



Nemzetközi
Kapcsolatok
Multidiszciplináris
Doktori Iskola

A COLLECTION OF THE THESES
of
the doctoral thesis by

Folk György

Economic growth and well-being
Liberalization and well-being in rural India

Budapest, 2011

Thesis advisor:

Dr. Csicsmann László PhD

© Folk György

Nemzetközi Kapcsolatok Multidiszciplináris Doktori Iskola

A COLLECTION OF THE THESES
of
the doctoral thesis by

Folk György

Economic growth and well-being
Liberalization and well-being in rural India

Budapest, 2011

Thesis advisor:

Dr. Csicsmann László PhD

© Folk György

Contents

1) A brief introduction to the subject of the thesis.....	1
Objective of research.....	1
Resources and literature.....	2
2) Applied methodologies and their foundations.....	6
3) Major results and conclusions.....	10
Author's publications.....	13
Selected bibliography.....	14

1) A brief introduction to the subject of the thesis

Asian regional studies have a limited coverage in Hungarian academics during the last decades and the place India holds is even more modest, in spite of her increasing global significance and international exposure. And if covered the attention revolves around subjects and relationships that are less essential for this subcontinent size country and nonetheless the most appealing to us. These theses are resulted by a decade long study of the history, the society and then economic order of India. It is based on the resolution that human reality can not be arranged in isolated branches of research and at the crossing of specialized disciplines realizations necessarily overlooked by positivist research will emerge.

India as a subject of research returns to the author of present theses as an increasingly complex and profound one. Her peculiar circumstances, unexpected opportunities and medium term threats are followed up by too few among the observers in Europe, thus her “expert” can not do other than warn and try his best to fill in the gap.

← **Objective of research**

Our research centres on two distinct research subjects, human and social well-being and the structural changes of an economy. Our territory is that of India, the sovereign federal state and the era is that of the 25 years from the end of the 1980-es until today. This period is embraces roughly one human generation, as history is perceived on a comparable time scale by most humans. An essential tenet of the neoclassical economy is the causality between economic growth and general well-being, any structural change resulting in economic growth will increase the well-being of the society.

Our research aims to prove wrong this tenet for India as a whole for our research period.

Our hypothesis goes that the liberalization reforms of the national economy and the growth trajectory they entail do not bring about an increase of the well-being for the rural majority of the Indian population and as a consequence it is one-sided and misleading to describe the changes resulted as the “development” of India.

We set off by assuming that structural changes, international exposure and accelerating growth divide India into a well adapting minority of winners and a less changing, disadvantaged majority. This division can be defined geographically (advancing versus lagging regions), socially (wealthy/privileged versus poor/disadvantaged), the most obvious is however the increasing gap between the cities and the rural countryside. Economic growth doen not mean “development” for the rural majority, but a drastic change in the existential conditions and exerts a controversial impact on their well-being. The structural changes in India involve tremendous sacrifices, losses and global risks.

The neoclassic developmental narrative ascribes the role of the eminent disciple to India since the changes started in 1990 (Panagariya[2004]). India is liberalizing so that she

acquires economic power and increases her wealth. The increasing incomes should be converted to widening opportunities, augmenting consumption and added public goods. This tenet is, however applicable to an obtrusive minority instead of the whole of Indian society for over a human generation. Rural aam admi, the rural majority does not have a fair share of these opportunities, and runs risks and shares disadvantages imposed recently.

This “development” can be demonstrated by means of a heterodox interpretation of human well-being past the usual limits of the = income = well-being equation. We set off by the definitions of both as used in everyday life, the political and macroeconomic discourse as suggested by the neoclassical economy of our times and oppose them to a different interpretation leading us to very different conclusions.

We define and interpret the structural reforms and the rural segment of India and present the major changes during the 20+years of structural changes. Finally we analyse the impact of those changes to the rural well-being as interpreted for the purpose.

← **Resources and literature**

Our research focuses on the trend of well-being during the last 20+ years in rural India. The literature for this complex subject will comprise four diverse fields:

The definition of wealth creation and well-being

The (mainly Anglo-saxon) literature on well-being abounds. Much countrywide research has been done on the subjective perception of well-being, universal comparisons, however are hardly possible. Important contributions are made by studies on the influence of the various social, environmental and personality factors (age, employment, income, education, climate, family status, personal traits etc.).

As opposed to the research of subjective well-being and quality of life the quest for objective well-being won the day from the beginning of the 90-es. The need structure analysis of the poorer global regions was high on the agenda of the World Bank (Alkire[2002], Narayan[1999,2000,2002,2009], Topalova[2007,2008]) and various (Anglo-saxon) schools of research (Doyal-Gough[1991], Van Praag-Frijters[1999], Gasper[2004]). The analysis of human needs and well-being became a subject of the European political discourse during the last 5 years (Hoff-Stiglitz[1999], Kates-Swart[2002], Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi[2009]).

India as economic entity

Economic, social, sectoral and regional study of India the sovereign economic entity is rendered possible by six and a half decades of political continuity of the independent federal state. The economic framework is provided by the system of five year plans and the

reporting on the federal budget. Indian macroeconomics, rural development, regional differences among the states and social stratification are covered by a prolific English language literature. Comprehensive economic textbooks on the Indian economy are published and actualized yearly (Datt-Sundharam[2007] and Dhingra[2006]). Major economic and social issues are elaborated in general or special reports of the Government of India, her central authorities or special committees sent to probe into an important subject highlighted by political controversy (the most prominent ones are the Wanchoo committee (1962-68) investigating the size of black economy, the Mandal (1979) and Sachar (2006) committees analyzing the status of the backward Muslim castes, and the Tendulkar committee (2009) reinterpreting the official poverty level. Particular experiences and overall opinions are widely published while very limited factual information is available on the social influence on the caste realities of our day as well as on the living conditions of the huge masses belonging to backward castes and tribes. A meagre literature is to be found on rural living as a whole beyond the regular analyses of land distribution, agricultural cultivation, income and productivity. Research on ecological subjects and the ongoing marginalization of the peripheral social groups (dalits, adivasis, women, bonded labourers) are usually pursued by foreign researchers or studies supported by international NGOs and funds.

Changes of economic environment and welfare in rural India during our research period

The development of rural India as a research subject is fiercely contested among the different political blocks, articles and books, official publications and studies and research reports are ideologically biased or mask vested interest. The most obvious is the government-related commitment to liberalization and globalization (Bimal Jalan, Montek S. Ahluwalia, Ashok Desai, T.N. Srinivasan, S.D. Tendulkar), contested incessantly by the organs and personalities caring for the integrity, traditional (mostly Hindu) values against the intrusion of foreign influence, pooled in and around National Volunteer Organization (RSS) and the Family of Hindu Associations (Sangh Parivar). Leftist thinking is also intensive and consequently present in the political arena, arguing in the interest of the lagging masses, the poor and the lowly (Amartya Sen, Utsa Patnaik, Kamal Kabra, A. Vaidyanathan, S. Mahendra Dev). The debate among protagonists the of market liberalization and economic development and the proponents of ecological viewpoints and the protection of the environment (Vandana Shiva, Debal Deb, M.S. Swaminathan). Foreign observers, analysts and researchers of the Indian economy and the society as well as defenders of the human rights (Jean Dréze, Angus Deaton, Anders Müller, Jackie Assayag, Bruno Dorin) have a distinctly critical Western approach, and an important field of study is based on the the ideological confrontation between the secular versus traditionalist, Hindu, Muslim, eventually Sikh and Christian platforms.

Rural India is a model of limited relevance about a subcontinent and a country with an almost unparalleled population, historical, geographical, climatic diversity and social complexity. Western analysts have an ingrained tendency of putting the unifying factors before splits, divergences and social complexities and interpreting India in terms of the unity due to the geographical and cultural distance.

Available economic data are plentiful and extremely scanty at the same time. Painful is the delay in time, caused before all by the remote date of the last census in 2001. The characteristic mode of data provision in India is the "report", data processed and provided by an incumbent of a post somewhere in the hierarchy with an ever present tendency of distortion in the expected direction due to political zeal and the adherence to the position. Data are non-existing or casual for many politically sensitive subjects, such as the influence of caste and religion, the black economy and the reality of the multitude of communities with low status attribution. The interpretation or basis of many statistical terms have changed during the reform course (the most important being the line of poverty) that are subject to widespread controversy and bitter argumentation, while continuous monitoring of long term trends is disabled.

Primary sources

Overall data are provided by the general censuses carried out decennially, the last one available by the time of writing was of 2000/2001. Economic and social development is outlined by (all-Indian) National Sample Surveys (NSS) done yearly since the 50-ies, and extended rounds every 5 years, the last extended round made available is the 64th round 2007/08. Consumption data is provided by the Consumer Expenditure Surveys carried out yearly on a „small“ (10-30000), and every five years on a „large“ (100000) sample in two steps on stratified samples. The impact of market changes on the households can be inferred from Market Information Survey of Households (MISH) by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) 70% of the respondents of its 300000-strong sample, however are urban citizens. Overall agricultural development is covered by the yearly Agricultural Surveys.

The National Accounts Statistics (NAS) are published by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) with a base year of 1980/8, it provides, however, no rural-urban distinction (Vaidyanathan[2001]).

Macroeconomic data and financial balances are published yearly in the Economic Surveys by the Government of India for each financial year. Published data serve the purpose of "shining India", this is to say are systemically biased towards a developing, powerful, balanced India-image "lifting all boats". Since 1994 a group of economists publish a yearly Alternative Economic Survey in order to draw attention to the interest of

the majority and the economic alternatives in opposition to the “pro-G7, pro-MNC, pro-superrich” economic course of the ruling government (Kabra-Upadhyay eds.[2004]).

An important source of information on the status of the rural society is the Agricultural Census. Agrarian censuses follow recommendations by FAO and were carried out in 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and lastly in 2005-06.

2) Applied methodologies and their foundations

Hypotheses:

Our subject will be examined by applying the following hypotheses:

I.) Hypotheses on the definition of well-being:

(methodology: a review of the anthropological, comparative study of civilizations, existential, anthropological, psychological and social psychological results of the last decades)

Hypotheses:

Well-being can be defined invariably from civilizations, i.e. geographical regions and historic periods.

Short exposition:

The mainstream of the liberal economy postulates human needs infinite, insatiable, subject to individual choice, while well-being is by the individual satisfaction and the good mental and bodily state. Contrasted to this the objective well-being as can be inferred from anthropological and social psychological research maintains that the factors of well-being are finite and determined biologically and socially. Following this approach the objective needs are satisfied by many factors other than income as a major determinant.

II.) Hypotheses on the development of India as a whole:

(methodology: sectoral macroeconomic analysis)

Hypotheses:

India as an integrated economic entity is a generalization created and maintained by political prejudice.

Short exposition:

India developing on a faster track as compared to the earlier periods ("shining India") is a construct maintained by theory and research committed to the Washington consensus. A more profound analysis of actual realities will divide the country into a multitude of diverging communities and regions, onto the majority of whom the standard development criteria, increasing individual income and freedom will not be applicable or relevant. The most important divergence of this kind is the widening gap between urban and rural India throughout the last decades.

III.) Hypotheses on an integral global economy

(methodology: deduction - a refutation of a statement on a significant part of the whole will deny the statement in its entirety)

Hypotheses:

The structural changes enabling participation and adaptation to the world economy do not imply the development of the involved national economies and accordingly will not infer the increasing well-being of the majority of the society.

Short exposition:

The paradigm of the ever increasing number of winners generated by an increasingly open world economy is denied by the widening social and regional gaps, the stagnation of the subjective sensation of well-being and the loss of existential safety in the “winner” as well as the accelerating ecological deterioration, the instability, the failure of states in the “looser” national economies, while the threat of the global ecological risks due to “economic development” (climate scarcity of water, food supply failure, partial exhaustion of the fossile fuels) are universally shared. India, the most populous “winner” 2020 to 2035 will hide an increased amount of internal welfare risk and existential insecurity (poverty, undernutrition, strengthening paramilitary powers, AIDS and other contemporary mass diseases, illiteracy and lack of education) behind the facade of a economic growth. Thus the relative deterioration of rural India provides a most striking and large scale refutation of the universalistic developmentalism.

Structure of the treatise

Well-being has no definition in the sense of a generally acknowledged narrative, however a plethora of interpretations have been maintained in the various value systems of different ages and civilizations. Present treatise can not do better than trying to enlist and review the relevant interpretations, definitions and measurement attempts arriving at a tentative definition serving best the purpose of the well-being analysis of rural India.

The impact of the economic changes of the last two decades on rural India is analyzed following the systematic framework expounded in the first part of the treatise. “Rural India“ will mean 72% of the total population, 1023 million people in 2001, living in approx. 600 thousand villages (Census GoI[2001]).

Our research comprises the period from the ongoing liberalization of the Indian economy (1990/91) or alternatively from and the start of the reform course in the wider sense (following 1985)until present (2010), the time span of an entire human generation.

The research has comprised the systematic study of published information of several scientific fields around the commencement of the reforms (1991), as well as the nearest available to our present time (2009/10). The economic order and performance has been considered as independent variables that exert an influence on our depending variables, the

partial factors of well-being. We arrive at the trend of their changes due to the change of the economic order, this is to say the increase or decrease of well-being.

Based on the review of the available sources and literature the well-being for the majority of rural population stagnated or deteriorated.

Both the profit yield and the share in GDP of agriculture has shrunk, while the ratio of the population living from it (70%) remained about the same. The essential role of state-generated financing of development was not replaced by private financing, yields have grown slowly. The distorted system of sustained state subsidies caused further deterioration of the soils and the water table.

The price of staple foodgrains and pulses has grown considerably, while the procurement prices were depressed by exposure to the global market (Dev[2007,2009]).

The uncertainty in rural employment has increased. The organized forms of labor have been gradually replaced by employment on contracts and of females replacing males for lower wages (Chandrasekhar-Ghosh[2000] and Sharan[2007]). Child labor and bonded labor remained widespread. The average size of farmer holdings shrank and landlessness was also on the rise (Ramakumar[2009]). Wage earners and casual laborers migrated to the cities and to more distant regions to an increasing extent (Bhagat[2010]).

The impact of the “revamped” and “targeted” Public Distribution System (PDS) has diminished. Due to diminishing buying power and hiking food prices the rate of undernutrition has grown or not improved and the health status of rural population changed for the better only marginally (Deaton-Dréze[2009], Nandakumar et al[2010]).

New, global consumption patterns and aspiration have emerged among the rural population as well due mainly to TV broadcast. Mobile telephony and TV viewership has grown quickly while the use of computer usage and Internet remained limited. The new opportunities resulted from local self-government and entrepreneurship were captured by the traditional elites, the handful large landowners and the members of the upper castes. As the price of the agricultural inputs hiked and the selling prices remained depressed grew the indebtedness of the farmers and an endemic wave of suicides among the farmers was observed throughout the last decade (Vidyasagar-Suman[2007]).

For the majority of the material factors the chance of need satisfaction diminished.

The chance of need satisfaction for the social factors increased for certain needs and decreased for many others. The existential security became more often threatened, the subjective sense of security decreased.

As for the rural population, the structural changes did not bring forth pregnant changes of the social environment that could have an enabling effect on human growth and blooming, we have no proofs of an increased rate of leisure time or the percentage of the non-subsistence expenditures in the rural consumption basket.

3) Major results and conclusions

I.) Interpretation of well-being

We have defined well-being as the chance of satisfying human needs. The list of human needs proved to be finite and identifiable as can be drawn similarly from several researches (Alkire[2002]). The needs have an anthropological foundation, i.e. are shared by all humans, while historical and cultural divergences find explication with the socially preferred mechanisms of the need satisfaction (Ekins-Max-Neef[1992]).

The comprehensive list of the needs comprise physical and biological ones that can find a satisfaction for the individual, the social needs as well as the self-determined need of personal growth and blooming (Ryan-Deci[2000]).

The model of well-being based on our interpretation of human needs along with the trends of satisfaction in rural India is summed up by Table 1.

	Category	Basic need	
1.1	Anthropological	Physical needs (water, temperature. etc.)	DECREASE
1.2	(biological/physical)	Biological needs	DECREASE
1.3		Bodily health	DECREASE
1.4		Food	DECREASE
1.5		Exercise/physical activity	DECREASE
1.6		Access to materials/tools	INCREASE
1.7		Physical protection	NO CLEAR TREND
1.8		Events and stimuli	INCREASE
1.9		Freedom of movement and action	NO CLEAR TREND
2.1	Psychosocial	Sexuality	NO CLEAR TREND
2.2	(groups and community)	Spatial belonging	DECREASE
2.3		Education	NO CLEAR TREND
2.4		Attachment to groups	NO CLEAR TREND
2.5		Near relationships	DECREASE
2.6		Task, commitment, work	DECREASE
2.7		Status,	DECREASE
2.8		Social order, security, peace	DECREASE
3.1	Organismic	Knowledge and skills	DECREASE
3.2	(personal growth and blooming)	Adventure and variety	INCREASE
3.3		Power	DECREASE
3.4		Harmony and spirituality	DECREASE
3.5		Lustfulness, play, recreation	DECREASE

Table 1 Trends of basic need satisfaction in rural India

II.) Change of life and welfare in rural India

The majority of the more than 1 billion people living in India, 650-700 million live in a comparatively slowly changing rural India. The most striking traits of this rural living are and have remained mass poverty, neglect and lagging behind in spite of all countrywide, local or international discourses, mass revival movements, international development efforts of governmental and non-governmental agencies.

This inert and less mobile majority of the Indian society yet moves following its Indian patterns and rules under the external influences that are central or peripheral for the rural ways of life. One can not claim either that rural India has not plied to those influences or that rural life has changed in an essential way. The bulk of the rural population lives on the verge of subsistence deprived of the means to change or break away from while being confronted to an ever widening lure of education, well-being and individual freedom.

III. Consequences on global economic theory (Methodological results)

The red thread through world economy and regional studies are the nation and the national income, the dominant approach is the universalism of development theory. Developed nations in this veneer are industrialized, more open both in the political and the economic sense, a larger portion of goods and services produced are monetized, and the consumption as measured by the expenditure on it is greater per capita. In the open competition among nations the democratic systems and the countries warranting for the human rights have further advanced, while the same trajectory of development is open and available for all nations. Advanced and expensive technologies offer advantages in the arms/security race as well. As the income is converted into absolute goods (competitive strength, consumption, security, individual freedom) the increased income = increased well-being is axomatic.

This treatise argues that the universalistic approach to development is erroneous, and similar to other social sciences modern economic theory has a limited domain of validity (Adelman[1999] and Evans[2004]). The boundaries of this domain are marked in time by the delimited natural resources, and in the geographic space by the boundaries of the civilizations. This treatise denies the above universalism for subcase of universal significance, the “development” by the detailed analysis of the responses to the inclusion in the global economy.

Conclusion

Our denial of the developmentalist axiom leads us to another approach to well-being, interpreted as absolute for the human being. Our definition is based on the need and welfare research focusing on the developing world and widened by the positive psychology

and the self-determination theory (SDT), rendering possible a model of well-being that is invariable among periods of history and the variance of societies.

The lists of needs of the last two decades based on anthropological research beyond the societies of consumption comprise a set of finite and satisfiable needs. Different societies with different cultures develop conflicting modi to satisfy these needs. It seems feasible however, that the extent to which the needs are satisfied are not depending on income in the first line, but the surrounding environment, the community and the individual efforts. The odds of personal growth and blooming (as postulated by SDT, see) have not improved in rural India as inferred from the available evidence. Subsistence (self-sustaining) has become slightly more difficult for the majority of rural population. No break-through has taken place in education, individual choices have not augmented essentially. Men and women find themselves burdened by heavier burdens of income generation and family sustenance. Child and bonded labor did not diminish characteristically, the generation of new jobs and livelihood opportunities is not significant. Conflicting forces shaping the rural life did not create major improvements for rural India.

Instead of the development narrative our research confirms that the structural reforms have strengthened an economic and social order that contributed to the blooming of a widening group of people and left behind or increased the burdens of another, much more populous group.

One feels obliged to pose the question: why is this all in all a must? What legitimates the economic reforms of a very populous country that disregards all other ends and means if we have do not have convincing evidence that it brings about the increasing welfare for the majority of the society?

Author's publications

I. In Hungarian

Book

Folk György [2007]: India - a végletek birodalma, HVG kiadó, Budapest

Book excerpts

Folk György [2010]: Biztonságpolitikai kockázatok Indiában, In: BHKK[2010]: Biztonságpolitikai prognózis 2015-ig, Biztonságpolitikai és Honvédelmi Kutatások Központja Alapítvány, Budapest, 2010

Folk György [2010]: Az osztrák elnökség, In: Szörényi András-Rónay Miklós szerk [2010]: Az EU elnökségeinek története.. Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 2010

Folk György [2009]: India és a térségi integráció, In: Palánkai Tibor szerk [2009]: Európa tanulmányok. Szombathely

Folk György [2011]: Európa viszonya Indiához: Lehetőségek és egymásra hatások. Bóka Éva szerk: Európa újragondolása. Műhelytanulmányok. Grotius, 2010

Periodicals

Folk György [2008]: India - beszáll a világversenybe, és nagy erővel őrzi magát, Külügyi Szemle, 2008/2. szám

Folk György [2008]: A látszólagos egység és a töredezettség következményei Indiában, Kül-Világ, 2008 II. Szám

Folk György [2011]: A jólét átfogó elmélete. Vezetéstudomány. (Közlésre elfogadva).

Conference

Folk György [2011]: Az objektív emberi szükségletek és a munka kiterjesztett értelmezési tartománya. 12. Gazdaságpszichológia Kutatási Fórum, Szegedi Tudományegyetem

II. In English:

Publication

India as seen by the Hungarian party. In: Hungary in Focus Magazine, Krest Publications, New Delhi, 23 Oct. 2008

Selected bibliography

- ACHARYA, Shankar N. – CHELLIAH, Raja J. [1985]: Aspects of the black economy in India : Report of a Study by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India, Ministry of Finance
- ACKERMAN, Frank – KIRON, David – GOODWIN, Neva R. – HARRIS, Jonathan M. – GALLAGHER, Kevin (eds.) [1997]: Human Well-Being and Economic Goals. Washington DC, Island Press
- ALKIRE, Sabina [2002]: Dimensions of Human Development. World Development Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 181–205.
- ANIELSKI, Mark [2009]: Towards an Economy of Well-being. The Alliance for Democracy. Justice Rising. Fall 2010, Vol. 5., Waltham
- ASSAYAG, Jackie – FULLER, Chris eds. [2005]: Globalizing India. Perspectives from below. Anthem, New York
- BARDHAN, P. - MOOKHERJEE, D. [2002]: 'Relative Capture of Local and Central Governments: An Essay in the Political Economy of Decentralisation', Working Paper No. 99'109. Boston University: Institute of Business and Economic Research, Centre for International and Development Economics Research
- BARDHAN, Pranab [2004]: Democracy and Distributive Politics in India. University of California, Berkeley
- BAUDET, Marie-Béatrice – LAUER, Stéphane [2009]: Happiness is the new GDP, Economic Growth. September 15 2009, Le Monde, <http://presseurop.eu/en/content/article/96961-happiness-new-gdp> (Letöltve: 2006.10.20.)
- BAUMGARTNER, Ruedi – HOGGER, Ruedi [2004]: In Search of Sustainable Livelihood Systems. Sage, New Delhi
- BHADURI, A. – NAYYAR, D. [1966]: Intelligent Person's Guide to Liberalisation. Penguin, New Delhi
- BHADURI, Anik – AMARASINGHE, Upali – SHAH, Tushaar [2009]: Future of Agriculture and Irrigation. International Water Management Institute, Colombo
- BHAGAT, R.B. [2010]: Internal Migration in India: Are the Underprivileged Migrating More? Asia-Pacific Population Journal, Vol. 25, No. 1
- BHALLA, Surjit S. [2004]: Why be afraid of the truth? Poverty, Inequality and Growth in India, 1983-2000. <http://www.oxusresearch.com> (letöltve 2011.8.24.)

- BHATTY, Zarina [1996]: Social Stratification among Muslims in India. In: SRINIVAS, M. N. (ed.) [1996]: *Caste – Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, Viking, New Delhi, pp. 249-253.
- BILSKY, W – JANIK, M. – SCHWARTZ, S. H. [2011]: The structural organization of human values – evidence from three rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS). July 2011 Vol. 42 No. 5. pp. 759-776 *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, SAGE, London
- CHAND, Ramesh [2004]: *Impact of Trade Liberalization and related Reforms on India's Agricultural Sector, Rural Food Security, Income and Poverty*, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.
- CHANDRASEKHAR, C.P. – GHOSH, Jayati [2000]: *The market that failed – Neoliberal economic reforms in India*. Left Word, Delhi
- CHAVAN, Pallavi [2005]: *Banking Sector Liberalization and the Growth and Regional Distribution of Rural Banking*, In: Ramachandran, V. K - Swaminathan, Madhura (eds.): *Financial Liberalization and Rural Credit in India*, Tulika Books, New Delhi
- CHINNA, Sarbjit Singh [2007]: *Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers – Socio-Economic Problems and Poverty Alleviation Measures*. Regal, New Delhi
- CORVALAN, Carlos - HALES, Simon -McMICHAEL, Anthony [2005]: *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being. Health Synthesis. A Report of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Core Writing Team*. World Health Organization, Geneva
- DA CORTA, L. – DAVULURI Venkateswarlu [1999]: *Unfree Relations and the Feminisation of Agricultural Labour in Andhra Pradesh, 1970-1995*, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, Routledge Vol. 26. No. 2-3., pp. 73-139.
- DALY, Herman E. – COBB, John B. Jr. [1994]: *For The Common Good – Redirecting the Economy toward Community, the Environment and a Sustainable Future*. Beacon, Boston
- DATT, Ruddar – SUNDHARAM, K.P.M. (eds.) [2007]: *Indian Economy*. S. Chand and Company, New Delhi
- DEATON, Angus [2009]: *Food and Nutrition in India*. *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. 44., No. 7. pp. 42-65.
- DECI, E. L. – RYAN, R. M. [2000]: *Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being*. *American Psychologist*, Vol. 55, pp. 68-78.
- DEININGER, Klaus [2007]: *India: Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi

- DESAI, Sameeksha - EKLUND, Johan E. - HÖGBERG, Andreas [2009]: Promarket Reforms and Allocation of Capital in India. Working paper No. 206 CESIS, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm
- DESHINGKAR, Priya – BIRD, Kate [2009]: Circular Migration in India, Policy Brief No 4. Prepared for the World Development Report 2009
- DESHPANDE, Satish (ed.): Contemporary India: A Sociological View Penguin, New Delhi, pp. 125-150.
- DEV, S. Mahendra [2007]: Inclusive Growth in India – Agriculture, Poverty, and Human Development. Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- DHINGRA, Ishwar C. [2006]: The Indian Economy – Environment and Policy. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
- DIENER, E. -SCHWARZ, N. Russel (eds.): Well-Being: The Foundations of Hedonic Psychology. Sage Foundation, New York, pp. 213–229.
- DIENER, Ed – SUH, Eunkook M. – LUCAS Robert E. – SMITH, Heidi L. [1999]: Subjective Well-Being: Three Decades of Progress. Psychological Bulletin 125 (2), pp. 276-302.
- DORIN, Bruno – LANDY, Frédéric [2009]: Agriculture and Food in India – A Half-century Review from Independence to Globalization. Manohar, New Delhi
- DOYAL, L., & GOUGH, Ian [1991]: A theory of human need. Macmillan, Basingstoke
- DURAIAPPAH, Anantha Kumar [2004]: Exploring the links: Human Well-Being, Poverty & Ecosystem Services. International Institute for Sustainable Development, Winnipeg
- EASTERLIN, Richard (et al.) [2010]: The happiness–income paradox revisited. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 107, No.52, pp. 22463–22468.
- EKINS, Paul – MAX-NEEF, Manfred (eds.) [1992]: Real-Life Economics – Understanding Wealth Creation. Routledge, London and New York
- ESTERLY, William R. [2002]: The Elusive Quest for Growth: Economists' Adventures and Misadventures in the Tropics. The MIT Press, Boston
- ESTERLY, William R. [2007]: The Ideology of Development. Foreign Policy, 11 June 2007
- FREY, Bruno S. – LUECHINGER, Simon – STUTZER, Alois [2004]: Valuing Public Goods: The Life Satisfaction Approach. Working Paper No. 184, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, University of Zurich
- GASPER, Des[2004]: Human Well-being – Concepts and Conceptualizations. World Institute for Economic Research Discussion Paper No. 2004/06

- GOUGH, Ian – MCGREGOR, J. Allister [2007]: Wellbeing in developing countries: from theory to research. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- GOYAL, S. K. – RAO CHALAPATI, K. S. [2002]: Washington Consensus and India: Experience of The Last Decade. Paper presented at the International Conference 'Beyond the Washington Consensus – Governance and the Public Domain in Contrasting Economies: The Cases of India and Canada', Chandigarh, 12-14 February, 2001.
- GRIFFIN, James [1986]: Well-Being. Clarendon Press, Oxford
- GULATI, Ashok – SHARMA, A. N. [1995]: Subsidy syndrome in Indian agriculture. 30 September 1995, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 30. No. 39. pp. A93-A117.
- HARRISS-WHITE, Barbara – SUBRAMANIAM S.(eds) [1999]: Illfare in India. Sage, New Delhi
- HIREMATH, B.N. [2007]: The Changing Faces of Rural Livelihoods in India. What it takes to Eradicate Poverty. Theme Paper 4-6 December 2007, National Civil Society Conference, New Delhi
- HUPPERT, Felicia A. – BAYLIS, Nick – KEVERNE, Barry [2004]: Introduction: why do we need a science of well-being? Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society. Vol. 359., No. 1449., pp.1331-1332.
- JAIN, Rajendra Kumar – JAIN, Bharti [2008]: Human Development: Capability Poverty – Assessment and its Relationship with Income Poverty. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur
- JALAN, Bimal [2004]: The Indian Economy – Problems and Prospects. Penguin Books, New Delhi
- JONES, Howard – WILLIAMS, Marylin – THORAT, Yashwant [2007]: Rural Financial Institutions and Agents in India: A Historical and Contemporary Comparative Analysis. International Conference on Rural Finance Research: Moving Results into Policies and Practice. FAO Headquarters, Rome
- KAAM, Poora – DAAM, POORA – SURAKSHA, Poori – MAAN, Poora [2010]: Vulnerabilities of Dalits, Adivasis, Women and Migrants – The Need for Social Security. National Convention on Social Security for Unorganised Workers 8-10 January 2010
- KABRA, Kamal Nayan – UPADHYAY, V. (eds.) [2007]: Pampering Corporates, Pauperizing Masses. Alternative Economic Survey, India 2006-2007, Daanish Books, New Delhi
- KABRA, Kamal Nayan – UPADHYAY, V. (eds.) [2008]: Decline of the Developmental State. Alternative Economic Survey, India 2007-2008, Daanish Books, New Delhi
- KALRA, Prem – RASTOGI, Anupam (eds.) [2007]: Rural Infrastructure. India Infrastructure Report 2007, 3iNetwork, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

- KHOLI, Atul (ed.) [2001]: The Success of Indian Democracy. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- KOTHARI, Rajni [2006]: Politics in India. Orient Longman Limited, New Delhi
- KUMAR, Arun [2005]: India's Black Economy: The Macroeconomic Implications. Journal of South Asian Studies, August 2005, pp. 249-263.
- MAX-NEEF, Manfred [1991]: Human Scale Development. The Apex Press, New York and London
- MAZZARELLA, Willam [2004]: Middle class. University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology, Chicago <http://www.soas.ac.uk/csasfiles/keywords/Mazzarella-middleclass.pdf> (Letöltve: 2006.10.20.)
- MCGREGOR, J.Allister – SUMNER, A. [2009]: After 2015: 3D Human Wellbeing. IDS In Focus Policy Briefings 9.2. Institute of Development Studies
- MOHAPATRA, J.K. – CHANDRASEKHAR, B.P. [2007]: Rural Roads. In: KALRA, Prem – RASTOGI, Anupam (eds.) [2007]: India Infrastructure Report 2007, Rural Infrastructure. 3iNetwork, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- MOHAPATRA, Ranjan et al [2005]: Gram Sabha & Panchayati Raj. Social Audit. Report on Social Audit – Planning Commission, Government of India. Vision Foundation, New Delhi
- MUKHERJEE, Sacchidananda – CHAKRABORTY, Debashis [2010]: Is there any Relationship between Economic Growth and Human Development? Evidence from Indian States. The India Economy Review, Vol. 7 Quarterly Issue, 31st March, pp. 80-89
- MUKHERJEE, Sacchidananda – CHAKRABORTY, Debashis [2010]: Is there any Relationship between Environmental Quality Index, Human Development Index and Economic Growth? Evidences from Indian States, MPRA Paper No. 17207, Munich Personal RePEc Archive, Munich
- MUKUNDAN, N. [2009]: Rural Development and Poverty Eradication in India. New Century Publications, New Delhi
- MÜLLER, Anders Riel – PATEL, Raj [2004]: Economic Liberalization and Rural Poverty in the 1990s. Food First, Oakland CA, pp. 7-12. Economic Liberalization and Rural Poverty <http://www.foodfirst.org/pb10> (Letöltve: 2006.10.20.)
- MYERS, D. G. – DIENER, E [1995]: 'Who Is Happy?' Psychological Science, Vol. 6. No.1.
- NANDAKUMAR, T -GANGULY, Kavery - SHARMA, Pravesh - GULATI, Ashok [2010]: Food and Nutrition Security Status in India. Opportunities for Investment Partnerships. ADB

- Sustainable Development Working Paper Series, No. 16 Asian Development Bank Publications, Manila
- NARAYAN, Deepa (et al.) [1999]: Voices of the Poor – Can Anyone Hear Us? Poverty Group, PREM the World Bank
- NARAYAN, Deepa (et al.) [2000]: Voices of the Poor – Crying Out for Change. Oxford University Press, New York
- NARAYAN, Deepa (et al.) [2002]: Voices of the Poor – From Many lands. Oxford University Press, New York
- NARAYAN, Deepa - SEN, Binayak - HULL, Katy [2008]: Moving Out of Poverty in India: An Overview. World Bank Publications, Washington
- NAYAK, Narayan C. – GOSWAMI, Kishor – CHATTERJEE, Bani (ed.) [2007]: Economic Reforms, Human Welfare and Sustainable Development in India. New Century Books, New Delhi
- NAYAR, Baldev Raj [2009]: The Myth of the Shrinking State – Globalization and the State in India. Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- NUSSBAUM, Martha [2000]: Women and human development: The capabilities approach. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- OLSEN, Wendy – MEHTA, Smita [2006]: Female Labour Participation in Rural and Urban India: Does Housewives' Work Count? <http://www.radstats.org.uk/no093/OlsenMehta93.pdf> (letöltve 2010.3.7.)
- OSWALD, A. J. [1997]: Happiness and Economic Performance, Economic Journal, Vol. 107 No. 445., pp. 1815-1831.
- PANAGARIYA, Arvind [2004]: India in the 1980s and 1990s: A Triumph of Reforms. IMF Working Paper WP/04/43, International Monetary Fund, Washington
- PATNAIK, Utsa [2006]: Poverty and Neo-Liberalism in India. Based on Rao Bahadur Kale Memorial Lecture delivered at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, February 03, 2006.
- PEET, Katherine – PEET, John [2000]: Poverties and Satisfiers: A Systems Look at Human Needs – Creating a New Democracy Poverty, Prosperity, Progress. Devnet Conference, Wellington, 17-19th November 2000
- RAMACHANDRAN, V. K - SWAMINATHAN, Madhura (eds.) [2005]: Financial Liberalisation and Rural Credit in India, Tulika Books, New Delhi.

- RAO, V. M. [2008]: Rural Mural: Economic Sociology. Rural Communities In A Globalising World: Vulnerability, Opportunities And Prospects. The India Economy Review. Vol. 5. Quarterly Issue: 30th September
- RAVALLION, Martin [2003]: The debate on globalization, poverty and inequality: why measurement matters. International Affairs, Washington, Vol. 79, No. 4, pp. 739-753.
- REDDY, K. Ramasubba [2010]: Decline in Rural employment & Lower Farm incomes and Agri workers' wages. Consortium of Indian Farmers Association (CIFA) http://www.indianfarmers.org/publication_books/Decline_inRural.html (letöltve ROUT, Himanshu Sekhar – PANDA, Prasant Kumar (ed.) [2007]: Health Economics in India. New Century Books, New Delhi
- SARUKHÁN, José – WHYTE, Anne [2005]: Ecosystems And Human Well-Being. World Resources Institute, Washington
- SAUL, John Ralston [2005]: The Collapse of Globalism and the reinvention of the World. Atlantic Books, London
- SCHWARTZ, Shalom H. [2009]: Basic Human Values. Cross-National Comparison Seminar on the Quality and Comparability of Measures for Constructs in Comparative Research: Methods and Applications, Bolzano (Bozen), Italy, 2009 June 10-13.
- SEN, Abhijit - HIMANSHU [2004]: Poverty and Inequality in India. September 18, Vol. 39. No. 41. Economic & Political Weekly, pp. 4121-4124.
- SEN, Amartya [1981]: Plural Utility. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, Vol. 81. pp. 193-215.
- SEN, Amartya [2003]: A fejlődés mint szabadság. Európa Könyvkiadó, Budapest
- SENGUPTA, Arjun - KANNAN, K.P. - RAVEENDRAN, G. [2008]: India's Common People: Who Are They, How Many Are They and How Do They Live? In: Economic & Political Weekly Vol. 43. No. 11., pp. 49-63.
- SHAH, Ghanshyam – MANDER, Harsh – THORAT, Sukhadeo – DESHPANDE, Sathish – BAVISKAR, Amita [2006]: Untouchability in Rural India. Sage Publications, New Delhi
- SHARAM, Srivallabha [1997]: Rural employment, In: Verma, S. B. – Singh, Ram Dayal – Jiloka, Shiv Kumar [2009]: Rural Poverty Alleviation and Employment. Deep & Deep, New Delhi
- SHIVA, Vandana [1991]: The green Revolution in the Punjab. The Ecologist, Vol. 21, No.2, March/April 1991

- SKOUFIAS, E. [1993]: Seasonal Labor Utilization in Agriculture – Theory and Evidence from Agrarian Households in India. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol 75. No. 1., pp. 20-32.
- SRINIVAS, M. N. (ed.) [1996]: Caste – Its Twentieth Century Avatar, Viking, New Delhi, pp. 28-68.
- SRIVASTAVA, Ravi S. [2005]: Bonded Labour in India: Its Incidence and Pattern. International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva
- STIGLITZ, Joseph E. – SEN, Amartya – FITOUSSI, Jean-Paul [2009]: Report of the commission on the measurement of economic performance et social progress. <http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm> (letöltve 2009. november 11.)
- STIGLITZ, Joseph E. [2003]: Globalization and its Discontents. W. W. Norton, New York
- SUNDARAMAN, T. – GUPTA, Garima [2007]: Health and Nutrition in Rural India. National Health Systems Resource Centre. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government Of India, New Delhi
- THORAT, Shukhadeo [2005]: Caste System and Economic Discrimination – Lesson from Theories in Reservation in Private Sector: Quest for Equal Opportunity, Rawat Publication, 2005
- THUROW, Roger – KILMAN, Scott [2010]: Why the World's Poorest Starve in an Age of Plenty. Public AffairsTM, Perseus Books, New York
- TINBERGEN, Jan [1991]: On the measurement of welfare. Journal of Econometrics Vol. 50., North-Holland, pp. 7-13.
- VAIDYANATHAN, K. E. [2001]: Measurement of Income Inequalities in Urban and Rural Areas in India. Proceedings of the 53rd Session, International Statistical Institute, Seoul
- VAN HOORN, André [2007]: A Short Introduction to Subjective Well-Being: Its Measurement, Correlates and Policy Uses – Prepared for the international conference „Is happiness measurable and what do those measures mean for policy?“ 2-3 April 2007, University of Rome ‘Tor Vergata’
- VAN PRAAG, Bernard M. S. – FRIJTERS, Paul [1999]: The Measurement of Welfare and Well-Being. The Leyden Approach. School of Economics and Finance Discussion Papers and Working Papers, University of Queensland
- VIDYASAGAR. R. – SUMAN, Chandra. K. [2007]: Farmers Suicide in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and Dheeraja

VISWANATHAN, Brinda (eds.) [2009]: Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions, and Economic Policy – Essays for A. Vaidyanathan. Oxford University Press, New Delhi, pp. 58-84.

WALLERSTEIN, Immanuel [2004]: After Developmentalism and Globalization, What? Keynote address at conference Development Challenges for the 21st Century, Cornell University, 1 October 2004

WEISSKOPF, Thomas E. [2011]: Why Worry about Inequality in the Booming Indian Economy? January 2011, Paper for the Conference on “Inequalities in India, Center for South Asian Studies, University of Michigan