

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910453162803321
Autore	Chakrabarti Anjan
Titolo	Transition and development in India // Anjan Chakrabarti and Stephen Cullenberg
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Routledge, , 2003
ISBN	0-415-93486-9 1-315-02356-3 1-136-70573-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (732 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	CullenbergStephen
Disciplina	330.954
Soggetti	Marxian economics - India Electronic books. India Economic conditions 1947-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 347-360) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Half Title; Title Page; Copyright Page; Dedication; Table of Contents; Acknowledgments; Chapter 1. Redrawing the Boundary of Transition and Development in India: A Prelude to an Anti-Essentialist Conceptualization of Transition and Development; The Evolution of the Idea of Transition and Development in Marx and Engels; The Theory of Historical Materialism; Historical Materialism and Post-Marx Theories of Transition and Development; The Imperialist Theories of Transition; The Underdevelopment Theories of Transition; The Anti-Underdevelopment Theories of Transition A Postmortem on the Essentialist Thematic of Western MetaphysicsThe Marxist Interventions in the Anti-Essentialist Critiques; The Twisted Face of History and the Question of Transition and Development; The Trajectory of This Book; Chapter 2. Confronting the Indian Modes of Production Debate: An Unhappy Encounter of a Third Kind; The Initial Debate: Defining the Capitalist Mode of Production; The Dominance of Empiricist and Rationalist Procedure; Paresh Chattopadhyay versus Utsa Patnaik; Weaknesses in Chattopadhyay's Framework; Semifeudalism versus Capitalism Defining Capitalism and SemifeudalismA Critique of the Semifeudal

Definition of Capitalism; The Controversy over the Features of Semifeudalism; Forced Commercialization and Primitive Capital Accumulation; Critique; The Debate on Agricultural Stagnation; Conclusion; Chapter 3. Class and the Question of Transition: Redrawing the Contour of Marxism in India; Patnaik's Concept of Class And the Effect of Class Differentiation on the Transition Process; Bhaduri's Concept of Class and the Effect of Class Differentiation on the Transition Process

Classes in India and the Process of Class Differentiation on the Transition Process Rudra's Theory of Class and its Role in the Transition Period; Classes in India and their Role in the Transition of Indian Society; A Critical Look at the Concept of Class and Its Surroundings; Class as Subject and Class as Interest: Some Doubts; The Invisible Nature of Class "Processes"; The Problem of the Reductionism in Class Analysis; The Differences in the Meaning of Class Differentiation; The Peasantry as Backward People; The Problem of Subjectivity, False Consciousness, and the Working Class

The Metaphysical Basis of the "Working Class" Class Formation and the Illusion of False Consciousness; Conclusion; Chapter 4. Transition and Development: A Marxian Critique of Subaltern Studies; The Elitist Historiography versus Subaltern Historiography; Economic Essentialism versus Power Essentialism; Subaltern Consciousness as Pure Consciousness; Peasant Consciousness as a Subaltern Consciousness; Caste Consciousness and the Subaltern Consciousness; Problems with the Subaltern Studies Approach to the Peasantry and Its Consciousness; 1. The Problem of the "Peasant Class" 2. The Problem of Ideal Social Totality

Sommario/riassunto

According to Nehru, the transition from a backward agricultural society to a modern industrialized society was the only road for India to progress. So, for the past few decades, India has focused its transitional development around movement away from a state-controlled economy toward that of a free market economy. Transition and Development in India challenges the current basis of this theory of development, laying the groundwork for an entirely new Marxist approach to transition that should apply not just to India, but to all developing nations.
