

**PERIYAR UNIVERSITY
PERIYAR PALKALAI NAGAR
SALEM – 636 011**



**M.Phil & Ph.D., IN ECONOMICS
(University Department)**

REGULATIONS / SYLLABUS

(Effective from the Academic Year 2014 – 2015 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 2014 – 15 and thereafter.

1. Eligibility:

Candidates who have qualified for post graduate degree 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 the respective subject and undergo the prescribed course of study in an approved institution or department of this University. 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 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., course shall extend over a period of one year from the commencement of the course.

3. Course of Study:

The course 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
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	:	<u>05 marks</u>
			<u>25 marks</u>

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

Double valuation procedure will be adopted for III paper. One by the respective guide and the other by the external examiner, preferably by the Viva-voce examiner.

4. Scheme of Examinations:

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

The examination of papers, I, II and III shall be held at the end of the year. 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.

The examiners who value the Dissertation shall report on the merit of candidates as “Highly Commended” (75% and above) or “Commended” (50% and above and below 75%) or “Not Commended” (below 50%).

If one examiner commends the Dissertation and the other examiner, does not commend, the Dissertation will be referred to a third examiner and the third valuation shall be final. Submission or resubmission of the Dissertation will be allowed twice a year.

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.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed part-II of the examination if his/her dissertation is atleast commended.

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. Course of Study:

The Regulations governing the full-time M.Phil., course 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. Question paper pattern:

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

MPHDECO1	Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques
MPHDECO2	Recent Development in Economic Theory and Policy
MPHDECO3	Special Paper
S. No	
1	Environmental Economics
2	Public Finance and Policy
3	Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
4	Women Studies
5	Economics of Irrigation
6	Health Economics
7	Regional Economics
8	Labour Economics
9	Development Economics
	Dissertation Viva-Voce Examinations

MPHDECO1: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Unit- I Introduction, Hypotheses and Types 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 - Survey Research - Longitudinal Research – Exploratory Research -Experimental Research - Case Study 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 – Simple, Stratified, Systematic and Cluster(Area) Random sampling -Non-Probability sampling – Accidental, Convenience and Purposive - Quota Sampling and Snowball Sampling - Choice of Sample Size.

Primary Data - Questionnaire – Types and Criteria - Schedules as aids in social exploration – Interview Method – Postal Enquiry -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 Writing Thesis –Mechanics of Thesis Writing.

Unit-IV Processing and Analysis of Data

Quantifying Data - Coding - Classification and Tabulation - Descriptive Statistical Measures – Averages, Dispersion, 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 χ^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. Babbie, Earl.R (1995) "**The Practice of Social Research**", Wordsworth Publishing Company, California.
2. Gupta, Santosh (2003) "**Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques**", Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
3. Kate L. Turabian (2006) "**A Manual for Writers of Term papers, Theses and Dissertations**", The University of Chicago press, Chicago.
4. Laljain, Gobal (1998) "**Research Methodology: Methods Tools and Techniques**", Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
5. Misra R.P (1998) "**Research Methodology A Hand Book**", Concept publishers, New Delhi.
6. Mukherjee Neela (1997) "**Participatory Rural Appraisal and Methodology and Applications**", (Studies in Rural participation-1), Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
7. Mukherji, ParthaNath (2000) "**Methodology in Social Research**", Sage Publication, New Delhi.
8. Blaug, Mark (1994) "**The Methodology of Economics Cambridge**", Cambridge University Press.
9. Sankar.U, and Lakshmanasamy.T. (1993) "**Methodology of Applied Economic Research**", Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
10. Thakur and Devendra (2003) "**Research Methodology in Social Science**", Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
11. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (2003) "**Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House**", Bombay.
12. Young, Pauline V (1994) "**Scientific Social Surveys and Research**", Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.

MPHDECO2: RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN ECONOMIC THEORY AND POLICY

Unit- I Neoclassical Theory and New Institutional Economics (NIE)

Assumptions of neoclassical economics – Market and state in neoclassical theory: the fundamental theorems of welfare economics – Arrow-debreu-McKenzie equilibrium model – Mechanism design theory. The NIE theory of the firm – Asymmetric information and path dependence Economics of property rights: Demsetz, Ostrom.

Unit- II Austrian Economics and Public Choice Theory

Austrian methodology and Theory of value – Role of knowledge in the economy – 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- III Post Keynesian and Behavioural Economic Theory

Post Keynesian critique of neoclassical economics – Distribution theory – Macrodynamics. 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- IV Welfare and Gender Economics

Utilitarianism – Rawlsian theory of welfare – Amartya Sen’s capability theory. Becker’s theory of family and gender discrimination – Feminist economic theory: methodology and basic principles – capability approach and gender: Nussbaum’s basic capabilities framework – Women empowerment and economic development.

Unit- V Economic Development and Growth

Development as expansion of capabilities – New growth theory – Multiple equilibrium and development policy – The role of geography, institutions and human capital in development – Globalization and development (Bhagwati, Rolrik and Renert) – Financial sector and economic growth: financial globalization, ‘optimum financialisation’.

References

1. Athreya Kartik, (2012) “**Big Ideas in Macro economics**”,(Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Pres, chapter 1 and 2.
2. Todd Sandler (2004) “**Economic Concepts for the Social Sciences**”, Cambridge University Press,chapter 8.
3. Frank Hahn (1984) “**General Equilibrium Theory**”, Daniel Bell and Irving Kristoleds, *The Crisis in Economic Theory* New York: Basic Books.
- 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 Companion to Post Keynesian Economics”, Edited Cheltenham,UK: Edward Elgar.*
- 6 *Paul Davidson (1984) “Post Keynesian Economics”, Daniel Bell an Irving Kristol,eds The Crisis in Economic Theory, Basic Books, New York.*
- 7 Neelakantan S (1992) “**New Institutional Economics and Agrarians Change: A Primer**”, (Indian Economic Association), chapters 4 to 6, New Delhi.
- 8 *Eamonn Butler (2012) “Public Choice (Institute of Economic Affairs)”, chapters 1,2,10, London.*
- 9 *Jack C Heckleman, (2007) “Readings in Public Choice Economics”, edited (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press).*

MPHDECO3: Special Paper: 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 (acid rain, ozone depletion, global warming), water pollution, municipal solid waste.

Unit – II: Market and the Environment

Conditions for efficient functioning of markets – Market failure and environmental damage – Environmental damage as an externality – Environmental goods as public goods – 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

Cost-Benefit analysis – The need for environmental valuation – The categories of environmental value – Methods of environmental valuation – 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 – 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 – Common Property Resources (CPRs) – Characteristics of CPRs – Dissipation of Hotelling rents (“tragedy of the commons”) – 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 (2001) “ **Introduction to Environmental Economics**”, Oxford University Press, London.
2. Karpagam M (1998) “ **Environmental Economics**”, Streling Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Field, Barry C (2001) “ **Natural Resource Economics: An Introduction**” McGraw Hill, London.
4. Sankar U (2000) “ **Environmental Economics**”, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY

Unit-1: Role of government and Rationale-for public policies

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, recent trends in Chelliah Committee Report-Kelkar Committee Report- Incidence of major taxes in India-DTC-VAT-GST -Issues of subsidies in India-Black money-fiscal correction versus additional stimulus-User charges-Taxation and the Environment.

Unit-4: Public Expenditure and debt

Growth and pattern of public expenditure - 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 and Planning Commission Reports.-Fiscal decentralisation-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 Richard A, (1989), "**Public Finance in Theory and Practice**", McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
3. Musgrave Richard A and Musgrave P (1989), "**Public Finance in Theory and Practice**", McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
4. Kelkar V(2002), "**Indian Tax reform Report of a Survey**", Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.
5. Goode R (1986) "**Finance in Developing countries Tata**", McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
6. Ahluwalia L J and IMD (1998) "**Little India's Economic Reforms and development: (Ed.)**", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Chelliah, RJ (Ed) (1997), "**Towards Sustainable Growth**", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
10. Singh S K (2004), "**Public Finance in Theory and Practice**", S Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.
11. Tyagi B P (2008), "**Public Finance**", Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Meerut.
12. Dutt Rudar and K P M Sundarm (2014) "**Indian Economy**", Sultan & Chand, New Delhi.
13. Shankar U (1992), "**Public Sector Pricing: Theory and Applications**", Indian Economic Association Trust for Research and Development, New Delhi.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Unit-1: 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-1I: 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 mechanisation and Agrarian Distress.

References

1. Gardner, Bruce L and Gordon C Raussereds(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 Agriculture”**.
4. Gardner, Bruce L and Gordon C Raussereds (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 Raussereds (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.

WOMEN STUDIES

UNIT-I-Women and Employment

Sex Vs Gender-Visible and invisible work - Feminisation of Employment-Rural and Urban - Organised and unorganised sector-Time allocation and gender - Women in corporate sector-Globalisation and its impact on women's work - Women as entrepreneurs - Farm and non farm - 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 in women's higher education- Poverty and rural women's education-gender divide in higher education-professional and non professional education-Educational opportunities of rural women 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-Millennium Development Goals-Women and decision making-Intra household allocation of resources-Gender equality and equity-Dimensions and measurement of gender gap-Causes of gender in equalities-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- behaviour-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.

Reference:

1. Franchise D Blau (1993) "**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. Rao T.V.(1996) "**Human Resource Development' -Experiences and Development**", Sage Publications. New Delhi.
5. Wazir R. (2000) "**The Gender Gap in Basic Education. NGOs as Change Agents**", Sage Publications, New Delhi
- 10 Seth M (2001) "**Women and Development**", Sage Publications, New Delhi.
11. Agarval, S.K. and Carg RK (1998) "**Environmental Issues and Researches in India**" India Himansh publications, Udaipur.
13. Shanthi K. (2005) "**Women in India**", Anmol Publications, New Delhi
14. ILO (1978) "**Women's Participation in the Economic Activity of Asian Countries**", ILO, Geneva
15. Nancy David & Loganathan (1993) **Women and the Economy**, Gita Press, New Delhi.
16. Pandya B.A. (1994) "**Women Organisations and Development**" Illustrated Book Publishers, Jaipur.
17. Paul Chandhru(1992) "**Women Welfare and Development**", India Publications, New Delhi
18. Shanthi .K. (1998) "**Empowerment of Women**", Anmol Publications, NewDelhi.

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. Subranmanian Asok, VijayJaganathan N. and Ruth Merinzen Dick “**User Organizations for sustainable water services**” World Bank technical paper no. 354, The Worl Bank, Washington D.C.
6. Bhattarai, M A Narayanamoorthy and Randolf 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.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

UNIT-I: Health Status of Population

Concept of Health-Definitions of Health-Dimensions of Health – 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 & Waterlow’s classification - Macro Health indicators-Crude Birth Rate-Crude Death Rate-Total Fertility Rate-Infant Mortality Rate – Maternal Mortality Rate-Life Expectancy at Birth- Under Five Mortality Rate.

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 Behaviour

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 (1987) **“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. (1996). "**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 (1983) **Health Care Economics (2nd Ed.)**, A wiley Medial Publication, John Wiley and sons.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Unit – 1: Introduction

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 (Perroux, Myrdal, Hirschman) - Export base theory, Central place theory (Christaller), Sector theory (Colin Kuznets), Stages theory (Rostow).

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 – Interstate variations of 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.
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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: Organisation of Industrial Labour

Role and functions of Trade Union - Theories of Trade Unionism (i) Webbs (ii) KarlMarx (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 Consquences - 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.

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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.

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.

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14. Erik Reinert, **“How Rich Nations got Rich and Why poor Nations Stay Poor”**, chapter 4.
15. Y V Reddy **“Financialisation and Macroeconomic Policies” and “Society, Economic Policies and the Financial Sector”**.
16. Esther Duflo , **“Using Randomization in development Economics Research”**, NBER; Duflo and AbhajtBanarjee, Poor Economics chapters1 and 2.
17. SendhilMullainathan **“Development Economics Through the Lens of Psychology”**.
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19. The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to human development (Human Development Report 2010) 215-222.

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