CHAPTER 14

ECONOMICS

Doctoral Theses

182. CHATTERJEE (Sushmita)
India’s Tea Economy: Interlinkages and Market Integration.
Supervisor: Prof. Sunil Kanwar
Th 16799

Abstract

Examine several issues regarding India’s tea economy. Puts forth a methodology to estimate the export function for Indian tea, taking into account the characteristic features of Indian tea, which are high production, high domestic demand and falling exports. Understands the Indian tea market in relation to various other competing tea markets in the world, and this has helped to comprehend how prices are formed in the international markets, what guides these prices and who are the price leaders. Studies the regional tea markets in India and the nature of price flows from bigger to smaller markets using cointegration models which accommodate for asymmetric price information flows.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Literature Review. 3. Production, Consumption and export of tea from India: examining the interlinkages. 4. Examining international teamarket integration. 5. Price transmission in the regional tea markets in India. 6. Challenges facing India’s tea economy: conclusions and policy implications. Bibliography and Appendix.

183. GROVER (Arti)
Fragmentation of Technology and Foreign Direct Investment by Multinationals: The Host Country Perspective.
Supervisors: Prof. Partha Sen and Dr. Abhijit Banerji
Th 16846
Explores three issues in the international production fragmentation. Discusses the internalization decision of the sourcing firm based on host country factors, specifically the absorptive capacity and the productivity of the host country labor. Also discusses the factors that affect the productivity of the outsourcing service provider firms. Attempts to model and outsourcing service provider firm. Explains the recent rise in service outsourcing of white collar jobs. Differentiates between VFDI and outsourcing and build a model of an offshoring firm where firms must choose between the two alternative modes of offshoring. Attempts to formally model the constraints on the business process outsourcing (BPO) industry and the behavior of firms in this industry to explain the service choice pattern among firms, their entry/exit decision, and employment and wage patterns. Further, our model also reflects on the Heckscher-Ohlin model of comparative advantages. Outsourcing of services is modeled as a two stage game. In the first stage of the game, the BPO firm makes a choice on the alternative service to supply to the sourcing firm. Once a BPO firm choose its service, it matched with a representative sourcing firm which requires its chosen service. In the second stage, the sourcing firm minimizes its cost and chooses the worker's service input requires from the BPO firm and the BPO firm simultaneously maximizes it profit in producing this service by choosing the optimal amount of labor inputs.

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