Econophysics Research in India in the Last Two Decades

Asim Ghosh

Abstract

IIM Kozhikode Society & Management Review 2(2) 135–146 © 2013 Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode SAGE Publications Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC DOI: 10.1177/2277975213507834 http://ksm.sagepub.com

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'

Asim Ghosh is at the Theoretical Condensed Matter Physics Division, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700 064, India. E-mail: asimghosh066@gmail.com

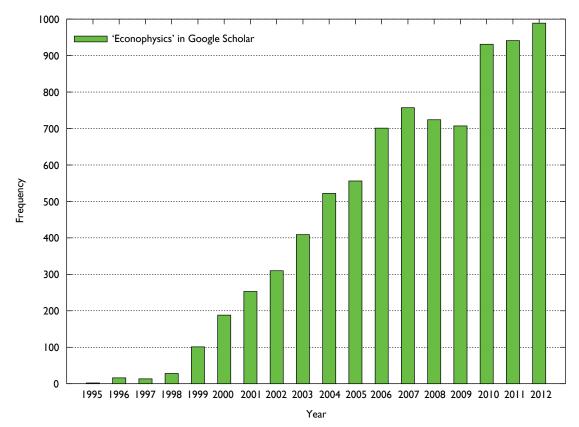


Figure 1. Histogram plot of numbers of entries containing the term 'econophysics' versus the corresponding year **Source:** The data are taken from google scholar site (<u>http://scholar.google.co.in/schhp</u>).

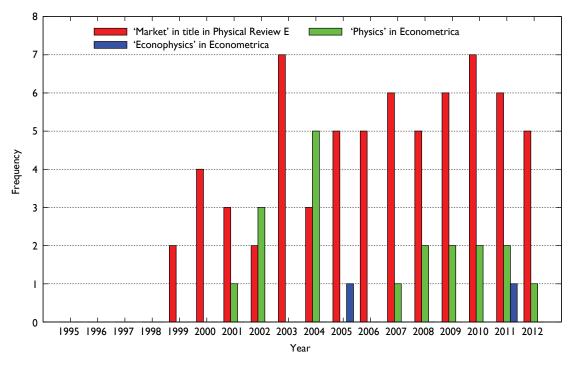


Figure 2. Histogram plot of numbers of papers containing the term 'Market' in the title of the journal 'Physical Review E', the terms 'physics' and 'econophysics' in the journal 'Econometrica' (data from respective journal website)

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*

and long-tailed distributions: An empirical study of the popularity of movies, Eur. Phys. J. B **42** 293 (2004) [Chennai].

2005 • A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti and R.B. Stinchcombe, *Master equation for a kinetic model of trading market and its analytic solution*, Phys. Rev. E 72 026126 (2005) [Kolkata & Oxford]. • A. Chakraborti and M.S. Santhanam, *Financial and other multivariate time series: spectral and related properties*, Int. J. Mod. Phys. C 16 1733 (2005) [New York & Ahmedabad].
• P. Manimaran, P.K. Panigrahi and J.C. Parikh, *Wavelet analysis and scaling properties of time series*, Phys. Rev. E 72 046120 (2005) [Hyderabad & Ahmedabad].

2006 • S. Sinha, Evidence for power-law tail of the wealth distribution in India, Physica A 359 555 (2006) [Chennai].
• A. Chatterjee and B.K. Chakrabarti, Kinetic market models with single commodity having price fluctuations, Eur. Phys. J. B 54 399 (2006) [Kolkata].
• P.K. Mohanty, Generic features of the wealth distribution in ideal-gaslike markets, Phys. Rev. E 74 011117 (2006) [Kolkata].
• A. Kargupta, Money exchange model and a general outlook, Physica A 359 634 (2006) [Panskura].
• M.S. Santhanam, J. Bandyopadhyay and D. Angom, Quantum spectrum as a time series: Fluctuations and self-similarity, Phys. Rev. E 73 015201(R) (2006) [Ahmedabad].
• D.P. Ahalpara and J.C. Parikh, Modeling time series data of the real systems, Int. J. Mod. Phys. C 18 235 (2007) [Ahmedabad].

2007 • A. Chatterjee and B.K. Chakrabarti, Kinetic exchange models for income and wealth distributions, Eur. Phys. J. B 60 135 (2007) [Kolkata]. • A. Chatterjee, S. Sinha and B.K. Chakrabarti, Economic inequality: Is it natural?, Current Science 92 1383 (2007) [Kolkata & Chennai]. • V. Kulkarni and N. Deo, Correlation and volatility in an Indian stock market: A random matrix approach, Eur. Phys. J. B 60 101 (2007) [Delhi]. • R.K. Pan and S. Sinha, Collective behavior of stock price movements in an emerging market, Phys. Rev. E 76 046116 (2007) [Chennai]. • R.K. Pan and S. Sinha, Self-organization of price fluctuation distribution in evolving markets, Europhys. Lett. 77 58004(2007) [Chennai]. • A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti, Ideal-gas like market models with savings: Quenched and annealed cases, Physica A 382 36 (2007) [Kolkata]. • P. Bhattacharyya, A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti, A common origin of the power law distributions in models of market and earthquake, Physica A 381 377 (2007) [Kolkata]. • M.A. Saif and P.M. Gade, Emergence of power law in a market with mixed models, Physica A, 384 448 (2007) [Pune].

2008 • U. Basu and P.K. Mohanty, Modeling wealth distribution in growing markets, Eur. Phys. J. B 65 585 (2008) [Kolkata]. • A. Kargupta, Relaxation in the wealth exchange models, Physica A 387 6819 (2008) [Panskura].
• R.K. Pan and S. Sinha, Inverse-cubic law of index fluctuation distribution in Indian markets, Physica A 387 2055(2008) [Chennai]. • K. Guhathakurta, M. Indranil, and A.C. Roy, Empirical mode decomposition analysis of two different financial time series and their comparison, Chaos, Solitons & Fractals 37 1214 (2008) [Kolkata].

2009 • A.S. Chakrabarti and B.K. Chakrabarti, Microeconomics of the ideal gas like market model Physica A 388 4151 (2009) [Kolkata]. • A.S. Chakrabarti, B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chatterjee and M. Mitra, The Kolkata paise restaurant problem and resource utilization, Physica A 388 2420 (2009) [Kolkata & Trieste]. • S. Kumar and N. Deo, Multifractal properties of the Indian financial market, Physica A 388 1593 (2009) [Delhi]. • K. Gangopadhyay and B. Basu, City size distributions for India and China, Physica A 388 2682 (2009) [Kolkata]. • S. Biswas and P. Sen, Model of binary opinion dynamics: coarsening and effect of disorder, Phys. Rev. E 80 027101 (2009) [Kolkata]. • B. Basu, and S. Bandyapadhyay, Zipf's law and distribution of population in Indian cities, Indian Journal of Physics 83.11 1575(2009) [Kolkata]. • M.A. Saif and P.M. Gade, Effects of introduction of new resources and fragmentation of existing resources on limiting wealth distribution in asset exchange models, Physica A 388, 697 (2009) [Pune].

2010 • A.S. Chakrabarti and B.K. Chakrabarti, Statistical theories of income and wealth distribution, Economics E-journal, 4 (2010) [Kolkata]. • A.S. Chakrabarti and B.K. Chakrabarti, Inequality reversal: Effects of savings propensity and correlated returns, Physica A 389 3572 (2010) [Kolkata]. • A. Ghosh, A. Chatterjee, Manipushpak Mitra and B.K. Chakrabarti, Statistics of the Kolkata paise restaurant problem, New J. Phys. 12 075033 (2010) [Kolkata & Trieste]. • A. Chatterjee and P. Sen, Agent dynamics in kinetic models of wealth exchange, Phys. Rev. E 82 056117 (2010) [Kolkata & Trieste]. • R.K. Pan and S. Sinha, The statistical laws of popularity: Universal properties of the box office dynamics of motion pictures, New J. Phys. 12 115004(2010) [Chennai]. • M. Lallouache, A.S. Chakrabarti, A. Chakraborti and B.K. Chakrabarti, Opinion formation in kinetic exchange models: Spontaneous symmetry-breaking transition, Phys. Rev. E 82 056112 (2010) [Paris, Boston & Kolkata]. • K. Guhathakurta, B. Bhattacharya and A. Roy Chowdhury, Using recurrence

Econophysics Research in India

plot analysis to distinguish between endogenous and exogenous stock market crashes, Physica A **389** 1874 (2010) [Kolkata].

2011 • D. Dhar, V. Sasidevan, B.K. Chakrabarti, Emergent cooperation amongst competing agents in minority games Physica A 390 3477 (2011) [Mumbai]. • S. Goswami, A. Chatterjee and P. Sen, Antipersistent dynamics in kinetic models of wealth exchange, Phys. Rev. E 84 051118 (2011) [Kolkata]. • A. Ghosh, U. Basu, A. Chakraborti, B.K. Chakrabarti, Threshold-induced phase transition in kinetic exchange models, Phys. Rev. E 83 061130 (2011) [Kolkata & Paris]. • S.V. Vikram and S. Sinha, Emergence of universal scaling in financial markets from mean-field dynamics, Phys. Rev. E 83 016101 (2011) [Chennai]. • S. Biswas, Mean-field solutions of kinetic-exchange opinion models, Phys. Rev. E 84 056106 (2011) [Kolkata]. • P. Sen, Phase transitions in a two-parameter model of opinion dynamics with random kinetic exchanges, Phys. Rev. E 83 016108 (2011) [Kolkata]. • S. Biswas, A.K. Chandra, A. Chatterjee and B.K. Chakrabarti, Phase transitions and non-equilibrium relaxation in kinetic models of opinion formation, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 297 012004 (2011) [Kolkata & Marseille]. • A. Ghosh, K. Gangopadhyay, and B. Basu, Consumer expenditure distribution in India, 1983–2007: Evidence of a long Pareto tail, Physica A 390 83 (2011) [Kolkata & Kozhikode].

2012 • S. Biswas, A. Ghosh, A. Chatterjee, T. Naskar, B.K. Chakrabarti, Continuous transition of social efficiencies in the stochastic-strategy minority game, Phys. Rev. E 85 031104 (2012) [Kolkata & Marseille]. • A. Ghosh, D.D. Martino, A. Chatterjee, M. Marsili, B.K. Chakrabarti, Phase transitions in crowd dynamics of resource allocation, Phys. Rev. E 85, 021116 (2012) [Kolkata, Marseille, Trieste & Rome]. • A. Chakraborty, G. Mukherjee, S.S. Manna, Conservative self-organized extremal model for wealth distribution, Fractals 20 163 (2012) [Kolkata]. • S. Kumar and N. Deo, Correlation and network analysis of global financial indices, Phys. Rev. E 86 026101 (2012) [Delhi]. • S. Sinha and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Econophysics:* An emerging discipline, Economic & Political Weekly 46 44 (2012) [Chennai & Kolkata]. • P. Sen, Nonconservative kinetic exchange model of opinion dynamics with randomness and bounded confidence, Phys. Rev. E 86 016115 (2012) [Kolkata]. • A.K. Chandra, Percolation in a kinetic opinion exchange model, Phys. Rev. E 85 021149 (2012) [Kolkata]. • S. Biswas, A. Chatterjee and P. Sen, Disorder induced phase transition in kinetic models of opinion dynamics, Physica A 391 3257 (2012) [Kolkata & Marseille].

• R. Rahaman, P. Majumdar and B. Basu, *Quantum Cournot equilibrium for the Hotelling–Smithies model of product choice*, J. Phys. A **45** 455301 (2012) [Bergen & Kolkata].

Other publications by Indian scientists in some Indian journals:

2008 • Bikas K. Chakrabarti, Arnab Chatterjee, Pratip Bhattacharyya, *Two-fractal overlap time series: Earthquakes and market crashes*, Pramana **71** 203 (2008); Proc. Statphys IITG 2008 [Kolkata].

2009 • S. Sinha and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Towards a physics of economics*, Physics News **39** (no. 2) (2009) 33–46 [Kolkata & Chennai].

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].

[Other contributions in this Special Issue of Science and Culture (Chakrabarti & Chakraborti, 2010): France-5, Italy-5, Japan-3, USA-3, Switzerland-2, Argentina-1, Belgium-1, Brazil-1, China-1, Estonia-1, Finland-1, Germany-1, Ireland-1, Poland-1, Portugal-1, Spain-1 and UK-1.]

Edited Books and Conference Proceedings Volumes from India

Edited Book (Chakrabarti et al., 2006):

• Eds. B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chakraborti and A. Chatterjee, *Econophysics and sociophysics: Trends and perspectives*, Wiley-VCH, Berlin, 2006.

List of proceedings volumes (Abergel *et al.*, 2011; Abergel, *et al.*, 2012; Abergel *et al.*, 2013; Basu *et al.*, 2010; Chatterjee *et al.*, 2006; Chatterjee *et al.*, 2007; Chatterjee, A *et al.*, 2005):

 Eds. A. Chatterjee, S. Yarlagadda, B.K. Chakrabarti, *Econophysics of wealth distributions*, New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, Milan, 2005 [proceed- ings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATA I: Econophysics of Wealth Distributions, 15–19 March 2005; Organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics].

- Eds. A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti, *Econophysics* of stock and other markets, New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, Milan, 2006 [proceedings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATA II: Econophysics of Stock Markets and Minority Games, 14–17 February 2006; Organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics].
- Eds. A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti, *Econophysics* of markets and business networks, New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, Milan, 2007 [proceedings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATAIII: Econophysics & Sociophysics of Markets and Networks, 12–15 March 2007; Organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics].
- Eds. B. Basu, B.K. Chakrabarti, S.R. Chakravarty, K. Gangopadhyay, *Econophysics & economics of* games, social choices and quantitative techniques, New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, Milan, 2010 [proceedings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATA IV: Econophysics of Games and Social Choices, 9–13 March 2009; Jointly organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata & Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata].
- Eds. F. Abergel, B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chakraborti, Manipushpak Mitra, *Econophysics of order-driven markets*, New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, Milan, 2011 [proceedings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATA V: Econophysics of Order-Driven Markets, 9–13 March 2010; Jointly organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Indian Statistical Institute and Ecole Centrale Paris].
- Eds. F. Abergel, B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chakraborti, A. Ghosh, *Econophysics of systemic risk and network dynamics*, New Economic Windows, Springer-Verlag, Milan, 2012 [proceedings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATA VI: Econophysics of Systemic Risk and Network Dynamics, 21–25 October 2011; Jointly organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and Ecole Centrale Paris].
- Eds. F. Abergel, H. Aoyama, B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chakraborti and A. Ghosh, *Econophysics of agent-based models*, to be published by Springer International Publishing Switzerland, 2013 [proceedings of ECONOPHYS-KOLKATA VII: Econophysics of Agent-based models, 8–12 November 2012; Jointly organized by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Ecole Centrale Paris and Kyoto University].

Papers in **Econophysics and Sociophysics** by Indian scientists are:

- 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].
- P. Sen, Complexities of social networks: A physicist's perspective, pp. 473–506 [Kolkata].
- 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.

The list of papers published in the above proceedings volumes written by Indian scientists:

Papers in Econophysics of Wealth Distributions:

- 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].
- S. Yarlagadda and Arnab Das, A Stochastic trading model of wealth distribution, pp. 137–148 [Kolkata].
- 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].
- A. Mehta, A.S. Majumdar and J.M. Luck, *How the rich get richer*, pp. 199–204 [Kolkata & France].
- 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].
- B.K. Chakrabarti, *Econophys-Kolkata: A short* story, pp. 225–228 [Kolkata].

Other contributions from: Germany-5, Japan-4, Argentina-2, Italy-2, UK-2, USA-2, Brazil-1, China-1, Finland-1, France-1.

Papers in Econophysics of Stock and other Markets:

- 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].
- V. Kulkarni and N. Deo, *A random matrix approach to volatility in an Indian financial market*, pp. 35–48 [Delhi].
- A. Sarkar and P. Barat, *Fluctuation dynamics of* exchange rates on Indian financial market [Kolkata], pp. 67–76.
- D. Bagchi, *Noise trading in an emerging market: Evidence and analysis*, pp. 77–84 [Kolkata].
- U.K. Basu, How random is the walk: Efficiency of Indian stock and futures markets, pp. 85–97 [Kolkata].
- B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chatterjee and P. Bhattacharyya, *Two fractal overlap time series and anticipation of market crashes*, pp. 153–158 [Kolkata].
- S. Sinha, The apparent madness of crowds: Irrational collective behavior emerging from interactions among rational agents, pp. 158–162 [Chennai].
- M. Mitra, Information extraction in scheduling problems with non-identical machines, pp. 175–182 [Kolkata].
- P. Manimaran, J.C. Parikh, P.K. Panigrahi S. Basu, C.M. Kishtawal and M.B. Porecha, *Modelling financial time series*, pp. 183–191 [Kanpur].
- M.S. Santhanam, Random matrix approach to fluctuations and scaling in complex systems, pp. 192–200 [Ahmedabad].
- A. Sarkar, *Regional Inequality*, pp. 208–218 [Kolkata].
- B.K. Chakrabarti, A brief history of economics: An outsider's account, pp. 219–24 [Kolkata]. Other Contributions from: China-3, UK-3, Italy-2, Japan-2, USA-2, Finland-1, France-1, Hungary-1,

Ireland-1.

Papers in Econophysics of Markets and Business Networks:

• S. Sinha and R.K. Pan, Uncovering the internal structure of the Indian financial market: Large

cross-correlation behavior in the NSE, pp. 3–20 [Chennai].

- A. Chakraborti, M. Patriarca and M.S. Santhanam, *Financial time-series analysis: A brief overview*, pp. 51–68 [Banaras, Estonia & Ahmedabad].
- K.B.K. Mayya and M.S. Santhanam, *Correlations, delays and financial time series*, pp. 69–76 [Ahmedabad].
- K. Bhattacharya, G. Mukherjee and S.S. Manna, *The international trade network*, pp. 139–148 [Kolkata].
- S. Sinha and N. Srivastava, *Is inequality inevitable in society? Income distribution as a consequence of resource flow in hierarchical organizations*, pp. 215–226 [Kolkata].
- A. Sarkar, *Knowledge sharing and R&D investment*, pp. 227–232 [Kolkata].
- M. Mitra, *Preferences lower bound in the queueing model*, pp. 233–238 [Kolkata].
- B.K. Chakrabarti, Kolkata restaurant problem as a generalised El Farol bar problem, pp. 239–246 [Kolkata].

Other contributions from: Italy-3, China-2, Japan-2, UK-2, Canada-1, Estonia-1, Poland-1, USA-1.

Papers in Econophysics and Economics of Games, Social Choices and Quantitative Techniques:

- A. Ghosh, A.S. Chakrabarti and B.K. Chakrabarti, Kolkata paise restaurant problem in some uniform learning strategy limits, pp. 3–9 [Kolkata].
- D. Mishra and M. Mitra, Cycle monotonicity in scheduling models, pp. 10–16 [Delhi & Kolkata].
- S. Yarlagadda, Using many-body entanglement for coordinated action in game theory problems, pp. 44–51 [Kolkata].
- 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].
- P.K. Panigrahi, S. Ghosh, P. Manimaran, and D.P. Ahalpara, *Statistical properties of fluctuations: A method to check market behavior*, pp. 110–118 [Ahmedabad, Chennai, Hyderabad & Gandhinagar].
- A.K. Ray, *Modeling saturation in industrial growth*, pp. 119–124 [Mumbai].

- V.A. Singh, P. Pathak and P. Pande, *Monitoring the teaching—learning process via an entropy based index*, 139–146 [Mumbai & Kanpur].
- J. Basu, B. Sarkar and A. Bhattacharya, *Technology* level in the industrial supply chain: Thermodynamic concept, pp. 147–153 [Kolkata].
- A. Sarkar, S. Sinha, B.K. Chakrabarti, A.M. Tishin and V.I. Zverev, *Discussions and comments in econophys Kolkata IV*, pp. 154–171 [Kolkata, Chennai & Moscow].
- S. Subramanian, Variable populations and inequality-sensitive ethical judgments, pp. 181–191 [Chennai].
- S.R. Chakravarty and S. Ghosh, *A model of income distribution*, pp. 192–203 [Kolkata].
- V.K. Ramachandran, M. Swaminathan and A. Bakshi, *Food security and crop diversification: Can West Bengal achieve both?* pp. 233–240 [Kolkata].
- A. Majumder and M. Chakrabarty, *Estimating* equivalence scales through Engel curve analysis, pp. 241–251 [Kolkata].
- S. Das and M. Chakrabarty, *Testing for absolute convergence: A panel data approach*, pp. 252–262 [Kolkata].
- S. Datta and A. Mukherji, *Goodwin's growth cycles: A reconsideration*, pp. 263–276 [Delhi].
- B. Chakraborty and M.R. Gupta, *Human capital accumulation, economic growth and educational subsidy policy in a dual economy*, pp. 277–292 [Kolkata].
- B.S. Chakraborty and A. Sarkar, *Trade and wage inequality with endogenous skill formation*, pp. 306–319 [Kolkata].
- M. Mitra and A. Sen, Dominant strategy implementation in multi-unit allocation problems, pp. 320–330 [Kolkata & Delhi].
- A. Kar, Allocation through reduction on minimum cost spanning tree games, pp. 331–346 [Delhi].
- A. Kar, M. Mitra and S. Mutuswami, A characterization result on the coincidence of the prenucleolus and the shapley value, pp. 362–371 [Delhi, Kolkata & Leicester].
- K. Ghosh Dastidar, *Reflecting on market size and entry under oligopoly*, pp. 381–394 [Delhi].
 Other contributions from: USA-7, Italy-3, UK-2, Canada-1, Hungary-1, Japan-1, Poland-1, Russia-1.

Papers in Econophysics of Order-driven Markets:

- V.S. Vijayaraghavan and S. Sinha, Are the trading volume and the number of trades distributions universal? pp. 17–30 [Chennai].
- S.R. Chakravarty, D. Chakrabarti, *The von Neumann–Morgenstern utility functions with constant risk aversions*, pp. 253–258 [Kolkata & Panskura].
- K. Gangopadhyay and B. Basu, *Income and expenditure distribution*. A comparative analysis, pp. 259–270 [Kozhikode & Kolkata].
- M. Mitra, *Two agent allocation problems and the first best*, pp. 271–276 [Kolkata].
- A. Chakraborti, B.K. Chakrabarti, *Opinion forma*tion in the kinetic exchange models, pp. 289–304 [Paris & Kolkata].

Other Contributions from: France-11, USA-4, Germany-2, Italy-2, Austria-1.

Papers in Econophysics of Systemic Risk and Network Dynamics:

- S. Sinha, M. Thess, and S. Markose, *How unstable are complex financial systems? Analyzing an inter-bank network of credit relations*, pp. 59–76 [Chennai, Germany & UK].
- K. Gangopadhyay and B. Basu, Evolution of Zipf's law for Indian urban agglomerations vis-à-vis Chinese urban agglomerations, pp. 119–132 [Kozhikode & Kolkata].
- A. Mehta, *Predatory trading and risk minimisation: How to (b)eat the competition*, pp. 141–156 [Kolkata].
- A. Ghosh, S. Biswas, A. Chatterjee, A.S. Chakrabarti, T. Naskar, M. Mitra and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Kolkata paise restaurant problem: An introduction*, pp. 173–200 [Kolkata & Espoo].
- P. Banerjee, M. Mitra, and C. Mukherjee, *Kolkata Paise restaurant problem and the cyclically fair norm*, pp. 201–216 [Kolkata].
- S. Kumar and N. Deo, *Analyzing crisis in global financial indices*, pp. 261–276 [Delhi].
- K.C. Dash and M. Dash, *Study of systemic risk in*volved in mutual funds, pp. 277–286 [Rourkela & Pune].
- P.K. Panigrahi, S. Ghosh, A. Banerjee, J. Bahadur and P. Manimaran, *Characterizing price index behavior through fluctuation dynamics*, pp. 287–295 [Kolkata, Durban & Hyderabad].

Other Contributions from: France-4, Japan-3, Italy-2, Switzerland-2, Finland-1, Germany-1, UK-1, Hungary-1, Sweden-1. Papers in Econophysics of Agent-based models:

- K. Gangopadhyay and K. Guhathakurta, *Agent* based modeling of Housing asset bubble: A simple utility function based investigation [Kozhikode].
- A. Ghosh, A.S. Chakrabarti, A.K. Chandra and A. Chakraborti, *An* (*n*+1)-th look at kinetic exchange models [Kolkata, Boston & Paris].
- K.R. Chowdhury, A. Ghosh, S. Biswas and B.K. Chakrabarti, *Kinetic exchange opinion model: Solution in the single parameter map limit* [Kolkata].
- S. Sinha and U. Kovur, Uncovering the network structure of the world currency market: Cross-correlations in the fluctuations of daily exchange rates [Chennai & Pilani].
- K.C. Dash, Evolution of econophysics [Rourkela].
- A. Ghosh and A.S. Chakrabarti, *Econophysics and sociophysics: Problems and prospects* [Kolkata & Boston].

Other contributions from: Japan-5, France-3, USA-2, Argentina-1, Belgium-1, Italy-1, Netherlands-1, Switzerland-1.

Papers by Indian scientists in other proceedings volumes:

2004 • B.K. Chakrabarti and A. Chatterjee, *Ideal gas-like distributions in economics: Effects of saving propensity*, in 'Applications of Econophysics', Ed. H. Takayasu, pp. 280–285 (2004), Conference proceedings of Second Nikkei Symposium on Econophysics, Tokyo, Japan, 2002, by Springer-Verlag, Tokyo [Kolkata].

2005 • A. Chatterjee, B.K. Chakrabarti, R.B. Stinchcombe, *Analyzing money distributions in 'ideal gas' models of markets* in 'Practical fruits of econophysics', Ed. H. Takayasu, pp. 333–338 (2005), Springer-Verlag, Tokyo; Conference proceedings of Third Nikkei Symposium on Econophysics, Tokyo, Japan, 2004 [Kolkata & UK]. • B.K. Chakrabarti, A. Chatterjee, P. Bhattacharyya, *Time series of stock price and of two fractal overlap: Anticipating market crashes?* in 'Practical fruits of econophysics', Ed. H. Takayasu, pp. 107–110 (2005), Springer-Verlag, Tokyo; Conference proceedings of Third Nikkei Symposium on Econophysics, Tokyo, Japan, 2004 [Kolkata].

2006 • S. Sinha and S. Raghavendra, *Market polarization in presence of individual choice volatility*, Advances in 'artificial economics: The economy as a complex dynamic system', Ed. C. Bruun, 177 (2006), Springer [Chennai].
• S. Sinha and S. Raghavendra, *Emergence of two-phase behavior in markets through interaction and learning in*

agents with bounded rationality, 'Practical fruits of econophysics', Ed. H. Takayasu, 200 (2006), Springer [Chennai].

2012 • K. Guhathakurta, S. Bhattacharya, S. Banerjee and B. Bhattacharya, *Examining the relative Nonlinear dynamics of stock and commodity indices in emerging and developed market* in 'chaos & complexity theory for management', Ed. S. Banerjee, pp. 63–88, (2012), IGI Global [Kolkata & Kozhikode].

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).

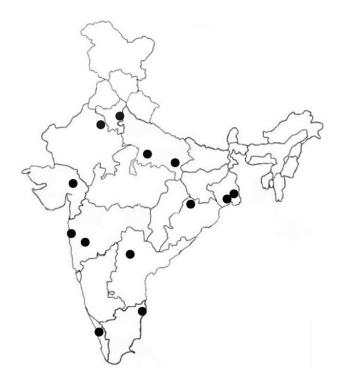


Figure 3. The dots represent the locations where major researches on econophysics have so far been carried out (see Table 1)

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

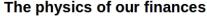
The term 'econophysics' has now been included (Durlauf & Blume, 2008) in 'The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics'. The entry (written by economist J. Barkley Rosser Jr) starts with 'According to Bikas Chakrabarti (...), the term econophysics was neologized in 1995 at the second Statphys-Kolkata conference 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

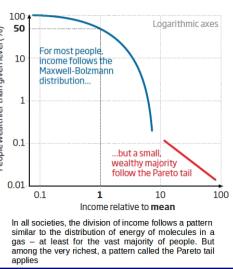
 Table 2. Number of papers contributed by the researchers of different countries in the proceedings volumes of *Econophys-Kolkata* conference series (I-VII so far; section 5)

	``	,	
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

Source: Reprinted with permission from New Scientist.

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^a

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.²

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).

References

- Abergel, F., Aoyama, H., Chakrabarti, B. K., Chakraborti, A., & Ghosh, A. (Eds) (2013). *Econophysics of agent-based models*. (to be published) Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.
- Abergel, F., Chakrabarti, B. K., Chakraborti, A., & Ghosh, A. (Eds) (2012). *Econophysics of systemic risk and network dynamics*. Milan: Springer-Verlag.

- Abergel, F., Chakrabarti, B. K., Chakraborti, A., & Mitra, Manipushpak (Eds) (2011). *Econophysics of order-driven markets*. Milan: Springer-Verlag.
- Basu, B., Chakrabarti, B. K., Chakravarty, S. R., & Gangopadhyay, K. (Eds) (2010). Econophysics & economics of games, social choices and quantitative techniques. Milan: Springer-Verlag.
- Battersby, S. (2012). The physics of our finances. *New Scientist*, 28, 41.
- Chakrabarti, B. K., & Chakraborti, A. (Eds) (2010). Fifteen Years of Econophysics Research (A special issue), *Science* and Culture, 76(9–10), 293–476. Retrieved from www. scienceandculture-isna.org/sep-oct-2010.htm
- Chakrabarti, B. K., Chakraborti, A., Chakravarty, S. R., & Chatterjee, A. (2013). *Econophysics of income and wealth distributions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chakrabarti, B. K., Chakraborti, A., & Chatterjee, A. (Eds) (2006). Econophysics and sociophysics: Trends and perspectives. Berlin: Wiley-VCH.
- Chatterjee, A., & Chakrabarti, B. K. (Eds) (2006). *Econophysics* of stock and other markets. Milan: Springer-Verlag.
- Chatterjee, A., & Chakrabarti, B. K. (Eds) (2007). Econophysics of markets and business networks. Milan: Springer-Verlag.
- Chatterjee, A., Yarlagadda, S., & Chakrabarti, B. K. (Eds) (2005). Econophysics of wealth distributions. Milan: Springer-Verlag.
- Durlauf, S. N., & Blume, L. E. (Eds) (2008). The new palgrave dictionary of economics, 2nd Ed., Vol. 2. NY: Macmillan.
- Guhathakurta, K., Bhattacharya, B., & Roychowdhury, A. (2012). Examining stock markets: A non linear dynamics perspective: Examining the Geometric Brownian Motion model with respect to stock price movement in an emerging market. Saarbrücken, Germany: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
- Kaldis, B. (Ed.) (2013). Encyclopedia of philosophy and the social sciences, Vol. 1. California: SAGE.
- Sen, P., & Chakrabarti, B. K. (2013). Sociophysics: An introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sinha, S., Chatterjee, A., Chakraborti, A., & Chakrabarti, B. K. (2010). *Econophysics: An introduction*. Berlin: Wiley-VCH.