

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

SALEM – 636 011, Tamil Nadu, India

NAAC A Grade - State University-NIRF Rank 68



M.Phil., in ECONOMICS (UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT)

REGULATIONS / SYLLABUS

(Effective from the Academic Year 2018 – 2019 and thereafter)

DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (M.PHIL) IN ECONOMICS

REGULATIONS

FULL-TIME

The following are the regulations of the M.Phil. (Economics) of Periyar University, Salem from the Academic Year 2018 – 19 and thereafter.

1. Eligibility

Candidates who have qualified for post graduate degree in Economics of this University or any other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be eligible to register for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) in Economics. Candidates who have qualified for their postgraduate degree on or after one respective postgraduate degree to become eligible to register for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) and undergo the prescribed course of study in an approved institution or department of this University.

For the candidates, who seek admission into M.Phil., course shall have obtained a minimum of 55% marks in the Master's Degree.

However, for the candidates belonging to SC/ST community/PH candidate and those who have qualified for the Master's degree before 01.01.1991 the minimum eligibility marks shall be 50% in their Master's Degree.

2. Duration

The duration of the M.Phil., Programme shall extend over a period of one year from the commencement of the course.

3. Programme of Study

The programme of study of the degree shall consist of (a) Part-I comprising three written papers according to the Syllabus prescribed from time to time; and (b) Part-II Dissertation.

PART - I

Paper Code	Name of the Paper	Marks	
		Minimum	Maximum
18MPHECO1	Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques	50	100
18MPHECO2	Recent Development in Economic Theory and Policy	50	100
18MPHECO3	Special paper	50	100
PART - II			
	Dissertation	50% of Marks	150
	Viva-Voce		50

Procedure Adopted to Award Internal Mark

(i)	Seminar	:	10 marks
(ii)	Test	:	10 marks
(iii)	Attendance	:	05 marks
			25 marks

Credits Allotted to the Theory Papers and Project

Part – I

Paper – I : 4 Credits

Paper – II : 4 Credits

Paper – III : 4 Credits

Paper – II

Project – Dissertation and viva-voce : 12 Credits

(Dissertation: 8 Credits and Viva-Voce: 4 Credits)

Viva-Voce will be Conducted with the Following Members

- (i) HOD – Member of the Viva Board
- (ii) Guide – Chairman of the Viva Board
- (iii) External examiner from other University area – Member of the Board of Valuation

4. Scheme of Examinations

Part-I Written Examination: Paper I, II & III

The examination of papers, I, II and III shall be held in the sixth month of the course work (M.Phil) and at the end of the year (Ph.D). The duration for each paper shall be 3 hours carrying a maximum of 100 marks.

The examiners will be appointed from the panel of four names of each paper (I, II and III) submitted by the College/Departments concerned. If one examiner awards a pass mark and the other gives fail mark, the paper will be valued by a third examiner whose award of marks will be final.

Part-II-Dissertation

The exact title of the Dissertation shall be intimated within one month after the completion of the written examination. Candidates shall submit the Dissertation to the University through the Supervisor and Head of the Department at the end of the year from the commencement of the course, which shall be valued by internal examiner (Supervisor) and one external examiner appointed by the University from a panel of four names sent by the supervisor through the Head of the Department/Principal at the time of submitting the dissertation.

5. Passing Minimum

A candidate shall be declared to have passed part-I of the examination if he/she secured not less than 50% of the marks in each paper including paper-III for which examination is conducted internally and successfully completed the viva voce shall be declared to have passed examination. All other candidates shall be declared to have failed in the examination.

6. Restriction in Number of Chances

No candidate shall be permitted to reappear for the written examination in any paper on more than two occasions or to resubmit a Dissertation more than once. Candidates shall have to qualify for the degree passing all the written papers and dissertation within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the course.

7. Conferment of Degree

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the M.Phil., degree unless he/she is declared to have passed both the parts of the examination as per the Regulations.

8. Qualifications for Persons Conducting the M.Phil., Program

No teacher shall be recognized as a Supervisor unless he/she possesses a Ph.D., degree or two years of PG teaching experience after qualifying for M.Phil., or M.Litt., Degree.

Only the postgraduate departments of affiliated colleges and departments of the University will be recognized for conducting the M.Phil., Course; provided however, the Syndicate shall have the power to decide any other institutions of higher learning/research within the University area for conducting the M.Phil., course on merits.

PART-TIME

9. Eligibility

- (i) Teacher candidates working in the University Departments
- (ii) Teacher candidates working in the affiliated colleges and whose qualifications are approved by the University.
- (iii) Teacher candidates working in polytechnics approved by the Director of Technical Education or in Higher Secondary Schools and High Schools approved by the State Board or Central Board of Secondary Education or Educational Institutions of IAF (within Periyar University area) who possess a Master's Degree. For the Master's Degree qualified prior to 01.01.1991, no minimum marks is prescribed; but on or after 01.01.1991, a minimum of 55% of the marks is prescribed, provided that for the candidates belonging to SC/ST community a

concession of 5% marks will be given in the minimum eligibility marks prescribed.

10. Duration

The course of study shall extend over a period of two years from the commencement of the course. The examination for part-I shall be taken at the end of the first year and part-II Dissertation at the end of the second year.

11. Programme of Study

The Regulations governing the full-time M.Phil., programme with regard to course of study, scheme of examination passing minimum, etc and qualifications of guide conducting the M.Phil., course shall apply to part-time candidates also.

12. Pattern of Question Paper

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

SECTION- A 25 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

Five questions with either or type. Each answer should not exceed 400 words.

SECTION- B 50 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

Five questions with either or type. Each answer should not exceed 700 words

M.Phil Research Programme

Scheme of Examination

18MPHECO1	Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques
18MPHECO2	Recent Developments in Economic Theory and Policy
18MPHECO3	Special Paper
S. No	
1	Environmental Economics
2	Public Finance and Policy
3	Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
4	Gender Economics
5	Economics of Irrigation
6	Health Economics
7	Regional Economics
8	Labour Economics
9	Development Economics
10	Industrial Economics
11	Maritime Economics
	Dissertation Viva-Voce Examinations

18MPHECO1: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Objective

This paper helps in understanding the economic concepts with the help of statistics. It introduces the research methodology concepts to the students and imparts knowledge in preparing the research reports

Outcome

The students could understand and appreciate the research methodology and could be trained in using statistical techniques for analyzing the data

Unit– I: Introduction, Hypotheses and Types of Research

Research- objectives of research- Stages in the Research Process – Scientific Methods of Research: Popper’s falsification principle and situational analysis; Methodology of Scientific Research programmes (Lakatos); Friedman’s instrumentalist methodology; Kuhn’s concept of paradigms; rhetorical analysis in economics (Deirdre McCloskey). Types of Research - Participatory Rural Appraisal and Evaluation Research. Formulation and Verification of Hypotheses - Functions, Criteria sources of hypotheses – Theory and scientific law – Steps in Testing of Hypothesis.

Unit– II: Sampling Design and Data Generation

Probability Sampling -Non-Probability sampling - Choice of Sample Size. Primary Data - Questionnaire – Types and Criteria - Secondary Data - Types and Sources – Advantages and Disadvantages - Evaluation of Secondary Data.

UNIT- III: Research Design and Thesis Writing

Meaning -Need-Features-Important Concepts of Research Design – Guidelines for Writing Review of Literature -Theory and its Applications – Developing Research Proposal and Mechanics of Thesis Writing.

Unit–IV Processing and Analysis of Data

Quantifying Data - Coding - Classification and Tabulation - Descriptive Statistical Measures – Correlation and Regression - Analysis of Time Series - Association of Attributes (Simple problems) – Analyzing Qualitative Data - Scaling Techniques – Issues in Scaling – Thurston Scaling – Likert Scaling –Multivariate Techniques - Factor Analysis - Path Analysis – Multiple Regressions – Discriminant Function Analysis.

Unit– V Inferential Statistics and Computer Applications

Univariate Inferences - Point and interval estimation –Large sample z – test (Simple problems) - Small Sample tests – t, F and 2 - Assumptions, Properties & Uses (Simple problems) – Introduction to Computer- Computer Applications in Economics –Hardware & Software – File management – Use of computers in research MS-excel, Word – Statistical Package – SPSS.

REFERENCES

1. Davis, Glyn & Pecar, Branko (2010), *Business Statistics – Using Excel*, OxfordUniversity Press, New York.
2. Gupta, Santosh (2005) “Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques”, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
3. Blaug, Mark (2006) “*The Methodology of Economics* Cambridge”, Cambridge University Press.
4. Thakur and Devendra (2008) “Research Methodology in Social Science”, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
5. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (2003) “Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House”, Bombay. Whigham, David (2008) *Business Data Analysis Using Excel*, Oxford University Press.

18MPHECO2: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ECONOMIC THEORY AND POLICY

Objective

This paper equips the students to understand the theoretical developments from neoclassical to the modern theories. This makes the students aware of the emerging concepts in economics.

Outcome

The students could know the theoretical concepts in Economics. This makes them to have a clear idea about the advanced skills in economic theory and policy.

Unit- I: Neoclassical Theory

Methodological foundations - Assumptions of neoclassical economics – Market and state in neoclassical theory: the fundamental theorems of welfare economics – Arrow-Debreu-McKenzie equilibrium model. The NIE theory of the firm

Unit- II: New Institutional Economics (NIE) and Behavioral Economics

New Institutional Economics-Transaction cost theory- Asymmetric information- Economics of property rights: Ostrom’s theory –Applications of New Institutional Economics-Bounded rationality- framing and endowment effect – Heuristics, Prospect- Behavioral Economics and the financial sector – Behavioral Economics and public finance

Unit- III: Austrian Economics and Public Choice Theory

Austrian methodology and Theory of value – Role of knowledge in the economy (Hayek) – Market failure and state failure in Austrian Theory- Theory of rent seeking – Constitutional design: the fiscal constitution” –Social choice theory: individual choice in political voting and the market process, strategic voting.

Unit- IV: Post Keynesian and Behavioural Economic Theory

Post Keynesian critique of neoclassical economics –Distribution theory - Macro dynamics. Bounded rationality, framing and endowment effect, defaults for choice –Prospect theory and heuristics – Behavioral Economics and the financial sector – Behavioral Economics and public finance.

Unit- V: Economic Development and Growth

Development as expansion of capabilities – New Economic Theory- Multiple equilibrium and Development Policy- The role of geography, institutions and human capital in development- Globalization and Development (Bhagawati, Rolrik and Renert)- Financial sector reforms and economic growth- optimum financialisation

REFERENCES

1. Athreya Kartik, (2012) “Big Ideas in Macro economics”,(Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, chapter 1 and 2.
2. Todd Sandler (2004) “Economic Concepts for the Social Sciences”, Cambridge University Press,chapter 8.
3. Holt and Steven (2001) “A New Guide to Post Keynesian Economics Richard Pressman”, chapters 4, 9 and 10, London,.
4. J.E.Kind (2002) “The Elgar Companion to Post Keynesian Economics”, Edited Cheltenham,UK: Edward Elgar.
5. Eamonn Butler (2012) “Public Choice (Institute of Economic Affairs)”, chapters 1,2,10, London.

18MPHECO3: SPECIAL PAPERS

Objective

To make the students to understand the concepts and theories related to special paper in which the candidate is doing the research work.

Outcome

The students should be in a position to have a firm knowledge in the special paper and utilize it in the dissertation

18MPHECO3 : ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Unit – I: Economy and the Environment

The interaction between the economic system and the environmental system –The Material Balance model – Types of Pollutants: Cumulative and non- cumulative; Local, regional and global –Welfare effects of pollution: Local and global air pollution.

Unit – II: Market and the Environment

Conditions for efficient functioning of markets – Market failure and environmental damage – Externality – Asymmetric information and environmental damage; adverse selection, moral hazard – The Coase Theorem – “Government failure” and environmental damage – Pollution control Policies – Market based instruments: Pollution taxes, tradable permits, subsidies.

Unit – III: Environmental Valuation

Environmental Valuation method – The need for environmental valuation - The categories of environmental value – Methods of environmental valuation Cost-Benefit analysis – Revealed preference methods: Hedonic pricing method, travel cost method: Contingent Valuation Method.

Unit – IV: Natural Resource Economics

Types of natural resources, the McKelvey classification – Measuring resource scarcity: Resource lifetime, unit cost measures, real prices, economic rent - Allocating non-renewable resources: Renewable resources – Forests: Frontier model and immiserisation models of deforestation; Consequences of deforestation; - Fisheries: “Efficient sustainable yield”; - Water: Efficient allocation of surface and ground water.

Unit – V: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

Growth and the environment: The environmental Kuznets curve –Economics of sustainable development – Brundtland Commission definition – Theories of sustainable development: weak sustainable development and strong sustainable development –Measuring sustainable development: “green national accounts”; genuine savings - Link between poverty and environmental degradation – Economics of Climate Change – Summary of Stern Review.

REFERENCES

1. Hanley, Nick J.F. Shogren, and Ben White (2013) “Introduction to Environmental Economics”, Oxford University Press, London.
2. Field, Barry C (2001) “Natural Resource Economics: An Introduction” McGraw Hill, London.
3. Sankar U (2001) “Environmental Economics”, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

18MPHECO3 : PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY

Unit-I: Role of government and Rationale-for public policies

Public Finance- Role of Government activities- Major Fiscal functions-Efficiency of Market- Market failure-Externalities of government policy-Rationale for government intervention-changing perspectives-public and private sector.

Unit-II: Theory of public goods

Public goods-pure and impure public goods, merit goods-mixed goods-provision of public goods-Samuelson's contribution-public goods and market failure-the free rider problem-Efficiency condition for public goods-public choice-private and public mechanisms for allocating resources.

Unit-III: Theory of Taxation and policy

Theories of Taxation-benefit and ability to pay approaches-theory of optimal taxation-trade-off between equity and efficiency-modern theory of incidence –Tax reform, - Incidence of major taxes in India - GST –Issues of subsidies in India-Black money-fiscal correction versus additional stimulus.

Unit-IV: Public Expenditure and debt

Theories of public expenditure-Government deficits-Government debt and fiscal consolidation-Public Private Partnership (PPP)-Assessment of public sector expenditure efficiency and effectiveness-public debt management-compensatory aspects of public debt policy.

Unit- V: Fiscal Federalism and fiscal policy

Intergovernmental fiscal relations-recent Finance Commission - Fiscal decentralization-Local finance - Fiscal policy for economic stability and growth-Effectiveness of fiscal policy-Keynesian case-compensatory finance-Balanced budget multiplier-deficit financing-fiscal crisis and reform strategies.

REFERENCES

1. Stiglitz Joseph E, (2000), "Economics of the Public Sector", Third Edition W.W. Norton & Co, New York.
2. Musgrave, R.A. and Musgrave P.B.(2017), Public Finance in Theory and Practice,5th Edition, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo
3. Holley H.Ulbrich (2003), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, Thompson South-Western, Singapore
4. Goode R (1986) "Finance in Developing countries Tata", McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Singh S K (2004), "Public Finance in Theory and Practice", S Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.
6. Tyagi B P (2008), "Public Finance", Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Meerut.
7. Dutt Rudar and K P M Sundarm (2014) "Indian Economy", Sultan & Chand, New Delhi.

8. Shankar U (1992), "Public Sector Pricing: Theory and Applications", Indian Economic Association Trust for Research and Development, New Delhi.
9. Rosen, Harvey (2013), Public Finance, McGraw Hill, New York
10. Kumar, Kavi (2009) "Climate sensitivity of Indian Agriculture", Madras School of Economics, Working Paper No 43.
11. Kumar and Kavi (Year of publication not mentioned) "Climate Change and Adaptation" Madras School of Economics, Dissemination Paper No 10.

18MPHECO3 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Unit-I: Agricultural Production

The structure of agricultural production – Farm size and returns to scale, economies of scope and diversification – production function analysis – Mobility of capital and labour in agriculture – Technological innovation and the agricultural sector.

Unit-II: Agricultural Markets and Price Fixation

Policy intervention in agricultural markets: regulatory measures – Market infrastructure and institutions – Agricultural price policy – India's food grain market – Theory of food market intervention.

Unit-III: Risk Management in Agriculture

Types of risks in agricultural sector – Risk management strategies: formal and informal mechanisms, ex-ante and ex-post strategies – Crop insurance Risks and types of crop insurance.

Unit-IV: Rural Poverty and Employment

Poverty measurement: methodological issues – Pathways out of rural poverty – Drivers of rural poverty reduction – cash transfers and public distribution system – Rural non-farm employment – employment trends in rural sector, determinants of female work participation.

Unit-V: Sustainable Development and the Agricultural Sector

On-site and off-site environmental problems in agriculture – Drivers of resource degradation – Impact of Climate change on Indian agriculture – Sustainable water management in agricultural sector – Cropping mechanization and Agrarian Distress.

References

1. Gardner, Bruce L and Gordon C Rausserseds (2000) "Handbook of Agricultural Economics" North-Holland, chapter 1.
2. World Bank (2007) "Agriculture for Development", World Development report.
3. Government of India, Planning Commission: (2007) "Risk Management In Agricultural Economics".

4. Gardner, Bruce L and Gordon C Raussereids (2000) "Handbook of Agricultural Economics" North-Holland.
5. Basu, Kaushik (2012) "India's Foodgrain Policy: An Economic Theory perspective", in Uma Kapila Ed, "Indian Economy Since Independence", Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
6. Government of India, Planning Commission: (2007), "Risk Management in Agriculture".
7. Gardner, Bruce L and Gordon C Raussereids (2000) "Handbook of Agricultural Economics", North-Holland, chapter 2
8. Deaton, Angus and Jean Dreaze (2012) "Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-Examination", in Uma Kapila Ed, Indian Economy Since Independence, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
9. World Bank (2007) "Agriculture for Development" (World Development Report 2008).
10. Kumar, Kavi (2009) "Climate sensitivity of Indian Agriculture", Madras School of Economics, Working Paper No 43.
11. Kumar and Kavi (Year of publication not mentioned) "Climate Change and Adaptation" Madras School of Economics, Dissemination Paper No 10.

18MPHECO3 : GENDER ECONOMICS

UNIT-I: Women and Employment

Sex Vs Gender-Visible and invisible work - Organized and unorganized sector- Globalization and its impact on women's work - Women as entrepreneurs - Theories of labour market discrimination-Women and migration - Economic evaluation of women's work

UNIT- II: Women and Education

Human capital Theory- Women's education - Determinants-school dropouts-Obstacles and gender divide in higher education professional and non professional - Poverty and rural women's education Role of marriage in women's higher education- Women's educational benefits in the family and in the economy.

UNIT-III: Women and Development

Theories of development-The paradigm shift in women's development- Women and decision making-Intra household allocation of resources-Gender equality and equity-Dimensions and measurement of gender gap-Causes of gender inequalities-Wellbeing and quality of life-empowerment and gender equality.

UNIT- IV: Women, Environment and Health

Environment and gender issues-Women in nature - Women and CPR management - Waste management in the households-Environmental degradation - Women in green economy-Reproductive healthcare-health care programmes - ageing problems- behavior-nutritional status – Role of institution in women's health – Occupational health hazards.

UNIT-V: Role of State and Women

Rights of women legal, social and political–National commission on women -Ministry of women and child development - Women’s participation in local governance - women in administration – women as leaders-capacity building programmes -

REFERENCES

1. Franchise D Blau (2005) “Gender Paul Grave’s Dictionary of Economics”, pp: 291-293.
2. Becker G.S. (1995) “Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis”, Columbia University Press, New York.
3. Kind M and Hill M.A (eds) (1993) “Women’s Education in Developing Countries: Barriers Benefits and Politics”, John Hopkins, Baltimore.
4. Wazir R. (2000) “The Gender Gap in Basic Education. NGOs as Change Agents”, Sage Publications, New Delhi
5. Seth M (2001) “Women and Development”, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. Agarwal, S.K. and Carg RK (1998) “Environmental Issues and Researches in India” India Himansh publications, Udaipur.
7. Shanthi K. (2005) “Women in India”, Anmol Publications, New Delhi
8. ILO (1978) “Women’s Participation in the Economic Activity of Asian Countries”, ILO, Geneva.
9. Nancy David & Loganathan (2013) Women and the Economy, Gita Press, New Delhi.
10. Pandya B.A. (2005) “Women Organisations and Development” Illustrated Book Publishers, Jaipur.
11. Paul Chandru(1992) “Women Welfare and Development”, India Publications, New Delhi
12. Shanthi .K. (1998) “Empowerment of Women”, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.

18MPHECO3: ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION

UNIT– I: Water Resources in India

Irrigation development and water resources - Various sources of irrigation- Utilizable resources - Water resource management – issues - Water Harvesting.

UNIT – II: The role of economics in irrigation and water management

Measuring water in agriculture an economic good- Instruments employed to meet water management policy – rationing, volumetric charges, tradable water right, crop based charges, area based charges and cropping pattern controls.

UNIT – III: Irrigation development

Irrigation development in post-independence India - Interlinking of rivers - Water shed development - Impact of irrigation development in agriculture.

UNIT– IV: Pricing irrigation water

Ground water market - Efficiency and equity in water use - Political economy of water pricing.

UNIT – V: Water User Association

Water User Association (WUA) and its need - Structure of effective WUA - Conditions for sustainable WUA - Impact of WUA on irrigation development.

REFERENCES

1. Vaidyanathan A. (2006) "India's water resources – Contemporary issues on irrigation", Oxford University press, New Delhi.
2. Vaidyanathan A. (2013) Water resources of India, Oxford University Press.
3. Ariel Dinar and Ashok Subramanian "Water Pricing Experiences – An International Perspective" World Bank, Washington, D.C.
4. Hellergers P.J.G.J. and Perry C.J (2004) "Water as an Economic Good in Irrigated Agriculture: Theory and Practice" The Hague, Agricultural Economics Research Institute.
5. Subramanian Asok, VijayJaganathan N. and Ruth Merinzen Dick "User Organizations for sustainable water services" World Bank technical paper no. 354, The World Bank, Washington D.C.
6. Bhattarai, M A Narayanamoorthy and Randolph Barker (2006) "Direct and Total Benefits of irrigation in India and Its Implications to Irrigation Financing and Cost Recovery", International Association of Agricultural Economists, Australia.
7. Hussain, Intizar and Bhattarai, M (2001) "Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic Impacts of Agricultural Water Uses: Concepts, Approaches and Analytical Tools", International Water Management Institute, Colombo.

18MPHECO3 : HEALTH ECONOMICS

UNIT-I: Health Status of Population

Concept and Definitions, -Dimensions and Determinants of Health - Concept of well-being - Standard of living-Human Development Index – Human Poverty Index - Nutrition and Health – Nutrients – Proteins-Nutritional Assessment-Gomez's classification & Waterfowl's classification - Macro Health indicators- CBR,CDR,TFR,IMR,MMR,UFR, life expectancy at birth.

UNIT-II: Economics of Diseases

Direct cost-Indirect cost - Economic cost - Private cost – Public Health Expenditures - DALYs& QALYs -Economics of Ageing Population - Health Impact on National Income.

UNIT-III: Treatment Seeking Behavior

Public Health Sector –. Private healthcare in India - National Health care Programmes - National Rural Health Mission - Economic growth, Poverty and Equitable Health.

UNIT-IV: Health System of Medicine

Indian system of Medicine-AUYSH - State role in public Health-Cost Effectiveness Analysis- Cost benefit Analysis of health systems - Essential Medicines-Economies of Scale in Hospital - Theories of Hospital Behavior-Hospital cost inflation.

UNIT-V: Health Care finance

Demand for Medical care-Health insurance - Theory of Demand for Health Insurance - Demand and Supply Side Health insurance Market – Social insurance systems - User fees-Public private mix– Willingness to pay for Healthcare services.

REFERENCES

1. Park, K. (2009). “Text Book of preventive and social medicine 20th Ed., M/s Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.
2. Drummond M.F, Stoddart, G.L Torrance GW (2010) “Methods for the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programmes”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. World Development Report (1993), “Investing in Health”, Published for the World Bank, Oxford University Press, New York.
4. RajiveMisra, Rachel Chatterjee, SujathaRao, (2003) “India Health Report”, Oxford University Press.
5. Haddix, A.C. and Shaffer, P.A. (2003). “Cost Effectiveness Analysis.
6. Prevention Effectiveness: A Guide to Decision Analysis and Economic Evaluation” (Oxford University Press, Oxford).
7. James W. Henderson, Health Economics and Policy, Third Edition, South-Western Cengage learning, United States.
8. Barbara Mcpake, Lilani Kumaranayake and Charlessnormand in Health Economics An International Perspective in Routledge Publications, London and New York.
9. Paul. S. Feldstein (2010) Health Care Economics (2nd Ed.), A wiley Medial Publication, John Wiley and sons.

18MPHECO3 : REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Unit – 1: Introduction

Meaning -Objectives and scope of regional economic analysis - Regional economic problems – Causes - Economics of Geography – Krugman – Endogenous growth (Lucas and Romer).

Unit – II: Regional Economic Theories – I

Theories of Regional Economic Development – Cumulative Causation (Myrdal, Hirschman) - Export base theory, Central place theory (Christaller), Sector theory (Colin Kuznets), Rostow’s stage of development.

Unit- III: Regional Economic Theories – II

Theories of Location – Weber’s and Florence - Migration and Regional Development – Todaro Model - Three dimensions of Regional Development – Density, Distance and Economic Divisions.

Unit – IV: Regional Disparities

Regional Disparities – Reasons for poverty and unemployment - Comparative analysis of industrial development in different stages - Agricultural development in different stages.

Unit – V: Regional Planning

Regional imbalances and Financial Institutions in India – Inter-state disparity -Problems of developing the backward areas – Regional Planning in India. - Special Economic Zone.

REFERENCES

1. Anitakumari (2006), “Balance and Regional Development in India: Issues and Policies”, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
2. Mishra J and Chakadar Sinha (2002), Planning and Regional Development in India, Guarav Publishing House, Jalandhar.
3. Mishra R.P (2002), “Regional Development Planning In India”, Vikas, New Delhi

18MPHECO3 : LABOUR ECONOMICS

Unit-I: Introduction

Concept of Labour and Labour Economics-Labour Problems - Labour Market – Demand and Supply of Labour-Characteristics of labour market in India - Recruitment Procedure and Employment Exchange.

Unit -II: Organization of Industrial Labour

Role and functions of Trade Union - Theories of Trade Unionism (i) Webbs (ii) Karl Marx (iii) Gandhi - Trade Union Movement in India – Recent Trends-Justifications of Strikes and Lockouts.

Unit -III: Industrial Disputes and International Labour Organization

Industrial Disputer: Causes and Consequences - Industrial Disputes in India- ILO Purposes-Constitution-Function-ILO and India.

Unit -IV: Industrial Relation

Need for Industrial Relation Machinery-Preventive and Curative methods-Collective Bargaining, Arbitration and Adjudication - Industrial Democracy, concept of Workers participation in management - Role of State in Industrial Relations.

Unit – V: Labour Welfare

Labour Welfare concept, significance, classification, Principles and programmes - Concept of Labour in India; Factory Act, Labour Welfare Legislation in India.

REFERENCES

1. Pani C. (2000) “Indian Labour Problems”, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
2. Loster R.K. (2005) “Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations”, Macmillan&Co, New York.
3. Mehrotra S.M.(2007) “Labour Problems in India”, New Delhi,S.Chand& Co.Ltd,
4. Saxena R.C.(2005), “Labour Problems and Social Welfare”, (K.Nath& Co,Meerut).
5. Singh S.S. and Metha S.(2013) “Labour Economics”, Ajanta Prakashan, New Delhi.
6. Singh V.N. (1980) “Industrial Labour in India”, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

7. Baholiwal, T.N. (2013) "Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations", Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
8. Giri V.V. (1985) "Labour Problems in Indian Industry", Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

18MPHECO3 : DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

UNIT- I: Development and Well-being

Equity and economic development - Conceptualizing well-being: utilitarianism, welfare as individual preferences, social primary goods (Rawls) the capability approach (Sen) Development as expansion of capabilities.

UNIT-II: Determinants of Development

Innovation: new growth theory - Geography: scale economies and agglomeration (Krugman) - Institutions and development: "extractive" and "inclusive" economic and political institutions (Acemoglu and Robinson).

UNIT-III: Gender, Environment and Development

Gender equity – development link - Interrelationship between women empowerment and economic development - Capability approach and gender: Nussbaum's basic capabilities framework - Sustainable development: Ramsey theorem, "wealth" as indicator of sustainable development.

UNIT-IV: Globalization, Finance and Development

Theoretical perspective on free trade and economic growth: Bhagwati and Rodrik - Innovation – emulation perspective on globalization – growth link: Renert - Financial sector and economic growth: financial globalization, optimum financialisation – Transfer of Technology: Sources and Need- Technology centred development and appropriate technological issues- shipping and international trade.

UNIT-V: Methodological Issues in Development Economics

Randomized control trials and development economics - Behavioral economics and development – Measuring poverty: poverty lines: head count index, income gap index, Sen Index.

REFERENCES

1. World Development Report (2006) "Equity and Development Overview", chapter 1.
2. Amartya Sen, "Inequality Re-examined", Chapter 3.
3. Sen, "The Concept of Development" Diane Coyle The Soulful Science: What Economists Do and Why it Matters, chapter 6, Helen Johns and Paul Ormerod, Happiness, Economics and Public Policy, chapter 2.
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18MPHECO3 : INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Unit - I

Meaning and objectives Industrialization - Determinants of Industrialization Growth - Form or Pattern of Industrialization - Large Scale Industries - Small Scale Industries - Micro Small and Medium Industries – Role of Industrialization in Economic development - Importance of Industrialization in Indian Economy – market structure: product differentiation - price discrimination.

Unit – II

Theories of Industrial location - Hoffmann’s Industrial Growth Theory- Chenery’s Pattern of Industrial Growth - Gerschenkron’s Great Spurt Theory - Alfred Weber’s Theory of Industrial Location - Sargant Florence’s Theory of Industrial Location - Factors Influencing the Location of Industries

Unit – III

Growth of firms – Objectives - Size of the Firm - Factors Determining the Size of Firm- Different Standards to Measure the Size of an Industrial Unit/Firms - productivity - Objectives - Importance and Growth of Productivity - Concept Efficiency: Efficiency of Firm and Industry - Determinants of Economic Efficiency

Unit – IV

Industrial organization and ownership structure – public, private, joint and co-operative sectors – Emerging Global competition and Indian Industry - Impact of Liberalization and Privatization

Unit – V

Capital Market in India - Industrial Financing and the role of IFCI, SFC, ICICI and IDBI - New Industrial Policy 1991 - Recent industrial policies in India

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18MPHECO3 : MARITIME ECONOMICS

Unit I

Maritime Economics – Meaning and Definition - Importance of Management - Nature, Functions, and Development of Management shipping and Port – Types of Ports- International Trade – Functions and Importance of Port Management- The economic role of shipping Industry – International transport system – Demand for and supply of sea transport – Determinants of maritime transport cost.

Unit II

Concept of Sectors in Liner Shipping – Types of Liner Ship Operators – Ship owning operations - Types of Liner Services –Principles of Container Operation - Major Maritime Nations - Overview of Ports, canals & waterways – environment and impact of surrounding port - International Freight Forwarding – Logistics Service Providers – Project Cargo Forwarding – infrastructure in ports & terminals - ships Liner Trade routes.

Unit III

Structure of shipping industry –perfectly competitive Shipping markets – Factors affecting demand & supply of shipping – Shipping cycles – Cost analysis in shipping - Fixed costs, variable costs – Concept of opportunity cost - tonnage, number and flag - Productivity and supply trends- surplus tonnage, active fleet, short run supply – Shipping cost and revenue Measuring elasticity of supply.

Unit IV

Gains from trade - Terms of Trade - Ricardo – Heckscher – Ohlin – The trade theorem - ship finance and shipping economics – types of finance – financing ships with equity and debt - explanation of trade theory – Economic growth and sea trade - Pricing of shipping services –

Determination of equilibrium pricing in various segments – Forecasting– Concept of freight futures and options.

Unit V

Environmental issues connected with Ports & Terminals –Port security issues – International Ships and Port facility security code - Port development to tap the potential of Coastal Shipping - infrastructure in ports & terminals – port management - Cargo handling equipment - Major Seaports in India

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