

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE ON D. R. GADGIL'S *PLANNING AND ECONOMIC POLICY IN INDIA*

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A DEEP preoccupation with the fate of the country runs through the work of D. Gadgil. With the advent of Indian independence, the social life of the country changed to a great extent. Definite progress is visible in the development of economy, culture and in other spheres. But together with these, there are a number of urgent problems of the country, which are still far from being solved.

In the new programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union it is pointed out that "The interests of nations demand the destruction of the remnants of colonialism, rooting out the entrenched supremacy of imperialism, eliminating foreign monopolies, creation of national industries, abolition of feudal order and its remnants, implementation of radical agrarian reform with the participation of the whole peasantry and in their interests, implementation of independent and peaceful foreign policy, democratization of social life and consolidation of political independence."

All these problems face the democratic forces of India. It is not by chance that Prof. Gadgil is disturbed by some emerging tendencies in the sphere of socio-economic relations. In this lies the great originality and, more than that, the force of his work.

Indeed, the bulk of economic works of Indian authors, translated into Russian language, gave chiefly the factual description of the state of the economy in its entirety as well as in its different branches. The specific character of socio-economic structure of the society, production relations and changes in them—these and problems allied to them—were touched upon far less, as if they were put off in a secondary position. D. Gadgil in his work introduces to us many burning problems of socio-economic life of the contemporary Indian society. The value of the book by Gadgil lies in its analysis of the socio-economic measures which are directed towards the overcoming

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