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1. **Atlantica: Commercial Trend or Sustainable Initiative?**
by Andrea Shakespeare and Carolan McLarney
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Abstract

This paper focuses on analyzing the proposed Atlantica trade region between the Atlantic Provinces, Southern Quebec and New England, through the perspective of Nova Scotia's government. In 2006 Nova Scotia committed to a new economic growth strategy titled "Opportunities for Sustainable Prosperity". The paper describes advantages and disadvantages of the proposed trade region as well as the overall impact on the five "pillars" of capital productivity; financial, natural, built, human and social capital in Nova Scotia. Key Words : Atlantica, Trade Region, Capital Productivity, Nova cotia

2. **A Panel Data Analysis of Environmental Goods Export of India: A Gravity Model Approach**
by Jomit C P
Vol. 5, Issue 2, July 2013, Page : 27-38

Abstract

This paper estimates the export potential of environmental goods in India using the gravity model approach. The gravity model has been estimated using the OLS technique with the panel data for the period of 1991-2011 for 58 sample countries. Dependent variable in all the estimation was export of environmental goods from India. The gravity equation fits well with the data and delivers precise and plausible income and distance elasticities and estimates for other geographical, historical and cultural characteristics. In effect, the results show that India's export volume is determined by the economic size (GDP) of the importing country. India's bilateral trade is also positively and significantly influenced by the common colonizer and membership in bilateral trade agreements. The estimation of gravity model also shows that the potential for expansion of export is highest with Japan and China. The estimate also indicates that India can potentially attain ten times or more the level of the actual export with countries like Netherlands and Pakistan.

3. **Evaluating India's Exchange Rate Evolution**
by Ashima Goyal
Vol. 5, Issue 2, July 2013, Page :39-57

Abstract

The paper analyzes the changing INR trends over the post reform period, in the context of fundamental determinants of exchange rates. In the early reform years the chief concern was to limit appreciation from inflows, and from higher domestic inflation, given the trade deficit. Short-term nominal depreciation maintained a long-term real fix. But with two-way nominal variation, more objectives can be accommodated. We ask how the exchange rate contributed to three possible policy objectives—maintaining a real competitive exchange rate, neutralizing inflationary oil shocks, deepening foreign exchange markets and encouraging hedging. Inadequate commitment to two-way movement prior to the crisis, induced firms to take large currency exposures based on expected appreciation. After the crisis, capital flows were allowed to drive the exchange rate, aggravating inflation and acting against macro stabilization. Markets need some guidance to further policy objectives.

4. **Measuring Coordination in Dairy-Food Supply Chains: An Empirical Study in India**
Chains: An Empirical Study in India

by Pramod Kumar Mishra

Vol. 5, Issue 2, July 2013, Page :59-87

Abstract

Measuring coordination in any supply chain has become inextricably crucial to perform better. Without proper coordination among the key stakeholders, it is difficult to maximise the total supply chain profitability. In this study, the supply chain coordination has been measured quantitatively from dairy industry perspective and factors lowering down the degree of coordination have been explored. The empirical study is conducted in India where a key contributor to the cooperative based dairy sector has been considered to infer about the issues relating to supply chain coordination. The overall supply chain coordination has been measured on the basis of some key attributes and the reason behind low degree of supply chain coordination has been explored. Low degree of trustworthiness among the partners, insufficient internal resources and low level of commitment are found to be decreasing overall degree of supply chain coordination. The findings are expected to contribute to both supply chain literature and the dairy sector of developing countries especially, where cooperative based dairying is mostly prevalent. Since the study has considered cooperative based dairying, the results and discussions might not implicate the same in the corporate based dairying which follows a shorter procurement chain.

5. **The Twin Deficits Hypothesis: Some Recent Evidence for India**

by Satyendra Kumar

Vol. 5, Issue 2, July 2013, Page :89-110

Abstract

The objective of the present study is to test the long run and short run relationship between fiscal deficit (FD) and current account deficit (CAD) for India for the period 1978- 2011. In the economic literature, the relationship is widely known as "the twin deficits hypothesis". This hypothesis asserts that any increase in the FD will result in a widening of the CAD and vice versa. To test the validity of the twin deficits hypothesis we use the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bound tests and Error Correction Method (ECM) procedures. Since the study includes both pre-reform and post-reform periods, the hypothesis was verified for both the'pre-(1978-1990) and'postliberalization'(1991-2011)periods. The empirical results suggest that, for the pre-liberalization period, there is no evidence of co-integration relationship between FD and CAD, thus, invalidating the twin deficits hypothesis. However, for the post-liberalization period, the results support validation of the twin deficits hypothesis both in the long run and in the short run. In addition, the results produce interesting evidence of reverse causation. In other words, the current account deficit appears to be a prime cause of fiscal deficit and it has stronger statistical significance similar to previous studies by Bose and Jha, (2011 and Anoruo and Ramchander, (1998).