

## An Uncertain Glory India And Its Contradictions

***This powerful book shows how poor countries can ignite growth without waiting for global action or the creation of ideal local conditions.***

***This collection of Jean Drèze's essays offer a unique insight on issues of hunger, poverty, inequality, corruption, conflict, and the evolution of social policy in India over the last twenty years. 'Sense and Solidarity' enlarges the boundaries of social development towards a broad concern with the sort of society we want to create.***

***A timely new anthology, a compilation of essays by intellectuals and businessmen, mostly from Singapore, reviews India's society and economy ahead of the 16th Lok Sabha elections. As its economy flounders and society comes under severe strain for heinous crimes against women, India suddenly find itself under the magnifying glass of academia. There are some important books published this year on the Indian economy. First, we had Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya coming out with their thesis in "Why Growth Matters: How economic growth in India reduced poverty and the lessons for other developing countries." This was followed by Princeton's release of Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen's "An Uncertain Glory". Not to be left behind, Harvard has published Sumantra Bose's "Transforming India". Now we have the icing on the cake, an anthology of essays by academics, researchers, entrepreneurs, economists, bankers and bureaucrats, on what ails India's society and economy, put together by two Singapore-based journalists, Gurdip Singh and Sameer C. Mohindru. The compendium, titled, "What's Up? What's Down?", stands apart because it argues that society and economy are intertwined and drive or pull each other. For example, a weak economy with large slums is expected to have more incidences of crime against women. Interestingly most contributors in this E-book anthology are based in Singapore and provide a bipartisan bird's eye view on India ahead of the 16th Lok Sabha elections. They aren't blindly critical and instead suggest solutions for India to tackle its social and economic challenges. The book gives voice to the sentiments of the Indian diaspora, which is keen to invest their hard earned money in their country of origin. Karan Singh Thakral, a Singapore-based businessman suggests that India must spruce up the infrastructure to revive its economy. Infrastructure is both needed for economic development and also a business opportunity for the entrepreneurs. The opportunity in the Indian market is immense because it is backed by a large middle-class, a strong spirit of entrepreneurship and a league of extraordinary businessmen, says Piyush Gupta, chief executive officer of DBS Group in Singapore. As economists point out, India, a land of 1.3 billion people is not only a vast consumer base for manufacturers and businesses but also has a large pool of human resources to be tapped for giving a boost to manufacturing output and productivity. Entrepreneurs and researchers are bearish about India's economic outlook in the short-term and suggest ways in which the country can unlock its potential. As Gupta points out, Indian companies and corporations are increasingly scaling up to meet world class standards, and can be the bulwark for higher growth in GDP. Magnus Bocker, Singapore Exchange's chief executive and Professor Rajendra K. Srivastava a Deputy President with Singapore Management University elaborate about their plans for India. Contributors in this anthology are concerned that Parliament, the temple of Indian democracy barely functions as lawmakers display more lung power than brain power. Though politically some might have triumphed in blocking parliamentary proceedings, but for the potential investors this is in bad taste. The idea of an E-book germinated when an Indian brave heart girl, brutally raped in a moving bus in Delhi on December 16, 2012, was flown in to Singapore in a serious conditions. The girl's passing away less than two weeks later was covered by the two journalists who have edited the anthology. "We had extensive interviews with businessmen and researchers to get their two cents on the Indian society and economy and found both a sense of disappointment and optimism all around and decided to analyse this paradox in a book," says Mr Singh, one of the journalists. He says coalition politics isn't an obstacle in India's progress if the rulers are decisive and not afraid in taking unpopular decisions which change the course of India's economy, society and polity. Investors aren't afraid of multi-party coalition governments provided they are result oriented. Implementation of the Mandal Commission report that recommended reservations for the backward classes, liberalizing the Indian economy by abolishing the industrial licensing regim, testing of nuclear bombs to enhance national security and the inking of Indo-U.S. nuclear deal, are all decisions taken by coalition governments that have ruled India in the last 25 years. There are some very interesting observations in the book. Cineplexes and slums are both products of a liberalized and urbanized Indian society economy. Both had a role to play in the rape and death of the brave heart girl. In the pantheon of Hindu Gods, a female is always named first, Siya-Ram, Radhey-Shyam, Gauri-Shankar, Laxmi-Narayan, Uma-Mahesh, Devki-Vasudev, Yashoda- Nand and yet when it comes to respect for the female community, they are being treated with disdain. Ironically, the main accused in the Delhi gang rape case was Ram Singh, named by his parents after Hindu God known for his character, idealism and virtue, Lord Ram, hero of the world renowned epic, Ramayana. A top Singapore cardiologist, Dr V P Nair, suggests that a solution to India's woes lies in going back to its own ancient roots and principles of Vedanta. India lost momentum in the 1960s and 1970s due to a misguided commitment towards socialism, Girija Pande, former chairman of Tata Consultancy***

**Services for Asia Pacific, in one of the essays. In another essay, R Narayanamohan, chairman of the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry points out that Indian economy is one of the most heavily taxed in the world and a rejig and lowering of taxes is needed for the country to forge ahead in economic development. In an essay that analyzes India's new food security law, a retired officer of a state-run company, Tejinder Narang, terms it FoodCare and compares it with ObamaCare, the U.S. health care program, and argues that both will prove to be a drain on two of the world's largest economies. The silver lining is that all is not lost. The long term structural opportunities are still there, says Gupta of DBS Bank. A chapter on Amarnath, analyses how one of the world's oldest pilgrimages, with historical references going back more than 2000 years, has become the prime driver of the economy of the Kashmir valley. It argues that regardless of the overall health of the national and global economy, there are thousands of pockets of local economies that are blossoming and many are based on religious tourism, which is an ancient concept. The general consensus that emerges in the anthology is that entrepreneurs and investors can't afford to ignore the consumption and production driven Indian economy, despite the current political churning and paralysis.**

**Taking a long view of the three-party relationship, and its future prospects In this Asian century, scholars, officials and journalists are increasingly focused on the fate of the rivalry between China and India. They see the U.S. relationships with the two Asian giants as now intertwined, after having followed separate paths during the Cold War. In *Fateful Triangle*, Tanvi Madan argues that China's influence on the U.S.-India relationship is neither a recent nor a momentary phenomenon. Drawing on documents from India and the United States, she shows that American and Indian perceptions of and policy toward China significantly shaped U.S.-India relations in three crucial decades, from 1949 to 1979. *Fateful Triangle* updates our understanding of the diplomatic history of U.S.-India relations, highlighting China's central role in it, reassesses the origins and practice of Indian foreign policy and nonalignment, and provides historical context for the interactions between the three countries. Madan's assessment of this formative period in the triangular relationship is of more than historic interest. A key question today is whether the United States and India can, or should develop ever-closer ties as a way of countering China's desire to be the dominant power in the broader Asian region. *Fateful Triangle* argues that history shows such a partnership is neither inevitable nor impossible. A desire to offset China brought the two countries closer together in the past, and could do so again. A look to history, however, also shows that shared perceptions of an external threat from China are necessary, but insufficient, to bring India and the United States into a close and sustained alignment: that requires agreement on the nature and urgency of the threat, as well as how to approach the threat strategically, economically, and ideologically. With its long view, *Fateful Triangle* offers insights for both present and future policymakers as they tackle a fateful, and evolving, triangle that has regional and global implications.**

***The Politics of Anglophone Indian Literature in the Global Age***

***Why Globalization Works***

***How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries***

***Hunger and Public Action***

***The Politics of Digital India***

***An Uncertain Glory of Bangladesh***

***Dispossession without Development***

A powerful case for the global market economy The debate on globalization has reached a level of intensity that inhibits comprehension and obscures the issues. In this book a highly distinguished international economist scrupulously explains how globalization works as a concept and how it operates in reality. Martin Wolf confronts the charges against globalization, delivers a devastating critique of each, and offers a realistic scenario for economic internationalism in the future. Wolf begins by outlining the history of the global economy in the twentieth century and explaining the mechanics of world trade. He dissects the agenda of globalization's critics, and rebuts the arguments that it undermines sovereignty, weakens democracy, intensifies inequality, privileges the multinational corporation, and devastates the environment. The author persuasively defends the principles of international economic integration, arguing that the biggest obstacle to global economic progress has been the failure not of the market but of politics and government, in rich countries as well as poor. He examines the threat that terrorism poses and maps the way to a global market economy that can work for everyone.

This book explains the paradox of India's rapid growth and widespread poverty by looking at hundreds of life stories and the latest research.

A Nobel prize winner challenges us to throw off the free market fundamentalists and reclaim our economy. We all have the sense that the American economy—and its government—tilts toward big business, but as Joseph E. Stiglitz explains in his new book, *People, Power, and Profits*, the situation is dire. A few corporations have come to dominate entire sectors of the economy, contributing to skyrocketing inequality and slow growth. This is how the financial industry has managed to write its own regulations, tech companies have accumulated reams of personal data with little oversight, and our

government has negotiated trade deals that fail to represent the best interests of workers. Too many have made their wealth through exploitation of others rather than through wealth creation. If something isn't done, new technologies may make matters worse, increasing inequality and unemployment. Stiglitz identifies the true sources of wealth and of increases in standards of living, based on learning, advances in science and technology, and the rule of law. He shows that the assault on the judiciary, universities, and the media undermines the very institutions that have long been the foundation of America's economic might and its democracy. Helpless though we may feel today, we are far from powerless. In fact, the economic solutions are often quite clear. We need to exploit the benefits of markets while taming their excesses, making sure that markets work for us—the U.S. citizens—and not the other way around. If enough citizens rally behind the agenda for change outlined in this book, it may not be too late to create a progressive capitalism that will recreate a shared prosperity. Stiglitz shows how a middle-class life can once again be attainable by all. An authoritative account of the predictable dangers of free market fundamentalism and the foundations of progressive capitalism, *People, Power, and Profits* shows us an America in crisis, but also lights a path through this challenging time.

India's economic resurgence has been the subject of many extravagant predictions and hopes. In this powerful and wide-ranging book, distinguished economist Vijay Joshi lays out a penetrating analysis of the shaky foundations of the country's performance, and charts the course that it should follow to achieve widely-shared prosperity. Joshi argues that for India to realize its huge potential, the relation between the state, the market, and the private sector must be comprehensively realigned. Deeper liberalization and more extensive privatisation will be necessary. But they will not suffice to achieve India's economic objectives. The state needs to perform much more effectively many core tasks that belong squarely in its domain. India needs more of the market as well as more of the state. The road India takes will matter not only for the lives of its billion-plus people but also for the course of global economics and politics. In the course of his enquiry, Joshi examines in depth all the critical areas of Indian development policy, including employment and the 'demographic bulge'; investment and productivity; the markets for goods, resources, and finance; macroeconomic stability; public sector banks and enterprises; the infrastructure deficit; social protection and safety nets; education and health care; environmental sustainability; international economic relations; state capacity and accountability; and corruption and crony capitalism. His design for radical reform incorporates a fiscally affordable scheme to provide a regular 'basic income' for all citizens that would speedily abolish extreme poverty. An authoritative work of tremendous scope and depth, *India's Long Road* will be an essential resource for anyone who wants to know where India is today, where it is headed, and what it should do to attain its ambitions.

Transforming India

Including the Socially Excluded

Selected Regional Perspectives

Essays on Indian Socio-Economy

India

Why Growth Matters

Home in the World: A Memoir

**From Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen, a long-awaited memoir about home, belonging, inequality, and identity, recounting a singular life devoted to betterment of humanity. The Nobel laureate Amartya Sen is one of a handful of people who may truly be called “a global intellectual” (Financial Times). A towering figure in the field of economics, Sen is perhaps best known for his work on poverty and famine, as inspired by events in his boyhood home of West Bengal, India. But Sen has, in fact, called many places “home,” including Dhaka, in modern Bangladesh; Kolkata, where he first studied economics; and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he engaged with the greatest minds of his generation. In *Home in the World*, these “homes” collectively form an unparalleled and profoundly truthful vision of twentieth- and twenty-first-century life. Here Sen, “one of the most distinguished minds of our time” (New York Review of Books), interweaves scenes from his remarkable life with candid philosophical reflections on economics, welfare, and social justice, demonstrating how his experiences—in Asia, Europe, and later America—vitaly informed his work. In exquisite prose, Sen evokes his childhood travels on the rivers of Bengal, as well as the “quiet beauty” of Dhaka. The Mandalay of Orwell and Kipling is recast as a flourishing cultural center with pagodas, palaces, and bazaars, “always humming with intriguing activities.” With characteristic moral clarity and compassion, Sen reflects on the cataclysmic events that soon tore his world asunder, from the Bengal famine of 1943 to the struggle for Indian independence against colonial tyranny—and the outbreak of political violence that accompanied the end of British rule. Witnessing these lacerating tragedies only amplified Sen's sense of social purpose. He went on to study famine and inequality, wholly reconstructing theories of social choice and development. In 1998, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his contributions to welfare economics, which included a fuller understanding of poverty as the deprivation of human capability. Still Sen, a tireless champion of the dispossessed, remains an activist, working now as ever to empower vulnerable minorities and break down walls among warring ethnic groups. As much a book of penetrating ideas as of people and places, *Home in the World* is the ultimate “portrait of a citizen of the world” (Spectator), telling an extraordinary story of human empathy across distance and time, and above all, of being at home in the world.**

**This book explores the role of public action in eliminating deprivation and expanding human freedoms in India. The analysis is based on a broad and integrated view of development, which focuses on well-being and freedom rather than the standard indicators of economic growth. The authors place human agency at the centre of**

stage, and stress the complementary roles of different institutions (economic, social, and political) in enhancing effective freedoms. In comparative international perspective, the Indian economy has done reasonably well in the period following the economic reforms initiated in the early nineties. However, relatively high aggregate economic growth coexists with the persistence of endemic deprivation and deep social failures. Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen relate this imbalance to the continued neglect, in the post-reform period, of public involvement in crucial fields such as basic education, health care, social security, environmental protection, gender equity, and civil rights, and also to the imposition of new burdens such as the accelerated expansion of military expenditure. Further, the authors link these distortions of public priorities with deep-seated inequalities of social influence and political power. The book discusses the possibility of addressing these biases through more active democratic practice.

**The Elephant Paradigm: India Wrestles With Change Is, Quite Simply, About An Ancient Civilization's Reawakening To The Spirit And Potential Of Its Youth. Following Up On The Success Of India Unbound, Which Took Up The Process Of India's Transformation In The 1990s From A Closed To An Open Economy, The Elephant Paradigm Ranges Over A Vast Area—Covering Subjects As Varied As Panchayati Raj, National Competitiveness, And The Sacred And Philosophical Concerns Of The Average Indian Consequent To India's Entry Into What The Author Calls The "Age Of Liberation". While India May Never Roar Ahead Like The Asian Tigers, Das Argues, It Will Advance Like A Wise Elephant, Moving Steadily And Surely, Pausing Occasionally To Reflect On Its Past And To Enjoy The Journey. Gurcharan Das Employs The Essay Form To Sew Together Varied Facets Of This Remarkable Transition. Divided Into Three Sections, The Book First Establishes A Context For The Changes That Have Occurred, And Then Assesses How We Have Changed—Or Not Changed—In Our Public And Private Lives. As He Sweeps Over The Major Political, Social And Economic Developments, He Does Not Forget To Examine The Individual Beliefs And Aspirations That Underpin The Process. Crisp, Insightful And Witty, These Essays Capture Both The Disappointments And The Joys That Resulted From The '90s Revolution And Serve As An Essential Guide To The New India. &nbsp;**

**This book analyses the role of public action in solving the problem of hunger in the modern world and is divided into four parts: Hunger in the modern world, Famines, Undernutrition and deprivation, and Hunger and public action.**

**Stalin**

**The Glory of Living**

**The Art of Policymaking in India**

**India and its Contradictions**

**The Amartya Sen and Jean Drèze Omnibus**

**On Ethics and Economics**

**Fateful Triangle**

*The new edition of a comprehensive overview of the modern Chinese economy, revised to reflect the end of the "miracle growth" period. This comprehensive overview of the modern Chinese economy by a noted expert on China's economic development offers a quality and breadth of coverage not found in any other English-language text. In The Chinese Economy, Barry Naughton provides both a broadly focused introduction to China's economy since 1949 and original insights based on his own extensive research. This second edition has been thoroughly revised to reflect a decade of developments in China's economy, notably the end of the period of "miracle growth" and the multiple transitions it now confronts—demographic, technological, macroeconomic, and institutional. Coverage of macroeconomic and financial policy has been significantly expanded. After covering endowments, legacies, economic systems, and general issues of economic structure, labor, and living standards, the book examines specific economic sectors, including agriculture, industry, technology, and foreign trade and investment. It then treats financial, macroeconomic, and environmental issues. The book covers such topics as patterns of growth and development, including population growth and the one-child family policy; the rural and urban economies, including rural industrialization and urban technological development; incoming and outgoing foreign investment; and environmental quality and the sustainability of growth. The book will be an essential resource for students, teachers, scholars, business practitioners, and policymakers. It is suitable for classroom use for undergraduate or graduate courses.*

*Dr. Munroe surgically removes the religious rhetoric out of this most-of-often-used word -- glory -- replacing it with words that will draw you into the powerful Presence of the Lord. The Glory of Living not only introduces you to the power of the glory but also practically demonstrates how God longs to see His glory reflected through man.*

*"Monumental." —The New York Times Book Review Pulitzer Prize-finalist Stephen Kotkin has written the definitive biography of Joseph Stalin, from collectivization and the Great Terror to the conflict with Hitler's Germany that is the signal event of modern*

world history In 1929, Joseph Stalin, having already achieved dictatorial power over the vast Soviet Empire, formally ordered the systematic conversion of the world's largest peasant economy into "socialist modernity," otherwise known as collectivization, regardless of the cost. What it cost, and what Stalin ruthlessly enacted, transformed the country and its ruler in profound and enduring ways. Building and running a dictatorship, with life and death power over hundreds of millions, made Stalin into the uncanny figure he became. Stephen Kotkin's *Stalin: Waiting for Hitler, 1929-1941* is the story of how a political system forged an unparalleled personality and vice versa. The wholesale collectivization of some 120 million peasants necessitated levels of coercion that were extreme even for Russia, and the resulting mass starvation elicited criticism inside the party even from those Communists committed to the eradication of capitalism. But Stalin did not flinch. By 1934, when the Soviet Union had stabilized and socialism had been implanted in the countryside, praise for his stunning anti-capitalist success came from all quarters. Stalin, however, never forgave and never forgot, with shocking consequences as he strove to consolidate the state with a brand new elite of young strivers like himself. Stalin's obsessions drove him to execute nearly a million people, including the military leadership, diplomatic and intelligence officials, and innumerable leading lights in culture. While Stalin revived a great power, building a formidable industrialized military, the Soviet Union was effectively alone and surrounded by perceived enemies. The quest for security would bring Soviet Communism to a shocking and improbable pact with Nazi Germany. But that bargain would not unfold as envisioned. The lives of Stalin and Hitler, and the fates of their respective dictatorships, drew ever closer to collision, as the world hung in the balance. *Stalin: Waiting for Hitler, 1929-1941* is a history of the world during the build-up to its most fateful hour, from the vantage point of Stalin's seat of power. It is a landmark achievement in the annals of historical scholarship, and in the art of biography.

A Nobel Laureate offers a dazzling new book about his native country India is a country with many distinct traditions, widely divergent customs, vastly different convictions, and a veritable feast of viewpoints. In *The Argumentative Indian*, Amartya Sen draws on a lifetime study of his country's history and culture to suggest the ways we must understand India today in the light of its rich, long argumentative tradition. The millenia-old texts and interpretations of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Muslim, agnostic, and atheistic Indian thought demonstrate, Sen reminds us, ancient and well-respected rules for conducting debates and disputations, and for appreciating not only the richness of India's diversity but its need for toleration. Though Westerners have often perceived India as a place of endless spirituality and unreasoning mysticism, he underlines its long tradition of skepticism and reasoning, not to mention its secular contributions to mathematics, astronomy, linguistics, medicine, and political economy. Sen discusses many aspects of India's rich intellectual and political heritage, including philosophies of governance from Kautilya's and Ashoka's in the fourth and third centuries BCE to Akbar's in the 1590s; the history and continuing relevance of India's relations with China more than a millennium ago; its old and well-organized calendars; the films of Satyajit Ray and the debates between Gandhi and the visionary poet Tagore about India's past, present, and future. The success of India's democracy and defense of its secular politics depend, Sen argues, on understanding and using this rich argumentative tradition. It is also essential to removing the inequalities (whether of caste, gender, class, or community) that mar Indian life, to stabilizing the now precarious conditions of a nuclear-armed subcontinent, and to correcting what Sen calls the politics of deprivation. His invaluable book concludes with his meditations on pluralism, on dialogue and dialectics in the pursuit of social justice, and on the nature of the Indian identity.

*Karpal Singh, Tiger of Jelutong: The Full Biography*

*The Chinese Economy, second edition*

*What's Up? What's Down?*

*India's Long Road*

*The House of Rothschild in Spain, 1812-1941*

*The Argumentative Indian*

*Jump-Starting Developing Countries*

Since the mid-2000s, India has been beset by widespread farmer protests against land dispossession. *Dispossession Without Development* demonstrates that beneath these conflicts lay a

profound shift in regimes of dispossession. While the postcolonial Indian state dispossessed land mostly for public-sector industry and infrastructure, since the 1990s state governments have become land brokers for private real estate capital. Using the case of a village in Rajasthan that was dispossessed for a private Special Economic Zone, the book ethnographically illustrates the exclusionary trajectory of capitalism driving dispossession in contemporary India. Taking us into the lives of diverse villagers in "Rajpura," the book meticulously documents the destruction of agricultural livelihoods, the marginalization of rural labor, the spatial unevenness of infrastructure provision, and the dramatic consequences of real estate speculation for social inequality and village politics. Illuminating the structural underpinnings of land struggles in contemporary India, this book will resonate in any place where "land grabs" have fueled conflict in recent years. Intrigued by the questions of social justice and welfare, Amartya Sen argues, in this book, some of the vital issues-poverty, hunger, education, globalization, media and freedom of speech, injustice, inequality, exclusion, exploitation, etc. - we negotiate with in our day to day lives.

It is 1852. The Indian empire of Rajthana has ruled Europe for more than a hundred years. With their vast armies, steam-and-sorcery technology and mastery of the mysterious power of sattva, the Rajthanans appear invincible. But a bloody rebellion has broken out in a remote corner of the empire, in a poor and backward region known as England. At first Jack Casey, retired soldier, wants nothing to do with the uprising, but then he learns his daughter, Elizabeth, is due to be hanged for helping the rebels. The Rajthanans offer to spare her, but only if Jack hunts down and captures his best friend and former army comrade, who is now a rebel leader. Jack is torn between saving his daughter and protecting his friend. And he struggles just to stay alive as the rebellion pushes England into all-out war.

Policy discourse in India tends to be dominated by assertions unsupported by facts, with the media indulging one and all without proper scrutiny. Often, the result is the creation and perpetuation of myths of all kinds. Thus, many believe today that poverty, illiteracy and ill-health afflict India because its leadership ignored them in favour of growth for its own sake; that the economic reforms that focused on growth have failed to help the poor, especially the socially disadvantaged; that any gains claimed in poverty alleviation derive from the use of progressively lower poverty lines; and that even if gains have been made, with one in two children suffering from malnutrition, reforms have done precious little to improve health outcomes. In this definitive book on economic reforms in India since Independence, Bhagwati and Panagariya decisively demolish these and other myths, which critics use as weapons to wound and maim the reforms. Using systematic data and analysis, they forcefully show that once the debris of critiques of India's reforms is cleared, it becomes evident that intensification of reforms - that allows sustained rapid growth - is the only way to lift millions out of poverty, illiteracy and ill-health. They argue that only growth can provide sufficient revenues for the provision of education and good health for the masses.

The Contradictions of Modern India

The Writing of the Nation by Its Elite

The Idea of Justice

Adaptation and Growth

The Search for Prosperity

Kyes to Releasing Your Personal Glory

An Uncertain Glory

Amongst the serried ranks of capitalists who drove European industrialisation in the nineteenth century, the Rothschilds were amongst the most dynamic and the most successful. Establishing businesses in Germany, Britain, France, Austria, and Italy the family soon became leading financiers, bankrolling a host of private and government businesses ventures. In so doing they played a major role in fuelling economic and industrial development across Europe, providing capital for major projects, particularly in the mining and railway sectors. Nowhere was this more apparent than in Spain, where for more than a century the House of Rothschild was one of the primary motors of Spanish economic development. Yet, despite the undoubted importance of the Rothschild's role, questions still remain regarding the actual impact of these financial activities and the effect they had on financial sectors, companies and Spanish markets. It is to such questions that this book turns its attention, utilising a host of archive sources in Britain, France and Spain to fully analyse the investments and financial activities carried out by the Rothschild House in Spain during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In so doing the book tackles a variety of interrelated issues: Firstly, fixing the period when the main capital entries sprung from the initiatives taken by the Rothschild family, how consequential they really were, and the sectors they affected. Secondly, quantifying the importance of these investments and financial activities and the weight they had on financial sectors, companies and Spanish markets, as well as in foreign investment in each period. Thirdly, outlining the steps followed and means used by the Rothschild House in order to achieve the success in each of their businesses. Finally, analysing the consequences of this phenomenon in the actual growth of Spanish contemporary economy, both in a general and in a partial scale. By exploring these crucial questions, not only do we learn much more about the working of one of the leading financial institutions and the development of the Spanish economy, but a greater understanding of the broader impact of international finance and the flow of capital in the nineteenth century is achieved.

An economist's perspective on the nuts and bolts of economic policymaking, based on his experience as the Chief Economic Adviser in India. In December 2009, the economist Kaushik Basu left the rarefied world of academic research for the nuts and bolts of policymaking. Appointed by the then Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, to be chief economic adviser (CEA) to the Government of India, Basu—a theorist, with special interest in development economics, and a professor of economics at Cornell University—discovered the complexity of applying economic models to the real world. Effective policymaking, Basu learned, integrates technical knowledge with political awareness. In this book, Basu describes the art of economic policymaking, viewed through the lens of his two and a half years as CEA. Basu writes from a unique perspective—neither that of the career bureaucrat nor that of the traditional researcher. Plunged into the deal-making, non-hypothetical world of policymaking, Basu suffers from a kind of culture shock and views himself at first as an anthropologist or scientist, gathering observations of unfamiliar phenomena. He

addresses topics that range from the macroeconomic—fiscal and monetary policies—to the granular—designing grain auctions and policies to assure everyone has access to basic food. Basu writes about globalization and India's period of unprecedented growth, and he reports that at a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, President Obama joked to him, “You should give this guy some tips”—“this guy” being Timothy Geithner. Basu describes the mixed success of India's anti-poverty programs and the problems of corruption, and considers the social norms and institutions necessary for economic development. India is, Basu argues, at an economics crossroad. As CEA from 2009 to 2012, he was present at the creation of a potential economic powerhouse. This book traces the history of India's progress since its independence in 1947 and advances strategies for continuing economic growth. Insiders and outsiders that have criticized India for slow economic growth fail to recognize all it has achieved in the last seven decades, including handling the migration of over 8 million people from Pakistan, integrating over 600 princely states into the union, managing a multi-language population into one nation and resolving the food problem. The end result is a democratic country with a strong institutional foundation. Following the growth strategies outlined in the book and with a strong leadership, India has the potential to stand out as the third largest economy in the world in the next 25 to 30 years. Subhash Jain and Ben Kedia delve into India's development and emergence as an economic power, one of the three countries that can make its own supercomputers, one of the six countries that can launch satellites and that has the second largest small car market in the world. They discuss its need for innovative initiatives and top leadership to pursue an agenda of economic growth, and monitored policies to encourage entrepreneurship at all levels. With an emphasis on the new leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the book identifies policies that need to be adopted to make India's future bright and prosperous. This book is a critical resource for students and scholars interested in India and invested in its progress, as well as policymakers, government officials and corporations considering India as a place to expand and do business.

Transforming India into a digital state has been an objective of successive governments in India. However, the digital, by its very nature, is a capricious, multi-dimensional entity. Its operationalization across multiple sectors in India has highlighted the fact that the digital compact with publics in India is a two-edged sword. On the one hand, devices such as mobile phones have enabled access and efficiencies, and on the other, they have increased the scope for surveillance capitalism and the expansion of governmentality. The digital is at the same time a resource, commodity, and process that is absolutely fundamental to most if not all productive forces across multiple sectors. As a part of the Media Dynamics in South Asia series, this volume explores the making of digital India and specifically deals with the contradictions of an imperfect democracy, internal compulsions, and external pressures that continue to play crucial roles in the shaping of the same. Mindful of the key roles played by political economy and context and based on conversations with theory and practice, it makes a case for critical understanding of the digital embrace in India.

Indian Development

Writings on Indian History, Culture and Identity

How China Shaped U.S.-India Relations During the Cold War

India's Experience with Caste, Gender and Poverty

Development as Freedom and Bangladesh Under the Awami Regime (2009-2020).

An Economist in the Real World

India and Its Contradictions

*This text comprises three works by two well-known economists. The trilogy discusses causes of hunger, the role public action can play in its alleviation and the Indian experience in this context. It provides a comprehensive, theoretical and empirical analysis of relevant developmental issue.*

*This study explores whether Bangladesh has been able to translate its achievements in the economic and social aspects of development to the political aspects of development under the Awami League (2009-2020). Contemporary evaluation methods of development often consider only the two aspects of development - economic and social. The other one - political aspect of development is often left outside the evaluation methods. Through the lens of Development as Freedom, this study explores that most achievements of Bangladesh in the social and economic aspects are indeed valid, but these achievements have not been translated to the political aspects. It concludes that these achievements have created "an uncertain glory" for Bangladesh by using Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen's evaluation of India through their concept Development as Freedom. While Indian achievements were flawed by inequalities and the slow social advancement, the achievements of Bangladesh are mainly flawed by the deficits in political freedoms.*

*India is a country of great diversity. Commonly used indicators of 'quality of life' vary tremendously between states. Comparing experiences within India itself, these essays challenge purely economic judgements of the development process.*

*From two of India's leading economists, Jean Drèze (Hunger and Public Action) and Nobel Prize-winner Amartya Sen (The Idea of Justice), An Uncertain Glory is a passionate, considered argument for the need for a greater understanding of inequalities in India, despite economic development. When India regained independence from colonial rule in 1947, it immediately adopted a firmly democratic political system, with multiple parties, freedom of speech and extensive political rights. The famines of the British era disappeared, and steady economic growth replaced stagnation, accelerating further over the last three decades to make India's growth the second fastest among large economies. Despite a recent dip, it is still one of the highest in the world. Maintaining rapid yet environmentally sustainable growth remains an important and achievable goal for India. Drèze and Sen argue that the country's main problems lie in the disregarding of the essential needs of the people. There have been major failures both to foster participatory growth and to make good use of the public resources generated by economic growth to enhance people's living conditions; social and physical services remain inadequate, from schooling and medical care to safe water, electricity, and sanitation. In the long run, even high economic growth is threatened by the underdevelopment of infrastructure and the neglect of human capabilities, in*

*contrast with the holistic approach pioneered by Japan, South Korea and China. In a democracy, addressing these failures requires not only significant policy change, but also a clearer public understanding of the abysmal extent of deprivation in the country. Yet public discussion in India tends to be constricted to the lives and concerns of the relatively affluent. This book presents a powerful analysis not only of India's deprivations and inequalities, but also of the restraints on addressing them - and of the possibility of change through democratic practice.*

*An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*

*The Broken Ladder*

*The Elephant Paradigm*

*Land Grabs in Neoliberal India*

*India Wrestles with Change*

*Development and Participation*

*Waiting for Hitler, 1929-1941*

When India became independent in 1947 after two centuries of colonial rule, it immediately adopted a firmly democratic political system, with multiple parties, freedom of speech, and extensive political rights. The famines of the British era disappeared, and steady economic growth replaced the economic stagnation of the Raj. The growth of the Indian economy quickened further over the last three decades and became the second fastest among large economies. Despite a recent dip, it is still one of the highest in the world. Maintaining rapid as well as environmentally sustainable growth remains an important and achievable goal for India. In *An Uncertain Glory*, two of India's leading economists argue that the country's main problems lie in the lack of attention paid to the essential needs of the people, especially of the poor, and often of women. There have been major failures both to foster participatory growth and to make good use of the public resources generated by economic growth to enhance people's living conditions. There is also a continued inadequacy of social services such as schooling and medical care as well as of physical services such as safe water, electricity, drainage, transportation, and sanitation. In the long run, even the feasibility of high economic growth is threatened by the underdevelopment of social and physical infrastructure and the neglect of human capabilities, in contrast with the Asian approach of simultaneous pursuit of economic growth and human development, as pioneered by Japan, South Korea, and China. In a democratic system, which India has great reason to value, addressing these failures requires not only significant policy rethinking by the government, but also a clearer public understanding of the abysmal extent of social and economic deprivations in the country. The deep inequalities in Indian society tend to constrict public discussion, confining it largely to the lives and concerns of the relatively affluent. Dr è ze and Sen present a powerful analysis of these deprivations and inequalities as well as the possibility of change through democratic practice.

This book focuses on the causes of starvation in general and famines in particular. The traditional analysis of famines is shown to be fundamentally defective, and the author develops an alternative analysis.

Presents an analysis of what justice is, the transcendental theory of justice and its drawbacks, and a persuasive argument for a comparative perspective on justice that can guide us in the choice between alternatives.

This volume examines the idea of India as it emerges in the writing of its anglophone elite, post-2000. Drawing on a variety of genres, including fiction, histories, non-fiction assessments – economic, political, and business – travel accounts, and so on, this book maps the explosion of English-language writing in India after the economic liberalization and points to the nation ' s sense of its growing importance as a producer of culture. From Ramachandra Guha to William Dalrymple, from Arundhati Roy to Pankaj Mishra, from Jhumpa Lahiri to Amitav Ghosh, from Amartya Sen to Gurcharan Das, from Barkha Dutt to Tarun Tejpal, this investigation takes us from aesthetic imaginings of the nation to its fractured political fault lines, the ideological predispositions of the writers often pointing to an asymmetrically constituted India. A major intervention on how postcolonial India is written about and imagined in the anglophone world, this book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of cultural studies, literature, history, and South Asian studies. It will also be of interest to general readers with an inclination towards India and Indian writing.

People, Power, and Profits: Progressive Capitalism for an Age of Discontent

Between Local Compulsions and Transnational Pressures

Poverty and Famines

Jholawala Economics for Everyone

Beating the Odds

Reshaping India in the New Global Context

The Great Escape

Asserts that 250 years ago, some parts of the world began to experience sustained progress, opening up gaps and setting the stage for today's hugely unequal world and examining how India has prospered but is today experiencing slower growth and increasing inequality.

A nation of 1.25 billion, India is the world's most diverse democracy. Drawing on his extensive fieldwork and experience of Indian politics, Sumantra Bose tells the story of democracy in India from the 1950s and describes the challenges it faces today: from poverty and inequality to Maoist revolutionaries and Kashmir secessionists.

Karpal Singh is widely regarded as Malaysia's best criminal and constitutional lawyer. His sudden death on 17 April 2014 in a horrific car accident – just a month after he was convicted by the Federal Court – shocked and saddened Malaysians to the core and left a deep void in the country's legal and political landscape. Karpal was a fearless advocate for justice and a defender of the

Asia, and has appeared in the Privy Council in London on a number of occasions before such appeals were abandoned by Malaysia. He is renowned for his defence of many people who faced the death penalty under Malaysia's Dangerous Drugs Act. In recent years, one of his biggest achievements was his successful defence of former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim on charges of sodomy in 2012. On the night he died, Karpal was still fighting for Anwar, who had been convicted once again of sodomy, and seeking to reassure him. He told the Opposition leader to do his best in the prosecution's 'fast-tracked' Federal Court of Appeal. Indeed Karpal had Anwar's files with him in his vehicle when the fateful crash occurred. In this revised and updated edition, journalist Tim Donoghue completes the biography of Malaysia's tenacious and principled lawyer-politician.

Because of the importance of democracy in India, addressing these failures will require not only significant policy rethinking by the government, but also a better public understanding of these social and economic deprivations. This book makes a powerful contribution to that understanding.

Sense and Solidarity

Comprising Poverty and Famines, Hunger and Public Action, India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity

The Paradox and Potential of India's One-Billion

India's Tryst With Destiny

Sunlight and Other Fears

Land of Hope and Glory

'Magnificent ... a major work by two of the world's most perceptive and intelligent India-watchers writing today' William Dalrymple, *New Statesman* From two of India's leading economists, Jean Drèze and Nobel Prize-winner Amartya Sen, *An Uncertain Glory* is a passionate, considered argument for the need for a greater understanding of inequalities in India. When India regained independence from colonial rule in 1947, it immediately adopted a firmly democratic political system, with multiple parties, freedom of speech and extensive political rights. The famines of the British era disappeared, and steady economic growth replaced stagnation, accelerating further over the last three decades to make India's growth the second fastest among large economies. Despite a recent dip, it is still one of the highest in the world. Maintaining rapid yet environmentally sustainable growth remains an important and achievable goal for India. Drèze and Sen argue that the country's main problems lie in the disregarding of the essential needs of the people. There have been major failures both to foster participatory growth and to make good use of the public resources generated by economic growth to enhance people's living conditions; social and physical services remain inadequate, from schooling and medical care to safe water, electricity, and sanitation. In the long run, even high economic growth is threatened by the underdevelopment of infrastructure and the neglect of human capabilities, in contrast with the holistic approach pioneered by Japan, South Korea and China. In a democracy, addressing these failures requires not only significant policy change, but also a clearer public understanding of the abysmal extent of deprivation in the country. Yet public discussion in India tends to be constricted to the lives and concerns of the relatively affluent. This book presents a powerful analysis not only of India's deprivations and inequalities, but also of the restraints on addressing them - and of the possibility of change through democratic practice.

In its history since Independence, India has seen widely different economic experiments: from Jawharlal Nehru's pragmatism to the rigid state socialism of Indira Gandhi to the brisk liberalization of the 1990s. So which strategy best addresses India's, and by extension the world's, greatest moral challenge: lifting a great number of extremely poor people out of poverty? Bhagwati and Panagariya argue forcefully that only one strategy will help the poor to any significant effect: economic growth, led by markets overseen and encouraged by liberal state policies. Their radical message has huge consequences for economists, development NGOs and anti-poverty campaigners worldwide. There are vital lessons here not only for Southeast Asia, but for Africa, Eastern Europe, and anyone who cares that the effort to eradicate poverty is more than just good intentions. If you want it to work, you need growth. With all that implies.