

Rostow has stressed again and again on the importance and development of leading sectors. Such ventures require huge capital investment, superior technology, skilled labour and entrepreneurial ability. Moreover, the growth of one industry is linked in various ways with the growth of other industries. All these pre-requisites are hard to find in the early stages of economic development.

Cairncross appears to be frustrated with the phrase of the leading sectors, when he says, "We are given no basis on which to recognize a leading sector *ex ante*."

The third and the last condition for take-off is the existence of quick emergence of a political, social and institutional framework which gives growth an ongoing character." This condition stresses that domestic factors are capable to mobilise capital from domestic sources for making development process automatic one. This condition is very similar to the first condition of take-off. If the basic idea of the first and the third condition is the same, where lies the necessity of repeating the same conditions?

(v) *The definition of maturity*: The technological maturity period refers to that stage when the application of modern technology to the bulk of country's resources is possible. The question that arises in the mind of a layman is whether the use of modern technology is a consequence of development or the cause of development?

During the maturity period, the rate of investment rises to 20% of the national income, new leading sectors and institutions emerge and new production techniques develop. These conditions are not entirely new because these conditions are the part and parcel of the take-off stage. In other words, the conditions of take-off are carried forward to explain the maturity phase of the economy and this has created the problem of repetition. If Rostow's idea is to convey that growth become self-sustained in the maturity phase, then Kuznets says that "no growth is purely self-sustaining or self-limiting."

(vi) *Criticism of high mass-consumption*: Rostow has defined the age of high mass-consumption as an era, when use of automobiles and durable consumer goods, is made by the people. This is the general tendency of consumers with higher income levels and has been explained by Rostow in the age of mass-consumption. So it can be said that an old wine has been put into new bottle.

The modern States are welfare States and in order to promote welfare of the weaker sections of society, the States have to collect money by taxing the high income people. This is how the greater equality is brought about by the modern welfare States. But this aspect appears to have escaped the attention of Rostow.

(vii) *Rostow—a false prophet*: In the history of ideas any proposal is welcome which helps us to understand the past and build a promising future. Rostow's attempt does not appear to succeed in either direction. This viewpoint has been expressed by H.J. Habakkuk. He further adds that the experience of European countries does not conform to Rostow's pattern of growth. Even the economic development of underdeveloped countries does not