INDIAN ECONOMIC REFORMS:
A CRITICAL EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Faced with rising inflation and a balance of payment crisis in mid-1991, India's new Government introduced a fairly comprehensive, policy reform package - with currency devaluation as its focus. An abrupt drying up of inward payments and the west Asian markets because of the Gulf war, and the collapse of the Soviet economy - then India's largest trading partner- were the contiguous economic causes of the crisis. This paper aims to evaluate the economic reforms in India undertaken during the 1990s and tries to assess some aspects of the reforms, focusing mainly on a few macroeconomic indicators, and the industrial, corporate and public sectors. Reforms in the industrial, trade, and financial sectors, among others, have been wide and deep. As a consequence, they have contributed more meaningfully in attaining higher rates of growth. The economy has been doing well in the external sector, especially in trade, foreign investment, and accumulating foreign reserves.

KEYWORDS: Economic Reforms, Globalization, Liberalization, Structural Adjustments.

REFERENCES