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Should Opening Up Necessarily Foster Economic Growth? A Theoretical Perspective On The Role Of Institutions

Binoy Goswami^{*}

Abstract

This paper provides a theoretical perspective on the role of institutions in deciding the effect of trade openness on economic growth. It has been found that integration into world economy needs not necessarily bring about economic growth for a country. The prerequisite for trade openness to foster economic growth is to have sound domestic institutions that govern the economy. Integration into world economy may in fact worsen domestic economic growth if the institutions of the country are feeble and corrupt.

Key words: Trade openness, Economic growth, Institutions

* Assistant Professor , South Asian University New Delhi, 110021

Email: binoygoswami@sau.ac.in

Extent and Intensity of Use of Agricultural Capital Goods in Assam: Implication for Relevant Factor Markets

Anup Kumar Das*

Abstract

Inelastic nature of land supply along with higher population pressure on it necessitates the higher growth of agriculture mainly through more productive utilization of land already under cultivation where various agricultural capital goods can play an important role. So, the present study attempts to see the status of use of agricultural implements along with their intensity of use in Assam in the light of secondary data. The analysis reveals that the extent of use of most of the agricultural implements is relatively higher for the larger size group farmers. In contrast, intensity of use of most of the agricultural capital goods is more for smaller farmers than larger farmers.

Key words-Agricultural implements and size group

*Assistant Professor, Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh,

anupdas97@gmail.com

Causal Relationship between Exports and FDI Inflows in India

Bipul Kumar das* and Sakiya Khan**

Abstract:

FDI is seemed as an important resource for accelerating the industrial development of developing countries as it brings a bundle of capital, technology, skills and as it helps accession of foreign markets. Again, the direct and indirect effects of FDI provide a starting-point that FDI is likely to have a positive influence on the host country's export performance. But the relationship between FDI and exports is very complex in case of India since India has a relatively higher tariff structure, relying significantly on agricultural activities for its growth, and infrastructure bottlenecks. Against this complexity of Indian economy, the aim of the study is to specifically examine the relationship between FDI inflows and exports in India. Applying time series techniques such as cointegration, VECM, Granger causality tests; the results shows that although exports and FDI have a positive and significant relationship in the long run, but their relationship in the short run is very weak. Another finding is that FDI does not Granger cause exports in the short run.

Key Words: Exports, FDI, cointegration, VECM, Granger causality, India.

* Research Scholar, Dept of Economics, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam

**Professor, Dept of Economics, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam

Labour Market Interaction of A Fragmented Section of Tea Labour Community: Case Of Ex-Tea Garden Labourers In Assam

Sangita Hazarika*

ABSTRACT

Ex-tea garden labours are time-expired labourers and they comprise a distinct category of labour population in Assam. The objective of the paper is to explore the labour market constraints they face and estimate the effect of these constraints on the number of their idle days in a month. The study has explored eight major labour market constraints faced by Ex-tea garden labourers in their interaction with the labour market in Assam. Out of these eight constraints the effect of seven constraints are found to be significant for male labourers and six are found to be significant in case of female labourers on number of idle days in a month. It can be concluded from the study that labour market constraints hinder regular interaction of Ex-tea garden labour community with the labour market in Assam

Key words: *Ex-Tea garden labourer, Time expired labourers, labour market interaction, labour market constraint, Idle days.*

* Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, DKD College, Assam

Email: shazarika15@gmail.com

The Linkage Between Public Spending and Economic Growth of India (1988-2013): Investigation Based on Causality

Priyanka Bharali*

Abstract:

This study analyses the relationship and the direction of causality between government expenditure and economic growth in India using annual data from 1988-2013. In the econometric investigation of time series variables, firstly from the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test, it is found that the variables are non-stationary at levels, but stationary in their first differences. Secondly, according to the Granger causality test this study finds that there is a bidirectional causality running within total government expenditure and economic growth. It can be inferred from the study that both economic growth and public spending must be emphasized for a balanced development of the nation.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Public Spending, Time Series

* Research Scholar, Dept of Economics, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh , Assam

Women Empowerment in India

Runa Ray*

ABSTRACT

The basic focus of the paper is to highlight how women are poorly empowered in our society. The low empowerment of women is clearly reflected if we give a glance to the participation percentage of male and female in the different economic activities. Not only this, the paper simultaneously seeks to investigate the role of education in the upliftment of women empowerment. Several statistics in the paper clearly establish low enrolment of women as compared to men in different fields of education. The paper strongly establishes that closing the gender gap in education is essential for significant improvement in female autonomy, particularly in a gender-stratified society such as India. The paper finally discusses about some policies undertaken by the Central and State Government to strengthen women empowerment as well as economic development.

Keywords: Empowerment, Education, Gender Inequality

* Assistant Professor in Economics, Vidyasagar College, Kolkata-700006

Email: runa_maju@yahoo.co.in