

whose critical views have been expressed with considerable conviction.

IV. Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, it is perhaps worth emphasizing the selective nature of our Survey. We expect, however, to have reviewed much of the policy literature with an analytical base and related literature that has developed against the backdrop of policy issues.¹³⁹

It is clear that the Survey highlights both the similarity of the Indian analyses of policy issues with that in many other developing countries, as also some striking differences endemic to the Indian economy and scene. On the one hand, we have noted the concern of Indian economists with familiar issues such as trade and exchange rate policies, foreign aid and private foreign capital, and response of agricultural production to price change. On the other hand, the *structural* planning models, the analysis of choice-of-technique problems on the assumption of a *labor surplus* economy and the debate on foodgrains policy in terms of *zonal restrictions* (emphasizing India's federal setup) underline the somewhat uncommon character of India's economy and political structure.

devaluation with the preceding twelve months, with no awareness of lags. Nor is any notice taken of the factors mentioned in the text and in the previous footnote. Nor is there any awareness of the fact that, at least for three months subsequent to the devaluation and the attendant elimination of the import entitlement schemes for exporters, the Minister for International Trade was keen to restore these schemes and went around saying that he would succeed in doing so: the effect of this on the export performance in the period after the devaluation should not be ignored.

¹³⁹ Among the issues which have been prominent, but which we have decided to omit from the Survey, are (1) whether income and wealth inequalities have been accentuated during the three Plans, with related questions about the trends in the real income of *agricultural* landless labor and in the concentration of *industrial* capacity and invested capital in the hands of a few top "industrial houses," and (2) whether decentralization in rural administration and planning, via the so-called *Panchayati Raj* system, has been beneficial for agricultural planning and growth [62].

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