Impact Of Liberalisation On Indian Industry

This book reviews India's liberalisation measures in the last decade, in cognisance of the impact of the country's World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership on the same. The collection of articles by subject experts recognises that the changes mandated by WTO membership are but one of the three-pronged liberalisation measures that the country has been subjected to-in the external, domestic (industrial policies) and financial sectors. The lucid analyses bear out that rather than being WTO-induced, external liberalisation of most sectors has been part of India's general economic reform programme, having been shaped by domestic compulsions. India's Liberalisation Experience: Hostage to the WTO? also analyses how the country has coped with and benefited from its obligations and rights as a WTO member. It attempts to evaluate the impact of the domestic reforms on the country's economy and the implications thereof on its performance as a WTO negotiator. It tries to dispel the myths regarding the impact of international trade negotiations on India's ongoing reform processes and its developmental and poverty/livelihood concerns. Thus, it will appeal not only to WTO experts, but also to trade policy analysts, academicians, research students, policy-makers, scholars and economists.

This book fills an important gap in the existing literature on economic liberalization and globalisation in India by providing much needed ethnographic data from those affected by neoliberal globalisation. Based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews, it reveals the complexity of the globalisation process and describes and accounts for the contradictory attitudes of the lower middle classes. The authors challenge the notion of a homogeneous Indian middle class as being the undisputed beneficiaries of recent neoliberal economic reforms, showing that while the lower middle classes are generally supportive of the recent economic reforms, they remain doubtful about the long term benefits of the country's New Economic Policy and liberalisation. Significantly, this book discusses and analyzes both the economic and cultural shifts to globalising in India, providing much-needed data in relation to several dimensions including the changing costs of living; household expenditure, debt and consumerism; employment and workplace restructuring; gender relations and girls' education; global media and satellite television; and the significance of English in a globalising India. Globalisation and the Middle Classes in India will be of interest to scholars and students working in the fields of Sociology, Social Anthropology and Development Studies, as well as Asian Studies - in particular studies of South Asia and India - and Globalisation Studies.

Geared towards policy makers, researchers, academics, and business and management professionals, The Gains and Pains of Financial Integration and Trade Liberalization helps readers develop new theories and models for analysing the future trends in finance and trade-related issues.


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.

Worldover, economic reforms have transformed the countries into strongholds of oligopolistic economic and political systems such that corporatisation and globalisation have become the catchwords of development. India too, has its share in shaping the structure of reforms in many fields with varying results. The recent liberalisation policy has its impact on technology, society and polity. To be globally competitive, corporatisation has been the major avenue through which many multinationals also spread their wings. The book deals with various aspects of economic reforms scenarios and the state-of-the-art built in stabilisers and future avenues for development. The issues covered include biotechnology, industrial technology, energy and environment, R & D institutions, organic farming, telecommunications, banking, agricultural research and construction. It is hoped this initiative in presenting a thematic prelude for rationalising reforms in the global setting would encourage many more analyses to come in various fields. The volume would be of interest to policy analysts, administrators, researchers and the general reader as well.

Contents Chapter 1: Introduction by S Giriappa, Chapter 2: Impact of Economic Liberalisation on Science and Technology in India by M Abdul Rahiman; Chapter 3: Science, Technology and Economic Reforms: An Ecological and Ethical Perspective by H M Desarda; Chapter 4: Organic Farming: A Sustainable Approach by G K Veeresh; Chapter 5: Impact of Economic Reforms on Science and Technology for Agriculture by Sivam Varadarajan; Chapter 6: Planning for Sustainable Development of Agriculture: Some Leading Issue for Thinking and Action by G V Joshi; Chapter 7: Global Coffee Marketing and India's R & D Efforts by M Indira; Chapter 8: Socio-economic Impact of Coastal Aquaculture in Karnataka by Ramachandra Bhatta and Mahadev G

What is poverty and how do we measure it? What is the link between inequality and poverty? What can governments do to alleviate poverty and inequality? Does economic growth reduce poverty in the long run? These are some important research questions that are addressed in this book. It brings together important researchers and university professors to offer some analytical insights into the field of poverty, inequality, and public policies. Using quantitative and qualitative research methods, the authors examine issues relating to (a) contextual, academic, and cognitive differences between rural and urban poverty; (b) the impact of inequality on poverty; (c) theoretical considerations and empirical findings about poverty and inequality with a special reference to Croatia and Pakistan; (d) the role of trade facilitation in reducing poverty in South Asia; and (e) the impact of trade liberalization on economic growth and poverty implications with a special reference to Sri Lanka. The reader of this book will find it concise, with a clearly defined research methodology and findings, and easy to understand. Benefiting of recent statistical data and practical experience from various countries around the world, the findings and conclusions might be helpful to academia and policy makers to find better answers to poverty and inequality in the future.

After first analysing the economic development processes of emerging Asian economies in general, this book explores the development implications of India's seventy years (1947-2017) of socio-economic policy regimes. It discusses structural dualism and the digital divide, which it identifies as the major socio-economic structural elements of the Indian economy, along with the external forces of globalisation. Since the adoption of comprehensive economic reforms in 1991, India has been liberalising its economy, due in part to the rising pressures of globalisation. However, critics have argued that Indian liberalisation policy has aggravated unemployment, regional inequality and poverty, and also increased India's external vulnerability. This book tests the validity of these arguments, and provides readers a deeper understanding of the structural and institutional elements of the articulation of Indian society. It also examines the paradoxical political and economic effects of the information and communication (ICT) industry in India, due to the economic disparities between the beneficiaries of the ICT windfall and those unable to reap these benefits. Lastly, by investigating the integration of key traditional sectors into modern sectors, the book provides policy suggestions for tackling the sectoral and segmental disarticulation that currently characterises Indian society.

India's Liberalisation Experience Hostage to WTO? SAGE Publications Pvt. Limited


Much about India's economy and aid flows has changed in the last two decades. India's growth rate has quickened since economic liberalisation, the poverty head count has fallen and the volume and composition of its aid have changed as new issues of climate change and the environment have emerged. Yet Does Aid Work in India?, first published in 1990, remains of great interest as a study of aid effectiveness in India's pre-liberalisation era. It identifies those sectors where aid-funded interventions succeeded, and where they failed. It explains how India avoided problems of aid dependence, and managed the political tensions that are associated with aid policy dialogue. More generally, it contains a useful commentary on and criticism of donors' aid evaluation procedures at that time and it highlights donor efforts in the difficult area of institution building. Despite the passage of time, many of the insights from India's earlier experience remain highly relevant to key issues of development assistance today. Economic Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture is an in-depth study that throws light on the changes in Indian agriculture post the economic liberalisation of early 1990s. It provides a district-wise analysis on agricultural growth from the beginning of liberalisation to the period of slowdown in agriculture and rising farmer distress. The study undertakes an analysis of the spatial patterns of change in Indian agriculture at the state level during 1962-65 to 2005-08. The authors make use of detailed data for 281 district units for a comprehensive discussion of the changes in the cropping patterns and levels of agricultural output at the state and all-India levels during this period. The strength of this book lies in the fact that it combines theory and practice, tabular and econometric techniques, as well as statistical measures to analyse significant issues related to agriculture in India. This volume is a valuable addition to the existing literature on agriculture and will be of immense benefit to practitioners in the field of Agricultural Economics.

The book examines the trade liberalization measures, which were initiated in India during 1991 and which focused on manufacturing industries. This industry was considered because of its strong inter-sectoral links and its capacity to stimulate the growth of other sectors. The resulting liberal trade policies, involving a reduction in trade barriers and inflows of FDI, capital and technologies, were adopted to increase the manufacturing output. However, these measures were most beneficial to those industries whose products have greater demand in developed countries. Against this backdrop, the book breaks down the overall effect of trade-induced manufacturing growth into scale, composition and technique effects to discuss the impact on environmental externality. In addition to manufacturing activity, it also investigates the effect of other factors that improve with economic growth and examines the extent to which India's trade-led economic growth allows production activities to move to cleaner technologies and whether India has achieved its economic growth by specializing in pollution-intensive (low technology) industries. The book also estimates the impact of these environmental externalities on society's wellbeing. This feeble blemished light, this dawn mangled by night. This is not the morning we had all so longed for... - Faiz Ahmed Faiz In the two decades since the early 1990s, when India confirmed its allegiance to the Free Market, more of its citizens have become marginalized than ever before, and society has become more sharply riven than ever. In Looking Away, Harsh Mander ranges wide to record and analyse the many different fault lines which crisscross Indian society today. There is increasing prosperity among the middle classes, but also a corresponding intolerance for the less fortunate. Poverty and homelessness are also on the rise both in urban and rural settings - but not only has the state abandoned its responsibility to provide for those afflicted, the middle class, too, now avoids even the basic impulses of sharing. And with the sharp Rightward turn in politics, minority communities are under serious threat - their very status as citizens in question as a belligerent, monolithic idea of the nation takes the place of an inclusive, tolerant one. However, as Harsh Mander points out, what most stains society today is the erosion in the imperative for sympathy, both at the state and individual levels, a crumbling that
is principally at the base of the vast inequities which afflict India. Exhaustive in its scope, impassioned in its arguments, and rigorous in its scholarship, Looking Away is a sobering checklist of all the things we must collectively get right if India is to become the country that was promised, in equal measure, to all its citizens.

Inhaltsangabe: Abstract: With the onset of reforms to liberalise the Indian economy in July of 1991, a new chapter has dawned for India and her billion plus population. This period of economic transition has had a tremendous impact on the overall economic development of almost all major sectors of the economy, and its effects over the last decade can hardly be overlooked. Besides, it also marks the advent of the real integration of the Indian economy into the global economy. This era of reforms has also ushered in a remarkable change in the Indian mindset, as it deviates from the traditional values held since Independence in 1947, such as self-reliance and socialist policies of economic development, which mainly due to the inward-looking restrictive form of governance, resulted in the isolation, overall backwardness and inefficiency of the economy, amongst a host of other problems. This, despite the fact that India has always had the potential to be on the fast track to prosperity. Now that India is in the process of restructuring her economy, with aspirations of elevating herself from her present desolate position in the world, the need to speed up her economic development is even more imperative. And having witnessed the positive role that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has played in the rapid economic growth of most of the Southeast Asian countries and most notably China, India has embarked on an ambitious plan to emulate the successes of her neighbours to the east and is trying to sell herself as a safe and profitable destination for FDI. The main objective of this thesis is to show whether India is really that attractive as a host to FDI and whether she is likely to succeed in her endeavour to be able to use FDI as a tool to accelerate her economic growth. In order to achieve this task, starting with the liberalisation process, there will be a brief description of the economic development of India since Independence and its role in leading to the dire economic situation, which ultimately culminated in the initiation of reforms to open up the economy to foreign investors and competition, whereby the reforms relating, directly and indirectly, to FDI will be closely described. Then there will be a brief explanation of the theoretical background of FDI, i.e. what it exactly means and the driving forces behind it, whereby concentrating mainly on the eclectic theory and then applying it to the prevailing situation in India by concentrating [...]
down process and the inclusiveness of growth in rural India. It also evaluates the impact of microfinance, as an instrument of financial inclusion, on the socio-economic conditions of rural households. Lastly, it examines the relative performance of fifteen major states of India in terms of education, health and human development. An important feature of the book is that it approaches these issues, applying rigorously advanced econometric methods, and focusing primarily on their regional disparities during the post-reform period vis-a-vis the pre-reform period. It offers important results to guide policies for future development.

This paper discusses reviews major issues and developments in the trade area and outlines the problems in the multilateral trading system that governments face as they seek to liberalize trade in the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. The paper’s emphasis is on policy developments in the major trading nations as they relate to trade in both industrial and agricultural products. The survey also includes a review of trade policies in developing countries and refers to available quantitative evidence on protectionism wherever possible. The increased use of non-tariff measures reflects, in part, the fact that most industrial countries have “bound” a considerable proportion of their tariffs, particularly on industrial products, at relatively low levels. Restrictions are particularly widespread in industries suffering from excess capacity (such as steel) and where comparative advantage has generally shifted to developing countries. The lack of major liberalization in agriculture in the US–Canada Free Trade Agreement has led some industrial countries to suggest that the US interest in multilateral negotiations is now primarily in agriculture and in some selected new areas, such as telecommunications, banking, and patent protection.

Liberalization and Human Resource Management examines current issues in economic policy related to the management of human resources now and in the future. Arun Monappa and Marukh Engineer reflect on the implications of: economic liberalisation in India; organisational restructuring including privatisation, alliances and mergers; Indian labour policy; different management strategies; future changes -- projecting to the year 2020 -- such as diversity and technology.

Impact of liberalization on formality has been a subject of intense debate for many years and the major issue that has come up is whether liberalization helps to grow informal sector and informality in the economy or it is an obstruction for informal sector’s growth. Thus, in the light of the recent liberalization measure, this book sets to examine general presumptions of the development of informal sector in the context of the Indian economy. The book begins with a broad framework for analysis of output contribution and growth of the informal sector. Liberalization is measured by openness indices and inter-sectoral linkages. Impact of liberalization on growth contributions of informal sector is captured by openness indices (i.e. degree of openness to trade and principal component scores), technical efficiency (measured by Data Envelope Analysis and estimated by Tobit Censored Regression model) and components of productivity (computed by Malmquist total factor productivity index) of the informal enterprises by inter-sectoral linkages. The linkages are modeled theoretically in a neo-classical growth theory and empirically measured by sub-contracting arrangements between formal and informal enterprises. In addition, the book also provides implications on promotion of informal sector from the viewpoint of employment generation. The description and analyses of the book will help with policy implications and enlighten the readers on the development of informal sector.

Contributed articles.

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.

This book assesses the impact of liberalization on practices of government and relations between state and society. It is clear that liberalization as state policy has complex forms of regulation and deregulation inbuilt, and these policies have resulted in dramatic increases in productivity and economic wealth but also generated spectacular new forms of inequality between social groups, regions, and sectors. Through a detailed examination of the Indian state, the contributors — all experts in their respective fields — explore questions such as: Have the new inequalities resulted in greater social unrest and violence? How has the meaning of citizenship changed? What will the long-term effects of regional economic imbalances be on migration, employment, and social welfare? Will increasing federalism result in new problems? Will smaller governments be more effective in providing basic necessities such as clothing, housing, food, water, and sanitation to citizens? What does liberalization mean to Indians in cities and villages, in small towns, and metropolises, in poor, middle class, or wealthy homes? Are concepts like social capital, decentralization, private enterprise, and grass-roots globalization effective in analyzing the post-liberalization state, or are new concepts needed? By focusing on what specifically has changed about the state after liberalization in India, this volume will shed light on comparative questions about the process of neoliberal restructuring across the world. As such, it will be of interest to scholars of a variety of disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, political science, geography, international studies, public policy, environmental studies and economics.

Over the past two decades, the percentage of the world’s population living on less than a dollar a day has been cut in half. How much of that improvement is because of—or in spite of—globalization? While anti-globalization activists mount loud critiques and the media report breathlessly on globalization’s perils and promises, economists have largely remained silent, in part because of an entrenched institutional divide between those who study poverty and those who study trade and finance. Globalization and Poverty bridges that gap, bringing together experts on both international trade and poverty to provide a detailed view of the effects of globalization on the poor in developing nations, answering such questions as: Do lower import tariffs improve the lives of the poor? Has increased financial integration led to more or less poverty? How have the poor fared during various currency crises? Does food aid hurt or help the poor? Poverty, the contributors show here, has been used as a popular and convenient catchphrase by parties on both sides of the globalization debate to further their respective arguments. Globalization and Poverty provides the more nuanced understanding necessary to move that debate beyond the slogans.

All developing countries look alike in many respects. However, some of these countries are so closely alike that they conjure up in the mind the image of Siamese twins. There are many similarities between India and China such as the existence of surplus labour and interventionist government that deserve a comparative analysis. In this study, Dr. Srinivas has analysed the development of these two countries with reference to their growth performance, general development and economic transformation as the backdrop for understanding their comparative achievements in the realms of industrial growth and productivity, and liberalisation and industrial relations. The author has taken care to study the political economy of liberalisation for these booming economies, pointing out that liberalisation has created many negative impacts on labour and labour-capital relations. It has created new areas of contradictions and conflicts and has exacerbated the problems of proletarianisation and casualisation of labour. This book is relevant for both India and China in the present phase of their industrialisation. It is a welcome addition to the literature on the subject and should remain immensely helpful for students of comparative
economic development and political economy, economic planners and those who determine public policy. Dr. Burra Srinivas is working as Research Associate with the Centre for Organization Development (COD), a premiere research, training and consultancy organization. He is specialising in the areas of corporate governance, leadership, communication, and human resource management. He has multi-disciplinary skills with political economy perspective. This apart, he is also working on the management of natural resources and its impact on rural/tribal area development. His name is published in Marquis Who’s Who in the World, 1999 and 2000, USA. The University of Hyderabad awarded him doctorate in the year 2000 for his thesis in Public Policy. Earlier, he has completed his Master's degree from Mahatma Gandhi University, M.Phil from University of Hyderabad and also LL.B from Osmania University. He has a book and more than 20 publications in Indian and Foreign journals. Prior to joining COD, he was working as an ICSSR Doctoral Fellow at the Centre for Economic & Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad. As a faculty of COD, he has undertaken a project on "Soil & Moisture Conservation Works and Tribal Development: Sustainability and Effectiveness." Currently, he is working on the following projects (i) "Role of Independent Directors in Company Board," (ii) "People and Forests in India, Nepal and Bangladesh- Sustainability of Natural Resource and Enhancing Rural Livelihood: Political Economy Perspective" and (iii) "Role Effectiveness of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Tribal Development of Andhra Pradesh."

The Government Of India Has Recently Introduced A Number Of Second Generation Reforms. But Unfortunately It Has Not Been Possible To Keep Up The Desired Pace Because Of Resistance From The Opposition, And Also From Some Allies On Certain Matters. The Opposition Is Guided Mainly By Political Considerations Rather Than Economic Considerations. In Order To Face Competition In The Fast Opening World Market, Some Of The Needed Reforms Are Likely To Adversely Affect The Economic Well-Being Of The Underprivileged Classes Particularly In Rural Areas And Those Engaged In The Small Scale Sector. Ten Years Of Economic Reforms Have Not Generated Adequate Employment. In Order To Mitigate Such Adverse Effects, Outlay Should Be Considerably Increased In The Rural Areas. This Increased Expenditure Should Be On Building Infrastructure And Other Assets And Not On Subsidies Guided By Political Considerations. Primary Education And Health Services Need Considerably Enhanced Outlays. Safety Valves In The Form Of Comprehensive Social Security Network Are Very Essential For Avoiding Tensions In Society And Lessening Opposition To Reforms. The Volume Has A Wide Coverage And Includes Papers Written By Nineteen Economists Spread Over The Whole Country. The Papers Closely Examine Important Implications And Impact Of Liberalisation And Globalisation Measures Taken By The Government In Recent Years. It Is Hoped That The Book Will Prove Very Useful To The Researchers And Students Of Economics, Businessmen, Government Executives Concerned With The Formulation And Execution Of Economic Policies, Parliamentarians And Legislators, And The Common Readers Interested In Knowing The Changes That Are Taking Place In Our Economy. Reforms and Economic Transformation in India is the second volume in the series Studies in Indian Economic Policies. In this book, nine original essays pursue three interrelated themes: Why the movement of workers out of agriculture, into industry and services, and from informal to formal employments has been slow, explaining the impact the reforms have had on profitability and competition among enterprises, and analyzing the impact on the socially disadvantaged in terms of wage and education outcomes and entrepreneurship.