

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Exam Development Studies

Unit-1.

What is Economics About? Definition and Scope of economics-economy-Principal Functions and Structure-Basic Problems of an Economy- The problem of Economising-Production Possibility curve-Concepts of opportunity cost. Basic Elements of demand and supply-The demand schedule-Demand Curve-Determinants of Market demand-shift in demand-elasticity of demand –Demand and consumer behaviour- choice and utility theory-supply schedule-supply curve-Forces determining supply-shift in supply elasticity of supply-Equilibrium of supply and demand.

Unit-2

Society – Meaning and characteristics Major theoretical formulations in sociology Auguste Comte (Social Statics and Social Dynamics), Herbert Spencer (Organism Analogy), Karl Marx (Class Conflict), Emile Durkheim (Social Fact).Key concepts in the understanding of society; community, association, social groups, social processes, social interaction, social control, heredity and environment.

Culture – Meaning features and types, Socialization – Meaning, Agencies. Social Institutions – Meaning, features, major social institutions, family, religion, economy, education, politics (Meaning features, types, recent changes and relation to development).

Unit-3.

The concept of development, transition from quantitative to qualitative indices.Growth and Development – Synonymy to disjunction.

Characteristics of modern economic growth – its unequal spread and global disparities. Common characteristics and dissimilarities among developing countries.

Unit-5

Measurement of central tendency – Arithmetic Mean, Median. Mode and Geometric mean – definitions, characteristics and uses. Measure of dispersion – Range, mean deviation, quartile deviation and standard deviation – definitions, characteristics uses and coefficient of variations correlation – simple correlation coefficient, Rank correlation coefficient.

Survey of specific developing thought from Rosenstein-Rodan to missing components, capital – centered theoretical constructs, aid and technology – centered formulations, stage theory, institutional focus, and dualistic explanations, (particulars – emphasis on Nurkse, Myrdal, Rostow and Hirschman).

Unit-6

Structuralism approaches and dependency theory (Frank) Recent theoretical advances (Hettne, Buchanan, Olson)

The Concepts on Nation, State, Constitution, Government and Democracy. The rule of State and Democracy in Development.

The nature of the Indian Political System:

- a) Basic features of the Indian Constitution with special reference to the Parliamentary Democracy and the Federal System.
- b) Preservations or Protective Discrimination for Weaker Sections.
- c) The Nature of Government in India.

Unit-7.

Research – Its aims and objectives, nature of scientific knowledge characteristics of scientific method, development research elements of research design – selection of problem, unit selection for analysis. Variables, their choices and relationship formulation of hypothesis.

Types of research design, explanatory studies, descriptive studies, diagnostic studies and experimental studies sampling – Meaning and significance, Type: SRS, stratified, systematic, cluster, purposive and quota sampling.

Unit-8.

To be computer literate, students must know what computers are, what they can and cannot do, how they are put to work in a way that can affect society. An appreciation and understanding of the working of the computers and their applications in different settings would help Development students in formulating development policies. Thus the objectives of the course are to understand the impact of I.T. on development and society to know what computers are to know what computer does to know how they are put to work.

I.T. and Development the social impact of I.T. evolution of information society the nexus between I.T. and Development. The potential for I.T. in India. The need for national Information Technology Strategy. Towards a workable strategy. – Computer concepts, components and system computer system organization, the central processor – Arithmetic – Logic unit, primary storage concepts, input/output devices, storage devices. – Computer Classifications Analog, Digital, and Hybrid computers, types of computers – Micro, Mini, Mainframe and super computers. Computer systems today advances, intelligence, generations of computers. The progress to human development as the core concern human capital and human development analysis of HDL and its bias, a critique.

Unit-9.

Sustainable human development. Population dynamics – basic concepts in demography – Malthus and his relevance. Optimum population theory, and population transition theory; components of population change – fertility, morality and migration, population analysis, population structure, population development India's population policy. State initiatives for development – relationship between policy and planning.

Basic issues in planning – aspirations, goals and targets importance of the political context – multi – level planning and co-ordination.

Unit-10

Origin and Evaluation of NGOs and Voluntary Actions, Voluntary Actions in the Western Society.

NGOs as a Universal Third force Globalization process and Ideology New Multilateralism.

Unit-11

Spatial data analysis and its relevance in development planning, Maps as tools of spatial data analysis – interpretations of maps and basic cartographic techniques.

Spatial measurement of location and dispersions. Point distribution analysis – clustering and dispersion nearest neighborhood analysis – line distribution analysis – road network

Analysis and spatial integration measurement – accessibility index, detour index, etc.

Unit-12

Analysis of India's economic performance through national income accounts since independence – changing sectoral shares and their Implications – economic growth, employment and equity review of Poverty studies in India.

A brief review of India's planning history - declining importance of Planning and the adoption of SAP – its economic and political Compulsions. Indian agriculture – review of performance – the transition from a community – centered to a technocratic approach impact of SAP and the new patent regime on agriculture – export promotion and food Security.

Unit-13.

Gender – the concept, the difference between sex and gender, key Concepts in gender studies, gender equality, gender justice, gender bias, gender roles, gender relations, gender blindness, gender division and labour, gender perspective.

The construction of gender in major social institutions: family, religion, economy, education, politics and media development – The concept, major theoretical formulations, changing concept of development, the shift from the growth model to the social justice model.

Unit-14.

Significant changes in development dialogue in recent times. Emergence of alternative development paradigms: sustainable development environmental movement, eco-feminism, accent on the human impact of development processes, Public awareness and the Critique of scientific hegemony – role of NGOs and the anti-mega scale phenomenon.

Unit-15

Introduction to Social security, theories, concept and approaches.
Understanding the Social security, safety and social assistance

Unit-16

Characteristics of the rural economy: agriculture and rural development; contribution of agriculture to GNP; its role as a source of savings and as a market for urban manufacturing goods;

Rural non-agricultural activity. Its role in employment provision; its potential in absorbing surplus agricultural labour, the agrarian structure – how it affects agricultural development;

Unit-17

Urban, Organization – Establishing relationship between economic Development, and urbanization – emerging urbanization pattern in India,

Migration and urban growth, rural urban dichotomy, economic dimensions of urban informal sector and planning for urban informal sector, emerging urban problems in India like urban slums, shelter.

Unit-18.

Conventional approaches to development planning the absence of spatial planning. Introduction to synchronization – temporal synchronization, spatial synchronization Indian five year plans – absence of element of space. Sectoral plans and their synchronization. Types of planning deductive, indicative, normative, imperative, utopian, short and long term, project planning, integrated planning, systems planning. Concept of regions and synchronized development – Types of regions, resource region, metropolitan regions, economic region, river valley regions, administration regions, regional delineation techniques. Boundary Girdle method, transitional zone technique, Ridge line technique, principal component techniques, composite index technique.