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India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms ...

political institutions prevailing in India necessarily dictated the outcome of politically sustainable economic reform. They provided breathing space and conducive conditions for governing elites seeking to outmanoeuvre entrenched interests. But would-be reformers required distinct skills in order to exploit these openings.

Politic-

India's Economic Transition examines the reforms and their impact on the political economy of India. The introduction to the volume analyzes the politics that shaped economic policy during three broad phases—from independence to 1968, between 1969 and 1974, and the period after 1975—leading to the balance of payment crisis of 1991.

India's Economic Transition - Rahul Mukherji - Oxford ...

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To address a transition of India's economy This section will look at the trajectory of India's economic development. It has changed from a state-led economic development model to the one where through a series of a reforms the economy has become more pro-business and market-friendly.

3.1 The long transition of the Indian economy - The long ...

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Washington: Former US President Barack Obama has said that modern day India can be counted as a success story in many respects, despite bitter feuds within political parties, various armed separatist movements, and corruption scandals. The 44th US president, in his latest book, said the transition to a more market-based economy in the 1990s unleashed the extraordinary entrepreneurial talents ...

In new memoir, Barack Obama describes modern-day India as ...

To address a struggling economy, the transition plan says a Biden administration would "provide state, local, and tribal governments with the aid they need so educators, firefighters, and other ...

Biden moves ahead with transition as Trump fights election ...

President-elect Joe Biden is moving ahead with transition plans as President Trump refuses to concede and pursues legal challenges to the election results. Follow here for the latest.

US election 2020: Latest news on the Trump-Biden transition

A third wave of coronavirus infection has gripped the United States, and the country's death toll crossed 250,000 people on Wednesday. New Jersey Governor Phil Murphy on Wednesday described a "crazy situation" where he speaks daily with the White House coronavirus experts and has a separate channel of communications with Biden's advisory board on the virus.

Amid coronavirus spike, pressure grows on US agency to ...

When Brexit transition ends on December 31, trade with Britain will be subject to WTO tariffs. A cross-party set of MPs has set up a group in the hope of securing a separate arrangement.

This reader, the third in the Critical issues in Indian politics series, deals with the political and economic processes that shaped the reform initiatives in India since 1991.

Taking the period following the advent of liberalization, this book explains the transition of the Indian economy against the backdrop of development. If the objective is to explore the new economic map of India, then the distinct contributions in the book could be seen as twofold. The first is the analytical frame whereby the authors deploy a unique Marxist approach consisting of the initial concepts of class process and the developing countries to address India's economic transition. The second contribution is substantive whereby the authors describe India's economic transition as epochal, materializing out of the new emergent triad of neo-liberal globalization, global capitalism and inclusive development. This is how the book theorizes the structural transformation of the Indian economy in the twenty-first century. Through this framework, it interrogates and critiques the given debates, ideas and policies about the economic development of a developing nation.

'The World Bank needs India more than India needs it.' So goes an emerging consensus on both sides of the relationship between the Bank and its largest borrower. This book analyzes the politics of aid and influence, explaining but also challenging this insider view, while at the same time arguing against the popular perception that the Bank imposes its neoliberal agenda on a retreating Indian state. The Bank, struggling to remain relevant amid India's recent rapid growth and expanding access to private capital, has been caught up in a complex federal politics of economic reform and development. India's central government - far from being in retreat - has been the main driver of dramatic changes in the Bank's assistance strategy, leading toward a focus at the sub-national state level. Yet the closer the Bank's engagement with India's States, the more apparent their political, institutional, and developmental differences become. The Bank has vacillated between a 'focus States' strategy to encourage successfully reforming States, and a 'lagging States' strategy to give special assistance to those left behind by recent growth. The Indian government itself has encouraged this uncertainty, as its interests have evolved from a political strategy of selective support to reformers, to a renewed concern for regional inequalities. This timely study will be of interest to scholars, development practitioners, and engaged observers of globalization and the nation-state.

In the Global South, indigenous people have been continuously subjected to top-down, and often violent, processes of post-colonial state and nation building. This book examines the development dilemmas of the indigenous people (adivasi) of the Indian state of Kerala. It explores the different facets of change in their lives and livelihoods in the context of modernisation under different political regimes. As part of the Indian Union, Kerala followed a development approach in tune with the Government of India with regard to indigenous communities. However, within the framework of India's quasi-federal polity, the state of Kerala has been tracing a development path of its own, which has come to be known as the 'Kerala model of development'. Adopting a historical political economic approach, the book locates the adivasi communities in the larger contextual shifts from late colonialism through the post-independence years, and critically analyses the Kerala model of development with particular reference to the adivasis' changing political status and rights to land. It pays special attention to policy dynamics in the neoliberal phase, and the actual practices of decentralisation as a way of including the socially excluded and marginalised. Offering a theoretical elaboration of the interaction between class and indigeneity based on intensive fieldwork in Kerala, the book addresses adivasi development in relation to the general development experience of Kerala, and goes on to relate this particular study to the global context of indigenous people's struggles. It will be of interest to those working in the fields of South Asian Development, Political Economy and South Asian Politics.

The paper analyses economic and political causes as well as outcomes of the sudden reversal of Indian economic policies in 1991-93, after four decades of autarky and interventionism. It argues that a changing political landscape and the emergence of new interest groups, coupled with a severe balance-of-payments crisis, left little choice to the governing party but to break with the legacy of a patrimonial state. More competition, at political and economic levels, forced the hand of politicians to remove direct quantitative controls on industrial production, imports and access to capital. These reforms remained, however, partial and did not fundamentally change the politico-economic equation. Systemic opposition to reform remained strong enough to capture or neutralise some of the gains of liberalisation. Thus, the reform movement faltered and eventually ceased ...

Although India's growth experience is well documented, the issues and implications that have emerged both in the general and at the sectoral contexts during and after the transition process remain a major area for policy concern. This volume, published in honour of C.T. Kurien, provides a scholarly assessment of India's growth performance and its implications over the last decade and a half. Examining the key features of India's economic development, the volume addresses critical issues such as food inflation, agricultural performance, labour markets, social infrastructure, climate change, governance, poverty and disparity. It showcases the mutual impacts of economic growth on society and ecosystem. The volume identifies the growing problems of farmers' suicide, food and labour insecurity, corruption, governance gap, caste discrimination and environmental degradation, among others, as key challenges of Indian democracy, suggesting policy changes and governance reforms both in the national and sectoral contexts.

'This book is different from most other attempts to understand the politics of Indian economic development. Breaking down the last 65+ years of Indian development into several episodes of growth, it provides a rich set of insights into the political economy of the Indian development process and is a valuable addition to the literature.' -Pranab Bardham, University of California, Berkeley, USA 'Sustained economic growth in the world's largest democracy is critically important to human well-being, but the ups and downs of growth in India are not well-understood. This book provides a fresh and insightful approach to understanding what drives the starts of booms and the onset of slowdowns.' -Lant Pritchett, Harvard University, USA 'This is a little book with big arguments. The authors' explanation of the changing character of the deals done between political and business elites makes for the most original contribution to studies of the political economy of Indian development since Pranab Bardhan's seminal work of the early 1980s' -John Harriss, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada This book moves beyond the usual economic analysis of the Indian growth story and provides a fresh perspective on the determinants of growth episodes in post-independence India, based on its political economy. Using a robust and novel technique, the authors identify four such episodes during this period. The first, running from the 1950s to 1992, was mostly characterized by economic stagnation, with a nascent recovery in the eighties. The second, covering the period 1993 to 2001, witnessed the first growth acceleration in the economy. A second acceleration ran from 2002 to 2010. The fourth and final episode started with the slowdown in 2010 and continues to this day. The book provides a theoretical framework that focuses on rent-structures, institutions and the polity, and demonstrates how changes in these can explain the four growth episodes. Kar and Sen argue that the transitions from one growth episode to another can be explained by the bi-directional relationship between growth outcomes and institutional arrangements, and by the manner in which institutional arrangements and their transitions are determined by the political bargains struck between the elite groups in Indian society.

Jagdish Bhagwati, one of the world's leading economists, offers a fascinating overview of the policies that produced India's sorry economic performance over a third of a century. His analysis puts into sharp focus the crippling effects of the inward-looking, bureaucratic regime that grew to Kafkaesque dimensions, starting in the early 1950s. It provides therefore a coherent and convincing rationale for the economic reforms begun in June 1991 by the new government of PrimeMinister Rao. These reforms, also discussed by Professor Bhagwati, are thus set into historical and analytical perspective. Written with wit and elegance, this text of the 1992 Radhakrishnan Lectures at Oxford is readily accessible to a wide readership.

This book considers the remarkable transformations that have taken place in India since 1980, a period that began with the assassination of the formidable Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her death, and that of her son Rajiv seven years later, marked the end of the Nehru-Gandhi era. Although the country remains one of the few democracies in the developing world, many of the policies instigated by these earlier regimes have been swept away to make room for dramatic alterations in the political, economic and social landscape. Sumit Ganguly and Rahul Mukherji, two leading political scientists of South Asia, chart these developments with particular reference to social and political mobilization, the rise of the BJP and its challenge to Nehruvian secularism and the changes to foreign policy that, in combination with its meteoric economic development, have ensured India a significant place on the world stage.

The paper analyses economic and political causes as well as outcomes of the sudden reversal of Indian economic policies in 1991-93, after four decades of autarky and interventionism. It argues that a changing political landscape and the emergence of new interest groups, coupled with a severe balance-of-payments crisis, left little choice to the governing party but to break with the legacy of a patrimonial state. More competition, at political and economic levels, forced the hand of politicians to remove direct quantitative controls on industrial production, imports and access to capital. These reforms remained, however, partial and did not fundamentally change the politico-economic equation. Systemic opposition to reform remained strong enough to capture or neutralise some of the gains of liberalisation. Thus, the reform movement faltered and eventually ceased ...

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