Overall, this is a comprehensive book on all aspects of private tuition and I strongly recommend it to all parties involved in education in all countries. There is plenty we can learn from the experiences of other countries.

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Education is necessary for every one of us but sadly it is not sufficient to live life smoothly with honesty of purpose. To make it sufficient in terms of education policy and practices, we need to understand, analyze, interpret and adopt its economics in terms of the issues such as privatization, choice of institution, equality of opportunities.

The learned author has established his credentials in economics of education and opened the debate on the recent market-oriented reforms in education. To provide education to the people at a price or free, the financing of education at all levels has implications for access, quality and expansion of the delivery mechanism. The rationale and logic for the revival of economics of education, with substantial modifications from mere human capital approach, deserve the attention of the stakeholders.

To realize the objective of inclusive growth in India, we certainly need to strengthen education at various levels. The emerging global knowledge economy of today calls for understanding issues such as growth with equality, tackling unemployment, inadequacy of skill formation and redefining the role of three-tier government in India that falls in the domain of economics of education.

The writer may be right in observing that the economics of education as a sub-discipline of economics does not feature prominently as an optional course offered in economics departments of universities the world over. It is worth mentioning that Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra had been offering 'Economics of Human Resource Development', including economics of education, as an optional paper in M.A. Economics, but had to close down because of the poor response of the stakeholders. In the education departments of various universities, including that of Kurukshetra, economics of education is in the process of staking a larger claim, as mentioned by the writer, due to the influence of neo-liberalism on education reforms.

The writer has reviewed education in economic theory, the human capital approach, along with its critique, which is necessary but not sufficient. The role of higher education had very well been conceptualized by the learned writer in the new growth theory. The quality of education has a definite role in the linkage between education and growth.

To study the educational institution as any manufacturing factory, the writer has given a critical overview of input–output approach in chapter 4 as creates confusions in achieving efficiency in resource use, admitted the writer himself.