

CHAPTER - 3

3:1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature on different aspects of Industrial policy Resolutions may be classified under the following broad categories :

Sinha, in his study, ⁽¹⁾ focussed attention on the concept of joint sector. According to him, the concept of joint sector is nothing new to our economic thinking. He deals with the ditto of 1948, 1956, 1977 and 1980 Industrial Policy Resolutions. The book divided into thirteen chapters.

Jhingan, in his illuminating article, ⁽²⁾ concentrates on the 1948, 1956, 1973, 1977 and 1980 Industrial Policy Resolutions. He also deals with the policy with critical appraisal.

Kuchhal, in his brilliant study, ⁽³⁾ deals with the 1946 and 1956 Industrial Policy Resolutions. He also analysed the drawbacks of the resolutions. He further concentrates on the idea of mixed economy, the Central Advisory Council, the Development Councils and the licensing Committee.

Mahajan, in his work, ⁽⁴⁾ concentrates on the planning, development and economic policy in India. He also deals with the ditto of Industrial policy, on February 1973.

Jha, in his articles, ⁽⁵⁾ focussed attention on the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. He also deals with the idea of capitalism with reference to India's second five year plan.

Jain, in his brilliant study, ⁽⁶⁾ concentrates on the Industries Act, 1951; The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953; and The Policy of Nationalisation. He also deals with the Industrial Policy of 1948 and 1956.

Jangir, in his famous work, ⁽⁷⁾ deals with the meaning and need of industrial policy, the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956. He also adds critical appraisal of the two Resolutions. Further an attempt has been made to compare 1948 Industrial policy Resolution with that of 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution.

Deb, in his study, ⁽⁸⁾ focussed attention on the public policies with special reference to the Industrial Policy Resolutions since Independence. He also adds Industrial Policy and the Licensing System in fifth chapter in his books.

Kapoor, in his brilliant work, ⁽⁹⁾ focussed attention on the nature, principles, scope, role, deficiencies and requirements of administration in its political, social, economic, historical, psychological and ideological environment with special reference to India. He divided the book into nine chapters. The first deals with the meaning, nature and scope of public Administration, especially, in the context of colonialism, industrialisation and

development. The sixth is related to public policy, its meaning, factors influencing its formulation and its evaluation.

Bhattacharyya, in his brilliant study, ⁽¹⁰⁾ deals with the basic concepts of economics like economic growth, planning, democratic planning etc; social-economic objectives of economics like social justice, public sector, private sector, planning and administration etc. development of economics like self-generating economy, commercial policy etc; a decade of planning; and the third plan. He divided the book into five chapters. According to him, planning, in its wider implications, is essentially a generalised problem.

Bhattacharyya, in his work, ⁽¹¹⁾ concentrates on the nature and necessity of economic planning, some economic problems of planning, techniques of economic planning in India, and economic progress in India under the plans period from first five year plan to fifth Five year plan. He also add the new 20-point Programme for economic and social reform. He divided the book into thirteen chapters.

Bhattacharyya, in his study, ⁽¹²⁾ deals with the nature of Indian economy, planning technique in India, the first five year plan - its nature and problems, the second five year plan-its nature and problems, third five year plan - its nature and problems, the fourth five year plan - its nature and problems, the sixth five year plan - its nature and problems and the seventh five year plan - its nature and problems. The book gives the essentials of the subject matter in a precise manner to the extent possible.

Batra and Kaur, in their famous work ⁽¹³⁾ focussed attention on the structural adjustment policy (some basic issues), structural adjustment in trade policy, co-operation in trade blocks, and contemporary issues like industrial sickness and privatisation, some challenges, privatisation of public sector undertakings, role of multinational in India, and new dimensions of Industrial sickness in the changing economic scenario. They divided the book into four sections.

Bhagwati and Desai, in their famous work, ⁽¹⁴⁾ concentrates on the state of industrialisation at Independence, economic growth during 1951-66, industrial performance and import substitution during 1951-66, planning strategy and policy instruments, public and private sectors, industrial strategy and target setting, industrial licensing, foreign trade policy instruments i.e. import and export policies, and experiments with economic liberalism. They divided their books into nine parts with twenty-three chapters.

Bhagwati and Srinivasan, in their brilliant work, ⁽¹⁵⁾ focussed attention on the Indian economy since 1951 (phase 1950-70); export policy and performance, 1951-66; liberalisation and export performance; export policy and economic performance.

Behari, in his study, ⁽¹⁶⁾ concentrates on the technological change and economic development, structural changes in Indian Industries, urbanisation in India, new industrial responsibilities, small industries and backward regions, technological transformation in Communist China and

the technology in the fifth five year plan. He also deals with the problems, possibilities and perspectives of rural industrialisation in India.

Kumar, in his brilliant work, ⁽¹⁷⁾ concentrates on economic planning; history of planning in India; first, second, third five year plans; and economic policy under the plans.

Bhattacharyya, in his work, ⁽¹⁸⁾ focussed attention on the economic problems (like unemployment), the idea of mixed economy, Indian planning, plan experiences, planning for regional development, fourth five year plan and the new economic policy. He divided the book into four parts.

Bagchi, in his brilliant study, ⁽¹⁹⁾ concentrates on the private sector and industrial planning in India, planning and the political process in India, problems of effecting demand, and contradictions of planning in India. The book divided into seven chapters.

Brahmananda, in his famous work, ⁽²⁰⁾ deals with the Indian development with stability, the public sector in Indian socialism, the genesis of welfare economics, the problem of underutilisation of productive capacity in Indian industry, economic growth and problems of inequalities of income.

Bose, in his brilliant study, ⁽²¹⁾ deals with the state and social welfare, community development programme, efficiency of labour in India, ^{trends} ~~true~~ in labour policy, industrial finance, foreign trade and fiscal policy. The book divided into eleven chapters.

Bhuleshkar, in his brilliant work, ⁽²²⁾ focussed attention on the Indian economic thought, agriculture and economic development, industry and economic development, monetary policy and economic development, planning and socialism. The book divided into six parts.

Banerjee, in his brilliant study, ⁽²³⁾ focussed attention on the first, second, third, fourth five year plans, annual plans, the 20-point programme, fifth plan, overview of plans, planning under the Janata Government, sixth and seventh five year plans and poverty alleviation.

The book deals with the above and other related issues comprehensively. It analyses the different plans in chronological order, logically and objectively. The book divided into twelve chapters.

Bhattacharyya, in his brilliant study, ⁽²⁴⁾ concentrates on the role of technological progress in Indian economic development in India, the role of education in economic development in India, technological progress and import substitution in India. The book divided into four chapter.

Ahluwalia, in his brilliant study, ⁽²⁵⁾ concentrates on planning policies and industrial overview, trends in productivity and growth, an international comparison of trends in productivity, major features of planning for industrialization, self-reliance, export pessimism and import substitution. The book divided into seven chapters.

Iyengar, in his study, ⁽²⁶⁾ focussed attention on the industrial policy and investment, financing of industries, third plan programmes and working of private and public sectors. The book divided into sixteen sections.

Jalan, in his brilliant study, ⁽²⁷⁾ deals with the policy framework for self-reliance, trade and industrialisation policies, concentration and economic equality, performance and allocation. The book divided into eleven chapters.

Joshi, in his brilliant study, ⁽²⁸⁾ concentrates on economic growth and development, public and private sectors industrial structure, industrial licensing, technological cooperation, issues of external trade and aid. This book discusses certain critical issues relating to economic problems of developing countries, with particular reference to India.

Jha, in his brilliant work, ⁽²⁹⁾ concentrates on planning and performance, policies and priorities, the role of technology and priorities of the seventh plan. The book divided into nine chapters.

Singh, in his brilliant work, ⁽³⁰⁾ focussed attention on the economic and social record, regional growth and disparities, plan policies, industrial objectives and performance, policy and administration. The book divided into four parts with fifteen chapters.

Sinha, in his brilliant study, ⁽³¹⁾ focussed attention on the characteristics of economic development, economic planning and social choice, industry in a growing economy, India's foreign trade, economic

developments and imports, the role of monetary policy in economic development, economic development and political stability in India. The book divided into six parts with twenty-four chapters.

Sinha, in his brilliant study, ⁽³²⁾ concentrates on the first, second, third five year plan, the plan in brief, monetary policy, economic trends, open market and selective credit controls of the above mentioned plans. The book divided into five chapters.

Shroff, in his study, ⁽³³⁾ focussed attention on the free enterprise in India, planning in India, Indian economic development, industrial finance and investment in India, foreign exchange crisis and some remedies, an economic review (up to 1957), defence and development with stability. The book divided into three parts with sixteen chapters.

Shenoy, in his brilliant work, ⁽³⁴⁾ concentrates on the structure of Indian economy, Industrial Policy, policy discussions, industrial controls, the five year plans, and the impact of planning. The book divided into ten chapters.

Dr. Shenol, in his brilliant study, ⁽³⁵⁾ focussed attention on the development and environment, development planning, industrial policy, and development, and economic modelling for policy decisions. This volume seeks to present a retrospective of I.S.E.C.'s research contributions over the last twenty-five years of its experience. This book divided into three parts with fourteen chapters.

Shenoy, in his brilliant study,⁽³⁶⁾ focussed attention on the Indian economic scene (a review), plan achievements in India, industrial expansion, third plan finance and the foreign aid. This book divided into five chapters.

Dholakia, in his brilliant study,⁽³⁷⁾ concentrates on regional disparities, reduction of regional disparity as a national objective, measure of economic development, industrial structure of employment and regional aspects of economic growth in India. This book divided into seven chapters.

Sharma, in his study,⁽³⁸⁾ focussed attention on the factors in the localization of cotton textile industry, possible redistribution of cotton industry in the cotton belts, localization of the jute industry in the Hoogly Riverain, the prospects of rural industrialization, trends in industrial location and planning. This book divided into sixteen chapters.

Shah, in his brilliant study,⁽³⁹⁾ concentrates on the problem of industrialization of India, planning of coal industry in India, and the problems of nationalities. This book divided into twelve chapters.

Tripathi and Tewari, in their study,⁽⁴⁰⁾ focussed attention on the regional development and planning in India, regional disparities in India, regional disparities in the levels of socio-economic development in India, regional disparities in levels of industrial development in Madhya pradesh, spatial planning for socio-economic development at micro level, and poverty and unemployment in a backward region.

Tewari and sinha, in their study,⁽⁴¹⁾ focussed attention on the rural development in retrospect; industry, business and service in IRD programmes; achievements of ISB targets; project planing and implementation.

Thakur, in his brilliant work,⁽⁴²⁾ concentrates on the review of planning, objects of planning, development of heavy industries, strategy of agricultural development adopted in the fourth and fifth plans, causes of poverty and policy for maximisation of growth rate in future, industrial development and role of foreign collaboration in India's industrial development.

Swamy, in his brilliant study,⁽⁴³⁾ focussed attention on the phase of self-reliance, 1950-65; limits to industrial growth and World Bank pressure; phase of systematic crisis, 1966-74; slowdown of industrial growth; crisis of mixed economy; liberal ideology, economic revival; phase of industrial globalization, 1974-90; New economic policy; changes in the economy during 1980s; globalization and effects of globalization. This book divided into three parts.

Subrahmanyam, in his brilliant study,⁽⁴⁴⁾ concentrates on defence and development; political development and national security; social development; and technological development. This book divided into eight chapters.

Streeten and Lipton, in their study,⁽⁴⁵⁾ focussed attention on the

targets and investment in industry, population control, foreign trade, planning and defence.

Sreekantaradhya, in his brilliant study,⁽⁴⁶⁾ focussed attention on the role of public debt, deficit financing, growth of internal public debt, first, second, third five year plans, states role in planned economic development, growth of national income and saving in Indian economy. This book divided into ten chapters.

Srinivasan, in his brilliant study,⁽⁴⁷⁾ focussed attention on the determinants of financial structure, the institutional characteristics of financial structure, financial market and development, financial development in India since 1966. This book is mainly concerned with an analysis of the financial structure of a developing economy. The book divided into seven chapters.

Srivastava, in his brilliant study,⁽⁴⁸⁾ concentrates on the agricultural and industrial development of the fourth five year plan. The book divided into six chapters.

Sovani, in his brilliant study,⁽⁴⁹⁾ focussed attention on the formation of government policy, development programme of the central government, objectives of industrial developments, major post-war economic trends and influence of international factors. This book divided into six chapters.

Tripathy, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵⁰⁾ concentrates on the theory of federal finance in a developing economy, fiscal policy in a federal structure, problems

of federal finance in India, the organisational aspects of planning in India, fiscal impact of federalism in India and interstate disparities in the rate of economic development. This book divided into nine chapters.

Trivedi, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵¹⁾ focussed attention on the important features of the capitalist economy, economic planning, economic planning in India: objectives and strategy, industrial policy since independence, monopolistic and respective trade practices, regulation of the foreign investment and collaboration agreements, government incentives for industrial growth, objectives of the price policy in India, Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, 1956, 1977, and monetary fiscal policy. This book divided into eight parts.

Tewari, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵²⁾ focussed attention on the central place theory, the growth pole theory, population, settlement and land use, spatial organization and spatial planning. This book divided into nine parts.

Srivastava and Singh, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵³⁾ focussed attention on the approaches to rural development, poverty in rural India, integrated rural development strategies in India, rural development and environmental management in hill areas of India. This book divided into two parts.

Tutega and Varma, in their famous work,⁽⁵⁴⁾ concentrates on the objectives of planned development, approach to the third plan, targets and outlays in plan, price policy, development of industries, small scale and village industries and social welfare. This book divided into twenty-five chapters.

Uppal in his brilliant study, (55) focussed attention on the economic planning, planning in action, three decades of development experience, and sixth five year plan. This book divided into four chapters.

Vaidya, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵⁶⁾ concentrates on the objectives of planning in India, industrial development and industrial policy, a critique of the new industrial policy of 1956, state trading, tax policy and policies for economic revival. This book divided into seven chapters.

Verma, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵⁷⁾ focussed attention on the rise of protectionism in India, discriminating protection and post-war changes, new policy, new policy at work, machinery and protection, and results of protection. This book divided into eight chapters.

Vakil, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵⁸⁾ concentrates on the poverty problem in India, planning in India, role of agricultural economics in Indian economy and investment in the second five year plan. This book divided into four parts with twenty-one chapters.

Veit, in his brilliant study,⁽⁵⁹⁾ focussed attention on the policies of economic development, economic development and foreign relations, strategies for agriculture, industrial policy, evolutions of India's industrial licensing and related policies, India's economic development and India's second revolution. This book divided into four parts with twelve chapters.

Wadhva, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶⁰⁾ concentrates on the theoretical bases of five year plans, appraisal of five year plans, distinct development planning, poverty and economic development and industrial licencing policy, export policy and import substitution policy. This book divided into three parts.

Waqif, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶¹⁾ focussed attention on the industrial co-operation in regional economic grouping among the developing countries and the lessons for SAARC, and country perspectives on industrial co-operation and perspectives on energy co-operation. This book divided into three parts with seventeen chapters.

Raheja, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶²⁾ concentrates on urban phenomena and policy formation, five year plans and urban development, and finances of the state Governments. This book divided into six chapters.

Rakshit, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶³⁾ focussed attention on the meaning and measurement of poverty, dimension of Indian poverty, the causes of Indian poverty, anti-poverty measures, and financing the anti-poverty measures. The book divided into seven chapters.

Roy and James, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶⁴⁾ concentrates on the historical roots of economic policy, economics of food and agriculture, fiscal finances and money supply, and problems of federal leaderships. This book divided into two parts with ten chapters.

Yugandhar and Mukherjee, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶⁵⁾ focussed attention on the concepts, approaches and techniques of decentralised planning, resources of decentralised planning, environment and district planning methods and techniques. This book divided into nineteen chapters.

Reddy, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶⁶⁾ focussed attention on the planning in India, need for multi-level plan approach, plan process in India, rolling plans and multi-level planning. This book divided into ten chapters.

Tewari and Joshi, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶⁷⁾ focussed attention on the economic development of the states of India, interregional pattern of industrialisation in India, urbanization and industrial growth, industrialisation of backward areas and the role of promotional measures offered by the government, issues in urbanisation and economic development. This book divided into five sections with thirty-five chapters.

Kapila, in his brilliant study,⁽⁶⁸⁾ focussed attention on the need for reforms, current phase of reforms, economic problems in India, the nature of global economy, India's economic reforms in the global context, economic liberalisation, banking sector reforms, and liberalisation of the Insurance industry. This book divided into fifteen chapters.

Khan, in brilliant study,⁽⁶⁹⁾ focussed attention on the process of economic growth, flow of international capital, India's economic development during the first five year plan, India's economic development during the second five year plan and India's economic development during the third

five year plan. The book divided into six chapters.

Iyengar in his brilliant study,⁽⁷⁰⁾ focussed attention on the new world plan consciousness, planning in the USSR, plan progress in China, and major Indian plan problems: salient facts and figures. This book divided into eight sections with thirty-one chapters.

Kulkarni, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷¹⁾ focussed attention on the infrastructure of industrial development, industrial development through war and depression, and an appraisal of planned industrial growth. This book divided into nine chapters.

Vakil, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷²⁾ focussed attention on the review of Industrial policy since independence, role of the public and private sector, the idea of joint sector, small scale industries, self-reliance and industrial development. He specifically discussed the implication of industrial policy either socialism or state capitalism.

Tandon, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷³⁾ focussed attention on the planning controls over private sectors and the evolution of Industrial policies. He specifically analysed the 1948, 1956, 1970, and 1973 Industrial Policy statement. The book divided into eight chapters.

Roy, in his work,⁽⁷⁴⁾ concentrates on the environment and the logic of private investment, the record of private investment in India from 1914 - 1947, private investment in specific industries, government specific industries,

government initiative and private enterprise in Indian industrialization from 1914-47. The book divided into six chapters.

Mongia, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷⁵⁾ concentrates on economic planning and policy in India from 1947-1977, planning techniques in underdeveloped countries, planning and public administration, industrial policy, policy on concentration of economic power in the industrial sector and the role of public sector in India's exports. This book divided into twenty-seven chapters.

Datta, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷⁶⁾ concentrates on economic development under British rule, Indian economic thought before Independence, and industrialization since independence. The book divided into five chapters.

Mathur, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷⁷⁾ focussed attention on the large scale industries and cottage industries, state and public enterprise, the problem of industrial backwardness, industrial planning and prospects. This book divided into seven chapters.

Baig, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷⁸⁾ focussed attention of the economics of government regulations and controls, planning as an aid to government controls, methods and techniques of government regulations and controls, pattern of Industrial expansion under controls, and impact of institutional financing on industrial expansion. This book divided into six chapters..

Prasad, in his brilliant study,⁽⁷⁹⁾ focussed attention on the age of industrialization, industrial sickness, industrial relations, industrial productivity, industrial policy and growth. He specifically discusses the sixth plan strategy and targets. This book divided into eighteen chapters.

Nagpal, in his brilliant work,⁽⁸⁰⁾ focussed attention on the industrial growth in India, technological self-reliance for India, productivity analysis of Indian engineering industry, industrial policy and the small sector.

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