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# Phd research proposal example pdf

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This sample is just to give you some ideas about writing research proposals. However, if you are still confused or facing some time constraints to write a PhD proposal, we are here to help you. Our team of experts have extensive experience and expertise to write research proposals that are perfect for your needs. No matter what your subject is, we have a subject specialist on each subject, who has years of experience writing research proposals. We ensure fresh and unique work, which is 100% plagiarism free. Each student is special to us and we ensure your personal details and work will be kept confidential. We can help you meet your short deadlines. Get your PhD research proposal without any hassle, contact us Now! The dynamics of hyperinflation and stabilization policy Running the country can be viewed commercially as a business enterprise by economists. Business needs to be run in balance; the balance between supply and demand should be struck if the entrepreneur or owner of the company is to enjoy any benefits gained by running a business. In the case of a country, it must be regulated in a way that the price of goods and services remains under control. Stakeholders should not allow prices to rise beyond the capabilities of a typical citizen. Similarly, the release of cash into the economy must be maintained so that the flow of money is monitored and controlled, thus maintaining the value of certain currencies. The reason for this proposal will be to dig into inflation and find out how inflation has affected the economy of a country, in particular, Zimbabwe and ways to stabilize these conditions. The dynamics of hyperinflation will also be looked at in detail to give rise to a real picture and the damage Economic. The proposal will also focus on the causes of inflation in Zimbabwe and how hyperinflation has been applied in this context. The proposal would also look at the theory of the quantity of money and how it is associated with hyperinflation. The introduction of Hyperinflation can be defined as a situation where the price of goods and services rises beyond the control that the concept of inflation is an understatement. Economically, hyperinflation can be defined as occurring when total inflation over a three-year period is equivalent to or exceeding 100%. Countries in hyperinflation typically experience rapid erosion of the real value of local currencies which encourages populations to hold relatively stable foreign currencies. Hyperinflation makes the price of goods and services in the economy rise rapidly because the value of the local currency loses real value quickly. Zimbabwe has been hyperinflation since 2001 with an inflation rate of more than 100%. However, since 2006, inflation in Zimbabwe has risen to 1500% every year. It should be observed that Zimbabwe is the only country experiencing hyperinflation and the first in the 21st century has hyperinflation. Inflation in Zimbabwe has been felt in two ways. First, private sector speculation that Zimbabwean authorities argue that the private sector is rising prices deliberately to maximize profits to pile pressure on the economy through draconian price hikes. Second, the authorities also believe that the withdrawal of aid and international economic sanctions have led to an economic downturn from 2000. This perception has an explanation that the printing and mining of excess money by the government is usually adjusted to bridge the gap between government revenues and actual receipts. This proposal is to examine these concepts in depth. Literature review In this section, Cagan's hyperinflation model (1956) will be examined, in which it assesses the statistical relationship between cash and price changes by doing examples of hyperinflation in six different countries across Europe. According to Cagan, demand for money balance decreases with rising inflation, assuming inflation plays an important role in determining hyperinflation. Milton Friedman bases his views on hyperinflation in the theory of the quantity of money. This theory states that the relationship between money and price levels is directly proportional. This relationship implies that inflation will increase with the increase in money supply and the continuing trend will lead to hyperinflation. In Zimbabwe, the supply of money and the price of goods and services are increasing simultaneously, according to the theory of the quantity of money because people choose to use available cash immediately, rather than waiting for the cash to depreciate. This, in turn, leads to increased speed as well as an increase in money through the printing of new currencies, exponential increase in the price of goods and services in Zimbabwe. The Methodology of this Proposal will seek to clarify the mechanism through which money, setting price behavior and revenue requirements of the government collaborate in Zimbabwe, to examine the explanations listed by the authorities about hyperinflation in Zimbabwe. To achieve this goal, the proposal will look at various models and tests that will lead to an understanding of hyperinflation. Granger causality test In general, it is clear that money raises the rate of inflation, but the opposite can also be claimed correctly. It can be said that hyperinflation has a tendency to perpetuation, due to the fact that the increase in the price of goods and services results in a nominal increase in demand for cash. Thus, causation develops from inflation to money supply. This test investigates the amount of money value and premiums that exist is a component that can be utilized in inflation prediction. Theoretical model This model provides a classic money quantity theory that believes that institutional factors determine the level of money circulation. The economy is assumed or close to real GDP. In this case, money growth has no effect on real GDP. This implies that holding both variables constantly, the growth rate of money is directly proportional to the rate of inflation. Inflation reduces demand for money due to the rising cost of holding opportunities for money. Hyperinflation in Zimbabwe increases parallel market premiums and as a result, changes in parallel market premiums affect the speed of cash in circulation. The data used here comes from a variety of sources including the RBZ website. Inflation data and money supply were collected from RBZ while parallel exchange rates were collected from Carmen M. Reinhart, a Harvard Kennedy School Professor of the International Financial System. The methodology in this paper strongly uses ardl's co-integration approach to investigate the relationship between inflation and its determinants. ARDL is used because it has several advantages over other co-integration models. ARDL can be used with time series data, it can also be used in general to specific modeling by including insufficient numbers to lag behind for generating models and data error correction (ECM) can be derived using ardl co-integration models. Theoretical/conceptual framework Changes in inflation and growth of money supply are not significant within the framework of ARDL. In addition, rising prices are unsustainable in the long run; therefore using the concept of a long-term relationship can give the wrong result. Zimbabwe has almost all its prices listed in foreign currencies that fully write down inflation inertia. In this case, the exchange rate is a useful tool to curb thus making hyperinflation stabilization cheaper compared to moderate methods to deal with hyperinflation. Through the Ordinary Least Squares method, hyperinflation in Zimbabwe is said to o has been caused by the rapid growth of banknotes. The money demand model will try to find out if these results are consistent. In addition, the increase in parallel market premium units will result in an equivalent change in inflation. High interest rates will deter borrowing and encourage savings, slowing the economy and hence the effects of disinflation. The Treasury bill by the Zimbabwean government has altered negative interest rates and this manipulation prevents austerity by households. According to the Quantity Theory of Money, hyperinflation in Zimbabwe could be a monetary phenomenon and the only way to curb it is to limit the growth of unnecessary money supply. The Hyperinflation research plan in Zimbabwe has a severe adverse impact on the economy with respect to wealth, savings and deposits. Prices of essential goods and services are becoming unreachable, especially for those on inflexible incomes. Countermeasures include price controls and a ban on foreign currencies to control the current rising inflation rate and the devaluation of Zimbabwe's currency. Zimbabwe's hyperinflation was at its peak when the government forced rbz to issue higher denominational banknotes, triggering the rate of inflation. The value of the Zimbabwean dollar is dwindling at a faster rate and RBZ cannot keep up with printing. This led to the abandonment of the Zimbabwean dollar in favour of the US dollar as well as the SA Rand. The study aims to find the cause of hyperinflation in Zimbabwe using the right econometric model. The main goal is to find out if money growth has a positive effect on inflation. 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