

Profile

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Research Area Labour Economics, Development Economics, General
Equilibrium Model, Job-search and Job –match

Period of teaching experience: P.G. Classes (in years): 2 years, U.G. Classes (in years) 23years

Research Experience (In years)

20

Publications in Journals:

- 1. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2009), Foreign Enclave, Informal Sector and Urban Unemployment :A Theoretical Analysis, SER,Vol.54, pp.89-99.**
- 2.Bandopadhyay,T.K. (2010), On-The-Job- Search, Urban Informal Sector and Development Policies-A General Equilibrium Analysis, SER, vol. 55, pp. 401-410.**
- 3.Bandopadhyay,T.K. (2006), Foreign Enclave, Informal Sector and Urban Unemployment in Efficiency-Wage Model, The Kyoto Economic Review vol.75, pp.161-177.**
- 4. Bandopadhyay,T.K. (2007), Trade Reform, Capital Mobility and Efficiency-Wage in a Harris-Todaro Economy, Pakistan Development Review, vol46(2),pp. 153-174.**
- 5. Bandopadhyay, T.K.and Chaudhuri, S. (2011), Job Search and Foreign Capital Inflow-A Two-Sector General Equilibrium Analysis, Economic Modelling, Vol 28, pp. 2494-2501.**
- 6. Chaudhyri, S. and Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2013), Job Search and Foreign Capital Inflow-A Three-Sector General Equilibrium Analysis, Economic Modelling, Vol 35, pp. 159-169.**

7. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2013), Endogeneous Skill Formation: Labour Market Integration by an Immigration, JEI, 28, pp. 183-200.

8. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2016), Economic Reforms, Frictional Unemployment and Wage Inequality-A General Equilibrium Analysis, KEIO ECONOMIC STUDIES Vol. 52, pp. 27-41.

9. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2017), Labour Policies In The DMP Model, IJARD, Vol. 2, pp. 322-325.

10. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2017), Capital Immobility, Informal Sector and Urban Unemployment, IJARD, Vol. 2, pp. 429-438.

11. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2017), Efficiency Wage and Match Friction, IJARD, Vol. 12, pp. 228-232.

12. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2010), Education and Unemployment in a Job-Search Model, The Indian Journal of Economics, vol. XC, No. 359, pp. 1323-1331.

13. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2008), Informal Sector Unemployment and Subsidy Policies, Apeejay Journal of Management and Technology, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 36-40.

14. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2008), Trade Reforms, Labour Training and Skilled Ability, Bulletin of Statistics and Economics, Vol. 2, pp. 48-56.

15. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2007), Universal Education and Its Impacts on Child and Adult Labour, Journal of Social Science, vol. 14(2), pp. 273-279.

16. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2017), Skill Acquisition and Economic Development, IJARD, vol. 2, pp. 535-537.

17. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2017), Efficiency Wage and Bargained Wage....., IJARD, vol. 2, pp. 524-534.

18. Bandopadhyay, T.K. (2017), Should Informal Sector be Subsidised, IJARD, vol. 2, pp. 404-406.

Paper presented in a two-day UGC Sponsored Seminar on “Contemporary Issues on Development Economics” organized by Dept. of Economics, Rabindra Bharati University on 11/3/2014-12/3/2014: Skill Formation and Education Subsidy-a General Equilibrium Analysis.

UGC Minor Research Project during 2015-2017 completed on “Job-searching and Job-matching”.

Paper on “Economic Reforms in the Context of Frictional Economy... accepted for publication as a chapter in edited book titled “Contemporary Issues on Globalisation and Sustainable Development:Vol.II from Durgapur, National Institute of Technology.

Brief description of current research:

- 1. My research is actually concerned to the labour market. My special thrust areas are the job- search and job match in the labour market.**
- 2. My analytical framework is basically General Equilibrium analysis. I have chosen this framework because it helps us to understand the overall effects of different policies on macro- economic variables.**
- 3. My recent work extends the DMP job matching model in a two-sector general equilibrium framework. Here, I deviate from one vital assumption that capital is also partly destroyed along with job. I have shown that wage rates depend on the matching function. Here wage-gap arises due to matching friction. We find that trade reform reduces both frictional unemployment as well as wage-gap. However, labour market reforms leads to a trade-off between unemployment and wage-gap. So, trade reform is better than labour market reform in our two-sector search and match oriented general equilibrium model.**
- 4. My ongoing research is on job-matching, job-searching, wage dispersion, labour quit etc.**