**ECMT 463: Research Paper**

Vidhur Potluri  
[Vidhur.potluri@tamu.edu](mailto:Vidhur.potluri@tamu.edu)  
UIN: 626007235

**Economic Question**: In a rapidly developing and lower-middle income economy such as India, does the decline in the ratio of employment in the agriculture sector (X) lead to the increase in the GDP per capita(Y) of the country?

India’s economy is still heavily reliant on its agriculture sector with around 43.2% of its population still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Establishing a relationship between the two variables listed above will help us understand what the ideal situation for a developing country is, and employment in which sector is likely to be promoted by a developing country. I chose India because it has the second highest population in the world, and thus reflects the world population better than a sparsely populated country.

The source for the data is the world bank’s data bank. <https://databank.worldbank.org/home.aspx>. The data for the employment in agriculture as a percentage of the total population of India is available only for the past 30 years. I chose agriculture as a development indicator because in the past, before the scientific revolution, the world economy was reliant very heavily on agricultural produce. Now, data indicates that the per capita GDP is higher with the decrease in its employment rates.

I will be working on this research paper alone. Please let me know if choosing a different country with lower GDP and HDI makes it easier to establish a relationship, and if I should choose different development indicators with a larger dataset.