**Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Test (ECONOMICS)**

**Module I: Micro Economics**

**Module II: Macro Economics**

**Module III: Development and Planning**

**Module IV: Mathematical and Statistical Methods**

**Module V: Public Finance**

**Module VI International Economics**

**Module VII: Money, Banking and Finance**

**Module VIII: Environmental Economics**

**Module IX: Emerging Issues in Indian Economy, Poverty, and Income distribution**

**Module X: Agricultural Economics**

**Duration – 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks – 100**

**Part A - 50 Multiple choice 50x1=50**

**Part B - 10 Questions 5 x 10=50**

 **Answer 5 Questions**

**Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Test (ECONOMICS)**

**Module I- Micro Economic Analysis**

Demand Analysis – Marshallian, Hicksian and Revealed Preference Approaches Consumer Behaviour under Conditions of Uncertainty, Theory of Production and Costs, Pricing and output under different forms of market structure, Collusive and non- Collusive oligopolies, Different models of objectives of the firm – Baumol, Morris & Williamson, Cournot, Sweezy, Factory-Pricing, General Equilibrium & Welfare Economics.

**Module II- Macroeconomics**

Classical approach: Implications – Keynesian approach – concepts – Determinants of Effective Demand – Relevance – Economic Fluctuations-Hicks & Samuelson Approaches – Measures to minimize economic fluctuations – Phillips curve-Concepts – Trade off – Implications- New classical Macroeconomics: Propositions and Policy conclusions of Supply Side Economics and Rational Expectations Analysis – Open Economy Macroeconomics – concepts –Simultaneous Equilibrium – Implications**.**

**Module III - Development and Planning**

Sustainable Development – various measures of economic development – Human Development Index – capability approach to development – Development as freedom- Development management – Development ethics- Development Vs Displacement – Inclusive growth – Gender substituted development – Market failure – Development planning – State & Development – State failure – Emerging issues of Development Planning.

**Module IV- Mathematical and Statistical Methods**

Linear and Non-linear functions and their applications - Application of Differential and Integral Calculus in consumer behaviour and production theories – Matrix algebra and its application. Measures of Central Tendencies and Dispersion – Elementary theory of probability – Binominal, Poison and Normal Distribution – Testing of Hypothesis – Z, t, X2 and F test – Index numbers – Time series.

**Module V- Public Economics**

Economic Functions of Modern Government – Role of Government in Economic Planning and Market Governance – Welfare foundations –Budget- Types of budget – concepts of deficits – Reforms in Budgeting – Zero Base Budgeting and Performance Budgeting – Public Revenue – Sources of Revenue – Tax Revenue – Effects of taxes on production, consumption, work efficiency, Savings – Public Expenditure – Effects of Public Expenditure on the Economy – Evaluation of Public Expenditure: Cost Benefit Analysis – Public debt – Issues in Management – Fiscal Policy – Objectives – Instruments – As an instrument of growth and social justice.

**Module VI- International Economics**

Foreign trade and Economic Development – Two – gap model – Foreign trade multiplier – Heckscher –Ohlin theory of International trade – Secular Decline in Terms of Trade – Prebisch – Singer & Myrdal’s thesis – Balance of payment problem in LDCs , Traditional, Absorption & Monetary approaches to BOP – Foreign exchange market & its functions – impact of tariff & non-tariff on trade – Regional trade Blocks – WTO & India.

**Module VII- Money, Banking & Finance**

Money supply & Money Demand – Role, Constituents & Functions of money - capital markets – central Bank – commercial banks- cooperative banks-Regional Rural banks-Technological developments in banking – Mutual funds – SEBI & RBI guidelines – Insurance sector –LIC-GIC- reforms in the Financial sector.

**Module VIII- Environmental Economics**

Natural Resources – Classification – Environmental costs – Environmental Accounting – Valuation of Natural Resources – Green GDP – Valuation of forests – Environmental Economics-Public goods- Market Failure – Common Property Resources – Market Based Instruments – Environmental Impact Assessment – Environmental Policy in India- Global warning – climate change

**Module IX- Emerging Issues in the Indian Economy – Poverty and Income Distribution**

National Income accounting: Trends and major issues – performance of different sectors – problems of poverty, unemployment, migration, inflation & environment – Economic reforms in India – India on the eve of economic reforms-objectives, nature & structures of economic reforms – impact of economic reforms –India & WTO- India & GATS

**Module X- Agricultural Economics**

Agriculture and Economic Development – Farming systems – Theories of Agricultural Development –Laws of returns – Production Function – Cobb-Douglas production function –supply behavior of Agriculture- Agricultural Marketing – Problems – Farm Budgeting-Techniques – Agricultural Price Policy – Agricultural growth and productivity – capital formation – sustainable agriculture –Green Revolution- Man –land ratio-agricultural finance- NABARD – WTO and Indian Agriculture.

**ECONOMICS**

**Model Question Paper for Ph.D Entrance Examination 2013-14**

**PART-A**

 **Note: Choose the correct answer. 50x1=50**

 **Answer all the 50 questions. Each question carrier’s one mark.**

1. When the price of an inferior good declines –

a) Income effect is negative while substitution effect is positive

b) Income effect is positive while substitution effect is negative

c) Both income and substitution effects are positive

1. Both income and substitution effects are negative
2. Discriminating Monopoly is possible if two markets have
3. Rising cost curve
4. Rising and declining cost curve
5. Different elasticities
6. Equal elasticities
7. An individual’s supply curve of labour will bend backward when
8. The income effect of a higher wage and the demand for leisure is greater than the

 Substitution effect

1. The substitution effect of higher wage is greater than the income effect
2. The income and substitution effects of a higher wage reinforce each other
3. Leisure is a giffen good.
4. The total area under the demand curve of a good measures
5. Marginal utility
6. Total utility
7. Consumer surplus
8. Producer surplus
9. Under monopoly Monopolist does not have
10. Demand curve
11. Supply curve
12. Indifference curve
13. Isoquant
14. Sales maximization principle is identified with
15. Baumol b) Sweezy c) Friedman d) Keynes
16. Keynesian Economics lays more emphasis on

a) Monetary Policy

b) Fiscal Policy

c) Interest rate determination

d) Free market mechanism

1. The Phillips curve shows the inverse relationship between
2. Inflation and consumption
3. Income and consumption
4. Income and Employment
5. Inflation and Unemployment
6. New Classical Macroeconomics is about the
7. Ineffectiveness of aggregate demand management policies
8. Effectiveness of aggregate demand management policies
9. Ineffectiveness of aggregate supply management policies
10. Failure of the markets.
11. Average propensity to save is
12. Ratio of savings to investment
13. Ratio of price to disposable income
14. Ratio of income to disposable income
15. Ratio of savings to disposable income
16. Open economy model is also known
17. Schumpeter Model
18. Harrod – Domer Model
19. Robert Fleming – Mundell Model
20. Scitovsky Model
21. Human Development Reports are prepared by
22. ILO
23. IMF
24. UNDP
25. UNO
26. Inclusive growth strategy is focused in
27. Sixth Five Year Plan
28. Eleventh Five Year Plan
29. Eight Five Year Plan
30. Seventh Five Year Plan
31. State provides an Umpire service under
32. Neo-liberalism
33. Perfect competition
34. Laissez faire
35. Liberalism
36. ‘Free to choose’ concept is identified with
37. Mahbub-ul-Haq
38. Amartya Sen
39. Meganad Desai
40. J.N. Bhagawati
41. Which one of the following is not directly identified with Amartya Sen
42. Entitlement b) Functionings c) Capability d) GDP growth

1. Identify which of the following function is quadratic
2. y= 20-2p b) y=2x2 + 8x -52 c) y=4x3 – 5x+20 d) None
3. Cobb-Douglas production function assumes that the elasticity of substitution is
4. Three b) One c) Four d) Zero
5. Correlation coefficient lies between
6. 0 to 1 b) 1 to 0 c) – 1 to + 1 d) 1 to 2
7. Which of the following does satisfy both factor and time reversal test?
8. Paache’s index number b) Fisher’s index number

c) Laspeyne’s index number d) None

1. Which of the following is not an instrument of fiscal policy
2. Public Revenue
3. Public Expenditure
4. Public Borrowing
5. Cash Reserve Ratio
6. Peacock-Wiseman Hypothesis is about
7. Public Revenue
8. Public Expenditure
9. Regional variations
10. Fiscal Federalism
11. Non-rivalry & excludability characterise
12. Luxury goods
13. Necessary goods
14. Public goods
15. Private goods
16. In Case of Indirect Taxes
17. Tax incidence can be shifted
18. can not be shifted
19. Indeterminate
20. Remains constant
21. Which of the following tax systems promote more equitable distribution of income
22. Progressive
23. Regressive
24. Proportional
25. Indirect
26. R.G. Howtrey & Von-Hayek argue that Business cycle is purely a
27. Non-monetary phenomenon
28. Monetary phenomenon
29. Structural phenomenon
30. Psychological phenomenon
31. Hecksher –Ohlin theory of international trade is also known as
32. Factor Endowment theory
33. Price-equalisation theory
34. Opportunity cost theory
35. Absolute cost advantage theory
36. Secular decline in Terms of Trade is associated with
37. Haberler
38. Gunnar Myrdal
39. Prebisch –Singer
40. J.N. Bhagawati
41. BOP disequilibrium is fundamentally a Monetary Phenomenon ‘This was argued by
42. R. Mundell & H. Johnson
43. Jacob viner
44. Alvin Toffler
45. P.A. Samuleson
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the basis of free trade according to David Ricardo
47. Relative cost
48. Absolute cost
49. Opportunity cost
50. Comparative cost
51. Seattle Negotiations failed because of differences in
52. Non-tariff barriers
53. Tariff barriers
54. Service related
55. None of the above
56. Multi dimensional poverty index was introduced in
57. 2010 HDR
58. 2000 HDR
59. UNDP report
60. World Bank Report
61. Employment elasticity measures
62. Decline in employment
63. Increase in employment
64. Employment intensity of growth
65. Unemployment
66. India signed the GATS agreement in the year
67. 2008
68. 2000
69. 2007
70. 2005
71. Environmental standards in international trade adversely affects our
72. Exports
73. Imports
74. Sustainable development
75. None of the above
76. Classification of government experience according a particular purpose is
77. Functional budget
78. Primary budget
79. Revenue budget
80. Public budget
81. The basic distinction between narrow and board money is the
82. Treatment of post office deposits
83. Treatment of time deposits of banks
84. Treatment of savings deposits of banks
85. Treatment of currency
86. Tax imposed on a commodity on the basis of valve is v

a) Value added tax

b) Ad valorem tax

c) Service tax

d) Commodity tax

1. Commercial banks suffer from
2. Regional imbalances
3. Increasing overdues
4. Lower efficiency
5. All of the above
6. The first mutual fund set up in India was
7. HDFC Mutual Fund
8. Unit trust of India
9. LIC mutual fund
10. SBI mutual fund
11. Government of India opened the Insurance sector to private players on
12. October 24, 2000
13. October 24, 1991
14. October 02, 2005
15. None of the above
16. A production function
17. Shows the dependency output of the working population.
18. Shows the relationship between input and output
19. States the functional relationship between products and income distribution
20. Is a function of natural resources in a country.
21. Which of the following is a nonrenewable natural resource?
22. Fish and cattle
23. Petroleum
24. Human Resources
25. All answers above are correct
26. Which items from list below is a positive externally?
27. Public Immunization
28. Traffic jams
29. A neighbor’s barking dog
30. All answers above are correct
31. Indicators of monetary policy are

a)Money base & interest rates

b) Money base, bank liabilities & assets, short-term interest rates

c) Interest rates and wages

d) Price stability & income

1. What is a market failure?
2. Something prevents the market to allocate resources efficiently
3. Both consumers’ and producer’s surpluses are maximized
4. Free market of individuals acting in their own self interest leads to a socially-desirable result
5. None of the answers is correct
6. What is a common-property regime?
7. Individuals hold entitlement
8. Government owns and controls property
9. NO one owns or exercises control over the resource
10. Property is jointly owned and managed by a specific group
11. The agricultural price support program is an example of
12. a price ceiling
13. a price floor
14. equilibrium pricing
15. none of the above
16. The law of diminishing (marginal) returns states that as more of a variable factor is added to a certain amount of a fixed factor, beyond some point
17. Total physical product will be stable
18. The marginal physical product rises
19. The marginal physical product falls
20. The average physical product rises
21. The author of Argumentative Indian is
22. Mahbub-ul-Haq
23. J.N. Bhagawati
24. P.R. Bramhananda
25. Amartya Sen

 **PART-B**

**Note: Answer any Five of the following. 5x10=50**

**Each question carries 10 marks**

1. Examine the differences between Cournot and Sweezy Models of oligopoly.
2. Give an account of Keynesian consumption function.
3. Define Sustainable Development. Discuss the different approaches to SD
4. Explain the application of linear and non-linear functions in economics.
5. Discuss the features of zero-base budgeting.
6. Explain the concept of Foreign Trade Multiplier and examine its importance in Economic Development
7. Discuss the objectives & structure of economic reforms in India
8. What are the characteristics of Indian money market? Do you think these have changed during the last decade? If so, give reasons.
9. Write about Environmental Impact Assessment.
10. Discuss the rationale of Agricultural price policy.