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Doctoral Studies: University at Albany, SUNY
PhD, Economics, Expected completion December 2008
Thesis Title: Essays on Macroeconomics of Labor Markets

References:

Professor Adrian Masters
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Prior Education

MA(Economics)	Delhi School of Economics (University of Delhi)	2002
BA(Economics)	St. Stephens College (University of Delhi)	2000

Citizenship India **Gender:** Male **DOB:** 7th December 1979

Languages English, Hindi, Bengali

Research & Teaching Fields Primary Field: Labor Economics, Econometrics, Macroeconomics

Teaching Experience

Money and Banking (undergraduate, UAlbany course Eco350) — Summer, Spring 2008; Summer, Fall 2007

Teaching Assistant to Prof. Jogindar S. Uppal
Principles of Macroeconomics (undergraduate, UAlbany course Eco110) — Spring 2005
Economics of Development (undergraduate, UAlbany course Eco330z) — Spring 2004; Fall 2003

Relevant Positions Held	Business Agent, GSEU/CWA-1104	2006-Present
	Chief Steward, GSEU/CWA-1104	2005-2006
	Research Assistant, Ways and Means Committee, New York State	2006-2007
	Technical Intern in Fidelity Investments, Boston	Summer 2006
	Research Economist, TARU Leading Edge, New Delhi	2002-2003
Fellowships, Honors & Awards	Professional Development Grant, SUNY, Albany	2006-2007
	Mukarji Memorial Prize, St. Stephens College (University of Delhi)	2000
Professional Activities	Attended American Economic Association (AEA)Annual Meeting, Chicago	2007

Research Papers

"Vacancy and Unemployment in Two Sector Search Framework: A Multiple Shock Approach"

The purpose of this paper is to develop a two sector search model to analyze the behavior of vacancies and unemployment as a result of persistent exogenous shocks. One sector search and matching models cannot generate the observed business cycle fluctuations in vacancies and unemployment as a result of exogenous productivity shocks of plausible nature. In a two sector model, exogenous productivity shock to one sector can spillover to other sector through changes in consumer demand as a result of change in relative wages across sectors. Also sectoral shocks can have impact on the cost of creating vacancies and the consumer preferences across the sectors. I will show that if positive productivity shock to one sector is strong enough to reduce the costs of creating vacancies in the sector and also if it causes a shift in preferences, then a small productivity shock can have substantial impact on the vacancies and unemployment and hence increases the fluctuations of the vacancy-unemployment ratio. The general conclusion remains the same that the productivity shocks alone cannot generate the volatility of vacancies and unemployment observed in the data

Research in Progress

"Testing Sectoral Shifts Hypothesis using JOLTS Data"

Shifts of employment demand between sectors necessitate continuous labor reallocations. As a result of matching friction in the market, it can be assumed that it takes time for workers to meet new employer even under the assumptions of perfect competition. Hence some unemployment is unavoidable as a result of sectoral shifts within an economy. To test this sectoral shift hypothesis, I am using the Job Opening and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data. Bureau of Labor Statistics started collecting the JOLTS data since December 2000. It is a monthly time series data, collected from sampled establishments on a voluntary basis, includes employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data is collected according to NAICS classification. I am trying to identify the effects of shocks on each particular sectors in the economy and for the whole economy as well.