Department of Economics is going to organize a set of Dissemination Lectures to be delivered by the students of the department who have just been graduated in 2014 from University of Calcutta with Economics Advance. They will disseminate their research works on the basis of their term papers submitted towards the partial fulfillment of Calcutta University Undergraduate Course Curriculum 2013-14. The research works were done under the supervision of the faculty of the Department of Economics. Five best papers have been selected for presentation.

Date: September 27, 2014

Venue: Room no. 14, New Building of the college

Time: 8:30 AM to 10:30 AM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Title of the paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Ananya Gupta</td>
<td>Industrialization Trend in West Bengal with respect to Land Diversification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Archita Mukherjee</td>
<td>Public Distribution System of Food Grains with respect to Poverty Level in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Raka Chakraborty</td>
<td>Inequality in Common Property Resources: A Case Study of Wet Land Fishery in E M Bypass Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Suchismita Bhattacharya</td>
<td>Growth and Employment Dimensions of Indian Service Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Taniya Roy</td>
<td>Effects of Globalization on the International Trade of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are open to all. All teachers, students and other college staff, students and faculty from other colleges as well are cordially invited to attend the lectures and bring the grand success by active participation

Dr. Lekha Mukhopadhyay,
Associate Professor of Economics
Convener of Research Committee, IQAC, Jogamaya Devi College
In-Charge of Organizing Dissemination Lecture

Dr. Ruma Basu,
Associate Professor of Physics
Convener of IQAC, Jogamaya Devi College

Dr. Goutam Sarkar,
Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Economics
Abstract of the papers to be presented:

**Industrialization Trend in West Bengal with respect to Land Diversification**

Ananya Gupta*

Abstract

This paper addresses a broad research agenda: how far land diversification in West Bengal over time can explain the industrialization process in West Bengal in terms of contribution of industries in GSDP, number of industrial units, and non-agricultural land of the state. Although they can significantly explain it, in terms of rate of change of industry’s contribution in GSDP, rate of change of number of industrial units and rate of change of non-agricultural land, no significant relation is found to exist. Increasing the number of industrial units over time is an indicator of low monopoly concentration. The analytical results further indicate that industrialization occurs in the state over the last decade at the cost of shifting land from agricultural to non agricultural sector. These have the far reaching policy implications on proper land use planning, trade-offs between agricultural and industrial production for environmentally sustainable industrial growth in the state.

**key words:** Industrialization, Land Diversification, Industrial contribution in GSDP, Monopoly concentration, Land-use planning.

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**Public Distribution System of Food Grains with respect to Poverty Level in India**

Archita Mukherjee*

Abstract

This paper purports to examine whether trend in public distribution of food grains in India in proportion to food grain production has any contributory role in explaining the trend in poverty level of the country. Per capita availability of food grains, households with no two-square meals a day and population below poverty line are chosen as three indicators of poverty level. Based upon bi-variate Pearson correlation and ordinary least square regression analyses, the results show that there is no statistically significant relation between public distribution of food grains and the trend in poverty level in terms of net per capita availability and population below poverty line. Public distribution however can explain poverty level in terms of having no two-square meals a day among the people
with statistical significance. This has a far reaching policy implication in the context of Food Security Bill introduced in the country.

**key words**: Public Distribution System, Targeted Public Distribution System, National Food Security Bill, Below Poverty Line, Tendulkar Committee, Antodaya Anna Yojana

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**Inequality in Common Property Resources: A Case Study of Wet Land Fishery in E M Bypass Area**

Raka Chakraborty*

**Abstract**

This paper intends to addresses a research question: Can a common property resource with equal access to all members of commons generate inequality in benefit? Principally based on household survey with stratified random sampling on the members of a particular fishery cooperative, present research work indicates the variability in per capita daily income of the member households from wetland fishery. Income variability is also seasonal in nature. Analytical results show that fish production growth does not strongly correspond to the growth of fish sales revenue. It indicates some institutional dysfunctionality. Mean daily per capita wage income from production (fishery and cultivation) is highest along with the highest inequality in terms of coefficient of variation and Gini coefficient compared to other wetland based activities. Daily wage income inequality from non wetland based activities is much higher than that from wetland based activities. All these have both theoretical and practical significance.

**Key words**: common property resource, Gini coefficient, income inequality, sewage fed fishery, stratified random sampling, wetland

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Growth and Employment Dimension of Indian Service Sector

Suchismita Bhattacharya*

Abstract

India, the country which has initiated economic development in the mid of 20th century (after its independence in 1947), has experienced a service-led growth. During, 1990s the Indian tertiary sector has exhibited a high rate of GDP growth which in turn has enhanced the overall growth of the Indian economy. However, the service sector’s contribution to the overall employment of the economy is not very impressive. Moreover, the growth or development pattern of the economy differs with the development pattern of the western European industrialised countries & USA, which has ultimately lead to a contradiction with the Clark-Fisher Thesis. Therefore, here we have tried to find out the actual pattern of Indian economic development with respect to primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as well as the dynamics of the contradiction, and the relationship between tertiary sector’s GDP and employment growth.

**key words**: service-led growth; GDP growth; employment; Clark-Fisher Thesis

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Effects of Globalization on the International Trade of India

Taniya Roy*

Abstract

The process of globalization is a watershed in the history of international trade. An attempt, here, has been made to capture the effects born of this phenomenon, in the realm of India’s international trade. Indian trade policies were highly inward-oriented during the 1970s and 1980s. Trade balance was mostly negative and the primary commodities were mostly traded for manufactured items. With the introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1991, export earnings soared but import expenditure too rose steeply. Trade balance has mostly being negative, but the country has gradually started exporting many manufactured items. Correlation between Real Effective Exchange Rate and export has become positive since 1991(prior to which it was negative) showing the former’s growing ineffectiveness in influencing the latter. The future challenges in the arena of trade are wide ranging: from restrictive trade practices of partners to incompetent diversification techniques of the home economy and its meagre contribution to world trade.

**keywords**: Import Substitution, Import Liberalisation, Export Promotion, Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER), Trade balance, New Economic Policy(NEP).
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