CONCLUSION.

The present started with the discussion that the political background of planning takes precedence over its economic implications, the examples of Soviet and Indian planning systems having been cited. The development of the theory of Communist Planning has been traced from the Platonic theory of Communism, and Democratic Planning from the socialistic views of the Utopian Socialists. The ideas and schemes of Plato and Utopian Socialists have been examined as the harbingers of some sort of a form of planning. The argument of Carl J. Friedrich is worth noting: "Planning is, after all, no magic formula, open sesame. Planning means anticipating problems and finding solutions for them, in short: leadership". 1

This leadership was first given by them (Plato and Utopian Socialists) in respective fields of planning. In this connection, Friedrich also observes: "In fact, properly considered, a constitution is itself an ambitious plan". 2

2. Ibid.: pp. 489-490.
It has been established in the present study that diverse trends of thought have contributed to the development of the theory of planning. Without a knowledge of Marxism or Communism, a proper understanding of the Communist planning system would remain a distant cry. This is why a discussion on Marxism has been assigned its due, but brief, share. The study also includes a casual discussion on some problems of socialist planning. Lastly, an elaborate and exhaustive critical discussion has been made on 'Politics of Planning' under the subtitle 'Planning and Freedom (Democracy).'

It is hoped that the proposition, viz., that planning does not signify any form of regimentation or totalitarianism and that the political background of planning takes precedence over its economic implications, has been established firmly.

Planning is usually associated with economics or it means or indicates 'economic' planning. It must also be noted that economic planning presupposes political and social planning. For any sort of strong political foundation planning is necessary. In India, the planning method has been shown to have been adopted to strengthen her political and social structure. The term 'Politics' in the title of the study has been used in a broader sense. 'Politics' and 'economics' have a close relation touching each other at many points. The State, the subject matter of political science, is a political as well as economical institution.
same manner the system or institution of planning is both political and economical in character. Early writers, too, considered economics as a branch of politics. To-day economics and politics are treated as separate subjects or sciences. But still there are subjects like planning, public finance, tariff laws, nationalisation of industries and public utilities which are common to both the sciences. It has been pointed out that the production and the distribution of wealth are mainly influenced and controlled by the State. Modern planned industries are in need of both State-initiative and State help. Taxation, legislation, tariff laws, corporation and labour laws of a country explain how the State influences and affects economic conditions and general well-being. All economic activities of a State are seen to have been carried on presently under conditions laid down by its laws. Besides, the existing principles of Governmental functions largely affect the economic life of a State or a country. All these findings, it is hoped, have justified the title assigned to the present work, viz., "Politics of Planning".