

**Master of Philosophy in Rural Development Studies  
(M.Phil-Integrated Stream)**

**Programme Syllabus  
(to be implemented w.e.f. 2018-2019 Academic Year)**



**Centre for Development Studies  
School of Health Sciences & Rural Development  
The Gandhigram Rural Institute  
(Deemed to be University)  
Gandhigram – 624 302**

**CENTRES FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) in Rural Studies (Integrated Stream)**

Semester	Paper Code	Course Title	Credits	Total
I	18CDSMP0101	Dimensions of Rural Development	4	16
	18CDSMP0102	Planning and Management of Rural Development	4	
	18CDSMP0103	Adult, Continuing Education and Extension	4	
	17APRR0101	Research Methodology	4	
II	Supportive Courses			
	17APRR0202	Quantitative Techniques	4	8
	18CDSMP0104A 18CDSMP0104B 18CDSMP0104C 18CDSMP0104D	Optional (Thrust areas) 1. Public Policy 2. Inclusive Development 3. Sustainable Development 4. Local Governance	4	
III		Seminar ( 3) Term paper (1)/ Topical Research		4
		Dissertation		16
Total				44

## DIMENSIONS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Objective:

- To expose the scholars to the various facets of Rural Development

### Learning Outcome:

- The Scholars enabled to learn about the Rural Society and its Economy
- Diagnose the strategies of Rural Development followed in India and Asian countries
- Learn about the methodologies in the transfer of technologies through Extension services
- Gain knowledge about significance of local governance and local Institutions in Rural Development

17SRDR0101	COURSE : 1	Credit 4
	DIMENSIONS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
<b>Unit - 1</b>	Rural Society and Economy: Demography - Social & Economic structure – Poverty – social differentiation and stratification- leadership pattern –family as a unit of production, consumption and exchange-disintegration of joint family system-techniques of production in the villages-functional specialization and interdependence- need for Inclusive and Sustainable Development.	
<b>Unit - 2</b>	Rural Development: Concept, Structure, Experiments, Strategies and Models & Best practices; Rural Development in India - Historical perspectives –Pre and Post independent experiments- Nationalist Movements- Rural Development during the Five Year Plan periods -PURA and Rurban Mission; Emergence of rural development in international settings-Rural Development: Asian Perspective.	
<b>Unit - 3</b>	Rural Development – Agrarian Issues – Peasant Movements during pre British, Colonial and post-colonial era –Agrarian struggles under Kisan Sabhas- Modern Indian agrarian classes- Bhoodan and Gramdan movements Land Reforms- Green Revolution - Agricultural Extension Systems in India- Transfer of Technology Models (ToT)- Para Extension Services.	
<b>Unit - 4</b>	Management of Rural Development - New public management and decentralization reforms in India-Public Policy framework for rural development Administrative Structure – Indian Model of Rural Local Governance-New Panchayati Raj – Idea of local governance in history- Decentralization Theorem- Decentralized Planning. Cooperatives – Civil society organizations - Rural Credit and Financial institutions-.	
<b>Unit - 5</b>	Basic Services and Infrastructure for rural development: Access and utilization of basic services (Education, Health, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Transport and Communication, Energy and Housing) . Transparency and Accountability in public service delivery system. Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), GO-NGO Partnership and Public Grievance Redressal system- stakeholders participation.	

**References:**

1. Katar Singh and Anil Shishodia (2016), Rural Development – Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Texts, New Delhi,.
2. Reji D.Nair (2016), Natural resources Management and Agrarian Development, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Chambers, Robert (1998): Poverty in India: Concepts Research and Reality, Discussion Paper 241. Brighton: IDS.
4. Lalitha N (2004), Rural Development Volume I and II Trends and Issues, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Venkatta Reddy.K (2000) Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. M.P.Boraian (Ed.) (2016), Best Practices in Rural Development, Shanlax, Madurai.
7. Suman Chandra K , Suresh Babu, V & Nath P.K : ( 2013), Agrarian Crisis in India - The Way Out, NIRD, Hyderabad.
8. India Rural Development Report ( 2005), NIRD, Hyderabad
9. Rural Infrastructure and Welfare of the Poor (2001)
10. Infrastructure for Rural Poor (2003)
11. Gramsat: Utility and Effectiveness (2007)
12. Sri Sathya Sai Safe Drinking Water Project, Anantapur – A Case Study (2000)
13. Management of Rural Sanitation Programme: Successful Case Studies (2000)
14. M.P.Boraian (Ed.) (2016), Best Practices in Rural Development, Shanlax, Madurai.

## PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Objective :

- This paper will expose the scholars to the Concepts, methods and practices of planning and Management of Rural Development

### Learning Outcome:

The scholars will gain the following:

- Learn about the multi level planning and mapping of community resources
- Understand the dimensions of rural projects and project formulation
- Develop skills in project designing, monitoring and evaluation
- Acquire basic knowledge about voluntary Action and organization
- Gain basic knowledge about the significance of social audit

17SRDR0102	COURSE : 2	Credit 4
	PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
<b>Unit - 1</b>	Rural Development: Planning – Process – stages – (Multi-level – District – State - National) - Grassroots Level Planning- Bottom up Approach. Field staff management- Local participation-Rural Research and Development-Mapping of Community Resources.	
<b>Unit - 2</b>	Rural Development Projects: Dimensions - – Project Types: Grant Based, Business Based & Opportunity / Issue Targeted. Concept of Project Planning, Macro & Micro Planning. Project Formulation - Appraisal (Technical, Economic, Financial and Environmental feasibilities.  Concept of LFA, Stakeholder Analysis, Problem Tree and Objectives Tree analysis, Analysis of strategies, Fixing project output and activity, Assumptions and Risks - Project Implementation.	
<b>Unit - 3</b>	Planning & Designing a Monitoring plan, Key National & International Monitoring Systems. Evaluation Framework and different models, Steps of Evaluating a Project, Types of Evaluation, Impact Assessment - Concurrent, Formative & Summative- Monitoring and Evaluation indicators. Participatory Community monitoring and evaluation- Participatory Techniques- PRA.	
<b>Unit - 4</b>	Voluntary Action in India– voluntary action before and after independence- role of Christian Missionaries. GO-Government Relations- Constraints in voluntarism, resource mobilization and funding -People's participation –	

	Community based committees - Administration – Monitoring.
<b>Unit - 5</b>	Social Audit – Basis, Objectives and Advantages of social audit. Appropriate institutional level for social audit-Social Audit Committees-Steps in social audit- key factors for successful social audit- Social Audit Cycle- methodology - relevance – strategies – impact. Hindrances in social audit-social accounting and audit.
<b>References:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Katar Singh and Anil Shishodia (2016), Rural Development – Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Texts, New Delhi,</li> <li>2. Austin, Vincent : Rural Project Management: A Handbook for Students and Practitioners, Batsford Ltd, London, 1984.</li> <li>3. Rural Development Planning and Management (IGNOU Help book ),Gullybaba Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.</li> <li>4. <u>Pandey, Devendra Prasad</u>, Management of Rural Development Projects , New Age International,NewDelhi,2017.</li> <li>5. Roberto Mosse &amp; Leigh Ellen Sontheimer : Performance Monitoring Indicators Handbook (World Bank Technical Paper No. 334),World Bank,Washington, D. C., 1996.</li> <li>6. Yamini Aiyar,Soumya Kapoor Mehta &amp; Salimah Samji: A Guide to Conducting Social Audits: Learning from the Experience of Andhra Pradesh, Accountability Initiative Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.</li> </ol>	

## ADULT, CONTINUING EDUCATION AND EXTENSION

### Objectives :

- To make the students to understand the concept, need and importance of Adult Education and Continuing Education.
- To help the students to become aware of the national policies and programmes of Adult Education in India and abroad.

### Learning Outcome :

- To help the students to become aware of the national policies and programmes of Adult Education in India and abroad.
- To make the students understand the concept, phases, need and importance of training Adult and Continuing Education.
- To impart knowledge on management and information system and evaluation methods.
- To appear and pass students in National Eligibility Test conducted by University Grants Commission.

17SRDR0103	ADULT, CONTINUING EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	Credit 4
Unit – 1	<b>Concepts and Terminologies:</b> Andragogy and Pedagogy – Illiteracy and its types, Literacy and its types – traditional, functional, mass, rapid, legal, technological – Adult Education Continuing Education, Lifelong Learning - recurrent Education – Formal education, - Non - Formal education, informal education – Development and its indicators. Adult education and development – Social, economic and cultural – Extension Education	
Unit – 2	<b>History of Adult Education:</b> Adult Education in pre – Independence India – Post – Independence India from 1947 upto the Twelfth Five year plans – Farmers Functional literacy – Gram shikshan mohim, National Adult Education programme – Mass programme for Functional literacy, centre model versus each-one teach – one model – Adult Education in China, Denmark, Vietnam, Tanzania – Role of NGOs with special reference to Bengal social service league, literacy house, seva mandir, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Sriniketan	
Unit – 3	<b>Curriculum methods, Techniques of material preparation for Adults:</b> Psychology of Adults – Characteristics of Adult learners, Theories of Adult learning – motivational aspects of Adult learning – Developing curriculum, types of curriculum – Different teaching methods, Teaching and learning materials for Adults, Teaching aids. Identification and preparation of books for illiterates, literates (neo), publication and marketing of materials, Development of materials – print and non - print	
Unit – 4	<b>Current Trends in Adult Education / Lifelong Learning:</b> National Literacy Mission (NLM), Total Literacy campaign (TLC), post – literacy campaign (PLC) and other programmes of NLM. Role of NGOS, Universities and other Government agencies in support of the NLM – Unesco's efforts – Strategies for	

	bringing Extension as the third dimension of the university system, Role and functions of Department of Adult Continuing Education and Extension, models for Extension work. Role of Adult Education teacher educators in the twenty - first Century – open learning
<b>Unit - 5</b>	<b>Continuing Education, Training, field organization:</b> Jana Shiksham Nilayam, Jana Shikshan Sansthan (Shramik Vidyapeeth), Continuing Education courses, Continuing Education and technology, NIOS, OBE, Continuing education and vocational courses – planning forums, legal literacy programmes – Application of management principles at program, project, Management - Information system for programme efficiency – Educational technologies, participatory communication methods – Training for functionaries in ACE, NGOs, participatory approach.

### References Books:

1. Aggarwal, J.C., Adult & Social Education in India, Global Perspective, New Delhi, 1989.
2. Grover, R.P. Rita Chopra, Adult Education, The Indian Publications, Ambala Cantt, 1998.
3. Kundu, C.L., Adult Education, Principles, Practice and Prospects, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1984.
4. Madan Singh, Adult Education in 21<sup>st</sup> Century, The Associated Publishers, Ambala Cantt, 2001.
5. Mohanty J., Adult and Non - Formal Education, Deep & Deep publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
6. Parashar B.P., A Text Book of Adult Education, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2005.
7. Rajendra Singh Yadav, Adult Education Concept Theory and Practice, The Associated Publishers, Ambala Cantt, 2002.

### Journals:

1. Indian Journal of Adult Education: Indian Adult Education Association, 17 - B Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, 1939 - 2017.
2. Journal of Extension and Research “The Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed University, Gandhigram”, 1990 - 2017.
3. International Journal of Adult and Lifelong Education : International Institute of Adult and Lifelong Education, 17 - B, I.P. Estate, New Delhi, 2006 - 2017.
4. Indian Journal of population Education, Indian Adult Education Association, 17 B, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110 002, 1940 - 2017.



**COURSE – I: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**  
**Course Code: 17APRR0101**

Credit: 4

Contact hours: 64

Max. 100 marks

**Course Objectives**

- To develop scientific skills and expertise in formulating problem for research
- To evolve research designs, and use of methods and techniques in conducting research, and
- To develop professional skill in writing a research report

**Learning outcomes:** Upon completion of the course, the scholars will be able to:

- Identify and formulate a problem for research
- Prepare a suitable research design for carrying out the research
- Choose appropriate tools and techniques for data collection
- Professionally drawing of inferences
- Prepare research report and disseminate research findings

**Unit – 1:** Scientific Research – Methods of acquiring knowledge; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Research; Epistemology, Phenomenology, Positivism, Constructivism, Pragmatism- Inductive and Deductive Reasoning, Scientific Method and its applications; Research Paradigms and Ethics in Research.

**Unit - 2:** Research Process: Identification, Selection and Formulation of problem, Sources and criterion for selection; Review of literature and Summarizing, Conceptual Model; Objectives, Hypothesis formulation, Variables and its types.

**Unit - 3:** Research Designs and Methods: Experimental, explorative, descriptive and historical research; Diagnostic and Evaluation studies, Qualitative and Quantitative studies, Trend and Futuristic studies, Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Mixed Methods.

**Unit - 4:** Sampling Techniques and Data Collection: Sampling and Sample Designs: Census Vs Sample Methods – Laws of Sampling; Methods of Sampling. Sample Size; Sampling and Non Sampling Errors; Reliability of Samples; Data – Primary and Secondary data – Data Collection Tools, Content Analysis Psychological tests and Scaling Techniques –Pre-test, Test of Validity and Reliability.

**Unit - 5:** Data Interpretation and Report Writing: Data processing – Scoring, Categorization and Coding – Draw of inferences and interpretation. Research Report –Steps in writing Research Report, Types of reports, Format of a research report; Bibliography, Webliography, Style of

writing; Plagiarism check– Evaluation of a research report; Dissemination of research findings- Presentation and Publication.

## **REFERENCES:**

### **TEXT BOOKS**

- Bridget Somekh and Cathy Lewin, Theory and Methods in Social Science Research, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2012
- Creswell, John.W. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches (4<sup>th</sup> ed). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2014.
- Debasis Chakraborty, Research Methodology, New Delhi: Sourath Publishing House, 2012
- Deepak Chawala and Neena Sandhi , Research Methodology: Concept of Cases, New Delhi: Vikas Publication House Pvt Ltd, 2011
- Kenneth's Barden and Bruce B.Abbott, Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, Tata McGrawHill Education Pvt, New Delhi, 2011.
- Kothari.C.R, Research Methodology (Methods & Techniques), New Delhi: New Age International (3<sup>rd</sup> ed), 2014.
- Kundra S., Reporting Methods, New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2005.
- 100 Questions and Answers about Research Methods, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2012

### **JOURNALS**

- Economic Development and Cultural Change
- Indian Journal of Social Work
- International Journal of Applied Research
- Journal for Extension and Research
- Journal of Social Science Research
- Journal of International Development
- Journal of Social Science
- Journal of Rural Development
- Journal of Social Research and Policy
- Social Change

### **WEBSITES**

- <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/>
- <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
- <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%28ISSN%291099-1328/issues>
- <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>
- <http://www.oijrj.org/>
- <http://journals.sagepub.com/>
- <https://www.ijser.org/>
- <http://www.ierj.in/>

**COURSE – II: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**  
**Course Code: 17APRR0202**

Credit: 4

Contact hours: 64

Max. 100 marks

**Course Objectives**

1. To develop an understanding of the basic concepts and fundamental principles guiding the use of quantitative methods, acquire basic practical skills with regard to the performance of statistical analysis and develop the ability to critically examine quantitative analysis in the research process.
2. To enhance skills as well as the ability to independently formulate and adequately analyze quantitative research questions.
3. To develop the ability to independently, critically and efficiently collect and summate the most relevant quantitative research findings within a specific/defined research area.

**Learning outcomes:** Upon completion of the course, the doctoral scholars will be in a position to demonstrate the following:

1. Explain the basic concepts and principles associated with quantitative techniques;
2. Skill to perform basic quantitative analysis, including choosing the appropriate techniques, interpreting the outcome and reporting the results;
3. Summarize and critically examine the quantitative research findings in a highly knowledgeable, independent and theoretically informed way, and
4. Ability to incorporate quantitative research findings and qualitative research findings and/or quantitative research findings and theoretical work within a specific research area.

**UNIT – 1:** Descriptive Statistics: Central Measures; Variability Measures; Skewness Measures Inductive, generalization and data modeling and Working with databases; Correlation and Regression – Simple problems.

**UNIT – 2:** Probability: Basic Concepts, Definitions of Probability - Different approaches to probability; Binominal, Poisson and Normal Distributions – Simple Problems.

**UNIT – 3:** Inferential Statistics: Basic Concepts; Type I and Type II Errors; Steps in Hypothesis Testing; Tests of Attributes, Small and Large Sample Tests – Test based on Normal, t, F – Mean and Variance; Chi-square Test – Goodness of fit and independents; Analysis of Variance – One way and Two way Analysis with illustrations; Non – parametric Tests – Test of Randomness – Mann Whitney U Test; Kruskal Walli's Test.

**UNIT – 4:** Multivariable Analysis: Multiple Correlation and Regression with three variables, Partial Correlation and Regression Logistic Regression Analysis; Factor Analysis, Discriminant Analysis; Cluster Analysis; Demonstration with Software Packages.

**UNIT – 5:** Practical: Data Processing, Analysis and Interoperation Use of Statistical Softwares; R – State, SPSS, STATA

## **BOOKS**

- Alvin.C. Rencher, William F. Christensen, **Methods of Multivariate Analysis, 3rd edition**, Wiley, (2012).
- Blalock, H.J, **Social Statistics**, New York; MC Graw Hill, (1960).
- David R. Abderson, Dennis. J. Sweeney, Thomas.A Williams, Jeffrey.S Camm, James.J. Cochran **Statistics for Business and Economics**, 13<sup>e</sup> Revised CENGAGE Learning USA, (2017).
- Gupta, S.P, **Statistical Methods**, Sultan and Chand Publications New Delhi
- Johnson R.A, Wichern D.W, **Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis**, Prentice – Hall Saddle River, NJ, USA (1988).
- Krishnaswami,O.R and M. Renganatham, **Methodology of Research in Social Sciences**, Mumbai; Himalaya Publishing House (2010).
- Kenblack, **Business Statistics ; for Contemporary Decision Making** : 8th edition ; Wiley Global Education, (2013).
- Sinha, B.L, **Statistics in Psychology and Education**, New Delhi; Anmol Publications Private Limited (2006).

## **REFERENCES**

- Ajai S. Gaur, Sanjaya S. Gaur, Statistical Methods for Practice and Research – A Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS, Response Books Business books from SAGE, B-1.I-1, Mohan Corporate Industrial Area, Madura Road, New Delhi – 110 044 India, (2010).
- Aneshensel, Carol S. **Theory-Based Data Analysis for the Social Sciences**, Thousand Oaks, Calif., Pine Forge Press. (254 pp) (2002).
- Hair Jr, Joseph F., William C. Black, et al. Multivariate Data Analysis. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458, Pearson, Prentice Hall., chapters 1–5, 8, 10–12 (2006).
- Vijayalakshmi, G and C. Sivapragasam, **Research Methods: Tips and Techniques**, MJF Publishers, Chennai (2009).

## WEBLIOGRAPHY:

- **Resource for methods in evaluation in social research**  
<http://gsociology.icaap.org/methods/>  
Extensive site providing information on how to evaluate research. This site was created by a US academic in Sociology, Dr Gene Shackman. Information about his background and credentials are available via the site.
- **Research methods and statistics arena**  
<http://www.researchmethodsarena.com/resources/resources.asp>  
An up-to-date guide to books and journals in research methods. Includes free datasets for SPSS. This site was compiled by Psychology Press, an Informa brand. It therefore focuses on Informa products.
- **Institute tutorial in research methods**  
<http://www.vts.intute.ac.uk/he/tutorial/social-research-methods>  
A tutorial on using the internet as a resource on social research methods. Funded by JISC and created by academics, tutors and librarians.
- **Practical examples for the analysis of surveys**  
<http://www2.napier.ac.uk/depts/fhls/peas/index.htm>  
In depth guide to analyzing surveys with practical examples and resources on theory. This site is produced with a collaboration between Napier University in Edinburgh and the National Centre for Social Research.
- **Economic and Social Data Service guides**  
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/support/onlineguides.asp>  
A series of guides on methods, using datasets, and resources for particular research themes. Researchers based in UK universities can use specially created teaching versions of datasets as examples when using some of these guides.
- **Associations, programmes and research units Economic and Social Data Service: Linking International Macro and Micro Data training:**  
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/international/e-learning/limited/resource>  
A learning resource including downloadable PDF files and videos about combining micro and macro data and making cross national data comparisons. The ESDS is a national data archive and disseminating programme for the UK, funded jointly by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC).
- **Data analysis: online manuals and guides to software packages**  
SPSS product site <http://www.spss.com/statistics> the product site for SPSS a statistical data management and analysis package, Includes free demo.
- **Introduction to State using the UK Labour Force Survey**  
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/docs/documents/StartingStata9.pdf>  
A training guide produced by ESDS Government. State is a statistical analysis tool. The dataset used as an example in this guide can be downloaded by researchers and students in UK Higher Education Secondary analysis of statistics and quantitative data analysis [www.data-archive.ac.uk](http://www.data-archive.ac.uk).

Course code 18CDSMP0104B	<b>DECENTRALIZED PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>Credit 4</b>
<b>Unit – 1</b>	<b>Planning</b> Planning-Meaning-Scope- requisities and types- decentralization- context and concept- country experiences- critical llessons- trends in decentralized planning in different states	
<b>Unit – 2</b>	Constitutional Amenment and New Panchayati Raj System- Decentralised planning in Multilevel framework- multi level planning system- mechanism- planning commission- Role structure and functions in the light of liberalization policy in india	
<b>Unit – 3</b>	<b>Participatory Rural Appraisal</b> PRA-Concept, types and techniques- micro level planning and PRA- methodology- tasks and steps- information needs and systems for decentralized planning- issues in MLP-cluster approach- philosophy- objective- importance- constraints in rural cluster development.	
<b>Unit – 4</b>	Preparation of plan documents-follow up activities of micro plan	
<b>Unit - 5</b>	Critical evaluation of Rural Development Programmes- individual scheme will be assigned to the students for critical appraisal.	
<b>References</b>  1. Sundram. K.V” Decentralised Multilevel Planning” concept publishing company, New Delhi 2. Rakesh Mooja, B.Yerram Raju, “ Decentralised planning in Multilevel Framework” Rawat Publications,1997, New Delhi 3. Lalitha.N “ Micro Level Planning- Methodology and Issues, GRI-2004 4. Palanithurai, (ed), Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India, Vol.V, Micro Level Planning, concept publishing company, New Delhi 5. Seth.M.L Theory and Practice of Planning. S.Chand & Co, New Delhi, 1987.		

Course code 18CDSMP0104B	<b>ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR AND ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>Credit 4</b>
<b>Unit – 1</b>	<b>Welfare Economics, Social Sectors and Environment</b>  Pateto optimality and competitive equilibrium; Fundamental theorems of welfare economics; externalities and market inefficiency- externalities as missing markets; property rights and Externalities, non-convexities and externalities; Petro optimal provision of public goods- Lindahl's equilibrium, preference revelation problem and impure and mixed public goods, common property resources.	
<b>Unit – 2</b>	<b>Economics of Education</b>  Education as an instrument for economic growth; Human capital – Human capital Vs Physical capital, components of human capital; Demand for Education- private demand and social demand, Determinants of demand; Cost of Education – Expenditure on Education, private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation; Benefits of Education- Direct and indirect benefits , private and social benefits; Educational planning and economic growth- cost –benefit analysis, production function models, growth accounting equations of Schultz and Denison, Manpower requirements approach, programming and input-output models; Educational financing- Resource mobilization and utilization, pricing and subsidies and effects of educational financing on income distribution; Education and Labour Market- Effects of Education, ability and family background on earnings, poverty and income distribution, education and employment; Economics of educational planning in developing countries with special emphasis on India.	
<b>Unit – 3</b>	<b>Health Economics</b>  Health dimensions of development; Determinents of health- Poverty, malnutrition and environmental issues; Economic dimensions of health care- demand and supply of health care; Financing of Health care and resource constraints; the concept of human life value; Theory and empirical studies of production of health care; Inequalities in Health- class and gender perspectives; Institutional issues in health care delivery	

<b>Unit – 4</b>	<p><b>Economics of Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>Theories of Optimal Use of exhaustible and renewable resources; Environmental and development trade off and the concept of sustainable development; Integrated environmental and economic accounting and the measurement of environmentally corrected GDP; Macroeconomic policies and environment.</p>
<b>Unit - 5</b>	<p><b>Environmental and Natural Resource Problems in india</b></p> <p>Mechanism for environment regulation in India; Environmental laws and their implementation; Policy instruments for controlling water and air pollution and forestry policy; People's participation in the management of common and forest lands; The institutions of joint forest Management and the joint protected area management; Social forestry- rationale and benefits.</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrow , K.J. (1970), ‘ The organization of Economic Activity: Issues Pertinent to choice of Market versus Non-Market Allocation’ in Public Expenditure and Policy analysis , (Ed.), Haveman., R.H. and J.Margolis, Markham, Chicago</li> <li>2. Becker, G.S (1974), Human Capital (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), National Bureau of Economic Research, New York</li> <li>3. Baru, R.V. (1998), Private Health care in India: social Characteristics and trends, Sage Publications, New delhi.</li> <li>4. Dasgupta, P.S and G.M Heal (1985), Economic Theory and Exhaustible Resources, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.</li> <li>5. Bhattacharya, R.N (Ed.)(2001), Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, Oxford.</li> </ol>	