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ABSTRACTS

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A Model for the Relationship between Working Time and the Intensity of Labour

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As Marx, but also Chapman and Robbins argued, working time and labour intensity are strongly and negatively correlated. Nevertheless, the models for this interaction presented so far don't integrate their ideas. We construct a model for the time – intensity relationship that is mainly based on the natural limitations of the human body and reflects Marx's main theses. We explore it's consequences on product, value and surplus value. Finally we find support for the basic assumptions of this model with the help of the results of contemporary ergo-metric experiments.

What Can India Learn From China (and Japan)?

RICHARD GRABOWSKI

India's recent economic success is plagued with several problems: slow structural change, little growth in labor intensive manufacturing, slowing agricultural growth, and significant debt problems. It will be argued that these problems are interlinked and are in turn related to the type of industrialization process that has unfolded. Significant investment in agriculture is the key to resolving these issues. The experience of China and Japan is used to illustrate how this resolution might unfold in India.

Women Empowerment in India

PURUSOTTAM NAYAK & BIDISHA MAHANTA

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using various indicators based on data from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. Gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be justified for one reason or the other. Fewer women

have final say on how to spend their earnings. Control over cash earnings increases with age, education and with place of residence. Women's exposure to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political participation too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equality.

A Development Planning Model and Application using Islamic Relational Epistemology

MASUDUL ALAM CHOUDHURY

This paper is an introduction to the epistemological formalism of Islamic political economy and its application to the case study of socioeconomic development of the Sultanate of Oman. A relational epistemology of development planning emanating from the episteme of Oneness of God as the Islamic worldview of unity of knowledge is conceptualised and made empirically viable by combining statistical quantification and real-time simulation in the spatial dimension. These two estimation approaches and the empirical results are sequentially interconnected; showing how statistical results that are always static in nature can be dynamically represented by real-time and knowledge-induced (epistemological) graphical simulation in spatial domains. The policy implication underlying the normative issues interconnecting the statistical results and the spatial dimension simulation results is pointed out. The case study of development planning for the Manufacturing and Petroleum inter-sectoral GDP and total employment relations for the Sultanate of Oman is considered.