

ECONOMICS BITS

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Careers in Economics

Careers in economics are as diverse as they come, with job roles covering everything from food and agriculture to business and banking. Depending on your area of interest, an economics degree will help you develop specialized analytical skills, enabling you to successfully enter multiple industries as a professional economist, or as another type of professional with an eye for economics.

An economics degree will boost your employability in many areas, regardless of the industry you work within. This reflects strong demand for highly numerate graduates throughout the global labor market, and the widely transferable analytical and problem-solving skills developed by economics students.

But, more specifically, what can you do with an economics degree? Below are a range of popular

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Poverty Amidst Plenty in the New India; India's Reforms: How They Produced Inclusive Growth

India's economic reforms of the 1980s through the first decade of this century unleashed private enterprise, encouraged foreign investment, and expanded foreign trade. The policies generated high growth but also stirred controversy over unequal wealth distribution. Kohli's scorching critique argues that a "state-business alliance" dominates Indian policymaking. The political system maintains a façade of pro-poor rhetoric and politicians reach out to disadvantaged ethnic and caste groups, but policymakers remain insulated from pressures for redistribution. Kohli calls this economic strategy "pro-business" rather than "pro-market" because it coddles big firms. To be sure, the Indian version of this strategy provides less direct support to big companies than the classic East Asian versions of China, Japan, and South Korea. But the Indian government suppresses labor activism, and its antipoverty programs do not work. The exclusion of the poor from a fair share of the benefits of economic growth helps explain why they have resorted to caste-based violence and even to the Maoist, or Naxalite, rebellion that smolders in the eastern part of the country.

Bhagwati, Panagariya, and their contributors present an alternative view based on an analysis of survey and economic data. They show that poverty has fallen among even the most disadvantaged, caste and tribal groups, that the more economically

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economics careers, with details on what to expect and the skills you'll need.

What can you do with an economics degree?

While some choose to continue to study economics at graduate level (e.g. a Masters in Economics), this is not a necessity to find a good graduate job.

Professional economist careers

As a professional economist, you'll be involved in researching and analyzing economic data, issues and trends. For the majority of economist careers, you'll need to study economics at postgraduate level in order to gain the specialist skills required. To be a professional economist you'll also need to be confident in producing economic forecasts and reports to present to clients (individuals, companies, financial organizations and public bodies) and to advise on policy and/or business strategy accordingly.

Possible employers include local and national government, public and private banks, insurance companies, think-tanks, large multinational companies, financial consultancies, accountancy firms and local authorities.

Economics careers in banking

Banking careers are very common among economics students, offering scope for high earnings and high demand for economists. Graduates with a background in economics are particularly valued for roles in financial control, financial planning, risk analysis, data analysis and consultancy. With a focus on keeping the financial requirements of clients and businesses on track, banking careers are largely concerned with advising and providing services for a range of

banking clients and consumers.

Economics careers in accountancy

To become a qualified accountant you'll need further professional qualifications, but many accountancy roles are available for those who study economics. In the field of accounting you can work across multiple industries, focusing on monitoring the financial situation of an organization, business or individual. Careers in accountancy typically focus on recording, classifying, interpreting and communicating financial data, requiring strong analytical skills, mathematical proficiency, computational ability, an understanding of all elements of company finances, and the ability to contextualize the data collected.

Economics graduates are valued in this sector as they are often skilled in contextualizing a financial situation and identifying the root of financial problems. Those who are highly organized and able to make sense of complex data sets are likely to be good matches for accountancy roles.

Economics careers in business and financial consultancy

Economists and economics experts are at the heart of the business world and financial consulting. Roles within the business sector vary widely, but economics graduates may find positions in large and medium-sized business organizations where economic research is required. The role of an economic researcher is fairly self-explanatory, requiring in-depth knowledge of economics theories and models, thorough analytical and problem-solving skills and mathematical ability. Financial consultants in the area of economics would fill similar roles, but may work for multiple clients instead of just one organization, producing reports and advising on business strategy. Up-to-date industry knowledge and awareness of



Miss Ayesha & Mr. Asif Ali ----2nd Runner,s-Up at All Goa Quiz On Banking & Finance.

open regions of the country show the greatest reductions in poverty, and that inequality is greater among individual households than across regions or between cities and the countryside, which suggests it is not the result of any structural bias in India's development strategy. Even poor voters tend to report that their economic situations have improved, and they often go along with wealthier voters in supporting politicians who deliver growth. These findings are technically impressive. But the argument that Kohli and other critics have put forward is not that growth has made poverty worse but that it has alleviated it too little. For India to truly achieve "inclusive growth" -- a term used in Bhagwati and Panagariya's subtitle and also an election slogan of the Indian National Congress, the country's ruling party -- it will have to put far more resources into what Bhagwati has called "Stage 2" reforms, such as delivering better education and health services.

Agricultural Crisis in Goa

The contribution of a agriculture to the net state domestic product of goa has been steadily declining over time. In 1993-94 agriculture contributed to 11.27 percent which was reduced to 8.18 percent in 2003-03. Agriculture was the source of employment for 60 percent of the states workforce at the time in 1987. Today, it offers employment to about 16 percent. In the last ten years or more, it appears that there has been a negative growth in the number of cultivators.

About 54 percent of total geographical area of goa is available for cultivation purpose. But this trend has persisted over time with marginal changes

Why This Happened In Goa ? What's the Reason Behind This ?

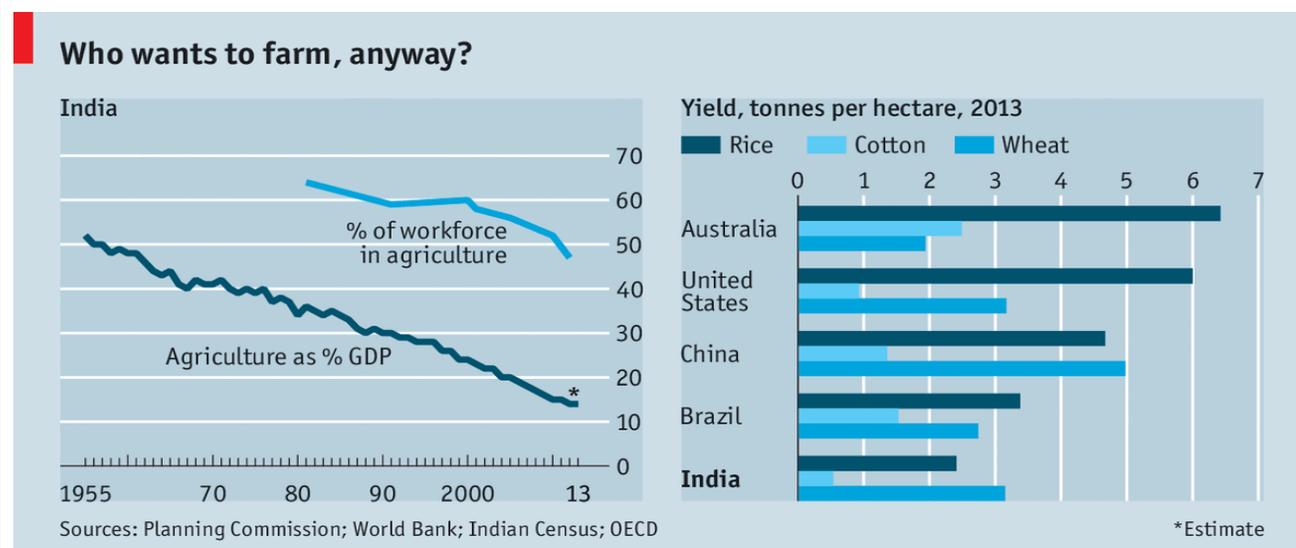
Most of the people are not interested in agriculture because the technology has gone so far that modern generation are not contributing in the agriculture .Some farmers are used to be in farms , but their children's & others peoples too are not interested because of education . They think that if they are educated they will get the better opportunities of jobs .but nobody thinks that if agriculture diminishes the other industries also will be in crisis.. Today everybody runs after money. peoples are only thinking to get the jobs so they can earn money to live ,but they are not thinking that if agriculture will not there, having a so much money is useless , we can't eat money we are earning money to get food for ourselves but if that eatable products not

there in a market what we will do with a money for which we are ignoring agriculture , I think how we are working to get jobs like that we have to work for agriculture .

What Can Be Done To Improve Our Goan Agriculture?

If we youngsters give that spirit to people that we have to take step towards the agriculture .we can gain lots of things , so we have to go house to house by certain among of thinking that we can change the mind of the people . and second government had to to make a rule for the school and college students about agriculture cultivation . that there has to be compulsory subject on agriculture so that students will come to know about different types of cultivation and the process and techniques of how to cultivate different crops .there should be a special camps under NSS so that students will work by themselves in the field. In this way they will come to know importance of agriculture and also they increase their knowledge. By doing this we will able to increase our goan economy more and more and it also helps to increase our goan agriculture

I remember our great legend Abdul Kalam was always had a vision to developed India so to give respect of his words we have to start from our state to make his dream true and he also said youth makes a develop India so it's time to burn like a sun to give the sunlight to all in terms of agriculture .



Economist.com

The Education System In India

In ancient times, India had the Gurukula system of education in which anyone who wished to study went to teacher's (Guru) house and requested to be taught. If accepted as a student by the guru, he would then stay at the guru's place and help in all the activities of the home. This not only created tie between the teacher and the student, but also taught the student everything about running a house. The guru taught everything the child wanted to learn, from Sanskrit to the Holy Scriptures and from Mathematics to Metaphysics. The student stayed as long as she wished or until the guru felt that he had taught everything he could teach. All learning was closely linked to nature and to life, and not confined to memorizing some information.

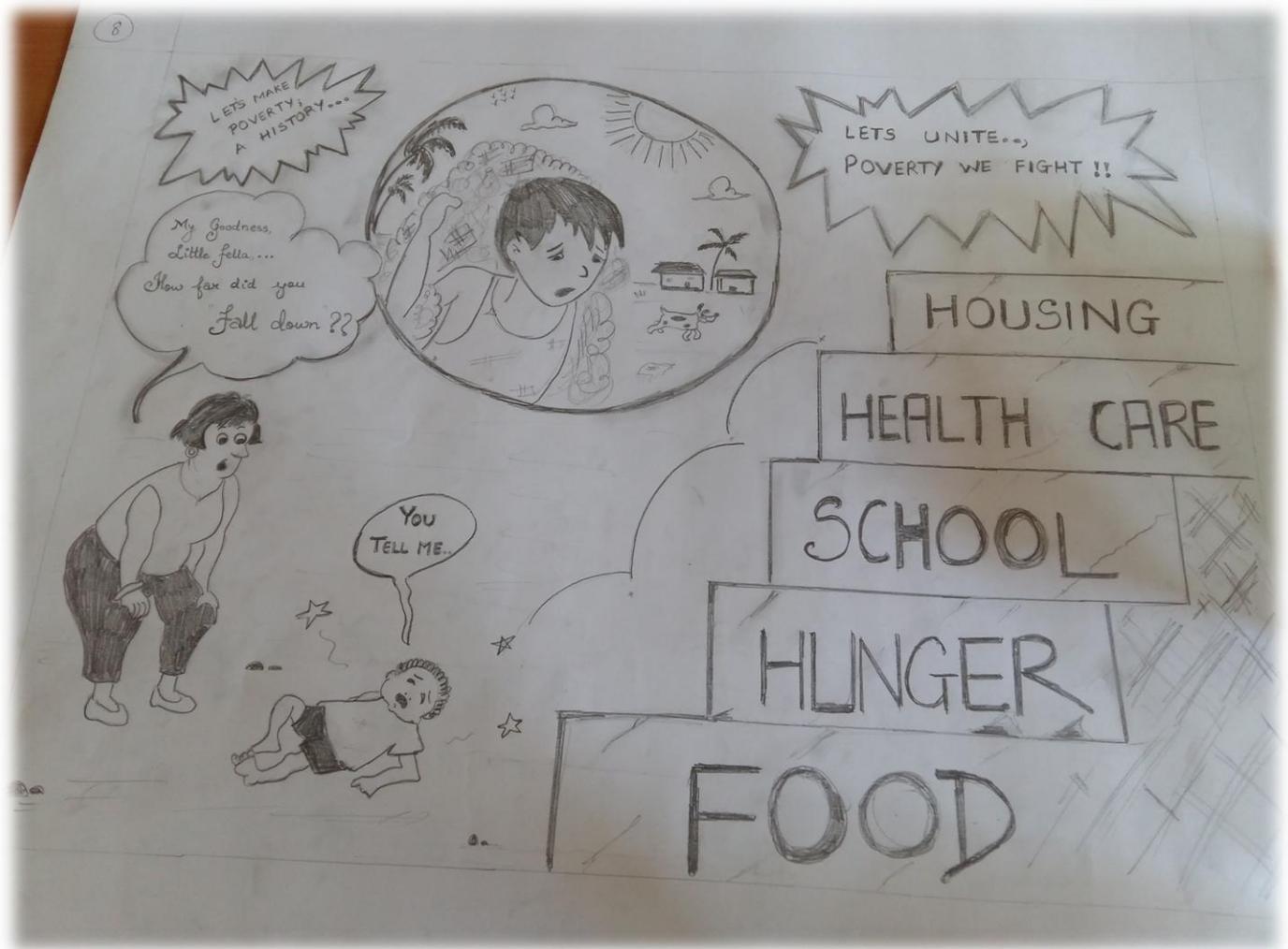
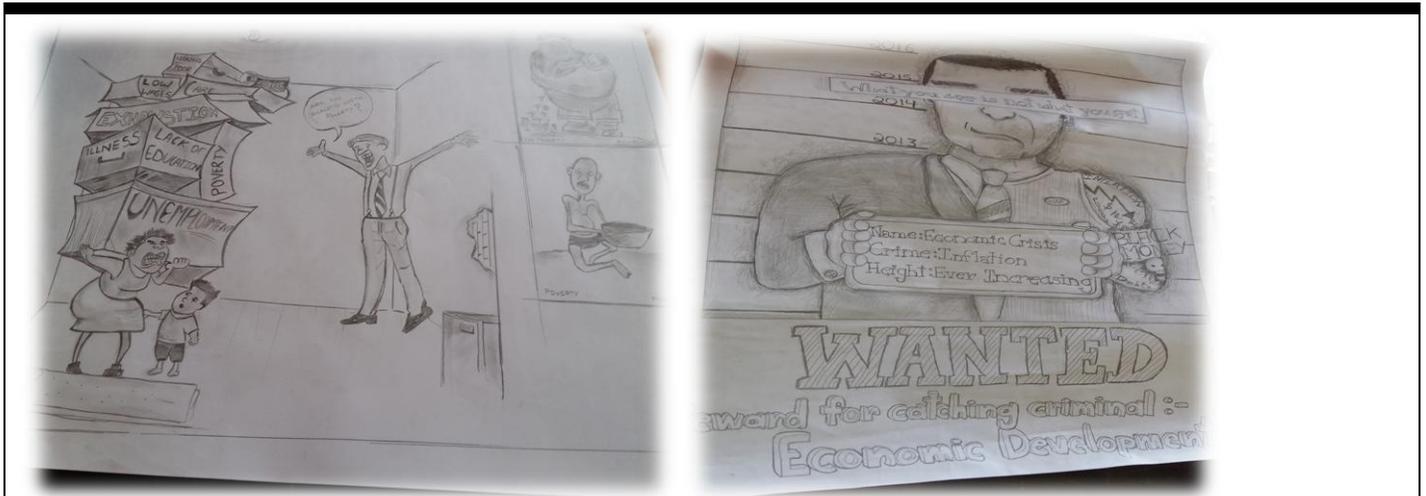
The modern school system was brought to India, including the English language, originally by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s. The curriculum was confined to “modern” subjects such as science and mathematics, and subjects like metaphysics and philosophy were considered unnecessary. Teaching was confined to classrooms and the link with nature was broken, as also the close relationship between the teacher and the student.

The Uttar Pradesh (a state in India) Board of High School and Intermediate Education was the first Board set up in India in the year 1921 with jurisdiction over Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Today there are thousands of schools affiliated to the Board, both within India and in many other countries from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe.

Universal and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 was a cherished dream of the new government of the Republic of India. This is evident from the fact that it is incorporated as a directive policy in article 45 of the constitution. But this objective remains far away even more than half a century later. However, in the recent past, the government appears to have taken a serious note of this lapse and has made primary education a Fundamental Right of every Indian citizen. The pressures of economic growth and the acute scarcity of skilled and trained manpower must certainly have played a role to make the government take such a step. The expenditure by the Government of India on school education in recent years comes to around 3% of the GDP, which is recognized to be very low.

“In recent times, several major announcements were made for developing the poor state of affairs in education sector in India, the most notable ones being the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. The announcements are:

(a) To progressively increase expenditure on education to around 6 percent of GDP. (b) To support this increase in expenditure on education, and to increase the quality of education, there would be an imposition of an education cess over all central government taxes. (c) To ensure that no one is denied of education due to economic backwardness and poverty. (d) To make right to education a fundamental right for all children in the age group 6–14 years. (e) To universalize education through its flagship programmes such as Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal.”



Few Clips drawn by students as a part of Inter-class Competition on **Eco-Toons on Economic Issues & Inflation**

(The views expressed in this newsletter are totally those of authors and are compiled from different sources)