

CHAPTER 10

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Doctoral Theses

098. CHATTOPADHYAY (Arundhati)
Inter-linkages between Women Empowerment and Socio-economic Development.
Supervisor : Prof. Rashmi Agrawal
Th 16654

Abstract

Identify various parameters that act as enablers or hindrances for women empowerment and measuring women empowerment at disaggregated level of Indian states. It also aims to look at the issue of women empowerment from the development perspective and examines the linkage between women empowerment and socio-economic development of Indian states. Observes that women empowerment is high in states that are economically prosperous and have well developed infrastructure and better governance whereas the states with low women empowerment are generally laggards in terms of socio-economics development. Given social, economic, geographical and cultural diversities among Indian states, it is not feasible to prepare a single blue print for empowering women that could be applied universally to all the states. Therefore, the present study based on its findings suggests a broad road map for formulation of women empowerment strategies. State policies need to be formulated in such a way that it becomes possible to overcome the weakness with required interventions and reap the benefits of its strengths. Every state needs to have its own strategies towards empowering women depending on its own plans, priorities and resources availability.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature on empowerment of women. 3. Identification of women empowerment parameters. 4. Measuring women empowerment. 5. Socio-economic development of Indian states. 6. Survey findings. 7. Linkages

between women empowerment and socio-economic development.
8. Summary and conclusion. Bibliography.

099. MEHRA (Yogita S)
Operational Risk Management Systems and Strategies in Indian Banks.
Supervisors : Prof. Rashmi Agrawal and Dr. P. K. Gupta
Th 16834

Abstract

Explores the present status of ORM implementation in a cross-section of Indian Banks and study the problems faced by banks on their way to ORM. Also assesses the awareness of Indian bankers across a cross section of banks, geographical distribution, hierarchical level w.r.t. Operational Risk. Attempts to explore whether size or category is the limiting criteria for banks bring to light the various shortcomings of Operational Risk Management system of Indian Banks and help us in overcoming them.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Research methodology. 4. Comparative analysis of ORM practices in Indian Banks. 5. Determinations of key distinguishing operational risk factors. 6. Segregation segregation of respondent banks into well defined groups using Cluster Analysis. 7. Causal analysis using linear regression. 8. Key findings, conclusions, recommendations and directions for future research. Bibliography.

100. PUNDIR (Vijeta)
Demand for International Reserves: An Empirical Study of Selected Developed and Developing Countries.
Supervisor : Dr. Deepa Saran
Th 16653

Abstract

Estimates a demand for reserve function that takes care of all the current and capital account obligations of a country along with all types of current and capital account vulnerabilities. Shows that developed countries need reserves to meet their transactions motive i.e., for precautionary purposes. Here the reserves are known to decrease as a result of increase in the

marginal propensity to import (import by GDP ratio) and increase due to uncertainties captured by the variability in the export receipts. With the increase in per capita GDP, reserve level in developed countries falls there by conforming the fact that rich nations have easy and unconditional access to world financial markets and therefore do not feel the need to keep huge reserves. It is interesting to note that reserves fall as a result of financial openness i.e., with a increase in capital flow to GDP ratio. It is clear that developed nations treat the inflow of capital as substitute for reserves i.e., it is considered stable and may be used to tide over temporary balance of payment difficulty.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Conceptual issues and world trends. 3. Review of literature. 4. Theoretical formulation. 5. Objectives, data sources, definition and methodology. 6. Empirical estimation and analysis. 7. Conclusion. Bibliography.