Guest Editorial Preface

Special Issue on Management of Economic, Political and Environmental Crises of the 20th Century and till Date (Part 1)

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The world economic and political systems of the 20th Century and till date have experienced series of crises and the countries of different developmental and political set ups have tried to manage them with their own capacities besides the cooperation and agreements from the allies of business and diplomatic ties. The magnitudes of the crises become all-encompassing when there are cross border flow of goods and services as an outcome of the process of globalization. It is not that all the countries or the group of countries have successfully handled the crises. Some countries have not been even affected by the crises because of their insignificant degrees of trade openness and/or the capacity of the domestic market acting as the shock absorbers. On the other hand, some economies and political crises have been well handled by some countries by their own capacities to govern their economies well. It is, thus, necessary now to evaluate the management and control policies taken by different economies till date to combat the crises in all economic and political aspects and to analyze critically their sustainability in a long run perspective.

Based upon the background I, as guest editor, communicated to the IGI Global’s editorial department to uncover one special issue of the International Journal of Sustainable Economies Management (IJSEM) on the particular issue and the editorial department finally agreed to proceed with me under the title Management of Economic, Political and Environmental Crises of the 20th Century and till date. Under unexpected submission of full and final papers, the entire special issue has been bifurcated. It is now a pleasure to announce that the Special Issue-Part I of IJSEM has been able to see the earth with six articles on the issues related to managements of economic and political crises with immense capacity of value addition to the existing literature. All the papers have passed the triple blind peer review system performed by various eminent reviewers in the said fields connected to the editorial advisory board of the journal and to my personal academic periphery. All the papers have tried to unveil the essence of the research topic which is briefly addressed below.

Paper 1 aims to evaluate the strategies of Turkish banks to minimize the effects of financial crisis by using fuzzy ANP and fuzzy TOPSIS methods. The study reveals that capital injection is the most significant strategy whereas the strategy of decreasing interest rate has the weakest importance. In addition to that, it is also determined that privately-owned banks are the most successful banking group of Turkey with respect to the achievement of strategic goals during a financial crisis. On the other hand, state-owned banks have the lowest degree regarding this concept. The study prescribes that Turkish bank should mainly focus on increasing capital amount in order to minimize the negative aspects of the crisis.
Paper 2 examines the inter-linkage between FDI inflow and international trade in service sector in India using monthly data of Reserve Bank and Government of India. Applying appropriate time series econometric tools the findings shows unidirectional causality between FDI inflow and export of Indian services.

Paper 3 analyzes the pattern of FDI inflow to India and Bangladesh during the phase of global financial crisis. It reveals that there have been significant changes in the pattern and composition of FDI flows in India and Bangladesh during the post crisis era. India and Bangladesh both had shown considerable resilience to the global economic crisis by maintaining a high growth rate during this period in the world and a steady inflow of FDI barring the two immediately consecutive years following the crisis. Stating no clear assessment can be made about the impact of the crisis on these variables, it further points out that, in case of FDI, there is significant positive variability for both the countries whereas in case of FDI/GDP ratio, no significant variability has been observed in case of Bangladesh.

Paper 4 emphasizes upon the issue of the looming power crisis in Indian states. By constructing a Power Generation Deprivation Index and using Principal Component Analysis the findings validate the existence of a looming power crisis in India and finally the policy implications based on sustainable management of non-conventional sources of power have been stressed.

Paper 5 empirically investigates the internal constrains to bank lending and performance adopting major variables like volume of deposits, interest rates and shareholders’ Funds against performance. The study observes that while all the variables are significant, volume of deposit is the most important of the entire set of variables because of its capacity to transmit growth to all other variables especially shareholders fund. The study recommends that banks should introduce new products that can encourage further savings in the financial system.

Finally, Paper 6 throws light upon a sensitive issue with regard to the decision of the farmers to go for suicide due to agricultural crop failure in the Burdwan Districts of West Bengal in India. Applying Behavioral theories to the farmers’ decision making process to find the influencing variable(s) and by factor analysis and Structural Equation Modelling, it is found that only Herding effect and Market information have strongly influenced the decision-making process of the farmers of the said district.

All the six articles of this special issue have highlighted the issues of economic crisis encapsulating the impact of the global financial crisis upon the economic and political variables of various economies. Besides, there are a few articles which dealt with a very serious issue at the ground level in Indian rural economy relating to the plight of the farmers and the issues related to looming power crisis in India. The said volume has the potential of enormous worthiness that may enable the readers and researchers in the said fields to grasp for further development of the existing literatures. I, as guest editor, sincerely acknowledge the contributions of the authors, reviewers, assistance and cooperation of the IGI Global Team, and finally my family members for developing this tedious special issue.

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