

# **Syllabus Ph.D Entrance Exam**

## **Subject: Economics (50%)**

### **1. Micro-economics Analysis**

Demand analysis – Law Of Demand and factors affecting it – Law of diminishing marginal utility -- Marshallian, Hicksian and Revealed preference approaches – Elasticity of demand and various concepts associated with it – Consumer surplus Meaning and measurement -- Theory of Production and Costs – Law of variable proportion – causes -- Pricing and output under different forms of market structure – Price discrimination and causes -- Factor pricing analysis -- Elements of general equilibrium and new welfare economics and Pareto Optimality.

### **2. Macro-economic Analysis**

National Income, meaning and measurement - Determination of output and employment -- Classical approach, Keynesian approach, -- Demand for money --- Fisher and Cambridge versions, Approach of Keynesian, Friedman... Supply of Money, Determinants of money supply, money Multiplier Phillips Curve Analysis. IS and LM Functions – Effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies -- Business cycles.

### **3. Development and Planning**

Economic Growth, Economic Development and sustainable Development --- Measurement of development conventional, HDI and quality of life indices -- Theories of development – Classical, Marx and Schumpeter; -- Economic Growth - Harrod - Domar model, instability of equilibrium neoclassical growth ---Solow's model, steady state Growth. -- Approaches to Development: Balance growth, critical minimum effort, big push, unlimited supply of labour, unbalanced growth, low income equilibrium trap -- Indicators and measurement of poverty -- Importance of agriculture and industry in economic development -- Choice of techniques and appropriate technology Investment Criteria – Elementary idea of cost-benefit analysis -- Trade and Aid -- International Trade as 'engine of growth' Globalization and LDC's -- Objectives and role of monetary and fiscal policies in economic development --- Techniques of planning, plan Models in India; planning in a market---oriented economy

## 4. International Economics

Theories of international Trade: Theories of comparative advantage --- Classical and modern theories --- Empirical verification and Relevance -- Modes of economics integration – free trade, customs union Economic union – advantages and disadvantages --- WTO : Basic principles and agreements --Terms of Trade and Economic Growth ---,

Impact of Tariffs and Non Tariff -- Barriers. -- Trade policy and Reforms in India.

## 5. Indian Economy

Basic Economic indicators- National income, performance of different sectors --- Trends in prices and money supply – **Agriculture** - Institutional and technological aspects, new agriculture policy **Industry** - New industrial policy and liberalization **Money and banking** - Concepts of money supply, inflation, monetary policy and financial -- Sector reforms --- **Public finance** -- Trades in revenue and expenditures of the central and state Governments, Public debt; analysis of the union budget **Foreign trade** --Trends, Balance of payments and trade reforms -- Poverty, unemployment, migration and environment

## **SYLLABUS: PH.D ENTRANCE TEST – ECONOMICS**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (50%)**

#### **UNIT 1: NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

Meaning of Research – Research in Social Sciences – Use of social science research - Criteria of good research -Type of Research: Deductive Vs Analytical, Applied Vs Fundamental, Quantitative Vs Qualitative, Conceptual Vs Empirical – Applied research, Exploratory research, Descriptive research, Action research, Evaluation research, Experimental research, Empirical research, Survey research, Field investigation research, Ex-post facto research, historical research, Case study - Steps in Research Process - Research Design, Review of Literature

#### **UNIT 2: TYPE OF DATA AND SCALE OF MEASUREMENTS**

Meaning of data – Types of Data: Cross section data, Time series data, Panel data – Primary data and Secondary data: Advantages and Disadvantages – Documentary sources of data - Selection of Measurement scale -Measurement scales: Ratio Scale, Nominal scale, Ordinal Scale, Interval Scale, Likert Scale – Rating scale and Ranking scale – Criteria for good scale - Quantitative data and qualitative data - Sources of error in measurement - Sources of secondary data in India

#### **UNIT 3: QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION**

Primary data collection – Observation method: Direct observation, indirect observation – Interview Method: Advantages and Disadvantages of interview method, Points to be considered while using the interview method, Long or In-depth interview method – Questionnaire method: Construction of questionnaire, sequence of questions, questions formulation and wording, Points to be considered while preparing questionnaire – Pre- test and pilot study - Focus group discussion: Conducting focus group discussion – Limitations of primary data – Case study method

#### **UNIT 4: POPULATION AND SAMPLING WITH SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

Meaning of population and sample: Advantages and disadvantages – Stages of sampling scheme: Type of universe, sampling unit, source list, size of sample, expenditure, process of sampling – Types of sampling techniques – Probability sampling: Simple random, Systematic random, Stratified, Cluster, Multi stage cluster – Non Probability Sampling: Convenience, Judgement, Quota, Snow ball – Characteristics of good sample – Planning of sampling - Sampling and non-sampling errors

#### **UNIT 5: DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING**

Measures of Central Tendency – Meaning – Advantages and Disadvantages – Measures of Dispersion – Meaning – Advantages and Disadvantages – Correlation and Regression - Significance of report writing – Different steps in report writing: Logical analysis of subject matter, preparation of the final outline, preparation of rough draft, Rewriting and polishing of rough draft, Preparing the final bibliography, Writing the final draft – Citations and foot notes - Different citation style: America Psychological Association (APA) with examples – Modern Language Association (MLA)