Ph.D. Entrance Test 2017
Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
Syllabus & Questions for Entrance Test

❖ International Studies-

I. **Core Disciplines:** International Relations /Area Studies/ Interrelated Disciplines (Law, Economics, Political Science, History, Environment)

II. **Focus Areas:** International Politics; Foreign Policy; Defense and Security; International Organization; Diplomacy and Negotiations; Conflict and Peace; Human Rights; International Law; Global Political Economy; Development and Cooperation; Energy and Environment; **Area Studies-** Asia/ Africa/ Europe and North America (subject to availability of experts)

V. **Indicative topics for Subject- specific component of the Entrance test:** (MCQ worth 50 marks)

Following is a broad outline of the topics to be covered: (cross cuts international relations, international political economy, international law and environment)

1. Current affairs of international importance
2. Key issues and events (year/ parties involved/ reasons/ outcomes)
3. Key concepts e.g. – Iron Curtain; Détente; Democratic Peace and so on
4. Key thinkers and theories
5. Major ideas and ideologies
6. Classic and prominent authors / books
7. Major treaties and agreements e.g. - Treaty of Wismar (1636); Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
8. Capitals / Leaders of countries
9. Acronyms e.g. – GATT/ NAFTA and so on
10. International Organizations (names/ roles/ functions)
Sample Questions

Choose the correct option:

1. Realists believe that:

A. States are the most important actors in IR.
B. The international system is anarchical.
C. States act like rational individuals in pursuing national interests.
D. All of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT a force promoting globalization?

A. Improved communication technology
B. Economic protectionism
C. Increased ease of transportation
D. Expansion of interstate trade ties.

3. UNO was formed in:

A. 1944
B. 1945
C. 1946
D. None of these
4. UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon is from:
   A. Burma
   B. Mauritius
   C. South Korea
   D. None of these

5. IMF stands for:
   A. International Marketing Forum
   B. International Monetary Fund
   C. International Movement of Futuristic
   D. International Monetary Fund

6. The book “1984” was written by:
   A. Burke
   B. Orwell
   C. Carr
   D. Orwell
ECONOMICS

Topic I- Micro Economic Analysis


References:

Koutsoyiannis, A. Modern microeconomics

Topic II- Macroeconomics


References:

Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, Macroeconomics, 11e

Topic III - Development Economics

Economic and human development: indicators and measurement issues, theories of economic growth, Classical theory of development (Adam Smith, Karl Marx), Partial theories of growth and development, historical experience of development, approaches to human development, poverty and inequality: theories and measurement issues, poverty alleviation programmes, population and growth theories, development and human capital, environment and sustainable development, rural-urban divide, foreign aid and development, role of international agencies in development goals
Reference:
Debraj Ray. Development Economics
A.P. Thirlwall - Economics of Development

Topic IV- Public Economics

The Economic Basis of Government Activity and Evaluation of Public Economic-Policies-
Government as a tool for operationalizing the planning process; private goods, public goods, and
merit goods; Market failure — imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, public goods,
Institutions and Governance, Public Expenditures, Taxation and Public Debt- The Theory of
Public Expenditure and theories of Taxation, Classical view of public debt and Budgeting Fiscal
Policies.

Reference:
Joseph E. Stiglitz, Economics of the Public Sector, 3rd Edition, Chapter 4.
John Cullis and Philip Jones (1998), Public Finance and Public Choice, Chapter 3

Topic V- International Trade

The classical (Ricardo-Torrens) theory of comparative costs, The neoclassical theory of
international trade, The Heckscher-Ohlin Model- Leontief’s paradox and other empirical studies -
Armington Elasticities -The Stolper-Samuelson theorem - Rybczynski’s theorem and the Reverse
Rybczynski’s theorem, Dutch Disease, International trade and economic growth- Growth and
terms of trade; immiserizing growth-The large country and the terms of trade- The "new” theories
of international trade, The Effects of Trade Policies, Regional trade Blocks – WTO & India.

References:
Salvatore, D. International Economics, John Wiley and Sons
Krugman, P. International Economics

Topic VI- Indian Economy

Nature and Characteristics of Indian economy, Planning in India: Indian five year plans:
Objectives, strategies, problems of poverty, unemployment, migration, inflation & environment –
Agriculture and Industrial sector in India- Industrial policy; Public sector enterprises and their performance, Economic reforms in India – India on the eve of economic reforms- objectives, nature & structures of economic reforms – impact of economic reforms; Key Economic Indicators of India

References:


Topic VII- Statistics

Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median, and Mode) and Dispersion (Range and Interquartile Range; Variance, standard deviation; Coefficient of Variation, Skewness & Kurtosis); Chebyshev’s Theorem and the Empirical Rule; Types of Distribution (The Normal Distribution; the Standard Normal Distribution, \( t \) distribution).

Sampling: Population moments and their sample counterparts for e.g. standard error; Types of Sampling: Probability & Non-probability; Types of Sampling Designs; Hypothesis Testing Basics (Error Types, Hypotheses); Regression and Correlation (assumptions and concepts)

References:

Sample Multiple Choice Question

1. When the price of a giffen good declines –
   a) Income effect is negative while substitution effect is positive
   b) Income effect is zero while substitution effect is negative
   c) Both income and substitution effects are positive
   d) Both income and substitution effects are negative

2. Price discrimination is possible with
   a) Perfect Competition
   b) Monopoly
   c) Monopolistic Competition
   d) All the above

3. An individual’s supply curve of labour will bend backward when
   a) The income effect of a higher wage and the demand for leisure is greater than the substitution effect
   b) The substitution effect of higher wage is greater than the income effect
   c) The income and substitution effects of a higher wage reinforce each other
   d) Leisure is a giffen good.

4. Coefficient of correlation will be always
   a) More than 0
   b) More than 0 but less than 1
   c) More than 1 but less than 10
   d) Between -1 and + 1

5. Revenue maximization principle is identified with
   a) Baumol
   b) Marris
   c) Cyert
   d) Keynes
6. Keynesian Economics mostly deals with
   a) Monetary Policy
   b) Fiscal Policy
   c) Inflation targeting
   d) Trade promotion

7. Methods of measuring national income:
   a) Value added method
   b) Income method
   c) Expenditure method
   d) All the above

8. In Rostow’s theory, the drive to maturity
   a) Starts the development process
   b) Completes the development process
   c) Comes before the take-off
   d) Follows the take-off

9. In the long-run the growth rate of money demand equals the sum of the growth rates of (A) ________ and (B) ________.
   a) A: the money supply; B: inflation
   b) A: the money supply; B: GDP growth
   c) A: inflation; B: GDP growth
   d) A: inflation; B: the effective exchange rate

10. ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ were formulated by
    a) World Bank
    b) United Nations
    c) Asian Development Bank
    d) International Monetary Fund
11. When summarizing heavily skewed data, the best measure of central tendency is:
   a. median
   b. mean
   c. mode
   d. standard deviation