CHAPTER 7

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Doctoral Theses

01.   AKHTER (Shirin)
        Persisting Poverty in India: Role of State and Financial Deprivation of Women within the Family.
        Supervisors : Prof. Suresh C. Aggarwal
        Th 22941

Abstract
(Not Verified)

This study seeks to analyse the problem of persisting poverty in India with respect to households and state level institutions. we begin by a household level analysis of deprivation and zero in on women as the deprived group. We construct a deprivation index using probit estimation to show how and how much women are discriminated against. The sttudy then suggests a policy framework to eliminate/reduce deprivation. This study further draws a comparison of different states and tries to find out why some states have been more sucessful in reducing poverty ascompared with other states. Here we use statistical tools like t-test and chi-square test to find out factors relevant in poverty reduction. We conclude by calling for more employable education and higher investments in human capital.

Contents

1. Understanding poverty: An institutional background 2. What makes poverty a sticky phenomenon: The Indian context 3. How state institutions and intra-family differential treatment of women affect poverty: Review of literature 4. Financial deprivation of women within households: Analysis of survey results 5. Deprivation index: construction and estimation 6. Persisting poverty in India: Why are poor states poor 7. Conclusions and policy prescriptions. Bibliography. Appendices.

02.   BANSAL (Mansi)
        Employee's Perception of Risk Management in India Banks.
        Supervisors : Prof. Suresh Chand Aggarwal and Dr. Yogita S Mehra
        Th 22939

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Risk is detrimental to the financial health of the bank and could threaten its survival. The banks must manage all kinds of risk to ensure safe and sound banking system. The study has analysed the perception of the employees on risk management practices of Indian banks (Public and Private Sector). Based upon the Basel norms, a questionnaire based survey was performed to gauge the strength of Indian banks, assess their resilience to probable catastrophes and evaluate their preparedness for uncertain events. The primary data has been gathered with the help of two questionnaires and semi structured interviews. The first questionnaire explored the perception of employees in the risk management department regarding the overall risk management philosophy of banks. A total number of 20 banks have been selected for the study comprising of 5 employees from each bank, thus the sample consisted of 100 respondents. The second questionnaire studied the awareness of risk management practices in Indian banks at the senior as well as at the grassroot level. The sample comprised of 500 banking executives (not in the risk management department) from the three categories of banks. This

study observed that according to the perception of the employees, Credit risk is considered most important followed by market risk and operational risk. Also, the public sector banks have been lagging behind the other category of banks in awareness about training workshops organized to promote awareness about Basel II in banks. Moreover, there was no fixed schedule about frequency of such workshops. The study has also observed lack of awareness about the Basel Accord amongst bank employees. Hence, it can be concluded that there is a dire need to increase awareness about the Basel Accord for the efficient risk management in Indian Banks.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Rewiew of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Risk management practices – perceptions of risk practitioners 5. Risk awareness and preparedness: Perceptions of bankers 6. Conclusions and recommendations. References.

03.   GUPTA (Ruchi)
The Economics of Corruption: Theory and Empirical Evidence from BRICS Countries.
Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Chand Aggarwal
Th 23062

Abstract
(Not Verified)

There are four main objectives of the present work, two Theoretical and two Empirical. The Theoretical objectives aim at developing an Economic Theory of Corruption, since there does not exist any such theory. To this end, at first an attempt is made to theoretically identify all possible purposes of bribery in different sectors (convenience money, protection money, need and greed money, information money, and influence money) apart from speed money. The second Theoretical objective aims at understanding the impact of corruption on the economic growth of a nation. This is done by developing a Theory of Evolution of corruption, so that corruption passes from an unorganized phase to an organised phase and finally to a cleansed phase. Owing to this evolution it is possible for corruption to have different impact on different economies and also different impact on the same economy in different time periods. The first empirical objective tries to identify the relative importance of different purposes of bribery in the BRICS Nations using both time series and panel data techniques. The second empirical objective attempts to identify the impact of corruption on output and input productivity. It is then found that corruption does boost the growth of Brazil, India and China, this supporting the Asian Paradox hypothesis.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature review: 'Causes' and consequences of corruption 3. Significance of knowledge accumulation in corruption 4. 'Causes' versus 'sources' of corruption and the roles bribes play 5. The Evolution of corruption 6. BRICS Nations: An ideal breeding ground for corruption 7. Econometric methodology 8. Relative roles of bribes in BRICS nations 9. Impact of corruption on output 10. Channels of corruption's Impact on output 11. Summary and conclusions. References.

04.   Mohanty (Biswajit)
Study on Infrastructure and Regional Growth in India: A Spatial Econometric Aprroach.
Supervisors : Dr. Ananya Ghosh Dastidar and Prof. N. R. Bhanumurthy
Th 22940

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Regional growth experience in India: the spatial dimension 3. Inter-state variation in infrastructure spending-its determinants and relationship with regional imbalance in infrastructure 4. Infrastructure, employment density and

regional economic growth 5. Summary, conclusion and scope for further research. Bibliography. Appendix.

05.   SHETTY (Shivananda)
Impact of Voluntary Environment Programs on Environmental and Economic Performance of Firms in India.
Supervisor: Prof. Surender Kumar
Th 23063

Abstract
(Not Verified)

This thesis entitled "Impact of voluntary environment programs on the environment and economic performance of firms in India" contributes to the study on the impact of non-regulatory policies in improving the environmental and the market valuation of the firm in a developing economy.The study focuses on the firms in the steel, power and cement sector in India and evaluates the impact of the voluntary environment program undertaken by the firm in improving the environmental performance and its impact on the market valuation of the firm.The outcome of the study indicates that the key drivers for the firm to implement the VEP are, size of the firm,export status,location, financial leverage, age of the firm,pollution intensity.The market valuation of the firm is positively related with the VEP and negatively related with its Pollution Index and there is no relationship with the resource Index.The implementation of the VEP doesn't have any positive impact on the environmental performance of the firm, the study has also concluded that the firm level environmental information is not available to regulators or other stakeholders which is critical to the sucess of the voluntary environment program and the command and control program as it will provide the relevant stake holder the relevant information to take necessary actions.

Contents

Introduction   2. Literature   review   3. Drivers for VEP in India   4. VEP and financial performance   5. VEP and environmental performance   6. Status of environmental information in India. 7. Conclusion. References.