## Econophysics Research in India in the Last Two Decades

### Asim Ghosh

#### Abstract

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We discuss here researches on econophysics done in India in the last two decades. The term 'econophysics' was formally coined in India (Kolkata) in 1995. Since then many research papers, books, reviews, etc. have been written by scientists. Many institutions are now involved in this research field and many conferences are being organized here. In this article we give an account (of papers, books, reviews, papers in proceedings volumes etc.) of this research from India.

#### Keyword

Econophysics, sociophysics, wealth distribution, interdisciplinary research in India

#### Introduction

The subject econophysics is an interdisciplinary research field where the tools of physics are applied to understand the problem of economics. The term 'econophysics' was coined by H. Eugene Stanley in a Kolkata conference on statistical physics in 1995. The research on economics by physicists is not new. There were many physicists who contributed significantly in the development of economics. For example Daniel Bernoulli, who developed utilitybased preferences, was a physicist. Similarly Irving Fisher, who was one of the founders of neo-classical economic theory, was a student of statistical physicist Josiah Willard Gibbs. Also Jan Tinbergen, who won the first Nobel Prize in economics, did his Ph.D. in statistical physics in Leiden university under Paul Ehrenfest. However these physicists (by training) eventually left physics and migrated to economics. The new feature of the developments for the last two decades is that physicists studying the problems of economics or sociology remain in their respective departments and publish their econophysics research results in almost all the major physics journals.

In India, works of such interdisciplinary nature are not new. The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, is one of the oldest institutions in India (founded in 1931). The main motivation of this research institute was to promote interactions of natural and social sciences; in particular to advance the role of statistics. The work on econophysics in India started around 1990 from Saha Institute Nuclear Physics, Kolkata. Now-a-days many researchers from different universities and institutes from our country are also involved in this research field and international conferences are being organized here on a regular basis.

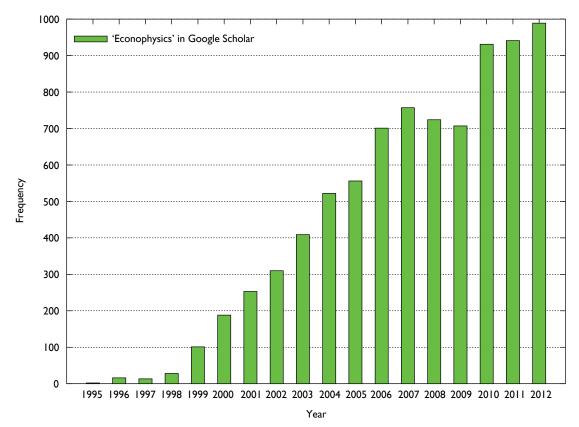
Over the last two decades many papers, books and reviews have been written by the Indian scientists in this field. We will analyze here the statistics of such publications and other endeavours.

# A Statistical Survey on the Development of Econophysics (world wide)

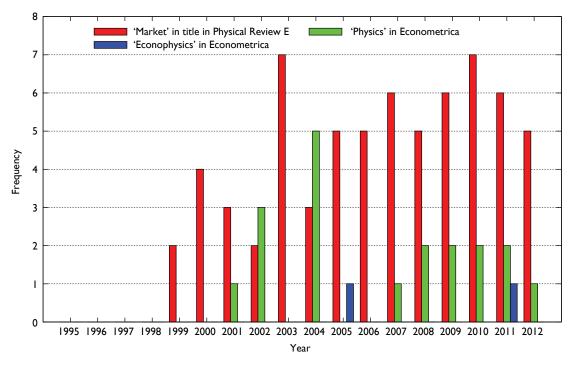
To see how the subject grew after introduction of this topic (term) in 1995 in scientific community all over the world, we have taken the statistics of the articles having 'econophysics' term any where in the articles from google scholar site. Figure 1 shows a histogram plot of the number of papers posted in google scholar over different years. The figure clearly indicates that the subject is growing quite fast, starting in around 1995.

To get an idea about the impact of econophysics research on physics as well as on economics, we give in Figure 2, the count of the papers having the term 'market' in the titles of a typical statistical physics journal, namely 'Physical Review E' (published by American Physical Society) and the number of papers having the term 'physics' or 'econophysics'

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**Figure 1.** Histogram plot of numbers of entries containing the term 'econophysics' versus the corresponding year **Source:** The data are taken from google scholar site (<u>http://scholar.google.co.in/schhp</u>).



**Figure 2.** Histogram plot of numbers of papers containing the term 'Market' in the title of the journal 'Physical Review E', the terms 'physics' and 'econophysics' in the journal 'Econometrica' (data from respective journal website)

in a typical economics journal 'Econometrica' (published by Econometric Society) for the same period.

### **Books Published from India**

We give below a list of books written by Indian scientists (Chakrabarti *et al.*, 2013; Guhathakurta *et al.*, 2012; Sen & Chakrabarti, 2013; Sinha *et al.*, 2010):

 S. Sinha, A. Chatterjee, A. Chakraborti and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Econophysics: An introduction*, Wiley-VCH, Berlin, 2010.

[Book Chapters: • Introduction • The Random Walk • Beyond the Simple Random Walk • Understanding Interactions through Cross-Correlations Why care about a Power Law? • The Log-Normal Distribution

- When a Single Distribution is not Enough
  Explaining Complex Distributions with Simple Models • But Individuals are not Gas Molecules...
- ...and Individuals don't Interact Randomly: Complex Networks
   Outlook and Concluding Thoughts
   Appendices:
   Thermodynamics and Free Particle Statistics
   Interacting Systems: Mean Field Models, Fluctuations and Scaling Theories
   Renormalization Group Technique
   Spin Glasses and Optimization Problems: Annealing
- Nonequilibrium Phenomena.]
  K. Guhathakurta, B. Bhattacharya and A. Roychowdhury, *Examining stock markets: A non linear dynamics perspective: Examining the geometric Brownian motion model with respect to stock price movement in an emerging market*, LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, 2012.

[Book Chapters: • Introduction • Related literature • Theoretical frame-work of the models under study • Research methodology • Empirical mode decomposition analysis of financial time series • Recurrence analysis of critical regimes of stock market • Examining the geometric brownian motion and comparison with borland model • Concluding observations.]

 B. K. Chakrabarti, A. Chakraborti, S. R. Chakravarty and A. Chatterjee, *Econophysics of income and wealth distributions*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2013.

[Book Chapters: • Introduction • Income and wealth distribution data for different countries • Major socio-economic modellings • Market exchanges and scattering process • Analytic structure of the kinetic exchange market models • Microeconomic foundation of the kinetic exchange models • Dynamics: Generation of income, inequality and development • Outlook.]

 P. Sen, B. K. Chakrabarti, Sociophysics: An introduction, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013.
 [Book Chapters: • Introduction • Basic features of social systems and modelling • Opinion formation in a society • Social choices and popularity • Crowd avoiding dynamical phenomena • Social phenomena on complex networks • Of flocks, flows and transports • Endnote • Appendices: • Phase transitions and critical phenomena • Magnetic systems: static and dynamical behaviour • Percolation and fractals • Random walks • Monte Carlo simulations
 • Some data analysis methods and useful tables.]

### Papers Published from India

Here we give the list of papers published by Indian scientists in international (refereed) journals from 1995–till date (the Indian cities, where the work was done, are indicated in the third bracket).

**1995** • B.K. Chakrabarti and S. Marjit, *Self-organisation in Game of Life and economics*, Indian J. Phys. B **69** 681 (1995) [Kolkata].

**2000** • A. Chakraborti and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Statistical mechanics of money: How saving propensity affects its distribution*, Eur. Phys. J., B **17** 167 (2000) [Kolkata].

**2001** • A. Chakraborti, S. Pradhan and B.K. Chakrabarti, *A self-organising model of market with single commodity*, Physica A **297** 253 (2001) [Kolkata].

2003 • S. Sinha, Stochastic maps, wealth distribution in random asset exchange models and the marginal utility of relative wealth, Phys. Scripta T 106 59 (2003) [Chennai].
• A. Das and S. Yarlagadda, Analytic treatment of a trading market model, Phys. Scripta T 106 39 (2003) [Kolkata].
• A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti and S.S. Manna, Money in gas-like markets: Gibbs and Pareto laws, Phys. Scripta T 106 36 (2003) [Kolkata].

2004 • A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti and S.S. Manna, *Pareto law in a kinetic model of market with random saving propensity*, Physica A 335 155 (2004) [Kolkata].
• S. Sinha and S. Raghavendra, *Hollywood blockbusters*

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**2010** • S. Sinha, *Are large complex economic systems unstable?* Science and Culture (Special Issue on Econophysics) **76** 454–458 (2010) [Chennai]. • B.K. Chakrabarti and A. Chatterjee, *The story of econophysics*, science and culture (Special issue on econophysics) **76** 296–304 (2010) [Kolkata & Trieste]. • M. Lallouache, A. Chakraborti and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Kinetic exchange models for social opinion formation*, Science and Culture (Special issue on econophysics) **76** 296–304 (2010) [France & Kolkata].

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- A.K. Gupta, *Models of Wealth Distributions— A Perspective*, pp. 161–189 [Panskura].
- S. Sinha and R.K. Pan, *How a 'hit' is born: The emergence of popularity from the dynamics of collective choice*, pp. 417–448 [Chennai].
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- S. Jain and S. Krishna, *Can we recognize an innova*tion?: Perspective from an evolving network model, pp. 561–591 [Delhi].

Other contributions from: Germany-5, Japan-4, France-3, UK-2, Belgium-1, Chain-1, Denmark-1, USA-1.

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- S. Sinha, R.K. Pan, Blockbusters, *Bombs and sleepers: The income distribution of movies*, pp. 43–47 [Chennai].
- A. Chatterjee and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Ideal-gas like markets: Effect of savings*, pp. 79–92 [Kolkata].
- K. Bhattacharya, G. Mukherjee and S.S. Manna, Detailed simulation results for some wealth distribution models in econophysics, pp. 111–119 [Kolkata].
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- S. Sinha, The rich are different! Pareto law from asymmetric interactions in asset exchange models, pp. 177–183 [Chennai].
- I. Bose and S. Banerjee, *A stochastic model of wealth distribution*, pp. 195–198 [Kolkata].
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- D. Bagchi, *Power-law distribution in an emerging capital market*, pp. 205–209 [Kolkata].
- A. Sarkar and P. Barat, *Statistical analysis on Bombay stock market*, pp. 210–213 [Kolkata].
- D.P. Pal and H.K. Pal, *Income distribution in the Boltzmann-Pareto framework*, pp. 218–222 [Kolkata].
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- A. Chakraborti, An Outlook on Correlations in Stock Prices, pp. 13–23 [Kolkata].
- S. Sinha and R.K. Pan, *The power (Law) of Indian* markets: Analysing NSE and BSE trading statistics, pp. 24–34 [Chennai].
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- K. Gangopadhyay and B. Basu, *The morphology of urban agglomerations for developing countries: A case study with China*, pp. 90–97 [Kolkata].
- V.S. Vijayaraghavan and S. Sinha, *A mean-field model of financial markets: reproducing long tailed distributions and volatility correlations*, pp. 98–109 [Chennai].
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# Institutions Where the Researches Have so far been Carried Out

The researches on interdisciplinary research fields in India is not any recent trend. In 1931 Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis established the Statistical Laboratory at Kolkata. Later the institution was named to Indian Statistical Institute. The main motivation of the institution was research and training of Statistics, development of theoretical statistics and its applications in various natural and social sciences. In the last two decades the major developments on such interdisciplinary research (on econophysics or sociophysics) have come from Saha Institution Nuclear Physics. This is also the place where the term 'econophysics' was coined in 1995. A large number of papers on econophysics have been published from this institution and significant research activities are also being continued. A major international conference series on econophysics, namely 'Econophys-Kolkata' is being organized regularly here (seven events since 2005; see section 5). Other places where econophysics research is being actively pursued are: universities like Calcutta University, Delhi University, Pune University, etc. and institutions like Institute of Mathematical Sciences (Chennai), S N Bose National Centre for Basic Science (Kolkata), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (Mumbai), Indian Institute of Management (Kozhikode), etc. National level conferences on econophysics are now being held in several places; in particular, Institute of Mathematical Sciences holds them guite regularly since 2004: The first one was 'Workshop on The Economy as a Complex System', Dec 6-7, 2004, the second one was discussion meeting on 'The Economy as a Complex System II: Economic Dynamics', Dec 27-29, 2010 and the third one was 'Brainstorming Meeting on Econophysics: Science for the Economy', July 30, 2013.1

We give in Figure 3, a graphical presentation of the Indian cities where the major econophysics researches have been carried out so far (data taken from sections 4 and 5, Tables 1 and 2).

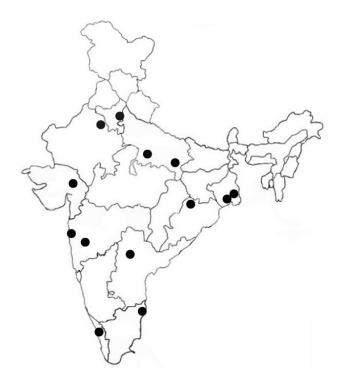


Figure 3. The dots represent the locations where major researches on econophysics have so far been carried out (see Table 1)

**Table I.** (Top) Numbers of econophysics papers (in journals and conf. proc. vol. given in sections 4 and 5) by Indian scientists. (Bottom) Total contribution of papers, books, edited books and conference proceedings volumes from India (published internationally)

Name of the City	No. of Papers
Kolkata	97
Chennai	26
Delhi	12
Ahmedabad/Gandhinagar	9
Kozhikode	5
Panskura (East Midnapore)	4
Hyderabad	3
Mumbai	3
Pune	3
Kanpur	2
Rourkela	2
Banaras	I
Pilani	I

ltem	Total Count
Papers	148
Books	4
Conf. Proc. Vol.	7
Edited Books	I

#### Impact of Indian Researches

The term 'econophysics' has now been included (Durlauf & Blume, 2008) in 'The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics'. The entry (written by economist J. Barkley Rosser Jr) starts with 'According to Bikas Chakrabarti (...), the term econophysics was neologized in 1995 at the second Statphys-Kolkata conference in Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), India ...'. Another note (Battersby, 2012) 'The physics of our finances' published in New Scientist in July 2012 highlighted the contributions from India (see Figure 4). Recently an entry on econophysics has also been included in *Encyclopedia of Philosophy and the Social Sciences* published by SAGE Publications (2013) and the entry on it has been written by Bikas K. Chakrabarti (Kaldis, 2013).

The International conference series 'Econophys-Kolkata' had started in 2005 and have already seven events held in Kolkata. It is now jointly sponsored by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Ecole Centrale Paris and Kyoto University. Also, the contributions by foreign researchers in the proceedings volumes (seven so far: Proc. volumes have all been published in New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, given in section 5, Table 2) indicate the impact of Indian researches in econophysics and sociophysics internationally.

The first text book (in physics) on econophysics entitled *Econophysics: An introduction* has been written by Indian scientists (see section 3). This book is already being followed by many universities outside India for their graduate courses (see Figure 5 for the econophysics course in Leiden university). In fact among the formal courses on econophysics, the one offered by the Physics Department

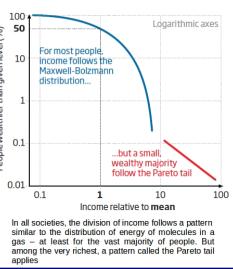
 Table 2. Number of papers contributed by the researchers of different countries in the proceedings volumes of *Econophys-Kolkata* conference series (I-VII so far; section 5)

	``	,	
Country name	Papers	Country name	Papers
India	73	Switzerland	3
France	20	Canada	2
USA	18	Poland	2
Japan	17	Austria	I
Italy	15	Belgium	I
UK	10	Brazil	I
Germany	8	Estonia	I
China	6	Ireland	I
Argentina	3	Netherlands	I
Finland	3	Russia	I
Hungary	3	Sweden	I



"The 1 per cent" may be a catchy phrase, but when it comes to understanding how wealth is distributed within society, we should focus on the top 5 or 10 per cent. Those who study income distribution have discovered that there is one rule for the rich and one rule for everybody else. For the masses, income follows a broad curve; for the wealthiest 5 to 10 per cent, the pattern is different, forming the so-called Pareto tail (see graph). The statistical pattern seems to be ubiquitous and unchanging – "from ancient Egypt up to today", says Juan Ferrero, a physicist at the University of Córdoba in Argentina. That implies that there may be a universal mechanism at work. More than 100 years ago, physicists pointed out that the broad income curve for the majority resembles the distribution of energy among molecules in a gas, a pattern called the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution. This prompted the idea that the distribution arises because people exchange wealth when they meet, much as gas molecules exchange energy when they collide. That idea has since been tested using mathematical models that liken human beings to molecules bouncing around in a gas. In the simplest model, people risk surrendering all their wealth at each encounter.

That produces a wealth curve that has far more ultra-poor people than we find in the real world. So in 2000, Bikas Chakrabarti's team at the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics in Kolkata, India, allowed leve people to retain some of their wealth in each exchange. The result was a wealth curve similar to the broad hump of the Maxwelldiven Boltzmann distribution. The next refinement was to allow different people to hold back different percentages of their wealth . than effectively setting money aside as savings. With this tweak, the model correctly reproduced the whole wealth distribution curve, including the Pareto tail, which was made up largely of people who saved the most. This finding has been backed up by other similar models, including one developed by Ferrero, in which the richest 10 per cent are once again those most inclined to save. If these simple models do capture something of the essence of real-world economics, then they offer some good news. It turns out that the main part of the wealth distribution gets narrower, more equal, the more people choose to save. In other words, inequality can't be abolished, but it can be reduced if we all put more money aside for a rainy day. Stephen Battersby



28 July 2012 | NewScientist | 41

Figure 4. One of the recent reporting on econophysics research from India

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Econophysics							
	Course description Econophysics						
	Year:	2012-2013	Star Starter				
	Prospectus number:		Universiteit Leiden				
	Teacher(s):	Dhr Dr. D. Garlaschelli					
	Language:	English					
	Blackboard:	Yes					
	EC:	6					
	Level:	300					
	Period:	Semester 1 (#part-of)					
L	Description - Introduction to Econophysics (historical background, interaction between Physics and Economics, past and present aims of the field) Stochastic processes and time series Stylised facts of single financial time series Cross-correlations among multiple time series Complex networks and interactions among economic agents Network models of wealth distribution and market behaviour International economic interactions: the World Trade Web Literature Obligatory: "Econophysics: An Introduction" by S. Sinha, A. Chatterjee, A. Chakraborti, B.K.						
С	Obigatory: "Econophysics: An introduction" by S. Sinna, A. Chatterjee, A. Chakraborti, B.K. Chakrabarti (Publisher: Wiley-VCH, 2010; ISBN: 978-3-527-40815-3)						
Schedule							
Y	Year 3; 5-th semester						

**Figure 5.** Reproduced from web page of the Econophysics course in Leiden University<sup>a</sup>

Source: https://studiegids.leidenuniv.nl/en/courses/show/34804/ econofysica). For their econophysics courses in the last three years, 'Econophysics: An introduction', a book from India, is being followed (obligatory literature). of the Leiden University is particularly noteworthy: From this department, the first Nobel-laureate (in 1969) in economics Jan Tinbergen came. Also here the first professor chair for econophysics had been created in 2010.

### **Concluding Remarks**

Here we have given the statistics on the development of econophysics by Indian researchers. Many researchers from India have been involved in econophysics research from the formal beginning of the subject in 1995 and many Indian research institutes and universities are involved in this research area (see Table 1). Apart from publications of important papers (section 4), several important conference proceedings volumes and edited volumes (section 5), research monographs and text books (section 3) on econophysics have been published from India. Some of these papers have made good impact and some of these books are being widely used in econophysics and sociophysics courses started in many well known universities in Europe

and elsewhere (see e.g., Figure 5). There have also been some attempts to initiate such formal research groups or centres in India. In particular, the 'Policy Planing & Evaluation Committee' (PPEC) of the Indian Statistical Institute, in its June 22 (2011) meeting considered a 'Proposal for building a Center for Econophysics & Quantitative Finance Research' and recommended that

PPEC recognizes this to be an important proposal, but considering the availability of manpower and the current focus of ERU (Economic Research Unit), it recommends that the proposal be carried as a plan research project, but not as a fullfledged centre at this point of time. However, the recruitment of faculty members in the area of econophysics or related disciplines may be made in ERU if need.<sup>2</sup>

We are also happy to learn that similar endeavours are being made in other important institutions of the country.

#### Notes

- Other (University Grant Commission sponsored) national level conferences on econophysics include 'Physics of Financial Markets—Challenges and Opportunities', September 17–18, 2011, at Neelashaila Mahavidyalaya, Rourkela (Sambalpur University, Odisha) and 'Econophysics', August 18–19, 2012, at Hindol College, Khajuriakata (Utkal University, Odisha).
- 2. Private communication: Satya Ranjan Chakravarty (Indian Statistical Institute) and Bikas K. Chakrabarti (Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics).

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