

India Since Independence Social And Economic Transformation

Presidential addresses delivered by various personalities of Indian National Congress.

Focusing on politics and society in India, this book explores new areas enmeshed in the complex social, economic and political processes in the country. Linking the structural characteristics with the broader sociological context, the book emphasizes the strong influence of sociological issues on politics, such as social milieu shaping and the articulation of the political in day-to-day events. Political events are connected with the ever-changing social, economic and political processes in order to provide an analytical framework to explain ‘peculiarities’ of Indian politics. Bidyut Chakrabarty argues that three major ideological influences—nationalism and democracy have provided the foundation values of Indian politics. Structured thematically and chronologically, this work is a useful resource for students of political science, sociology and South Asian studies.

India’s struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra is your go to book for an in-depth and detailed overview on Indian independence movement . Indian freedom struggle is one of the most important parts of its history. A lot has been written and said about it, but there still remains a gap. Rarely do we get to hear accounts of the independence from the entire country and not just one region at one place. This book fits in perfectly in this gap and also provides a narration on the impact this movement had on the people. Bipin Chandra’s book is a well-documented history of India’s freedom struggle against the British rule. It is one of the most accurate books which have been painstakingly written after thorough research based on legal and valid verbal and written sources. It maps the first war of independence that started with Mangal Pandey’s mutiny and witnessed the gallant effort of Sri Rani Laxmi Bai. Many of the pages of this book are dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi’s non-cooperation and the civil disobedience movements. It contains detailed description of Subash Chandra Bose’s weapon heavy tactics and his charisma. This book includes all the independence movements and fights, irrespective of their size and impact, covering India in its entirety. Although these movements varied in means and ideas, but they shared a common goal of independence. This book contains oral and written narratives from different parts of the country, making this book historically rich and diverse. The book captures the evolution of Indian independence struggle in full detail and leaves no chapter of this story untouched. This book is a good read for the students of Indian modern history and especially for students who are preparing for UPSC examination and have taken History as their subject.

This volume brings together the major economic debates that have taken place in the 50 years since India’s independence and that represent the various phases of her economic development.

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

A Social and Cultural History

Poverty and Deprivation

The Trend of Government Activity in India Since Independence

India Since Independence: Making Sense of Indian Politics

The Hindu Communal Project

With six essays exploring different aspects of economic growth, poverty, inequality and social security, this book offers a critical perspective on India’s development experience since independence. Incisive and empirically rich, the book opens up new vistas in development discourse and informs current policy debates.

RSS, School Texts and the Murder of Mahatma Gandhi undertakes the novel experiment of juxtaposing three apparently quite different issues, the nature of the RSS school textbooks, the murder of the Mahatma and the basic ideology of Savarkar and Golwalkar. While deeply delving into all three aspects, it brings out the deep connection between them. The book, which brings out the basic ideological underpinnings of the Hindu Communal Project, is divided into three parts. Part I discusses how this ideology is propagated among young impressionable minds through school textbooks. Part II studies the role of the Sangh combine in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi and Part III analyses the basic elements of the Hindu communal ideology, as propounded by some of its founders like Savarkar and Golwalkar. The book brings home to us in a dramatic manner the great threat communalism poses to our society, thus making it a must-read for the general educated reader, including politicians, political workers, social activists and journalists.

The book discusses Indian post-independence monetary history in the context of the country’s development and the global changes of the period. The conceptual framework used is the SIOC (Structure, Ideas, Institutions and Outcomes) paradigm. That is, structure and ideas become embedded in institutions and affect outcomes. Narrative history, data analysis and research reports demonstrate the dialectic between ideas and structure with respect to monetary history, aspects of India’s development, and the global institutions and events that impacted monetary choices. The history of the economy and of the global changes that affected it covers a time when major changes took place both in India and internationally. India’s greater openness is important both for it and for the world, but it occurred at a time of major global crises. How did these impact monetary choices and how did the latter help India navigate the crises while maintaining its trajectory towards greater liberalization? The book explores these and other relevant but under-analyzed questions. The initial combination of ideas and structure created fiscal dominance and made monetary policy procyclical. An aggregate supply-and-demand framework derived from forward-looking optimization subject to Indian structural constraints is able to explain growth and inflation outcomes in the light of policy actions. Using exogenous supply shocks to identify policy shocks and to isolate their effects, demonstrate that policy was sometimes exceedingly strict despite the common perception of a large monetary overhang. Surges and sudden stops in capital flow also constrained policy. But the three factors that cause a loss of monetary autonomy—governments, markets and openness—moderate each other. Markets moderate fiscal profligacy and global crises moderate market freedoms and ensure openness remains a sequenced and gradual process. The book argues greater current congruence between ideas and structure is improving institutions and contributing to India’s potential.

An extraordinary history of resistance and the fight for Indian independence—the little-known story of seven foreigners to India who joined the movement fighting for freedom from British colonial rule. Rebels Against the Raj tells the story of seven people who chose to struggle for a country other than their own: foreigners to India who across the late 19th to late 20th century arrived to join the freedom movement fighting for independence from British colonial rule. Of the seven, four were British, two American, and one Irish. Four men, three women. Before and after being jailed or deported they did remarkable and pioneering work in a variety of fields: journalism, social reform, education, the emancipation of women, environmentalism. This book tells their stories, each renegade motivated by idealism and genuine sacrifice; each connected to Gandhi, though some as acolytes where others found endless inspiration in his views; each understanding they would likely face prison sentences for their resistance, and likely live and die in India; each one leaving a profound impact on the region in which they worked, their legacies continuing through the institutions they founded and the generations and individuals they inspired. Through these entwined lives, wonderfully told by one of the world’s finest historians, we reach deep insights into relations between India and the West, and India’s story as a country searching for its identity and liberty beyond British colonial rule.

India’s Development After Independence

Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India

Problems of Governance in India Since Independence

The Indian Constitution and Social Revolution

History of Monetary Policy in India Since Independence

The Bengal Success Story

This rich collection of papers contrituted by eminent social scientists and specialists clearly depicts a remarkabal change in various sectors of the Indian sub-continent since the down of independence. The glaring phenomenon of parliamentary democracy led to the inauguration of numerius economic measures in private and public sectors, covering economic reforms, showing substantial progress in the fields of agriculture power sector, foregin investment in India and globalisation vs Swadeshi. Whereas proper attention has been paid for the development of Science and Technology, emphasis on scientific research finds deep linkage with the reaserch finds deep linkage with the education of the youth and their social transformation. Thus an effort has been transformation. Thus an effort has been made to show the quantum of progress achieved and different domains covering the urban and rural population. Undoubtedly this work would be useful teachrs, students, scolars and others, students in our devlopmental chemes.

India Since Independence: Making Sense of Indian Politics is a comprehensive account of India’s post-independence political history. It discusses the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi,the role of Indian capitalists in the freedom struggle, the predominance of the Congress party, rise of Indira Gandhi, Congress split of 1969, the infamous Emergency of 1975, the decline of the party, and the formation and demise of the Janata Party. It covers the political scenario in various states; the Bofors scandal; and the Ayodhya campaign.

The book traces the changing concepts and contours of social welfare and social work practice in India from the Vedic times to the present day. Divided into two parts, the first part begins with a theoretical framework in a sociological perspective and then proceeds to trace the historical development of social policy and social welfare in India until the end of the colonial rule. Part two of the book begins with the evolution of social welfare in India since independence. It then proceeds to discuss the quest for professional status and the practice of social work in a cultural perspective. It is also a critique of contemporary social work practice in India with suggestions for a new approach from a developmental perspective. The treatment is authoritative and perhaps the first book to study social work and social welfare in a cross-cultural perspective drawing upon the Indian history, tradition practice. It is well annotated with a comprehensive bibliography.

Traces India’s economic and social transformation into a free-market democracy, sharing the stories of its top players while weaving in the author’s own life experiences as a former CEO for Procter & Gamble India. Reprint.

India Unbound

1947-48 to 2016-17 : an Exhaustive, Descriptive and Analytical Account of Policies and Programmes for Industrial Development and Diversification in India Since Independence in 1947

Talking it Over

A Research Report

Policy and Performance Since Independence

The Politics of India Since Independence

Poverty and Deprivation: Changing Contours traces the journey of poverty estimation and eradication in India since Independence. It brings together important contributions from eminent experts focussing on distinct characteristics of rural and urban poverty, multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation, and policy interventions made by the Indian state to reduce them. It also highlights increasing inequality in assets and access to civic amenities and persistence of disparities across regions and social groups through empirically grounded analytical chapters. The chapters included in the book present assessments of crucial poverty alleviation programmes and suggestions for better performance in outcomes. The editor’s introductions make analytical comments on the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction and the controversy surrounding it and register concern that the period of high growth did not improve human capital development. In this context, it also puts in perspective the need for compatibility of macro-economic fundamentals with social policy. The series ‘Social Change in Contemporary India’ brings together key texts published in the prestigious journal Social Change, from 1971 till present times. These writings, most of which are considered canonical, address important issues in health, education, poverty and agriculture, with special focus on the disadvantaged groups. The essays will help readers identify key points in the history of policymaking in India and major discourses and debates and their impact.

This Collection Of An Introduction And 18 Contribution Is A Social Report On The Major Developments And Emerging Trends In India During The First Twenty Five Years Of Its Independence. Covers Varied Topics Such As Demography, Changes In Rural And Urban Settings, Women, Scheduled Castes And Tribes, Education, Public Health, Economy, Political System Etc. Slightly Rubbed. Previous Booksellers Sticker On End Page.

Industry and Agriculture in India Since IndependenceOxford University Press, USA

Set against a background of monsoons and heat waves, shanty towns and expensive bungalows, rich old women and angry young men, love and tradition, lives will change forever. As an only child, Simi a well born Hindu young woman grew up with comforts and certainties. Then suddenly, many things change. Her country is convulsed by the riots that have periodically gripped India since Britain’s abrupt withdrawal and the bloody Partition of 1947, tearing society apart along lines of religion, caste and community. To the horror of her grandmother and the outrage of their father, she falls deeply in love with Muslim doctor. [Mohini Kent explores the effects of Partition and the social unrest, resentment, and religious conflicts in 1947 India. This is an important and provocative novel! (Mark Tully) [Black Taj takes forbidden, unbreakable love, the staple of romantic fiction and uses it to tell a much deeper and terrible tale of communal hatred still burning and hopes in India today. We are carried away by the love story between two strong characters and also pulled down into the depths of hell by the author who wants us to know, to feel the agony of a treatly divided land. The novel is both deeply pessimistic and highly optimistic! (Yasmin AlibhaiBrown)]This is a beautifully realised story for the new Indian century! (Andy Marino) [A riveting read set against an intricate tapestry of love and religion in postIndependence India! (Anita Raghavan, author of The Billionaire’s Apprentice) [Mohini Kent’s novel sensitively explores the effects of the partition and the social unrest, resentment and religious conflict of 1947 India. She writes with care, honesty and commitment that this important subject deserves. This book is a valuable addition to the growing literature of the partition! (Sudeep Sen, author) [A deeply moving and sensitively written novel exploring the intercommunal violence in India, a subject often ignored or poorly examined. It adds greatly to our understanding of how human relations are structured and identities composed! (Lord Bhikhu Parekh) [Fascinating, poignant, thrilling & a brilliant read! Provides an excellent and moving insight into social history!]. (Royna Grewal author of Babur Conqueror of Hindustan) [Mohini Kent is a gripping storyteller. Before you know where you are, you are deep into her novel!. (Amit Roy, Telegraph India and Eastern Eye UK)]Brilliantly dramatises. This is no period romance but an ambitious and brilliantly realised attempt to trace through the tangled and compromised net of religious and social relationships the trajectory of India itself since independence. This is a beautifully realised story for the new Indian century! (Andy Marino, biographer of Narendra Modi)]A thundery tale told with all the brilliance, force and fury of a Monsoon rainstorm as it pelts down towards its torrential climax. To be in bondage to the past as so many Indians still are, is only one of many curses that some as yet unknown god needs to free us from!. (Roshan Seth)]Gripping, humorous and ultimately a profoundly humane story about human frailty and prejudice. Mohini Kent creates marvellous characters that inhabit a broad canvas which elegantly chronicles relationships in India, where the past can eclipse the future. A must read for anyone interested in understanding the mind of modern India!. (Shonit Mitter).

The Indian Economy

Right to Property since Independence

Higher Education in India Since Independence

Western Fighters for India’s Freedom

India’s Struggle for Independence

UGC and Its Approach

“How did the founders of the most populous democratic nation in the world meet the problem of establishing a democracy after the departure of foreign rule? The justification for British imperial rule had stressed the impossibility of Indian self-government. At the heart of India’s founding moment, in which constitution-making and democratization occurred simultaneously, lay the question of how to implement democracy in an environment regarded as unqualified for its existence. India’s founders met this challenge in direct terms-the people, they acknowledged, had to be educated to create democratic citizens. But the path to education lay not in being ruled by a superior class of men but rather in the very creation of a self-sustaining politics. Universal suffrage was instituted amidst poverty, illiteracy, social heterogeneity, and centuries of tradition. Under the guidance of B. R. Ambedkar, Indian lawmakers crafted a constitutional system that could respond to the problem of democratization under the most inhospitable of conditions. On January 26, 1950, the Indian constitution-the longest in the world-came into effect. More than half of the world’s constitutions have been written in the past three decades. Unlike the constitutional revolutions of the late-eighteenth century, these contemporary revolutions have occurred in countries that are characterized by low levels of economic growth and education; are divided by race, religion, and ethnicity; and have democratized at once, rather than gradually. The Indian founding is a natural reference point for such constitutional moments-when democracy, constitutionalism, and modernity occur simultaneously”--

Professor Sundrum describes India’s economic performance and policies since 1950. He analyses the relationship between planning and market mechanisms, the role of the administration, and the country’s policies regarding production, distribution, and the mobilization of resources. He also considers changes that need to be made to the policy-making process to make the country’s economic policies more effective.

Contributed articles.

This book highlights the evolution of India’s Constitution into a tool for social revolution, tracing the various stages through which the law on the Right to Property and its relationship with the idea of socialism—as laid out in Parts III and IV of the Constitution—have evolved. It underlines that the road to social revolution has been marked by a process where attempts to give effect to the idea of justice—social, economic, and political—as laid down in the Preamble have achieved a measure of success. If the Constitution, including the Preamble, is to be viewed as a contract that the people of India had entered into with the political leadership of the times and the judiciary being the arbitrator to ensure justice, it may be held that the scheme has worked. This book traces this history by placing the judicial and legislative measures in the larger context of the political discourse.

India’s Progress Since Independence

Women in India: A Social and Cultural History [2 volumes]

Economic Development Since Independence

Forty Years of India’s Development Experience

Army and Nation

Major Debates Since Independence

Steven I. Wilkinson explores how India has succeeded in keeping the military out of politics, when so many other countries have failed. He uncovers the command and control strategies, the careful ethnic balancing, and the political, foreign policy, and strategic decisions that have made the army safe for Indian democracy.

This volume is centrally concerned with the nature of India’s economic policy, exploring the role that the Indian State has played in intensifying the demands of the dominant classes in Indian society.

This lively collection of essays by Ashutosh Varshney analyses the deepening of Indian democracy since 1947 and the challenges this has created. It examines concerns ranging from federalism and Hindu nationalism to caste conflict and civil society, the north-south economic divide, and politics of economic reforms. Accompanied by a substantial overview tracing the forging and consolidation of India’s improbable democracy, the book, full of original insights, portrays the successes and failures of our experience in a new comparative perspective, enriching our understanding of the idea of democracy.

The industrial environment in India from 1947 to 1980 was characterized by strong centralized planning, government ownership of basic and key industries, excessive regulation and control of private enterprise, trade protectionism-through tariff and non-tariff barriers-and a cautious and selective approach towards foreign capital. It was a quota, permit, and license regime guided and controlled by a bureaucracy trained in colonial style. The level of protection offered to Indian industry, by way of qualitative import restrictions and tariffs, was unreasonably high, leading to high costs of production and inadequate technological dynamism. This so-called inward-looking, import-substitution strategy of economic development began to be widely questioned at the beginning of the 1980s. Policy makers realized the drawbacks of this strategy, which inhibited competitiveness and efficiency and produced a much lower rate of growth than expected. Progress was made towards economic liberalization in 1985 when the government announced a series of measures aimed at the deregulation and liberalisation of the industry. These measures, described as the New Economic Policy, were followed by drastic changes introduced by the 1991 Industrial Policy Statement of the Government. As a result of the economic reforms of the last 25 years, India is presently one of the world’s fastest growing economies. This book traces developments in different fields of industrialization in India during the post-Independence period. Also included is an analysis of the post-1991 key reform measures undertaken for making Indian industry internationally competitive, as well as an examination of the current issues pertaining to this vital sector of the Indian economy. [Subject: Business & Economics, India Studies, Economic History, Trade]

Rebels Against the Raj

India Since Independence--from the Preamble to the Present

Is Inclusive Growth Possible?

Social Report on India, 1947-1972

Industry and Agriculture in India Since Independence

Contemporary India

A diplomatic history of American foreign policy toward India since 1947 that analyzes the forces of the Cold War in setting policy both between and within the two nations.

Soon after independence, Indian political leadership decided to pursue the attainment of four self-stipulated goals: to attain an improved standard of living through higher rates of growth, to establish a functioning political democracy, to achieve social equality through social re-engineering, and to make a quick transition in making government a servant of the public than being its master as was the case during the previous colonial regime. This book describes the journey from the past to the present in the articulation of these goals and evaluates the extent to which they have been achieved. This book is based on the belief that there is at work a principle of reciprocal causation between society and government. What society wants becomes a mandate for the government. That government is not a disinterested party and its actions, and failures to act, have an immense impact on the working of society. Premchand asserts that there is no aspect of civic life in India that is immune from governmental action. This relationship between government and society during the last six decades since independence is intensively examined. India is a land of paradoxes and surprises. The book covers political, social, and administrative developments during the last decades to provide perspective on the changing relationship between society and governments at various levels. This is followed by studies of the various ways in which classification systems are used in India today, the urban-rural divide, non-resident Indians as neo-change agents, emerging pattern of classes, and the resurgence of religion in everyday life. The final chapters deal with the vast range of discontents in governance, corruption and its impact on civic life, the myth of law and order, and the emergence of a public voice in policymaking. The work is fair, balanced, tough minded, and revealing. It is a must read for specialists, policymakers, and people worldwide for whom India is a civilization of inexhaustible interest.

A comprehensive and up-to-date study of the major political, cultural and economic changes in India during the past 45 years.

This volume analyses the challenges India has faced and the successes it has achieved, in the light of its colonial legacy and century long struggle for freedom.

U.S. Foreign Policy Toward India Since Independence

Changing Contours

Events, Processes and Ideology

Historiography and Historians in India Since Independence

India After Independence

Society and Its Governance

Study of economic policy, 1951-75.

Are Indian women powerful mother goddesses, or domestic handmaidens trailing behind men in literacy, wages, opportunities, and rights? Have they been agents of their own destinies, or voiceless victims of patriarchy? Behind these colorful over-simplifications lies the reality of many feminine personas belonging to various classes, ethnicities, religions, and castes. This two-volume set looks at Indian history from ancient to modern times, revealing precisely why ideas of gender rights were not static across eras or regions. Raman’s work is a reflection on the various ways in which women in a non-western culture have developed and expressed their own feminist agenda. Are Indian women powerful mother goddesses, or domestic handmaidens trailing behind men in literacy, wages, opportunities, and rights? Have they been agents of their own destinies, or voiceless victims of patriarchy? Behind these colorful over-simplifications lies the reality of many feminine personas belonging to various classes, ethnicities, religions, and castes. This two-volume set looks at Indian history from ancient to modern times, revealing precisely why ideas of gender rights were not static across eras or regions. Raman’s work is a reflection on the various ways in which women in a non-western culture have developed and expressed their own feminist agenda. Individual chapters highlight the enduring legacies of many important male and female figures, illustrating how each played a key role in modifying the substance of women’s lives. Political movements are examined as well, such as the nationalist reform movement of 1947 in which the ideal of Indian womanhood became central to the nation and the push for independence.

Also included is a survey of women in contemporary India and the role they played in the resurgence of militant Hindu nationalism. Aside from being an engaging and readable narrative of Indian history, this set integrates women’s issues, roles, and achievements into the general study of the times, providing a clear presentation of the social, cultural, religious, political, and economic realities that have helped shape the identity of Indian women.

Comprises, chiefly, bibliography of books and journals on education in India and abroad; includes brief history of the University Grants Commission in India.

Indian Politics and Society Since Independence

India Since Independence: Making Sense Of Indian Politics

Black Taj

The Constitution of a Most Surprising Democracy

The Eagle and the Peacock