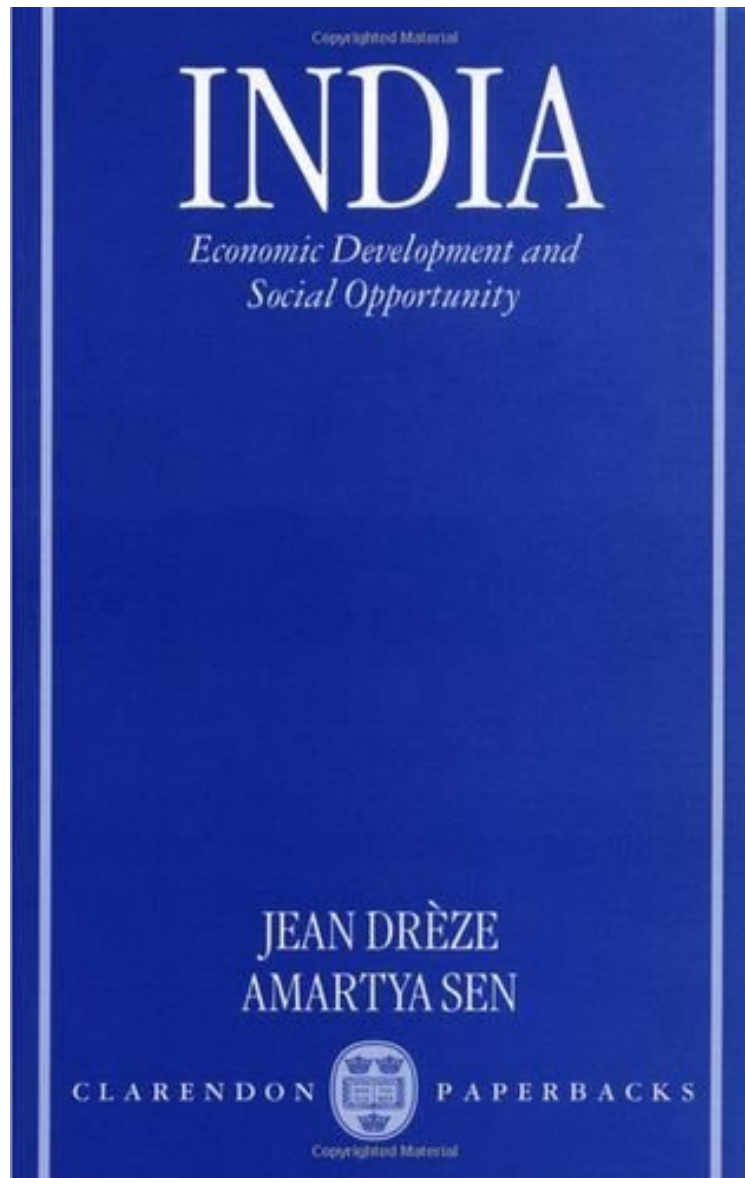


(Mobile ebook) India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity

India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity

Jean Dreze, Amartya Sen

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Jean Dreze, Amartya Sen : India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Indispensable reading on India!By CustomerThe book is indispensable reading for anybody who wants to understand the challenges to India's economic and social development beyond the glossy picture painted by Goldman Sachs or McKinsey. The authors see poverty as

"capability deprivation' and investigate the inability of the Indian government to provide social services, particularly health care, education and women's agency as means of opening up capabilities. They blame the government's inability of providing these services and do not trust market liberalization as an alternative avenue. The monograph is saturated with facts and useful comparisons within India and with other developing countries, particularly China. I found it quite annoying, however, that the authors repeatedly point out that some Indian States perform better than China as a whole. It would have been fair to compare India as a whole with China as a whole - and the best Indian performers with the best Chinese performers. Interesting, however, the comparison of China's drastic fertility reduction through coercion (one-child-policy) with the equally impressive reduction in fertility (at least in the southern states) without coercion and in a democratic context. But read yourself! 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Before 1990, every 8 years, more children under five were death than the China's GLFBy Annie ChanAmaryta and Jean has been honest in describing the India development, especially in the area of the basic human need for million of poor Indian, development is not just GDP and GDP/capital, but basic human needs such as education, healthcare for the poor are also critical. In the area of comparison, first time I realized the mortality rate (under 5) of India is so shocking, every 8 years (take 1986), the total number of children die under 5 years old is more than the total death in China's Great Leap Forward (p68-69), more than 30million. China's GLP happen once but for India, since independence, the total number of children die under 5 is not a number anyone want to calculate. In the recent year, author is preaching for human basic need for his fellow countryman such as universal elementary education, better healthcare..., I respect him.

India's success in reducing endemic deprivation since Independence has been quite limited. Recent diagnoses of this failure of policy have concentrated on the counterproductive role of government regulation, and on the need for economic incentives to accelerate the growth of the economy. This book argues that an assessment of India's failure to eliminate basic deprivations has to go beyond this limited focus, and to take note of the role played in that failure by inadequate public involvement in the provision of basic education, health care, social security, and related fields, Even the fostering of fast and participatory economic growth requires some basic social change, which is not addressed by liberalization and economic incentives. The authors also discuss the historical antecedents of these political and social neglects, including the distortion of policy priorities arising from inequalities of political power. Following on from this, the book considers the scope for public action to address these earlier biases and achieve a transformation of policy priorities. Beginning with an introductory chapter presenting the motivation, focus, and approach of the book, it discusses the respective roles of the market mechanism and government action in economic development and discusses the particular role of public involvement in the fields of health and education. International comparisons of development experiences are brought to bear on the diagnosis of India's successes and failures, and the work discusses the lessons to be learnt from the contrasting development experiences of different states within India, with particular attention to Kerala's outstanding success in social fields. The authors consider the role of public action and political organization in promoting social opportunities. Attention is drawn, in particular, to the part played by widespread illiteracy in suppressing that process and perpetuating social inequalities. The work also looks at the issue of basic education, including a critical assessment of public policy in this field. The issue of gender inequality is discussed, and the role of women's agency in the expansion of social opportunities for both women and men is explored. The work concludes by consolidating the argument and discussing the policy implication of the analyses presented. A statistical appendix presents a comparative picture of India and other developing countries, and also the comparative performance of different states within India. This new work by two internationally renowned economists is an important and relevant argument for promoting human welfare.