

THE TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND ITS SPECIAL FEATURES IN ALBANIA

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THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIRECTIVES OF THE PARTY AND THE TEACHINGS OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, IMPORTANT RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA WHICH HAVE LED TO THE INCREASE AND PERFECTING OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORCES. THIS REVOLUTION INCLUDES ALL THE BRANCHES OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION AND ALL THE COMPONENTS OF THE PROCESS OF PRODUCTION: THE IMPLEMENTS AND OBJECTS OF LABOUR, THE TECHNOLOGY, THE ENERGY BASE, THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION, ETC.

The level of development of the branches of material production and their transforming potential in the field of material resources and the production of material blessings are one of the main indications of the results attained in this direction. In comparison with 1960, in 1976 total social production and investments had increased three times over, industrial production 4.1 times, at a time when the country's population had increased 30 per cent. In 1976 as against 1950,

the specific weight of industrial production in total social production of all the branches of the national economy had increased about three fold. In this period the level of mechanization, the supply of energy and equipment for the branches of production increased rapidly, the production of a series of new items began, the structure of the branches of the national economy and the technology of production improved, the local processing of raw materials was raised to a higher level, the level of concentration and specialization of production was raised. In this period, in

the sector of industry, geological reserves and other sources of raw materials increased greatly, the industrial production of iron and steel began, the process of differentiation of the branches of industry deepened, and the range of new products increased considerably.

In the sector of industry, the structure of various branches has been improved, and the levels of technical equipment and the productivity of labour have been raised. Albanian industry today is working with new technology, the old artisan forms of work have been eliminated and the forms of organization and management of production are steadily improving. In the sector of agriculture, the application of agrotechnical and zootechnical measures has been improved, the level of organization of production and the mechanization of the work processes has been raised to a higher level, and this has brought about increased agricultural production.

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The vigorous increase of the basic funds, the rapid development of industry, and within it, the development of such branches as the power, engineering and chemical industries, the development of which coincides with the main directions of the technical progress, such as electrification, mechanization and the use of chemical methods in the processes of production, have played an important role in deepening the technical-scientific revolution and raising the technical level of production. In 1976 as against 1960, while total industrial production increased 4.1 times over, that of the electric power industry increased 7.5 times over, that of the engineering industry 15.3 times over, and the chemical industry 32.6 times over. As a result of the rapid development of the engineering industry and the raising of the technical level in this branch, the rate of increase of production of machinery to equip the various branches of the national eco-

nomy in the recent years has been four times higher than that of industrial production as a whole. Some

general indices of the rising technical level and the potential of our national economy are given in the table below:

	1960	1970	1976
1. Approximate increase of basic funds (in value) for the whole economy per capita of active population	1.0	2.1	2.9
For the sector of industry alone	1.0	2.2	3.4
2. Proportion of industry in total social production (in percent)	49.0	57.0	62.0
3. Proportion of production of industrial raw materials in the total production of the processing industry (in percent)	26.0	43.0	47.0
4. Increase of industrial production of implements of labour	1.0	6.4	13.5
5. Proportion of the electric power, engineering, chemical, and building materials industry in total industrial production (in percent)	10.0	21.0	28.0
6. Increase of installed capacities of power stations	1.0	3.7	9.0
7. Increase of production of electric power per capita of population	1.0	3.7	5.6

In this process of revolutionary transformations Albanian technical-scientific thinking has entered the road of maturity and rapid development. This development finds its reflection, also, in the numerical growth and the raise of the ideological and professional level of the working class and specialists of medium and higher training, in the extension of the mass movement for innovations and technical progress, in the expansion and strengthening of the experimental base, in the vigorous development of higher schools and institutes of scientific research. In 1976 as against 1960, the number of workers had increased 2.8 fold and that of the working people with high training 7.3 fold, or about 50 fold as against 1950. Whereas in pre-Liberation Albania there were only 380 cadres with higher education, of whom only 95 engineers, economists and higher specialists of agriculture, today several thousand cadres of higher training are directly engaged in scientific research and experimental work in the specialized scientific research institutes and centres, besides tens of thousands of others who are engaged in valuable scientific research work in the different links of production.

These results of the development of the technical-scientific revolution and the rise in the technical level of the various branches of the national economy became possible only in the conditions of the socialist order. However, this technical-scientific revolution and technological advance of our national economy are characterized by certain socio-economic features and consequences which stem from the socialist nature of the socio-economic order. In its sphere of action, the technical-scientific revolution is subject to the laws of the socialist proletarian revolution in the context of which it is developing, as well as to the particular laws of science and technology. The special features and characteristics of the technical-scientific revolution that is being carried

out in Albania stem, in the first place, from the socialist nature of the socio-economic order. Some of the basic features of the technical progress and technical-scientific revolution in Albania are: its proletarian partisanship, its planned character, its uninterrupted development at high rates, its mass character, and the broad participation of the masses in it, etc.

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Developing within the framework of socialist relations, the technical-scientific revolution is guided by the proletarian ideology, which gives it a broad radius of action in the general development of the country. It aims at a development of science and the material-technical base which conforms to the proletarian ideology and the general interests. The principles of Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of the working class, the directives of our Party and the teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha are the foundation of this revolution.

In our country, the technical-scientific revolution is subject to the fundamental aim of the socialist production — the ever better fulfilment of the material and cultural needs of the working masses. By raising the economy to a higher scientific and technical level, it helps to improve and lighten working conditions, to narrow the essential distinctions between mental and physical work by more and more enriching physical work with elements of mental work, to narrow the essential distinctions between the countryside and the city, between industry and agriculture.

The working class in power needs not merely the development and growth of production and technology, but that development which ensures the strengthening of the socialist economy, the liquidation of capitalist elements in the economy and the strengthening of the consciousness of

the masses, the strengthening of the defence capacity of the country, and the ceaseless perfecting of the socialist relations of production. Among other things, this requires that we give priority to the ideological and political aspect in the handling and solution of the various problems of technical development, putting the general interest above local, departmental and personal interests, utilizing the internal reserves and the existing technical base to the full, and waging a fierce struggle against bourgeois-revisionist concepts, influences and practices. Firm reliance on Marxist philosophy, mastering and applying it consistently in all practical activity is an absolutely indispensable condition for the development of science and technology. F. Engels stressed: «Say the scientists what they will, philosophy rules them. The question is only whether they want a bad fashionable philosophy to rule them or to be guided by a form of theoretical thinking which is based on the knowledge of the history of thinking and its successes». (F. Engels, «The Dialectics of Nature, p. 242, Alb. ed.). The technical-scientific revolution in the country is not aimed simply at development of the branches of material production and technology of any kind, but at that development which conforms to the ideology and interests of the working class. Proceeding from this class standpoint, the development of the electric power industry in Albania was done in such a way that within a very short time, as early as 1970, electric power was supplied to every village of the country. Here the compelling motive was neither profit nor what is called «economic advantage», but to ensure that qualitative step towards the gradual narrowing of the essential distinctions between the countryside and the city, towards raising the wellbeing of the peasant masses, the ceaseless perfecting of the socialist relations of production and the further intensification of agricultural production.

The reality of the long process of the

technical-scientific revolution provides us with a great deal of convincing evidence and many facts which prove that both technical-scientific discoveries and the application of them and the interpretation of the essence of phenomena are done on the basis of the world outlook of the people who make them and the interests of the class they represent. Hence the historical necessity of the deepening of the class struggle which stems from the opposing class positions and material interests. The class treatment of phenomena on the basis of dialectical materialist analysis, putting proletarian politics and ideology in command, is an essential condition for the further development of the technical-scientific revolution, with the class struggle as its driving force.

The interests and broad participation of the working masses in attaining a high level and rate of development of science and technology, as well as the creation of real conditions for them to engage in technical-scientific creativeness, inventions, and rationalizations are characteristic phenomena of present-day Albania. The content and objectives of this revolution are in complete conformity with their productive activity and the objectives they are striving to achieve, because the socialist revolution serves as a means to fulfil the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the society more and more completely. The accomplishment of this historic mission and the application of the decisive role of the working masses in the development of the technical-scientific revolution are achieved through waging the class struggle against idealist and metaphysical concepts and bureaucratic and liberal practices.

Making a fetish of the role of specialists and underrating the role of the masses is characteristic of the bourgeois and revisionist ideologists. According to them, the development of society is not decided by the struggle of the popular masses in their

class battles, but in scientific laboratories and institutions. The revisionist ideologists try to prove that the technical-scientific revolution «has become the main arena of the struggle and contest between the two systems — socialism and capitalism, and that the fate of mankind, the further development of human civilization, depend on the results of this struggle». In opposition to these views, the PLA has stressed that, despite the great importance and role of the technical-scientific revolution, it can never replace the political revolution, and that in every revolution, the working masses play a decisive role.

The PLA has always emphasized that, like any other true revolution, the technical-scientific revolution, too, is carried out by the masses of working people. Consistent with this important principle of the role of the masses in the development of the technical-scientific revolution, the Party at its 7th Congress, stressed once again that «the technical-scientific revolution in our socialist society cannot be carried forward by a few specialized research institutions alone. The activation of the broad masses of workers and peasants, and the cadres and specialists of production is of decisive importance in scientific experimentation. The specialized institutions and centres of scientific work should link their activity more closely with the scientific experimentation of the masses, they should sum up advanced experience and disseminate scientific knowledge among the masses. This is also the way to protect them from the diseases of bureaucracy, technocratism and intellectualism» (Enver Hoxha, Report to the 7th Congress of the PLA, Tirana 1976, p. 156 of the English ed.).

The direction and development of the technical-scientific revolution calls for the further deepening of the line of the masses in scientific research activity. This not only increases the volume of scientific work in all fields, but also improves its quality and

effective value. We need scientific work that is systematic, organized and focussed on given problems of the economy and culture, and which, at the same time, is led and encouraged by the independent activity of the working masses.

In keeping with the orientations of the PLA, the participation of the broad masses of the working people in the solution of numerous problems of science and technology for the increase and perfecting of production has increased in depth and breadth. During the past five-year period alone, more than 75,000 valuable proposals were made and 9,560 new machines, items of equipment and articles were produced. Extensive work for mass involvement in studies has been carried out by the scientific research institutions in which a large number of collaborators from the base have made valuable contribution to the completion of a number of studies and the carrying out of scientific actions on a national scale.

The development of the technical-scientific revolution calls for the further broadening of mass scientific experimentation and the dissemination of advanced experience. The attainment and application of advanced indices by the broad masses of working people represent in themselves a reserve of the further growth and improvement of socialist production. The extension of mass scientific experimentation and the dissemination of advanced experience, is closely linked with the qualification of the working people, with better organization of technical-scientific information, and making known the methods of scientific work, the extension of publishing activity, etc.

The decisive role of the masses of working people in the technical-scientific revolution is closely linked with the principle of self-reliance which has been implemented by the PLA consistently and continuously, right from its founding. Self-reliance as a law of the construction of socialism and the defence of the Homeland,

requires, in the first place, that we base ourselves firmly on the creative energies of the masses of the working people, led by the Party.

By implementing the principle of self-reliance consistently and on all fronts major successes have been achieved in Albania in the development of the economy, culture, and science and in the strengthening of its defence capacity. Our economy, today, is in a position to supply over 85 per cent of the needs of the population for mass consumer goods and 90 per cent of the needs for spare parts, relying on its own forces. In 1976 all the needs of the population for bread grain from home production were met for the first time, and the first Albanian steel was poured. The technical-scientific potential of the country has developed to such a stage that we have begun the production of new production lines, factories, and plants with our own forces.

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The planned development of science and technology is another characteristic feature of our technical advance. The development of science and the perfection of technology in the conditions of the socialist economy does not know all those limitations and obstacles which are typical of the capitalist economy. The planning of the application of new technology and the work of scientific research is a component part of the process of planning in all the links and branches of the economy. Not only is such a thing possible, but it is absolutely essential. The planning of technical advance and the work of scientific research, as an organic part of the over-all plan of the economy, is reflected in the plans of individual enterprises and branches of the economy. These plans also define the measures which ensure the improvement of the technical base of the various branches and enterprises. They lay down the themes for

scientific research and experimental work, the indices of mechanization and improvement of the technological processes, the indices of production of new goods, the indices of quality, the measures for the improvement of working conditions, etc.

The application of modern technology in industry, as well as in the other branches of material production, is done in a planned manner. Such a thing is necessary and possible because, as Lenin says, for large-scale machine industry, unlike other industries, planned regulation of production and social control over it is an imperative demand. Technical progress is based on the economic plans and the demands of the laws of our development. «Our state plan,» says comrade Enver Hoxha, «develops and thoroughly utilises all the material and moral assets of the country towards one great single goal: the complete construction of socialism, the improvement and continuous raising of the material and cultural level of the people. The development of our economy proceeds harmoniously, the various grave problems from which the capitalist economy suffers, which are part and parcel of that economy, are unknown to it; it knows no crises of capitalist over-production or unemployment, and the competition on the market is not felt inside the country.» (Enver Hoxha, «On the cooperation and the technical-scientific revolution», 1967, p. 7, Alb. ed.).

The deepening of the technical-scientific revolution and the planned development of our economy are closely linked with the perfecting of the forms of organization of socialist production, in which cooperation holds an important place. This revolution is incompatible with the artisan character in the field of organization of work and production. It calls for a broader concept and a more persistent struggle for the improvement of the forms of organization of social production, which, for their part, create more extensive possibilities for the

application of new technology, for raising the level of qualification and the productivity of labour, for the implementation, on an ever-increasing scale, of the achievements of science and improved organization of the work.

Cooperation, as a close coordination of production activities among various enterprises and branches of the economy, ensures the increase of the range of assortments and new products, the building of new plants, factories and production lines with our own forces, the increase of the productivity of labour and the growth of the internal socialist accumulation. This sort of cooperation is connected with the character of the socialist relations of production and the planned development of the people's economy. In the conditions of the capitalist order, fierce competition prevails, technical-scientific innovations are kept secret or hindered, work is speeded up to the maximum and the exploitation of the working class is intensified.

The strengthening of the material-technical base, the rise in the level of the workers' qualification and the dissemination of the experience accumulated in the development of cooperation have created the real possibilities for building new machines and factories in Albania with local forces and resources. This, in itself, represents a higher and more complex stage of the development of cooperation.

A distinguishing feature of the socialist economy is the uninterrupted and rapid development of the new equipment. This, in turn, influences the growth of social production, the improvement of the structure of the branches of the economy, the raising of the productivity of labour, extension of the range of products and improvement of their quality. The rise in the level of mechanization and the ever more extensive use of machines, the rise of the level of electrification and the use of chemical methods in the processes of produc-

tion, the high rates of construction of new enterprises and the increase in production, the improvement of the structure of the branches, etc. speak of high rates of the development and application of technical progress in our socialist economy. Within a relatively short period, epoch-making strides have been made in the level of development of the technical base in Albania, which passed from the blacksmith's bellows to steel smelting blast furnaces, from the kerosene lamp to powerful electric generating stations, from the wooden plough to modern tractors.

One of the main indices of the high rates of technical progress is the rapid alteration of the structure of social production. The proportion of industrial production in over-all industrial-agricultural production increased from 8 per cent before the war to 65 per cent in 1976. The structure of industrial production itself has undergone qualitative changes. These are evident, in the first place, in the change in the ratio between the production of means of production (group A) and the production of consumer goods (group B), in the systematic and priority development of the processing industry and the industry specializing in the production of implements of labour. For example, in 1976 the proportion of production of the means of production was about 60 per cent against 47 per cent in 1955. On the other hand, within the production of means of production itself there is a progressive tendency which is expressed in the high rates of production of implements of labour, which in the period from 1960 to 1976 were about six times higher than the rates of the production of products for the production needs of enterprises which turn out consumer goods.

Another index of the high rates of technical progress is the increase of the specific weight of those branches of industrial production which constitute the base of the technical progress, such as: the engineering, elec-

tric power, metallurgical, chemical industries, the mines, the building materials industry, etc.

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In the conditions of the socialist economy, technical progress knows no obstacles and has consequences different from those in the capitalist and revisionist countries. The social consequences of the technical-scientific revolution are determined by the nature of the economic and social order. The problems and contradictions of the capitalist world do not have their source in technology and science, but in the capitalist relations of production. In the conditions of the capitalist economy, the application of technique is accompanied by increased unemployment and intensity of labour, with the relative and absolute impoverishment of the working class, etc. Explaining the character of the technical progress in the conditions of the capitalist order, K. Marx pointed out, «We see that the machine, which has such an amazing capacity for reducing man's work and making it more fruitful, leads to starvation and exhaustion... It seems as though even the pure light of science itself cannot shine except against the dark background of ignorance. All our discoveries and our entire progress seem to lead to a point in which the material forces acquire intellectual life,

whereas the life of man is reduced to the level of a limited material force» (K. Marx - F. Engels. Selected Works, vol. I, pp. 331-332, Alb. ed., 1958). These social obstacles and problems, which are connected with technical progress, stem from the antagonist contradictions of the capitalist order.

The situation is entirely different in the socialist order, in which technical progress ensures the ceaseless uplift of the standard of living of the working masses, improved working conditions, the rise in the educational level, etc. Real per capita income has risen continuously in Albania. During the last five-year plan alone the per capita income of the urban population increased by 9 per cent and that of the rural population 20 per cent. During this period, the turn-over of retail goods increased at rates 2-3 times higher than the rate of increase of the population. Notable improvement has been made in the indices of health services. Albania is among the countries with the lowest death rate in Europe, while the average life expectancy has been raised from 38 years of age in 1938 to 68 years of age at present. During this period, the number of qualified workers and workers with higher education increased considerably. The following table illustrates the rapid improvement of indices of the standard of living in Albania:

**THE DYNAMIC OF SOME INDICES OF THE LIVING STANDARDS
IN PSR OF ALBANIA**

	1950	1960	1967
1. National income	1.0	2.5	8.0
2. Turn-over of retail goods	1.0	3.9	9.8
3. Number of pupils and students — of whom:			
in 8-year schools	1.0	1.8	4.0
in middle schools and university	1.0	3.4	17.0
4. Workers graduated from higher schools	1.0	7.0	50.5
5. Number of art and cultural institutions	1.0	6.9	20.0
6. Number of books	1.0	3.7	14.0
7. Number of hospital beds	1.0	1.9	4.0
8. Number of doctors	1.0	3.2	19.8
9. Number of patients examined	1.0	2.6	7.4
10. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants	14.0	10.4	7.1

The improvements of the indices of the standard of living of the masses of working people in Albania are confirmed not only by the rapid rates of increase but also by their absolute level. Thus, for instance, the number of deaths per thousand inhabitants in 1975 in Albania was 6.5, at a time when the world average was 12.8, the European average was 10.4, while in individual countries it was: in Greece 9.4, Yugoslavia 9.2, Bulgaria 9.1, Italy 9.8, Rumania 10.3, Portugal 10.0 and Spain 8.3. (Population Bulletin of the U. Nation. No. 8, 1976).

In comparing the social consequences of the technical-scientific revolution in Albania and in the capitalist-revisionist world, it must be pointed out that in Albania it leads to the further deepening of socialist democracy and increased participation of the masses in the development and running of the country, while in the capitalist-revisionist world it leads to predatory wars, fascism and reaction.

Another important aspect of the social consequences of the technical-scientific revolution in Albania and in the capitalist-revisionist world, finds its expression in the fact that in the conditions of capitalism this revolution leads to the further deepening of all the contradictions of capitalism and to more severe disturbances of this system. In the conditions of the socialist order the technical-scientific revolution develops through the surmounting of contradictions, but contradictions of an entirely different character from those of the capitalist-revisionist world.

A contradiction which is noticed in our technical-scientific revolution is that existing between the rapid development of our socialist economy and culture, on the one hand, and relative backwardness in the field of scientific research and study, on the other. An illustration to this point may be found in the question of the rational utilization of chemical fertilizers, water reservoirs for irrigation

purposes, selected seeds, farming machinery, and so on. Thus, for example, though in 1976 about 10 times more chemical fertilizers were used in comparison with 1960, as a result of the lack of systematic study of the agro-chemical qualities of the soil, the efficiency of their utilization was about 25 per cent lower than the real existing possibilities. The attenuation and resolution of this contradiction exacts that the instructions of the Party should be implemented in order that the scientific studies and research work should be raised to a general method, which should anticipate anything done and should help in the solution of the problems of the socialist construction of the country.

Another contradiction which is noticed in some other sectors is also that existing between the advanced results achieved in the fields of production, scientific studies and research work, on the one hand, and the relative backwardness in the field of mastering and implementing the advanced technology and results on a broad scale in the practice of our socialist production, on the other. Thus, for example, in the engineering industry we have not yet succeeded in applying the advanced and efficient methods of casting properly. The present practice of our foundries does not match the demands both from the standpoint of their capacities and that of the main technical-economic indices.

In spite of the major achievements made in the field of the numerical growth of qualified workers and cadres as well as of their technical-professional uplift, of the development of the scientific research work, still their level does not respond to the demands raised by the present and perspective development of our economy. Hence, the other contradiction which finds its expression in the discrepancy between the relatively high level of technique and the rates of the technical-scientific advance, on

the one hand, and the relatively low technical-professional level of our working people engaged in the various sectors of the economy, the sector of scientific-research work and in experimentation, on the other.

Another contradiction finds its expression in the fact that while the study-experimenting centres and the technical-scientific forces at the base and in the centre have increased in numbers and have intensified their activities, there still exist many weaknesses in the work for the coordination and better direction of all the scientific-research work on a national scale.

The gradual recognition and resolution of these contradictions and others like them, the constant measures which are adopted in order to carry the development of science and technique further ahead, will help raise the development of the technical-scientific revolution in Albania to a higher level. The recognition and resolution of the contradictions in a correct manner, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of phenomena from the positions of the class struggle, is essential to the advance of the technical-scientific revolution in socialism.

One of the distinguishing features and superiorities of the technical progress of the socialist economy is the universal character of the application of inventions in all branches and sectors of the people's economy and regions of the country.

Large-scale machine production began its development several centuries ago. However, it did not include all the branches of material production, all the enterprises of the same branch, or all the regions of the country. Uneven development among branches and regions is typical of the capitalist economy. In agriculture, in particular, the use of new machines and technique, the level of use of chemical methods and electrification in the process of production lag far behind existing possibilities.

In the process of the development and improvement of the socialist production during this period, the rise in the technical level in Albania has included all the branches of the people's economy, in a harmonious manner. Agriculture, also, has undergone rapid development. The rise in the technical level of agriculture and the wiping out of the backwardness inherited from the past is an essential condition for the creation of a stable national economy and the continuous rise in the well-being of the masses of working people. Many facts testify

to the profound transformations made in this direction. As a result of providing agriculture with tractors, implements and other machinery, the power available to agriculture has increased and its structure has altered. The level of mechanization, use of chemical methods and irrigation capacity has been raised. Within a short span of time, the historic victory of the complete electrification of the countryside was achieved. The following table shows some of the main indices of the rise in the technical level in agriculture:

	1950	1960	1970	1976
1. Increase of total energy available to agriculture (times)	1.0	2.7	5.7	9.2
2. Structure of the total energy available to agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which:				
motor power (per cent)	10.9	67.5	84.7	91.0
draught animal power	89.1	32	15.3	9.0
3. Increase of number of tractors in 15 Hp units (times)	1	13	30	51
4. Percentage of villages with electric power supply	2	9	100	100
5. Increase in use of chemical fertilizers	1.0	5.4	35.0	55.0
6. Increase in use of insecticides	1.0	8.0	59.8	86.0
7. Increase in use of various seeds	1.0	3.6	6.9	9.5
8. Percentage of arable land under irrigation	10.0	29.0	47.4	50.6
9. Growth of total agricultural production	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.7

Technical progress plays an important role in the rational distribution of production over the territory of the country by including the various resources of different regions of the country in the sphere of industrial processing.

A characteristic of the capitalist order is not only the uneven development of the various branches of the economy but also the uneven development of the productive forces within the territory of the country. This is an inevitable process which becomes ever

more pronounced. Under the socialist order, the conditions are created to ensure a more harmonious development of the productive forces in general, and of industrial production in particular, among the various regions of the country. «Only a society capable of combining the productive forces harmoniously on the basis of a unified general plan,» pointed out F. Engels, «can allow industry to be distributed all over the country in the manner most favourable to its own development and preservation, as well as to

the development of the other elements of production» (F. Engels. «Anti-Dühring», Alb. ed., p. 295).

Through a well-studied distribution of the technical basis of industry the marked disproportions in its development among different regions have been liquidated in comparison with the pre-war period, the disproportion in the level of industrial development of the more developed regions as against the backward regions, has been very greatly reduced. Simultaneously with the rise in the level of industrialization and the liquidation of disproportions of industrial development among different regions, the uninterrupted rise in the indices which characterize wellbeing and the disappearance of the disproportions in this direction have also been ensured.

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The technical-scientific revolution in Albania coincides in time with the socialist revolution and is an integral part of it. Since it is taking place in the context of socialist relations, as a constituent part of the proletarian socialist revolution, its radius of action in its over-all development is very wide. It not only causes changes in the technical base, but also leads to improvement of the socialist relations of production and the deepening and the development of the ideological and cultural revolution. It is realized in unity and close connection with the ideological and cultural revolution. On the other hand, the cultural and ideological revolution itself is presented as a condition for driving the technical and scientific revolution forward and for the resolution of the series of contradictions which have to do, in the first place, with the fulfilment of the needs of the production and the development of science for cadres of a level which responds to the requirements, rates and level of the development of the technical base of our socialist society.