

ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

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(ನ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ B+ ಗ್ರೇಡ್-2021) PM-USHA (MERU)

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(NAAC Accredited with B+ Grade - 2021) PM-USHA (MERU)

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PH.D. ENTRANCE EXAM SYLLABUS FOR THE YEAR 2025-26

Part I: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Module 1: Foundations of Research

Scientific and Social Science Research-nature, objectives and limitations. Types and methods of research. Review of literature- Need for reviewing literature-sources of literature. Research Design Identification and conceptualization of a research problem - objectives and hypotheses.

Module 2: Data Sources and Methods of Data Collection

Primary and Secondary Sources of Data, Quantitative Data - Sources - Time Series Data. Observation, Interview Method, Schedules and Questionnaires - Questionnaire Designing Procedure - Participatory Techniques- Case Study, Projective Methods - Simulation - Merits and Demerits.

Module 3: Sampling Considerations

Sampling Considerations - Concepts - Principles of Sampling Design & Process - Types of Sample Design: Probability Sampling Techniques: Simple Random, Systematic sampling, Stratified Random, Cluster and Multi -Stage Sampling. Non-Probability Sampling Techniques: Quota Sampling, Convenient Sampling, Purposive/judgmental Sampling, and other Methods. Determination of Sample Size.

Module 4: Data Processing and Hypothesis testing

Data Processing: Processing and Distribution - Field Work Validation - Tabulation - Editing - Coding, computer compilation - Classification and Tabulation of Data - Presentation - Graphical Representation. Hypothesis: Meaning, types, characteristics, source, formulation of hypothesis, errors in hypothesis testing.

Module 5: Correlation and Regression Analysis

Partial and Multiple Correlations - Measurement of Correlation - Rank Correlation - Regression Analysis - Formulation and Testing of Hypotheses - Type I and Type II Errors - Tests of Significance - Z, T and F Tests and their Applications.

Part II: Core Subject – Economics

1. Micro-Economic Analysis

Basic Economic Problems. Choice and Scarcity. Economic Models; Characteristics of Equilibrium and Disequilibrium Systems. Theories of Demand; Utility Analysis; Indifference Curves and Their Applications; Revealed Preference Theory; Revision of Demand Theory by Hicks; Lancaster's Approach to Demand Theory; Bandwagon, Snob and Veblen Effects; Elasticity of Demand (Price, Cross, Income); Duality in consumption: Indirect Utility function and Expenditure function; Roy's Identity and Shepherds Lemma, Empirical evidences of demand analysis. Production Function; Short-run and Long-run; Law of Variable Proportions; Isoquants; Returns to Scale; Multi-Product Firm; Technical Progress and Production Function; Cobb-Douglass. Production function; Theory costs: concepts; Traditional and Modern Theories of Costs; Least Cost Combination of Inputs; Empirical evidences of Production and Costs.

2. Macro-Economic Analysis

Major issues of Marco Economics, Circular flow of income, Measurement of National income, Difficulties in measurement of National income, Concepts of National income - GNP, NNP, GDP, PI, DPI - Real GDP Versus Nominal GDP - GDP Deflator, Green GNP, National income Accounting:- Social Accounting, Input-output Accounting, Flow of funds Accounting and Balance of payments Accounting, Importance of National income Analysis.

3. Economic Growth and Development

Economic Development and sustainable Development importance of institutions-Government and markets - Perpetuation of underdevelopment - Vicious circle of poverty, circular causation, structural view of underdevelopment - 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. Economic Development - Meaning, Importance, Measurement of Sustainable Development. Concept of Human Development - Human Development Index - Human Poverty index. Role of Monetary policy and Fiscal policies in Economic Development; Domestic Financing of Development inflation and growth-empirical evidence. Foreign Direct Investment, MNC's and Developing countries.

4. Public Economics

Public Economics-Nature, Scope, Meaning and Evolution; Government -Powers, Fiscal Functions- Allocation, Distribution and Stabilization. Role of Government in a Mixed Economy; Theory of Public Goods- Private Goods, Public Goods, Club Goods, Commons, Merit Goods and Demerit Goods; Public Goods and Market Failure; Public Goods as a Special case of Externalities and Market Failure; Principle of Maximum Social Advantage. Public Revenue: Sources and Classification, Taxation, Taxable Capacity and Tax Effort, Theory of Incidence; Different Concepts of Incidence, Benefits and Ability to Pay Approaches, Taxation and Dead Weight Loss, Theory of Optimal Taxation, Equity in Taxation, Direct and Indirect Taxes, GST, Effect of Taxation on Production and Distribution.

5. International Economics

Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments; Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments (BOP); Adjustment Mechanism of BOP, Causes for Disequilibrium; Removal of Disequilibrium. Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate; Demand and Supply of Foreign Exchange Markets; Mint Parity Theory and Purchasing Power Parity Theory; Fixed and Flexible Foreign Exchange Rate; Spot and Forward Exchange Rate; Objectives and Methods of Exchange control.

6. Indian Economy

Characteristics of Indian Economy-Mixed Economy Structures and Growth of NI –Objectives, Strategies and advisements of NITI Aayog. Regional imbalances, Broad demographic features of Indian population. Rural–Urban migration, Physical and Social infrastructure. Poverty-Meaning, Measurement, Causes, Trends in Poverty; Unemployment- Meaning, types, Measurement of unemployment, Causes and Consequences, Status of Unemployment and Unemployment in Major States; Agricultural Production and Productivity: Institutional Factors in Agricultural Growth, MSMEs- Meaning, Importance, Classification, Progress and Problems. Commercial Banking System-Money and Capital Markets –Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries; Price trends in India- Demonetization, Role Monetary Policy of RBI Banking Sector Reforms. Pattern of Public Expenditure –Public debt-Fiscal reforms, Foreign Trade – Composition, Volume and Direction of India as foreign trade reforms –WTO and India.

Sd/-

Chairman

Dept. of Economics