

The Mahatma Gandhi Planning Commission

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MELLENDEZ DEANDRE

National Convention New Delhi : S. Chand

He also analysed revenue in his PhD dissertation *The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India*. In this work, he analysed the various systems used by the British colonial government to manage finances in India.[73][74] His views on finance were that governments should ensure their expenditures have "faithfulness, wisdom and economy." "Faithfulness" meaning governments should use money as nearly as possible to the original intentions of spending the money in the first place. "Wisdom" meaning it should be used as well as possible for the public good, and "economy" meaning the funds should be used so that the maximum value can be extracted from them.[75] Ambedkar opposed income tax for low-income groups. He contributed in Land Revenue Tax and excise duty policies to stabilise the economy.[citation needed] He played an important role in land reform and the state economic development.[citation needed] According to him, the caste system, due to its division of labourers and hierarchical nature, impedes movement of labour (higher castes would not do lower-caste occupations) and movement of capital (assuming investors would invest first in their own caste occupation). His theory of State Socialism had three points: state ownership of agricultural land, the maintenance of resources for production by the state, and a just distribution of these resources to the population. He emphasised a free economy with a stable Rupee which India has adopted recently.[citation needed] He advocated birth control to develop the Indian economy, and this has been adopted by Indian government as national policy for family planning. He emphasised equal rights for women for economic development.

Planning and Plain Thinking Bombay : Allied Publishers

In this updated and enlarged edition of his classic study, S R Maheshwari discusses the conceptual, historical and constitutional background of rural development, placing it within an holistic framework. He then evaluates the major rural development programmes implemented since independence and examines their strategies and impact. Issues examined include: rural credit, land reform, rural unrest and rural technology. The author concludes with suggestions for future policy options.

Poverty, Planning, and Inflation Allahabad : Chugh Publications

The book arrives at the conclusion that neither Gandhian economic thought nor Nehruvian economic

thought is germane to our purpose. Their harmonious blending is the only sovereign remedy to India's poverty, unemployment, economic disparity, population explosion and rural-urban imbalance. *Towards a Self-reliant Economy* Publications Division Ministry of Information & Broadcasting This volume covers nearly eleven weeks, from October 6, 1948, when Nehru left India for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, to December 19, when the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Jaipur concluded. It collects Nehru's addresses and articles related to this stressful time in world history. Among his articles are support for the causes of Indonesia and the Africans in their battles against alien rulers; arguments for the continued membership of India in the Commonwealth; and a piece on the importance of protecting Indian interests in neighboring countries. Above all, Nehru stressed the need to maintain secular values, and the urgency of restructuring the economy to meet the demands of free India.

SELECTED SPEECHES OF PRIME MINISTER MANMOHAN SINGH (Vol-IV) Delhi : Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government, of India
Reminiscences of an Indian statesman and Gandhian.

Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru New Delhi : S. Chand

Democracy is defined as the Government of the people, by the people and for the people. It is considered the most acceptable form of Government in which every individual participates consciously and in which the people remain the sovereign power determining their destiny. India is a multicultural, multilingual, multi-religious and multi communal country. But Unity in Diversity is its strength. It is the largest Democracy in the World and is one of the oldest civilizations, with a rich cultural heritage. The Indian Constitution, which stands for national goals like Socialism and National Integration, was framed by the representatives of the Indian people over a long period of debates and discussions. The Constitution declares India to be a Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, and Democratic Republic. The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights to all its citizens. They have the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Culture and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies. Various other constitutional safeguards are provided in the Constitution for the weaker sections' welfare and development like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. While tracing the Indian Freedom Movement, Indian Democracy, Indian Constitution, Indian Parliament and Government, the book focuses on the status of the Common man. What benefits he derived from the three wings of governance- Legislative, Executive and Judiciary- and what he is deprived of has been

examined in the book and suggested appropriate measures wherever needed for his betterment. *WHAT CONGRESS AND GANDHI HAVE DONE TO THE UNTOUCHABLES* Guarav book center This comprehensive book is an attempt to understand the working of the operational part of this act—the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS). The expert contributors to this book have presented evidences of implementation and impact of the scheme across India, including both agriculturally developed states and the backward ones, and states where the scheme is better implemented as well as those where it is not. Their essays go on to explain the meaning, context, issues and development policy implications of MGNREGS through theoretical and empirical papers.

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Articles recommending implementation of the ideas of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, 1869-1948, Indian political philosopher, on the economic development of india.

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