Compiled By:
S. Wadhawan, ALIO
Varsha Satija, SLIA

NITI Aayog Library
1. Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries/Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya

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.

**Pub: Public Affairs**

**Call No.339.460954 B575W**

**Accession No.152847**

2. **How Neighbours Converge:** The Politics and Economics of Regionalism/I P Khosla
This book explains regionalism with an emphasis on the various economic theories and models as well as other theories that have been propounded over the years since 1945. It has detailed case studies of three important regional cooperation ventures: SAARC; ASEAN and the European Union, in the hope that these will flesh out many of the theories.

I.P. Khosla is currently Member-Secretary of the Indian Council for South Asian Cooperation and Editor-in-Chief of South Asian Survey, the biannual journal of the Council.

**Pub: Konark Publishers**

**Call No.338.954 K45H** **Accession No.152789**

3. **Saving Capitalism from the Capitalists/Hartmut Elsenhans**

Capitalism is often recognised as a realisation of the bourgeois revolution—war to the castles and peace to the huts.

This book argues that a lack in perception of the progressive aspects of capitalism has resulted in policy measures that have frequently been defeated. It brings out the importance of capitalism as the promise of being able to attain socialism. Based on modern economics of a post-Keynesian nature, it rejects mechanistic Marxism and the civilisational process of cultural turn thinking.
The book is a comprehensive analysis of the origins of capitalism, its contradictions, the dynamics of non-capitalist societies and the challenges of globalisation (including theories of imperialism).

Pub: Sage Publications

Call No. 330.122 E49S Accession No. 152797

4. State level Reforms, Growth, and Development in Indian States/Arvind Panagariya Pinaki Chakraborty and M Govind Rao

"This book presents the first-ever state-level assessment of growth, development, and reform of India. The book is systematic, comprehensive, data-driven, and thoughtfully and carefully argued. Indeed, this book will stand as a landmark in our understanding of India's growth experience over the last 30 years. This book will be a revelation to those who study India's growth, and will almost certainly become a classic reference in this field." --Rajeev Dehejia, Associate Professor of Public Policy, New York University "This original, interesting and thorough study is very detailed in its presentation and evaluation of a wide range of state level data on social, economic, and political variables. Alongside the main analytical findings, it engages a number of important questions and debates that have emerged around the question of policy reform in general and about the Indian reform experience in
particular. It is certain to serve as a readily-accessible reference for interested scholars and policy analysts and as a guide for future state-level reforms for policy makers." --Pravin Krishna, Chung Ju Yung Distinguished Professor of International Economics and Business, John Hopkins University "This work by Professor Arvind Panagariya and his colleagues is a seminal contribution towards understanding India's saga of economic transformation. This is the first systematic study that looks at India's post-reforms growth experience at the level of states. By analyzing major growth determinants such as development expenditure, agriculture productivity, infrastructure, accumulation of human capital, etc., the study offers many new insights on the 'catch up' by lagging regions. It is a must-read for all who care about promoting regional equity and India's co-operative federalism." --Vijay Kelkar, Chairman, India Development Foundation, New Delhi

**Pub: Oxford University Press**

**Call No.338.954 P187S**  
**Accession No.152764**

5. **Persistence of Poverty in India/Nandini Gooptu & Jonathan Parry**

This book, edited by Jonathan Parry and Nandini Gooptu, is unique in several respects. What distinguishes it from the existing literature on persistence of poverty in India, despite high growth, is the multi-disciplinary and “bottom-up” approach in devising solutions to this problem. Fifteen essays, written by political analysts, anthropologists, sociologists, economists and others offer valuable insights on the realities of poverty at the ground level and unequal distribution of powers among different classes in the society. This book is an essential reading for academic researchers across different disciplines as well as political leaders and policy makers in India and abroad.”

**Pub: Social Science Press**
In 1998, Dr Kalam and Y.S. Rajan published the now iconic India 2020, a vision document for the new millennium that charted how India could become one of the top five economic powers in the world by 2020. Sixteen years later, as the year 2020 approaches, it is time to take stock of how much India has achieved and what lies ahead. In many ways, India’s growth story in the twenty-first century has been hamstrung by missed opportunities and slowdowns in project execution; but it has also been marked by new opportunities and emerging technologies that make faster and more inclusive growth viable. A renewed policy focus is now needed for agriculture, manufacturing, mining, the chemicals industry, health care and infrastructure to invigorate these sectors and boost economic growth, argue Kalam and Rajan. Alongside, education, job creation, emerging technologies, biodiversity, waste management, national security and the knowledge economy are some of the other vital areas that we need to build on as we look beyond 2020. India can still make it to the list of developed nations in a decade. Beyond 2020 provides an action plan for that transformation.
For the last decade, China and India have grown at an amazing rate - particularly considering the greatest downturn in the U.S. and Europe since the Great Depression. As a result, both countries are forecast to have larger economies than the U.S. or EU in the years ahead. Still, in the last year, signs of a slowdown have hit these two giants. Which way will these giants go? And how will that affect the global economy? Any Western corporation, investor, or entrepreneur serious about competing internationally must understand what makes them tick. Unfortunately, many in the West still look at the two Asian giants as monoliths, closely controlled mainly by their national governments. Inside Out, India and China makes clear how and why this notion is
These days, it is easy to be cynical about democracy. Even though there are more democratic societies now (119 and counting) than ever before, skeptics can point to low turnouts in national elections, the degree to which money corrupts the process, and the difficulties of mass participation in complex systems as just a few reasons the system is flawed. The Occupy movement in 2011 proved that there is an emphatic dissatisfaction with the current state of affairs, particularly with the economy, but, ultimately, it failed to produce any coherent vision for social change. So what should progressives be working toward? What should the economic
In 2006, the Government of India promoted Aadhaar, a biometric identification system, which has now reached 650 million people. The aim of the scheme was to establish a biometric registry to provide a unique identity to all individuals, women and men, in the country. It was expected that this biometric identity would help poor women and men establish their identities so as to access various benefits provided by the government. In conjunction with frugally engineered mini-ATMs (automated teller machines), it was expected to promote financial inclusion. The book looks at the gender dimension of Aadhaar, studying the (current and potential) impact of the scheme especially on women and gender relationships with the household, and on changing patriarchal social norms. This volume explores: Would Aadhaar help poor women establish their identity and, through that, secure their entitlements due in various schemes of the government?
10. Interrogating Inclusive Growth: Poverty and Inequality in India/K P kannan

The high growth performance of the Indian economy since the launch of economic reforms in the early 1990s has been much lauded. But how much of this growth has made its way to the poor?

In a radical assessment of ‘inclusive growth’, this book probes the impact of neo-liberal policies on employment, poverty and inequality. It critiques the claim that market-friendly economic reform policies ‘trickle down’ to the poor and reduce poverty and deprivation. The author uses exhaustive data — from the formal and informal

Pub: Routledge

Call No.330.954 k16l  Accession No.152771
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is still alive in social and Political Fields of India. It is the outcome of achievements which Sardar Patel acquired for the nation and the society; he has a status of a leading figure with real and effective thinking among his contemporaries. Sardar Patel merged 554 oddly scattered princely states with the Indian Union through a proper and efficient way.

Pub: Gyan Publishing House

Call No.923.254 R256S

Accession No.152807