitutional obligation is to provide universal, free, compulsory primary education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. In the 6-14 age group today there are more than 100 million children. Fifty percent of them are out of school today, for various reasons. By the turn of the century, there will be plus or minus 145 million children!

This presents a challenge to the world's topmost educators and communicators. Forget for a moment even about the content. If you follow traditional educational techniques of teacher, textbook, and classroom, then we should open a school for 250 pupils every 20 minutes for the next 20 years, around the clock.

One percent of the Indian population today is primary school teachers. Is it possible, is it manageable, how do we train those teachers? What is the minimum salary they can be paid? Can the Indian education ministry afford it?

The concern of the Futurologists is to explore the alternatives: 1) to look at the numerous directions of *change*; 2) and as our supreme obligation, to tell people how to manage that change.

India's obvious choice is to enter the space age. We must develop a communications satellite and teach the majority of the population with education and skill-oriented messages. We used experimentally the SITE [Satellite Instructional Television Experiment] programs from the United States, beaming classes in six languages into 2,400 villages. We have to be the vanguard. We went to Antarctica—we don't want to miss it.

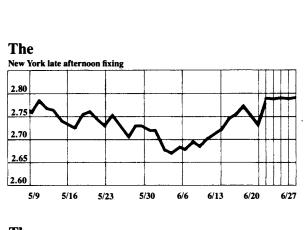
The United States has 6% of the world's population and consumes 54% of the world's resources—

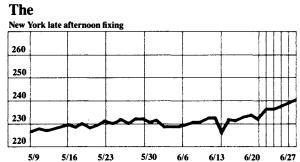
EIR: —which means those resources must be expanded. **Dr. Seth:** Of course, but then the United States preaches "global population control." The management of population needs is undoubtedly a problem. A small family is a matter of ease. But national population is a *resource*, an asset. And for a country committed to use the best of science and technology, if there's an honest sharing of science and technology, after all, knowledge is a heritage of mankind.

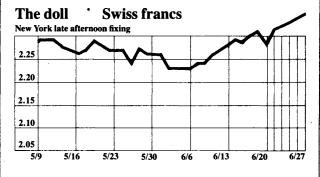
Are all countries willing to share this heritage equitably? Or are we repeating the history of technological imperialism and neo-colonialism?

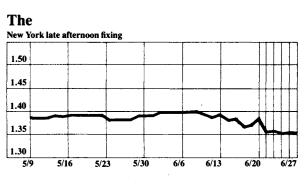
To conclude: The time is ripe for leading statesmen of every country to work for a better future for all societies and all countries, and we must explore the ways and means to do this.

Currency Rates









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