



DAV UNIVERSITY, JALANDHAR

PhD Entrance Test Syllabus

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Section A (50 questions)

Research Methodology

Business Research Methods: Introduction to Research-Basic, Applied and Business Research Methods, Road Map to Learn Business Research Methods, Business research methods: A Decision Making Tool, Use of Software in Data Preparation and Analysis, Introduction and Business Research Process Design, Introduction and Scales of Measurement, Four Levels of Data Measurement, The Criteria for Good Measurement, Factors in selecting an appropriate Measurement Scale, Questionnaire: Introduction and Design Process

Introduction to Sampling- Importance and Sampling Design Process, Random Sampling Methods and Non-Random Sampling, Central Limit Theorem and Sampling distribution. Classification of Secondary Data Sources, Road Map to Use Secondary Data, Survey and Observation: Classification of Survey Methods, Observation Techniques and Classification of Observation Methods

Hypothesis Testing for Single Population: Introduction, Hypothesis Testing Procedure, Two-Tailed Test of Hypothesis and One - Tailed Test of Hypothesis, Type- I and Type-II Error

Hypothesis Testing for a Single Population Mean Using the Z and T statistic, Hypothesis Testing for a Population Proportion, Hypothesis Testing for Two Populations, Hypothesis Testing for the Difference Between Two Population Means Using the z and t-Statistic

Statistical Inference About the Difference between the means of Two Related Population, One way ANOVA Introduction and Application in Business Research

Hypothesis testing for Categorical data (Chi-square test), Non-parametric statistics, Correlation- Karl Pearson and Spearman's Rank Correlation, Introduction of Simple Linear Regression and Determining the Equation of a Regression Line

Report Writing, Organization of Written Report, Tabular and Graphical Representation of Data, Oral Presentation

Section B (50 questions)

Economics

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. Different models of objectives of the firm – Baumol, Morris and Williamson. Factor Pricing analysis. Elements of general equilibrium and new welfare economics.

Macro – Economic Analysis

Determination of output and employment – Classical approach, Keynesian approach, Consumption hypotheses. Demand for Money – Fisher and Cambridge versions, Approaches of Keynesian, Friedman, Patinkin, Baumol and Tobin. Supply of Money, Determinants of money supply, High – powered money, Money multiplier. Phillips Curve analysis. Business cycles – Models of Samuelson, Hicks and Kaldor. Macro – economic Equilibrium – Relative roles of monetary and fiscal policies Fleming – Mundell open economy model.



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Development and Planning

Economic Growth, 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 growth and development – Models of growth of Joan Robinson and Kaldor; Technical Progress – Hicks, Harrod and learning by doing, production function approach to the determinants of growth : Endogenous growth : role of education, research and knowledge – explanation of cross country differentials in economic development and growth.

Theories of Development – Classical, Marx and Schumpeter; Economic Growth – Harrod – Domar model, instability of equilibrium, Neoclassical growth – Solow's model, steady state growth. Lewis model of development, Ranis – Fei model, Dependency theory of development.

Approaches to development: Balanced growth, critical minimum effort, big push, unlimited supply of labour, unbalanced growth, low income equilibrium trap. Indicators and measurement of poverty.

Indian Economy

Basic Economic indicators – National income, performance of different sectors Trends in prices and money supply. Agriculture – Institutional and technological aspects, new agricultural policy Industry – New industrial policy and liberalization. Money and banking – Concepts of money supply, inflation, monetary policy and financial sector reforms.

Public finance – Trends 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.

Quantitative Methods

Measures of Central tendency, dispersion, skewness and kurtosis. Elementary theory of probability – Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions. Simple correlation and regression analysis. Statistical inferences – Applications, sampling distributions (t, χ^2 and F tests) sampling of attributes, testing of Hypothesis. Index numbers and time series analysis. Sampling and census methods, types of sampling and errors.