

ECONOMIC GROWTH OF INDIA

A Critique of Marxian Interpretation

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MARX AS GROWTH ECONOMIST

His approach and method

Marxism involves a philosophy of history—the belief that the study of the past and present does help us to forecast future and that history could provide practical evidence of principles and forces to serve as guidelines for the world tomorrow—and therefore Marxian approach is essentially historical. The basis of this method of approach is the view that human history belongs, in its broad movement from phase to phase, to the realm of causality and not to that of the merely causal.¹

This particular approach to social problems was the outcome of Marx's antagonism to Hegelian principles of the absolute and his shafts were aimed at the "Hegelian priority of idea, at Hegel's metaphysical trend, at the aloofness from the world characteristic of Hegel's way of looking at things and at Hegel's abstract man." It was this profound antagonism that converted Marx to materialism in the company of Fauerbach. And with his help Marx was able to free Hegelian dialectic from its idealist trappings and translate into a readable concrete formula. But Marx broke away from Fauerbach still later since the materialism of the objective world of nature had for Marx been transformed into a materialism of social conditions which presented themselves as the outcome of the processes. Thus emerged Marx's new conception or interpretation of history from the abstract conceptual dialectic of Hegel into concrete factual dialectic.

With this methodological approach he has achieved his end envisaging socialism as a logical upshot of historico-economic evolution

¹ COLK, G. D. H., *Marxism and the World Situation Today*, Ch. X, Middleton Murray and others—Marxism, London, 1925, p. 209.