

## CHAPTER 11

### ECONOMICS

#### Doctoral Theses

104. DAYAL (Vikram )  
**Economic Analysis of a Protected Area.**  
Supervisors : Prof. Partha Sen and Prof. Kanchan Chopra  
Th 14709

#### *Abstract*

Protected areas are natural assets that provide a range of goods and services. Protected areas in India, such as Ranthambhore National Park, have helped protect wildlife and biodiversity. To examine the link between Ranthambhore National Park and the economic agents, the thesis develops a simulation model and a village household biomass extraction model. Develops a simulation model to examine the jointly determined economic and ecological systems of Ranthambhore National Park. An agricultural household model is developed to study biomass extraction by villagers from Ranthambhore National Park.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. The Ranthambhore National Park: ecology, people and management issues. 3. Social diversity and ecological complexity: biologically invasive Prosopis juliflora and villager extraction. 4. An analytical framework for village household extraction of biomass from Ranthambhore National Park. 5. An econometric investigation into biomass extraction from Ranthambhore National Park by village households. 6. Synthesis, Conclusions and Bibliography.

105. KHERA (Reetika)  
**Public Intervention for Famine Prevention.**  
Supervisors : Prof. Jean Dreze and Prof. Pulin B Nayak  
Th 14710

#### *Abstract*

This case study of public intervention in Rajasthan demonstrates that public action prevented large-scale distress in the

droughts of 1987-8 and 2002-3. However, the state cannot function well in isolation. Other forms of public action (such as media, legal action etc) are required to ensure that the state remains accountable. Public action, in this sense, forms the backbone of a functioning democracy. There is evidence from Rajasthan for EPs as a successful government intervention. Shows that a detailed study of EPs assumes importance in India in the light of the recently enacted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The NREGA, enacted in 2005, entitles all households to 100 day of unskilled manual work at minimum wages. What distinguishes the NREGA from other EPs is that it is a legal entitlement which guarantees work to all those who are willing to perform manual labour. The potential impact of such a law can be gauged by an evaluation of current RWs and other EPs. A study of RWs will also help highlight potential design and implementation problems with the NREGA. Shows that with respect to the PDS, a clear verdict cannot be given. However, it does seem that much can be done to salvage the situation with respect to PDS. Unfortunately, the debate on PDS reform has tended to remain polarized.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Literature Review. 3. Living with drought in Rajasthan. 4. Employment programmes. 5. Public distribution system. 6. Political economy of state response to drought. Conclusion and Bibliography.

### M.Phil Dissertations

106. CHOPRA (Neetu)  
**Effect of Natural Resource Scarcity on Household and Women's Time Allocation Decisions in Rural India.**  
 Supervisors : Prof. Shreekant Gupta and Prof. Urvashi Narain
107. DE (Oindrila)  
**Identifying Cartels in India.**  
 Supervisors : Prof. Aditya Bhattacharjee and Prof. Abhijit Banerji
108. MUKHERJEE (Romita)  
**Study of the Social Security Crisis and Retirement Behavior in the U. S. A.**  
 Supervisors : Prof. Partha Sen and Prof. Pami Dua

109. PATRA (Nilanjan)  
**Universal Immunization Programme in India; Determinants of Immunization.**  
Supervisors : Prof. Jean Draze and Prof. Indrani Gupta
110. SWARUP (V. Ashita)  
**Estimating the exchange market pressure for India.**  
Supervisors : Prof. Partha Sen and Prof. Pami Dua