

# **PERIYAR UNIVERSITY**

**SALEM – 636 011, Tamil Nadu, India**

**NAAC A Grade - State University-NIRF Rank 90**



## **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
MPHDECO1	Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques	50	100
MPHDECO2	Recent Development in Economic Theory and Policy	50	100
MPHDECO3	Special paper	50	100
<b>PART - II</b>			
	Dissertation	50% of Marks	150
	Viva-Voce		50

**Procedure adopted to award internal mark**

(i)	Seminar	:	10 marks
(ii)	Test	:	10 marks
(iii)	Attendance	:	<u>05 marks</u>

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 commence 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., Course**

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. 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 four years from the date of commencement of the course.

### **13. 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 & Ph.D. Research Programme**

**Scheme of Examination**

<b>MPHDECO1</b>	Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques
<b>MPHDECO2</b>	Recent Developments in Economic Theory and Policy
<b>MPHDECO3</b>	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
	<b>Dissertation</b> <b>Viva-Voce Examinations</b>

**MPHDECO1: 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*, Oxford University 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.
6. Whigham, David (2008) *Business Data Analysis Using Excel*, Oxford University Press.

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### **MPHDECO2: 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 Behavioural 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.
- 4 Holt and Steven (2001) “*A New Guide to Post Keynesian Economics Richard Pressman*”, chapters 4, 9 and 10, London,.
- 5 *J.E.Kind (2002) “The Elgar Campanion to Post Keynesian Economics”, Edited Cheltenham,UK: Edward Elgar.*
- 6 *Eamonn Butler (2012) “Public Choice (Institute of Economic Affairs)”, chapters 1,2,10, London.*

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## **MPHDECO3: 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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

### **Unit – I: Economy and the Environment**

The interaction between the economic system and the environmental system – The services provided by the environmental system to the economic system – The Material Balance model – Types of Pollutants: Cumulative and non- cumulative; Local, regional and global; Point source and non- point source –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 – Property rights and environmental damage: the Coase Theorem – “Government failure” and environmental damage – Pollution control Policies – Command-and-control policy – 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: Stated preference approach; 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: The Hotelling Theorem – Common Property Resources (CPRs) – Characteristics of CPRs -Dissipation of Hotelling rents (“tragedy of the commons”) - 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 – Ostrom’s “design principles” for sustainable local CPR governance.

## **Unit – V: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development**

Growth and the environment: The environmental Kuznets curve –The “limits to growth” Club of Rome model – Economics of sustainable development – Brundtland Commission definition – Theories of sustainable development: weak sustainable development and strong sustainable development – sustainability rules: The “Hartwick rule”; Safe minimum standards; - 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.

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## **PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY**

### **Unit-1: 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-2: 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-3: 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-4: 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: 5 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*,5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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## **GENDER ECONOMICS**

### **UNIT-I-Women and Employment**

Sex Vs Gender-Visible and invisible work - Feminisation of Employment-Rural and Urban - Organized and unorganized sector-Time allocation and gender - Women in corporate sector-Globalization and its impact on women's work - Women as entrepreneurs - Farm and nonfarm - Self employment and wage employment - Theories of labour market discrimination-Women and migration - Economic evaluation of women's work-Women's role in GDP.

### **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 - -Educational opportunities of rural and urban women-Role of marriage in women's higher education-Women and technical 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 in development - Women and Development - HDI-GDI-GEM - MDGS and SDGS - 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-Green budgeting problems in healthy environment - Women and environment in rural and urban. 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 - Policies and programmes – Poverty employment and welfare programmes - 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 - Role of NGO’s-Panchayet Raj and co-operative institutions-Educational and health policies of women.

### **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 Chandhru(1992) “**Women Welfare and Development**”, India Publications, New Delhi
12. Shanthi .K. (1998) “**Empowerment of Women**”, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.

## **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. Subranmanian 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.

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## **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,UFMR, 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. Prevention Effectiveness: A Guide to Decision Analysis and Economic Evaluation**” (Oxford University Press, Oxford).
6. James W. Henderson, **Health Economics and Policy**, Third Edition, South-Western Cengage learning, United States.
7. Barbara Mcpake, Lilani Kumaranayake and Charlessnormand in **Health Economics An International Perspective** in Routledge Publications, London and New York.
8. Paul. S. Feldstein (2010) **Health Care Economics (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.)**, A wiley Medial Publication, John Wiley and sons.

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#### **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. - Micro level plans – 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

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## **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.

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## 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: the Human Development Index “Gross national happiness” and economic growth.

### 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), New



Institutional Economics: concepts (Transaction costs, asymmetric information, principal-agent problem, path dependence) and NIE perspective on development policy - Human capital and development: education and health.

### **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 - Measuring inequality: inequality measurement criteria, gini coefficient, Theil index, Atkinson measure; measuring gender equity: gender empowerment measure, gender inequality index- Debt burden- Laffer curve

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