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Education

- Ph.D. in Economics, University of California, Riverside, expected April 2017
(Major Fields: Development Economics; Political Economy)
- M.Sc. in Economics with First Class, University of XYZ, City, Country, 2010
(Major Fields: Resource and Environmental Economics; International Economics)
- B.Sc. in Economics with First Class, University of XYZ, City, Country, 2005
(Major Field: Economics; Minor Fields: Mathematics; Political Science)

Primary Fields

- Development Economics
- Resource and Environmental Economics, Ecological Economics
- Political Economy

Dissertation

Title: 'Essays Analyzing the Effects of Disaster in an Agrarian Economy'

Committee: A R K (Co-chairperson), P K. P (Co-chairperson), M M

- Flood hazard analysis for agriculture.
- Empirical analysis of the impacts of 'extreme' floods on agricultural wages.
- Agricultural wage is modeled as a dynamic process. Difference-in-difference estimations are presented to examine how the magnitude of impacts of wages depends on relative flood-proneness of the region and severity of flood conditions.
- Contract determination in agricultural labor market is modeled as a dynamic game of complete but imperfect information. The model analyzes how wage-employment contact emerges in presence of production uncertainty in the flood seasons.

Publications

'Effects of Wage formation: An Empirical Analysis', October 2006, forthcoming in
World Development; Chapter in Doctoral Thesis

'Disasters and Agricultural Wages', September 2006, forthcoming in *Development and Change*;
Chapter in Doctoral Thesis

Role of Economic Incentive to Sustainable Forest Management, Technical Paper,
Ford Foundation Annual Report 2001, Institute of Research and Development (Kolkata: India),
January 2001

Other Papers

'An Environmental Hazard Analysis for the Agrarian Economy', Chapter in Doctoral Thesis

'Determining Wage-Employment Contract in The Case of',
Chapter in Doctoral Thesis

'Ecological Imperialism: A Comparative Study',

'Economic Valuation of Wetlands in Terms of Production'

Research Experience

Visiting Scholar, Institute of Development Studies, City, June–July 2014

- Collection of primary and secondary data on the impact of floods on agricultural wages and crop production.

Visiting Scholar, Institute of Development Studies, City, August–September 2013

- Anthropological survey on the impact of 2000 flood on low-income households in suburbs of city, country.

Researcher, World Bank aided project, Department of Environment and Pollution Control, Govt. of, Country, November 2010–June 2011

- Evaluation of the economic and ecological values of the services generated by the wetlands.

Researcher, Ford Foundation Research Project, Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development (IBRAD), City, August–November 2010

- Collection and analyses of village-level household data, to evaluate the role of non-timberforest products (NTFP) as economic incentives towards sustainable forest management.

Research Interests

- Education and poverty: Affirmative actions and identity politics in higher education in India- Evaluation of caste-based reservation policies in terms of poverty reduction and distributive justice of the marginalized population
- Generation of disaster vulnerability index in terms of incidence of poverty and exposure to natural hazards
- Analyses of the role of risk perception and bounded rationality in procedural aspects of decision making
- Ecological history of flood in delta

Teaching Experience

Teaching Assistant in the Department of Economics, at University of California, September 2012–present

Courses

Environmental Economics (Fall 2016), Intermediate Microeconomics (Spring 2016), Introduction to Microeconomics (Winter 2016), Intermediate Macroeconomics (Fall 2015), Introduction to Macroeconomics (Fall, 2014, Spring 2013), Introduction to Economics (Winter 2013, Fall 2012)

Teaching Honors

Qualified in the National Education Test for Eligibility for Lectureship, University Grant Commission (UGC–NET) November 2010

Teaching Interests

Development Economics

- Theories and strategies of development
- Income distribution, poverty and income transfers: Measurement and analyses
- Development issues for an agrarian economy: Productivity, wages and land distribution

Resource and Environmental Economics; Ecological Economics

- Environmental Economics: Pollution, externality and market failure
- Natural Resource Economics: Market and non-market based evaluations
- Sustainable development, efficient resource utilization and environmental justice in the era of globalization
- Ecological Economics, Ecological History

Awards

Fellow, Gluck Fellows Program of the Arts, University of California, Riverside, April–June, 2016

Dean's Fellowship Award, University of California, Riverside (2011–2014) for Graduate Studies, September 2011

National Scholar Award under the National Scholarship Scheme (2008), September 2008 Merit

Scholarship, University of City, Country (2003–2004), September 2003

Seminars and Presentations

Scottish Economic Society, Annual Conference, Perth, April 2016

Paper scheduled to present: 'On Disaster and Development'

Political Economy and Development Colloquia, University of California, Riverside, December 2016

Paper presented: 'Impact of Flood on Agricultural Wages: An Estimation'

Political Economy and Development Colloquia, University of California, Riverside, December 2015

Paper presented: 'Effects of Flood on Agricultural Wage Formation: An Empirical Analysis'

Political Economy and Development Colloquia, University of California, Riverside, April 2015

Paper presented: 'Of Floods and Agricultural Wages: Evidences from the Recent Past'

Pacific Conference for Development Economics, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, March 2015

Paper presented: 'Of Floods and Agricultural Wages: Evidences from the Recent Past'

References

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Dissertation Summary:

Title of Disseration

Essays Analyzing the Effects Economy

My dissertation explores the interconnection between economic deprivation and disaster vulnerability. It presents a critique of the established notion of disasters as merely natural physical phenomenon, and examines how the effects of disasters are realized as a socio-economic process. I present empirical and theoretical analyses to analyze these issues by focusing on the effects of monsoon riverine floods on agricultural wages in Bangladesh. It consists of four core essays. A brief description of the essays is as follows:

“Chapter Title”

The essay describes the natural, physical phenomenon of flooding. It starts off by describing how the atmospheric, geomorphologic and hydrological systems in the country may interact to pose the flood hazard. Next, it describes the implications of monsoon riverine floods for agriculture. Finally, it examines the role of human intervention towards controlling the effects of flood disaster. I describe the different structural and non-structural measures of flood mitigation adopted and analyze their role in alleviating the disaster impact on agriculture.

“Chapter Title”

This essay empirically analyzes the impact of . It xxxxxx xxxx x xx xxxx xx xxxx focuses on the impact of extreme floods of 1987 and 1998 on real wages in four districts in the country: . The districts geomorphologically vary in terms of xx x xxxx xxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx their relative flood-proneness. The study uses the district-wise monthly data, for the period January 1979 to December 2000, to generate a series on the monthly real agricultural wage indices (in terms of rural Consumer Price Index). It then examines how wages in different districts in the country deviate away from their normal ‘non-flood’ pattern in times of extreme floods. The results of this analysis show that real wages decline sharply below their normal ‘non-flood’ patterns in districts that are severely inundated for long period of time. Wages may continue to remain depressed in these regions even in the post-flood months. Wages, however, increase in flood months in regions that either remain submerged for short durations or remain flood-free but receive heavy rainfall that cause flooding elsewhere. Crop yield data for the study districts are examined to explain these results in terms of the impact of flood on agricultural productivity and therefore, the demand for labor.

“Chapter Title”

This essay presents an econometric estimation to examine how the impacts of floods on wages vary across the different districts and/or over thexxxxx x x xxxx xxxxx different . The study puts together the series on district-wise monthly real agrxxxxxxxicultural wage data over January 1979 to December 2000, to model wages as a dynamic process (an autoregressive distributed lag process xxxxxxxxxxx x xxxxxxx). It then explains wage formationagriculture in terms of crop yield, real prices of crops, past wages and flood-related explanatory variables. Difference-in-difference estimates are obtained to examine how the magnitude of impact of flood depends on the relative flood-proneness of a region and relative severity of flood conditions. The results of this analysis show that floods have positive implications for agricultural wages over long-run. Wages, in general, tend to be higher in a ‘more’ flood-prone district than in a ‘less’ flood-prone district. In flood months, however, wages decline in all districts that are inundated. This decline is more severe when ‘extreme’ floods occur than in times of ‘normal’ floods. Also, this decline is more severe in ‘less’ flood-prone districts than in the ‘more’ flood-prone districts. These results are explained in terms of the long-term and the short-term impact of flood on productivity and terms-of-trade in agriculture. I find that favorable demand and supply conditions in agriculture (including improved productivity and improved terms-of-trade in agriculture) can mitigate the negative effect of disasters on wages and augment the positive effects.

"Chapter Title"

This essay offers an analytical model to explain how wage-employment contracts are determined in the monsoon season of riverine floods. Monsoon is a peak season of agricultural activities in the country. Traditionally, two types of labor contracts are observed in this season: 'fixed' contracts and 'variable' contracts. Under a 'fixed' contract, the landlord must pay the workers the promised sum even when flood occurs and no work is to be done in the waterlogged fields. In contrast, under a 'variable' arrangement, the landlord can hire the workers as and when needed, and pay them only for the days worked in the fields. Why then does the landlord enter in a 'fixed' arrangement with the workers? To answer this question, the process of contract determination is modeled as a dynamic game of complete but imperfect information. The model depicts a closed labor market with a risk-neutral landlord and risk-averse workers. The landlord seeks to ensure a timely and reliable supply of workers, and the workers have the option to either migrate to the city for the entire season or stay in the village full-time. The model explains that a 'fixed' form of labor arrangement evolves in response to the landlord's effort to deal with uncertainties in labour availability and production.