

SPECIMEN FORMAT FOR THESES OF MONTH

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Department : Economics

Branch/ Area: : Industrial Economics

Sub Subject Heading: : Manufacturing sector

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Title of the thesis : Analysis of Manufacturing Sector in the Southern
States of India Before and After Economic Reform

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Designation of Supervisor : Professor in Economics

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Abstract within 300 words:

The regional variation in industrial development has been a matter of concern to the policy makers in India. Faced with wide spread disparity, the policy makers have promoted the plan of 'balanced regional development' right. The economy of southern region plays a significant role in achieving higher GDP growth rate of the country. Further the southern states are galloping much ahead of the poorest states with higher economic growth rates. This study is based on secondary data at the aggregate level for the four states of India and for the southern states as a whole. The data were collected from Annual Survey of Industries. The period from 1970-71 to 1990-91 was pre reform period and 1991-92 to 2013-14 was post reform period. To measure technical, scale, cost and allocative efficiency in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period. To examine causal relationship among labour productivity, real wage and inflation in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period. The manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period. There is no significant difference in the technical, scale, cost and allocative efficiency level. The theoretical causal relationship existing among labour productivity, real wage and inflation are not proved. DEA Model and Granger Causality test. As per the findings of the study in order to improve the efficiency level - technical, scale, cost and allocative efficiency in all the states the educational system must be reorganised to produce a profile of skilled manpower. When allocative inefficiency is considerable, a policy to improve resource allocation should be pursued, which can be done by promoting free markets and lessening governmental intervention.

i) Major objectives :

1. To measure technical, scale, cost and allocative efficiency in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.
2. To analyze productivity change and decomposing the productivity change into technical efficiency change and technological change in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.
3. To examine causal relationship among labour productivity, real wage and inflation in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.
4. To estimate the contribution of labour, capital and technology in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period .

ii) Hypothesis:

- There is no significant difference in the technical, scale, cost and allocative efficiency level in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.
- The growth of total factor productivity is not influenced by the sources of technical efficiency change and technological change in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.
- The theoretical causal relationship existing among labour productivity, real wage and inflation are not proved in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.
- Significant differences are not observed in the growth of marginal productivity of labour, capital and marginal rate of technical substitution of labour for capital in the manufacturing sector of southern states of India before and after reform period.

iii) Methodology :

This study is based on secondary data at the aggregate level for the four southern states of India along with the aggregate data which was calculated . The required data were collected from various sources such as Annual Survey of Industries, published by the Central Statistical Organization maintained by Ministry of Statistical and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi, Economic survey-Variou Issues, Published by Government of India, Ministry of Finance and Economic Division, New Delhi and Data maintained by EPW Research Foundation. Based on the objectives of the study the whole reference period (1970-71 to 2013-14) was divided in to two phases. The period from 1970-71 to 1990-91 was treated as the pre reform period and the subsequent period from 1991-92 to 2013-14 was treated as post reform period.

iv) Findings:

As per the findings of the study in order to improve the efficiency level-technical, scale, cost and allocative inefficiency in all the states and southern states as a whole to a reasonable extent, the educational system must be reorganised to produce a profile of skilled manpower which corresponds to the profile of demand for various types of skills arising in the modern

industrial sector. The stock of untrained and mistrained manpower already employed in industry must be re-trained, so that it acquires the knowledge required to maximise its efficiency. In order to boost the total factor productivity growth there is a pressing need to harmonise the industrial relations between workers and management.

In this context, requisite amendments in labour laws, greater participation of workers in management and rehabilitation of workers especially in case of disinvestment of public sector units are some spheres which require quick attention of the policy makers to create conducive environment. Industries with low total factor productivity in Andhra Pradesh (pre reform period), Karnataka (post reform period), TamilNadu (post reform period) require the introduction of new frontier technology. Government policy should encourage investments that can introduce newly developed production technology.

In order to increase the marginal productivity of labour in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Southern States all other factors of production should not be held constant.

The inconsistency in the growth of allocative efficiency level was more under CRS technology during the period under study in all the states. When allocative inefficiency is considerable, a policy to improve resource allocation should be pursued, which can be done by promoting free markets and lessening governmental intervention.

Examiners

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