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PREFACE

IN presenting this book to the public, I feel, a word of apology is necessary. Although the Indian Tariff Policy is a subject of great practical interest and my appeal is principally to those practical men of affairs who are to guide the economic destiny of this nation, I am afraid, in my attempt to work out the outlines of the policy from its very fundamentals, I have been led, at times, to follow a process of reasoning which the general reader in this country may, perhaps, find it difficult to assimilate. Of all sciences economics is probably the only one in which concessions have to be made every now and then to the ignorance of the general reader. Writers on economics, therefore, suffer from a peculiar disadvantage, in that their writings can always be criticised as being either too abstruse or too commonplace. I believe, however, that the whole subject of international trade, of which tariff policy forms a part, is itself such that if the reader is really to comprehend the bewildering complexity of its phenomena with anything like scientific precision, a certain amount of patience and forbearance and an acquaintance with the essentials of recent monetary theory are vitally necessary.

I am keenly aware of the shortcomings of this work and would invite criticism from all quarters. To those of my Indian readers, however, who will essay an attack on this book just because it supports a view which is extremely unpopular in India at present, I desire to address a humble plea. It is time for us to realise that not the whole of economics is politics, nor is the whole of politics economics. The argument stated here is based on certain theories which are evolved by people who possess a greater authority on this subject than the politicians of this country, and any intelligent criticism of the argument has to proceed by showing either that the theories are in themselves unsound or that they have been misused or misinterpreted here. The people who claim to be the directive forces behind the Assembly debates and who play upon our political susceptibilities through the medium of the daily paper are exactly the people who are to be trusted least. Because, the science of economics has made a considerable advance in other countries since the time our leaders left their books and now their vanity prevents them from propitiating the economic Muse with the real devotion of a student. The sooner we shake ourselves free from the influence of such leaders and develop the capacity for original thought, the better for the future of this country.

This book does not pretend to be a treatise on the sugar industry. I have merely used the case of that industry to illustrate my argument, because it happens to be of some topical interest at present. The question of continuing the protective duty on sugar is going to be considered by Government in March, 1938, and an inquiry into the position of the industry is expected to be held shortly. I have given a few selected figures bearing on the question in the Statistical Appendix.

September 28, 1936.

B. N. ADARKAR

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A SMALL and temporary improvement may really be the worst enemy of a great and permanent improvement, unless the first is made on the lines and in the direction of the second. And so it may if it be successfully palmed off upon a society as actually being the second. In such a case as this, the small reform, if it be not made with reference to some large and progressive principle and with a view to further extension of its scope, may make it all the more difficult to return to the right line and direction when improvement is again demanded."

LORD MORLEY.

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ERRATUM

On p. 4, line 3, for "The relation between the primary and the secondary increase in employment", read "The relation between the primary and the total increase in employment."

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