

Economic Reforms In India

This Book On The First To Second Generation Economic Reforms And Beyond, Will Be Of Great Use To Economists And Industrialists, Managers And Executives, Students And Scholars Of Business Management, Commerce, Economics, And To Planners And Policy Makers.

Contributed articles presented at a conference held in 1996.

This book takes issue with existing theories of the relationship between democracy and economic liberalisation.

The book comprises eight lectures delivered by T.N. Srinivasan at ISEC Bangalore in 1998. The short lectures succinctly describe the reform process since the early 1990s, covering the framework and process of reform in each sector of the economy.

Problems & Prospects

Interface with the States, Bureaucracy, Business, and Society

Second Generation Economic Reforms in India

Reforms and Economic Transformation in India

Endogenous Origins of Economic Reforms in India and China

Openness has affected neither poverty nor inequality adversely. When surveyed, people in disproportionately large volumes from all groups say that their fortunes are improving. The essays in this volume show that trade openness has helped reduce poverty among most social groups.

India is the second most populous country in the world and also one of the poorest. From the late 1940s to 1980, India's per capita income grew at an average annual rate of only two percent. Expansionist economic reforms during the 1980s boosted economic growth but also unfortunately resulted in high inflation and a balance of payments crisis. As a consequence, in 1991 the government announced sweeping new changes in economic policies. Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Economy evaluates the effects of those changes and identifies areas of the Indian economy still in urgent need of reform. After an overview of Indian economic policies and development since independence, papers focus on the country's fiscal situation, the environment for private economic activity, education, the reservation of certain activities for small-scale industry, and determinants of differentials in rates of growth across the different Indian states. Contributors include respected academic specialists on India and policy reform, high-level Indian administrators, and present and past policymakers. In this commemorative volume, India's top business leaders and economic luminaries come together to provide a balanced picture of the consequences of the economic reforms, initiated in 1991. They ask themselves some imperative questions: What were the reforms? What were they intended for? How have they affected the overall functioning of the economy? Including contributions from Mukesh Ambani, Narayana Murthy, Sunil Mittal, Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Shivshankar Menon, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, T.N. Ninan, Sanjaya Baru, Naushad Forbes, Omkar Goswami and R. Gopalakrishnan, India's Transformation manages to delve deep into the life of liberalized India through the eyes of the people who helped transform it.

The explicit adoption of a neoliberal reform programme in mid-1991 by the Indian government was the start of a period of intensive economic liberalization and changed attitudes towards government intervention in the economy. This book surveys the actual experience of the last decade to argue that this strategy has not just failed to deliver sustained growth, but has had damaging consequences from the point of view of employment, poverty alleviation and equity. It covers a wide range of areas, including fiscal and monetary policy, privatization and the experience with foreign direct investment, and analyses the political economy of the reform process. "This is a must read book for both specialists and laypersons who are interested in understanding India's economic problem." Frontline "A painstaking work of immense importance. . . . An excellent survey In the debates and deliberations on economic reforms in India, The Market That Failed should have an important place." The Hindu ? "The forceful critique [in the book] is persuasive. . .it is a welcome book, worth careful reading." The Book Review

Economic Reforms in India since 1991

Economic Reforms

The Politics of Economic Reforms in India

Emerging Issues and Challenges

Economic Reforms Today

This first-of-its-kind collection summarizes current trends in the economic scenario of India and China in the backdrop of globalization and outlines not only the goals and strategies for development but also the policies to achieve those goals. It provides a frame of development by addressing various issues such as how to expand the services sector, how to keep pace with the incredible growth of the manufacturing sector and how to ensure widest possible diffusions of the huge economic gains. Economic Reforms in India and China: Emerging Issues and Challenges presents the latest data and appraises issues pertaining to the economic reforms of India and China—two of the major contenders for global power. The two countries have followed different paths to economic growth and yet both have emerged as fast growing economies. Thus, it is interesting to know the comparative views of the growth stories of the two countries to see where they are heading. The volume brings together some of the most influential scholars in development economics from India and China. They address issues that include the governance as well as the historical perspective of globalization, poverty, inequality of income and the potential for conflict, agriculture, WTO and its relation with trade prospects, and the nature and characteristics of institutions and markets. The compilation is a significant addition to the existing literature on development and reforms, as it puts forward in a single volume, a vast range of academic concerns—those of economists, sociologists, policy makers, agricultural scientists and research scholars. The Explicit Adoption Of A Neoliberal Reform Programme In Mid-1991 By The Indian Government Was The Start Of A Period Of Intensive Economic Liberalization And Changed Attitudes Towards Government Intervention In The Economy. This Book Surveys The Actual Experience Of The Last Decade To Argue That This Strategy Has Not Just Failed To Deliver Sustained Growth, But Has Had Damaging Consequences From The Point Of View Of Employment, Poverty Alleviation And Equity. It Covers A Wide Range Of Areas, Including Fiscal And Monetary Policy, Privatization And The Experience With Foreign Direct Investment, And Analyses The Political

Economy Of The Reform Process.

Papers presented at the 83rd Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association held at Jammu during December 30, 2000 to January 1, 2001.

Attempts To Cover The Pattern, Structure, Direction, Volume And Value Of India'S International Trade From Pre-Independence Period To The Economic Reforms Period. Contains 10 Chapters. Useful For All Those Interested In The Study Of India'S International Trade.

Neoliberal Economic Reforms in India

Eight Lectures on India's Economic Reforms

Essays for Manmohan Singh

The Indian Economy Since 1991: Economic Reforms and Performance, 2/e

Economic Reform in China and India

1. Economic Reforms and Indian Agriculture 2. Economic Reforms and Indian Education 3. Economic Reforms and Indian Insurance 4. Economic Reforms and Indian ' s International Trade 5. Economic Reforms and Indian Health care, Tax Reforms, Consumption Patterns and Corruption 6. Economic Reforms and Indian Banking, Millennium Development Goals, Women Empowerment, SHGs

This handbook presents a comprehensive study of the post-reform Indian economy, three decades after the economic liberalization started in the early 1990s. It studies the broad range of changes that were introduced in the reforms era, assessing their impact on sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, banking and finance, among others. It also assesses the performance of these sectors amid globalization and the socio-economic shifts in the country. The volume evaluates the contribution of the reforms to social transformation, social inclusion, sustainability and human development, and deliberates on the gains, blind spots and limitations. With contributions from scholars across the country, case studies and comparative analyses that draw on data analysis, econometric evidence and historical sensibility, this is an authoritative volume on the reforms of the 1990s and their impact on the Indian economy and people. Topical and the first of its kind, the book will be a useful resource for scholars and researchers of economics, development studies, political economy, management studies, public policy and political studies.

A decade after the implementation of the initial wave of economic reforms in India, the process of transforming the country into a fully developed market economy continues. A hallmark of the globalized economy is its ability to sustain competitive efficiency which, in turn, can lead to enhanced growth. This volume gauges how far India has been successful in achieving this goal by implementing the correct economic reform measures.

India is the world's largest democracy, and second-largest developing country. For forty years it has also been one of the most dirigiste and autarkic. The 1980s saw most developing and erstwhile communist countries opt for market economic systems. India belatedly initiated similar reforms in 1991. This book evaluates the progress of those reforms, covering all of the major areas of policy; stabilization, taxation and trade, domestic and external finance, agriculture, industry, the social sectors, and poverty alleviation. Will India realize its great potential by freeing itself from the self-imposed constraints that have hindered its development? This is the important and fascinating question considered by this book.

India's Economic Reforms and Development

Needs, Effects and Suggestions

Development Experiences in a Comparative Perspective

India's International Trade and Economic Reforms

This book includes insightful lectures by eminent economist T.N. Srinivasan on the origins, rationale, and outcomes of India's economic reforms. The book will be invaluable for students and teachers of macroeconomics, Indian economy, development economics, and finance.

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It Analyses The Performance Of The Indian Economy During A Decade Of Wide Ranging Economic Reforms, Which Commenced In Mid 1991, As Compared To Its Behaviour In The Eighties When Some Piecemeal Measures Of Liberalization Had Been Taken. Starting With An O

Contents: Economic Reforms and Youth Unemployment in India, New Economic Policy and Service Sector, Employment Implications of Economic Reforms, Emerging Problems of Employment Generation in the Era of Economic Reforms, Impact of New Economic Policy on Service Sector, Employment in Organised and Unorganised Sector, Economic Reforms and Rural Industries in India, Women Workers in Petrol Bunks at Madurai City, New Economic Policy, The Impact of Economic Reforms on Rural Employment Opportunities, Impact of New Economic Policy on Service Sector with Reference to Early Childhood Care and Development, Rural Employment in India After Economic Reforms, Economic Reforms and Labour Force Participation in Rural Sector, Economic Reforms and Employment, Human Resource Development in the Context of Economic Reforms Relating to Information Technology, Impact of Reforms on Social Indicators in India, Impact of Economic Reforms on Dalits in India, Entrepreneurship Development Under Liberalisation, Impact of Micro Credit Scheme An Economic Reform, Entrepreneurship Development Under Liberalisation, Globalisation and Human Development, Post Reform India, Human Resource Development in the Context of Economic Reforms, Globalisation and Stress Management, Redundancy, Redeployment of Manpower and Training Among Various Sectors in and Around the City of Chennai, Economic Reforms, Transformation of Local Human Resources to Cope with Economic Liberalisation and Globalisation, Economic Reforms and HRD in India, Economic Reforms and Human Resource Development in India, Redundancy, Redeployment of Manpower and Training in Banking Industries, Human Resource Development in the Context of Economic Reforms in India, Employment in Small Scale Industries During Post-Reforms Period.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

India in the Era of Economic Reforms

Democratic Politics and Economic Reform in India

India's Reforms

Economic Reforms and Rural Development in India

The economic reforms that were initiated in India in the early nineties, are the subject of intense debate. Much of this debate centres around the scope of the reforms, their progress and their impact on growth, poverty reduction and sectoral development. In contrast, this volume focuses on the various political dimensions of the Indian economic reform process. The contributors emphasize the political shaping of the reforms, the politics of implementation, and the impact of reforms on political structures and processes. Two major themes run through the book: the relationship between policy reforms and democratic politics; and the impact of reforms on the quality of governance. Bringing together both theoretical contributions and case studies pertaining to particular states or sectors, this volume provides insights into various important questions including: - How was a radical shift in policy possible in a democracy, where the opposition can easily mobilize resistance? - How can reforms be sustained in a context where the majority of the voters are poor and attracted by handouts, and where political parties are accustomed to attracting voters through populist policies? - Do the reforms contribute to more efficient and inclusive administrative and political governance, or do they lead to new forms of corruption, bureaucratic mismanagement and/or undemocratic politics?

Reforms and Economic Transformation in India is the second volume in the series Studies in Indian Economic Policies. The first volume, India's Reforms: How They Produced Inclusive Growth (OUP, 2012), systematically demonstrated that reforms-led growth in India led to reduced poverty among all social groups. They also led to shifts in attitudes whereby citizens overwhelmingly acknowledge the benefits that accelerated growth has brought them and as voters, they now reward the governments that deliver superior economic outcomes and punish those that fail to do so. This latest volume takes as its starting point the fact that while reforms have undoubtedly delivered in terms of poverty reduction and associated social objectives, the impact has not been as substantial as seen in other reform-oriented economies such as South Korea and Taiwan in the 1960s and 1970s, and more recently, in China. The overarching hypothesis of the volume is that the smaller reduction in poverty has been the result of slower transformation of the economy from a primarily agrarian to a modern, industrial one. Even as the GDP share of agriculture has seen rapid decline, its employment share has declined very gradually. More than half of the workforce in India still remains in agriculture. In addition, non-farm workers are overwhelmingly in the informal sector. Against this background, the nine original essays by eminent economists pursue three broad themes using firm level data in both industry and services. The papers in part I ask why the transformation in India has been slow in terms of the movement of workers out of agriculture, into industry and services, and from informal to formal employment. They address what India needs to do to speed up this transformation. They specifically show that severe labor-market distortions and policy bias against large firms has been a key factor behind the slow transformation. The papers in part II analyze the transformation that reforms have brought about within and across enterprises. For example, they investigate the impact of privatization on enterprise profitability. Part III addresses the manner in which the reforms have helped promote social transformation. Here the papers analyze the impact the reforms have had on the fortunes of the socially disadvantaged groups in terms of wage and education outcomes and as entrepreneurs.

Since 1991, the Indian economy has been exposed to economic liberalization and globalization in line with structural adjustment and stabilisation policies initiated by IMF and World Bank. This analysis outlines the controversial shift in Indian economic policy from State-oriented development strategy to market-oriented development that leaves decisions of production and distribution to be made by the market.

This collection of essays by fifteen distinguished economists was assembled in honor of Dr. Manmohan Singh. The book focuses on reforms that Singh himself initiated, and is offered in an attempt to show what remains to be done if their benefits are to be realized. Contributors include Jagdish Bhagwati, Meghnad Desai, Vijay Joshi, Deepak Lal, Amartya Sen, and T. N. Srinivasan.

India Transformed

Growth, Sustainability, and India's Economic Reforms

How They Produced Inclusive Growth

United States Foreign Policy and Economic Reform in Three Giants

Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Economy

The authors have produced an outstanding book on economic reforms in China and India. . . This book is a wealth of information on this crucial issue, thus filling this important gap in the literature on economic reform, and also adding more knowledge to the literature on the history of economic development processes in China and India. . . [this book] will be of interest to both scholars of the economic reforms and those more generally interested in the social political changes occurring there. Tulus Tambunan, Journal of Asian Business Economists Chai and Roy have produced a well-written, properly documented study of the comparative development of India and China over the last 50 years. . . The book will be useful to graduate students in Asian studies and economic development. Policy makers in other developing countries can also benefit from this account of the experiences of two major emerging economies under different economic and political systems. Recommended. Graduate, research, and professional collections. J.S. Uppal, Choice Recent acceleration of the Indian economic growth rate from 6 to 8 per cent has sparked worldwide speculation that India is about to catch up with China and become another Asian miracle economy. Economic Reform in China and India examines this prospect, reviewing the development strategies pursued by the two countries over the last 50 years in general and

exploring recently introduced reform measures in particular. The culmination of many years of research by specialists in these economies, this book assesses the performance of China and India at both macro and sectoral levels (including economic, social, political and environmental aspects). It illustrates the reasons why China has outperformed India in the past and identifies the obstacles that India will face in its attempts to catch up with China. Providing solutions for China and India that can be applied to other developing countries, this book will be invaluable for researchers, academics and students focussing on economic development and Asian studies. It will also receive much attention from investors and government analysts interested in the strategic implications of the emergence of the two Asian economic giants.

"Three of the largest and strategically most important nations in the world -the Soviet Union, China, and India - are currently in the throes of historic change. The reforms in the giants are transforming global economic and geopolitical relations. The United States must reexamine central tenets of its foreign policy if it is to seize the opportunities presented by these changes. This pathbreaking volume in the Overseas Development Council's series analyzes economic reform in the giants and its implications for U.S. foreign policy. Each of the giants is opening up its economy to foreign trade and investment. What consequences will this have for international trade? Each giant is attempting to catch up to global technological frontiers by absorbing foreign technologies: In what areas might cooperation enhance American interests, and in what areas must the U.S. protect its competitive and strategic assets? What role can key international economic institutions play to help integrate the giants into the international economy? The contributors suggest how U.S. foreign policy should anticipate these new circumstances in ways that enhance international cooperation and security. Contents: Overview: Economic Reform in the Giants and U.S. Policy, by Richard E. Feinberg, John Echeverri-Gent, and Friedemann Miiller; Economic Reform in the USSR, by Friedemann Miiller; Economic Reform in China, by Rensselaer W. Lee III; Economic Reform in India, by John Echeverri-Gent; The Politics of Economic Reform in the Giants, by John Echeverri-Gent, and Friedemann Miiller; Economic Reforms and International Trade, by Thomas Naylor; Technology Transfer to the Giants: Opportunities and Challenges, by Richard P. Suttmeier; and The Geopolitical Consequences of Reform in the Giants, by Elena Borisovna Arefieva."--Provided by publisher.

Economic Reforms in India since 1991 provides a compact overview of India's economic reforms in financial, trade and agricultural sectors, and the impact of these policies on India's economy. The book is divided into three parts. Part A, dealing with financial sector reforms, provides an outlook of the financial system and its working with a detailed discussion of trends and progress of India's financial system. Part B discusses the trade policy reforms. It provides a bird's-eye view of the developments in India's external sector from 1950–2016. Part C deals with agricultural reforms with a status report on pre- and post-liberalization agriculture policies. Major reforms in the agricultural sector, including major schemes, their impact and progress, and future prospects have been discussed at length. This book would serve as a companion for students of economics, management, public policy as well as political economy, and cater to the needs of both undergraduate and postgraduate students. Key Features:

- Concise, well-rounded coverage of financial, trade and agricultural policy reforms in one volume.
- Easily comprehensible comparison between pre and post-liberalization reforms.
- Clear and relatable text with examples to showcase the background and implications of policy reforms on the Indian economy.
- Chapters aided by recent data, illustrations, self-review exercises and so on.

The Essays In This Collection Provide An Overview Of The Evolution Of The Planning Process Culminating In The Far Reaching Reorientation Of Strategy And Policies During The Nineties And A Critical Assessment Of Their Rationale, Implementation And Impact From The Political Economy Process.

The Routledge Handbook of Post-Reform Indian Economy

The U.S.S.R., China and India

Economic Reforms and Employment

25 Years of Economic Reforms

Economic Reforms in India and the Market Economy

This book incorporates select papers presented at the two day seminar titled Economic Reforms in India and China. The China National School of Administration (CNSA) and Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) jointly organized the two day seminar. The Chinese papers dealt with prospects of economic development, development approach similarity between China and India, economic growth and policy, industrialization dilemma and civilization model innovation under resource, etc. The Indian papers dealt with economic reforms in agriculture, second generation reforms, performance of public enterprises, political economy in state enterprises, financial sector reforms, social sector reforms, etc. These papers have been authored by renowned policy makers, researchers and practitioners from India and China.

The Indian Economy Since 1991: Economic Reforms and Performance is the outcome of a collaborative effort by 28 experts who have made significant contributions in research toward the Indian economy. Using a data-based, analytical approach to key economic issues and problems, coupled with extensive coverage and a critical and in-depth analysis of the developments in all major sub-sectors of the Indian economy, this edited volume examines the impact of the reforms on various fronts such as economic performance, employment, unemployment, planning process, financial and fiscal sectors, external sector, agriculture, industry, infrastructure, health, education,

poverty and federal finance since 1991.

'Professor Hsu provides a valuable introduction for students to the recent economic history of the three Asian giants: China, India, and Japan, along with an informative discussion of the economic challenges they confront as they jointly contribute to wh

Contributed articles.

Economic Reforms in India and China

The Market that Failed

Economic Reform in Asia

China, India, and Japan

Economic Reform and the Liberalisation of the Indian Economy

'Attitudinal change' in the context of economic reforms has been referred to in Rodrik and Subramanian (2005), DeLong (2003), Kohli (1989), and Panagariya (2004, 2008). This dissertation provides empirical support for this literature, establishing an earlier start for India's economic policy liberalisation than presented in stylized accounts. It demonstrates the endogenous nature of the origins of these policy shifts. 'Attitudinal change' literature had directed attention to the need for further research into India's policy changes of the early 1980s and for studying broader comparability issues in other developing countries. This research makes a contribution towards filling these gaps. This dissertation shows that India started its economic liberalisation under the Indira Gandhi administration from 1980 to 1984. These findings depart from the conventional view that India's economic policy changes were initiated by the Narasimha Rao government in 1991, or by the Rajiv Gandhi administration in the mid to late 1980s. The dissertation establishes that policy shifts of the early 1980s had endogenous origins in the political leadership's attitudinal changes. The Indira Gandhi administration of the early 1980s revisited the statist policies of its previous tenure from 1966 to 1977. The new approach entailed more openness towards private enterprise, scaling back the role of the public sector, and starting India's integration into the global economy. The dissertation also discusses the comparable role of attitudinal changes at the start of China's policy liberalisation led by Deng Xiaoping from 1978 to 1982. It focuses on the significance and challenges faced by China's political leadership in bringing about societal attitudinal change. The dissertation concludes by drawing comparisons between India and China, developing a linkage between their endogenous attitudinal changes and economic policy liberalisation.

Economic Reforms in India

A Decade of Neoliberal Economic Reforms in India

Essays in Honour of Richard T. Shand

From First to Second Generation and Beyond

The Role of Attitudinal Changes: India (1980-1984) and China (1978-1982)