

M. G. Ranade was born on January 18, 1842 at Nasik. He has been called as the father of the Renaissance particularly in western India. His monumental work is "Essay on Indian political economy," published in 1898 which contains all of his economic ideas.

↳ Ranade criticised all classical writers - Adam Smith, David Ricardo, ~~Marx~~ Malthus, and J.S. Mill for their assumptions. Their principles were applied only to a static society. He recognised Indian institutions like family and caste more powerful and significant than the individual. He did not give undue importance to wealth. He stressed the multi-dimensional development.

of productive forces. He was of the opinion that economic development was a complex phenomenon and it had many interrelated causes. It was connected with economic institutions. Thus, economic development of India depended on economic, social and political institutions. It was the duty of the state, to direct and channelize the activities of individuals and institutions, towards a well-determined goal. In India, since the private initiative is shy, the state should undertake measures for the industrial development of the country.

According to him, the state is now more and more recognised as the national ~~the~~ organ for taking care of national needs in all matters in which individual and cooperative efforts are most likely to be so effective and economical as national effort.

Thus, Ramadev's idea on F. D. occupies a significant place in the history of economic thought. He made economic studies more realistic and meaningful by suggesting the study of economic problems in the national context.