

## **DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

### **SYLLABUS FOR Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST**

#### **MICRO ECONOMICS**

Indifference curve analysis, Revealed Preference theory, Compensated Demand curve, Consumer's surplus, Inter temporal consumption, Consumer choice involving risk, Neumann-Morgenstern theory, Savage-Friedman Hypothesis, Gambling and Insurance.

Production function – Law of Variable Proportions, Isoquant production function, Returns to scale, elasticity of substitution, Cobb-Douglas production function, CES and VES. Technical progress – and factor shares. Derivation of

Cost curves from production function. Derived demand for factors (Marginal Productivity theory).

Perfect competition – market period, short and long run equilibrium of firm and industry, Monopoly – short and long run equilibrium, Price discrimination, monopoly control and regulation. Monopolistic competition, Oligopoly and Duopoly.

Baumol's sales maximisation model, Williamson's model of managerial discretion, Marris model of managerial enterprise, Full cost pricing, Bain's limit pricing, Sylos-Labini and Modigliani's behavioural models.

Pigovian welfare Economics. Pareto optimality conditions, Value judgement, social welfare functions, Compensation principle, market failure.

#### **BASIC READING LIST**

1. Koutsoyiannis, A: *Modern Microeconomics*, Macmillan
2. Ahuja: *Advanced Economic Theory*,
3. Pindyck, R.S. and D.L.Rubinfeld: *Microeconomics*, Pearson Educational
4. Crystal, R. and A. Lipsey: *Microeconomics*, Oxford University Press.
5. Varian, H.R.: *Intermediate Microeconomics*, W.W. Norton & Co
6. Krugman, Paul Wells, Robin *Microeconomics*, Worth Publishers W H FREEMAN & CO
7. Cowell F.A.: *Microeconomics Principles and Analysis* Oxford University Press

## MACRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS

Different Methods of National Income accounting – Social accounting, Input – output accountancy, flow of funds accountancy and balance of payments accounting. Consumption function, Keynes psychological law of consumption, implication of the law, short run and long run consumption function Empirical evidence on consumption function, income consumption relationship – absolute income and relative income, permanent and life cycle income hypotheses and their reconciliation.

The profits and accelerator theories and investment behavior – influence of policy measures on investment, Financial theories of investment and institutions, capital market in India. Growth and Development of capital market – primary and secondary markets, regulation of capital market and functioning. Measures of money supply; Theories of money supply; A demand determined money supply process. RBI approach to money supply: high powered money and money multiplier, budget deficits and money supply and control of money supply Analysis and variations in money supply in India, monetary transmission mechanism and monetary transmission mechanism in India.

Theories of demand for money – classical approach to demand for money – quantity theory approach, Fishers equation, Cambridge quantity theory Keynes liquidity preference approach, transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money, aggregate demand for money, derivation of LM curve

Demand for money in India. Post Keynesian approaches to demand for money – Patinkin and the real balances effect, approaches of Baumol and Tobin. Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism – Friedman and the modern quantity theory of money – Friedman Restatement of quantity of money and its critical appraisal. Neo Classical and Keynesian views on interest: The IS – LM Model Extension of IS – LM model with government sector, Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies; IS-LM model in open economy.

Monetary approach to balance of payments, capital flows with fixed exchange rate, trade and capital flows with flexible exchange rate and critical look at IS – LM model

Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralist theory of inflation; Phillips curve analysis – short run and long run Phillips curve; the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Phillips curve; policies to control inflation.

Business cycles – theories of Schumpeter, Samuelson and Hicks – interaction of multiplier and acceleration model; Relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policy in controlling business cycle. The new classical macroeconomic approach; policy implications of new classical approach. Role of expectations in macroeconomic analysis – Adaptive expectations Rational expectations theory. Supply side economics assumptions and evaluation Rational expectations theory. Macro stabilization policies and financial sector reforms in India.

## BASIC READING LIST

- Rinerm D.L. (1996), *Advanced Macroeconomics*, McGraw Hill Company Limited, New York.
- Scarfe, B.L. (1977), *Cycles, Growth and Inflation*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Shapiro, E. (1996), *Macroeconomic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.
- Surrey, M.J.C. (Ed) (1976), *Macroeconomic Themes*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Edey, M and A.T. Peacock (1967), *National Income and Social Accounts*, Hutchinson University Library, London.
- Powelson, J.P. (1960), *National Income and Flow of Funds Analysis*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Rao, V.K.R.V. (1983), *India's National Income: 1950 to 1980*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Ruggles, R. and N. Ruggles (1956), *National Income Accounts and Income Analysis*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- United Nations (1974), *Year Book of National Account Statistics*.
- Duesenberry, J.S (1949), *Income, Saving and the Theory of Consumer Behaviour*. Harvard University Press, Harvard.
- Friedman, M. (1957), *The Theory of Consumption Function*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Keynes, J.M. (1936), *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, Macmillan, London.
- Mueller, M.G. (1966), *Readings in Macroeconomics*, Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Gordon, R. and S.G. Harris (1998), *Macroeconomics*, Addison Wesley.
- Culbertson, J.M. (1968), *Macroeconomic Theory and Stabilization Policy*, McGraw Hill, Kogenkosh, Tokyo.
- Chakravarty, S.C. (1985), *Report of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System*, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
- Gupta, S.B. (1995), *Monetary Planning in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Gurley, J. and E.S. Shaw (1960), *Money in a Theory of Finance*, Brookings Institution, Washington.
- Mckinen, G.E. (1978), *Money, The Price Level and Interest Rates*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Reddy, Y.V. (2000), *A Review of Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India – A Central Banker's Perspective*, UBSPD, New Delhi.
- Fredman, M. (1956), *Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Keynes, J.M. (1936), *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, Macmillan, London.
- Laidler, D.E.W. (1977), *Demand for Money: Theory and Evidence*, Dum-Don Valley, New York.
- Mckinen, G.E. (1978), *Money, The Price Level and Interest Rates*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Leijonhufvud, A. (1968), *On Keynesian Economics and Economics of Keynes*, Oxford University Press, London.
- Levacic, R. and Rebman (1986), *Macroeconomics : An Introduction to Keynesian and Neo-classical Controversies*, Macmillan, London.
- Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), *New Keynesian Economics*, (2 Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge.
- Rakshit, M. (1998), *Studies in the Microeconomics of Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

## QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Uses and limitations of Mathematics in Economics, Concept of Function and types of functions, Concept of derivative, Rules of differentiation, Interpretation of revenue, cost, demand, supply functions. Elasticities and their types. Multivariable functions, Rules of partial differentiation and interpretation of partial derivatives, Problems of maxima and minima in single and multivariable functions. Constrained optimization, Lagrangian function, simple economic applications - maximization of utility and maximization of profits. Introduction to linear programming, formulation of linear programming problem — its structure and variables, Nature of feasible, basic, optimal solution, Solution of linear programming through graphic method, Concept of duality.

Determinants and their Basic Properties, Solution of simultaneous equations through Cramer's rule, Matrices — Concept and types, Simple operation on matrices, matrix inversion, rank of matrix, Introduction to input output analysis.

Definition of Statistics, Uses and limitations of Statistics in Economics, Methods of collecting data - census and sampling — their advantages and disadvantages, Measures of Central tendency — mean, median and mode, Measures of Dispersion — range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation, variance, coefficient of variation, Gini coefficient.

Concept of correlation, Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation, Spearman's rank coefficient of correlation. Simple regression, Estimation of regression coefficients by ordinary least square methods, standard error of regression line.

Time-series analysis, components of time-series data, determination of secular trend by moving average and ordinary least square methods, Uses of seasonal indices, Estimation of linear and compound growth rate using OLS method. Methods of constructing

Index numbers and their uses, weighted and unweighted indices, Laspeyres's, Pasche's and Fisher's indices, Cost of living index numbers.

Basic concept of sampling - random and non-random sampling, simple random, stratified random and P.P.S. sampling, Concept of probability, Classical and empirical definitions of probability, laws of addition and multiplication, discrete random variable — its concept, mean and variance, Normal distribution — its concept and properties. Concept of an estimator and its sampling distribution, Desirable properties of a good estimator, formulation of statistical hypotheses — null and alternative, Testing for mean of a population from large sample and Testing for difference between means of two population from large sample.

### Basic Reading List

1. Monga, G.S. (1972), *Mathematics and Statistics for Economists*, Vikas publishing house, New Delhi.
2. Chiang, A.C. (1988), *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
3. Allen, R.G.D. (1974), *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*, Mac Millan Press and ELBS, London.
4. Dowling, E.T. (1992), *Mathematical Economics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
5. Gupta, S.P. (2007), *Statistical methods*, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
6. Nagar, A.L and Das, R.K. (1983): *Basic Statistics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, OUP, Delhi.
7. Speigal, M.R. (1992), *Theory and Problems of Statistics*, Mc Graw Hill Book Co., London.
8. Yamune, Taro (1975) *Mathematics for Economists*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

## **PUBLIC ECONOMICS**

Changing role of State in a Mixed Economy; Multiple theory of Public Household; Public and Private goods – Market mechanism in Public and Private Goods; Public Choice- Private and Public Mechanism of Allocation Resources – Preference Revelation and aggregation of Preferences; Voting systems; Rationale of Public Policy; Allocation of Resources for Public goods – Voluntary Exchange Models; Impossibility of Decentralized provision of Public goods; Demand revealing schemes for Public goods – Stabilisation policy – Keynesian Case for Stabilisation policy.

Theories of public expenditure, Wagner's Law of increasing State activities – Peacock – Wisemans hypothesis – Principle of Maximum Social Advantage; Growth and pattern of Public Expenditure, Effects of Public Expenditure; Approaches to Taxation – Benefit Approach, Ability to Pay Approach and Neutrality Approach – Elasticity and Buoyancy of Taxation – Incidence and Shifting of Taxation; VAT.

Compensatory aspect of debt policy and sources of public debt – Classification of public debt, Management of public debt – burden of public debt and Burden of public debt on future generations - and Debt Trap – and Redemption of public debt – Internal and External.

Fiscal Policy and Full Employments, Anti – Inflationary Fiscal Policy; Fiscal Polices for redistribution of income and wealth; Fiscal Policy for stabilization – Fiscal policy and Monetary Policy – Mobilization of Financial resources – Alternative fiscal policies and impact on growth, distribution and prices – Fiscal policies in a developing country.

Federal Financial structure and its main features; Centre – State financial relations- Transfer of resources from Union to States and Local Bodies.

Concepts of Budget deficit and their implications – State and Central Budgets. Indian Tax System – Trends in major taxes in India – Reforms in direct and indirect taxes, taxes on services and Non tax revenues of Centre, State and Local Bodies. Trends in public expenditure and public debt. Fiscal crisis and Fiscal sector reforms in India; Reports on Finance Commissions in India.

#### BASIC READING LIST

- Atkinson, A B and J.E Sigitz (1980), Lecturers on Public Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, New York.
- Auerbach, A J and M. Feldson (Eds.) (1985), Handbook of Public Economics, Vol. 1, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- Buchanan, J M (1970), The Public Finances, Richard D Irwin, Homewood.
- Goode, R (1986), Government Finance in Developing Countries, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Houghton, J M (1970) The Public Finance: Selected Readings, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
- Jha, R (1998), Modern Public Economics, Routledge, London.
- Menutt, P (1996), The Economics of Public Choice, Edward Elgar, U.K.
- Musgrave, R.A (1959), The Theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- Musgrave, R A and P.B. Musgrave (1976), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- Shoup, C S (1970), Public Finance, Aldine, Chicago.
- Shome, P (Ed.) (1985), Tax Policy: Handbook, Tax Division, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

The Pure theory of International Trade – Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage and opportunity costs; Theorem of factor price equalization; - Heckscher – Ohlin theory of trade. Role of dynamic factors, i.e changes in tastes, technology and factor endowments in explaining the emergence of trade; The Rybczynski theorem – Concept and policy implications of immiserizing growth; Causes of emergence and measurement of intra-industry trade and its impact on developing economies.

Measurement of gains from trade and their distributions; Concepts of terms of trade. Hypothesis of secular deterioration of terms of trade, its empirical relevance and policy implications for less developed countries; Trade as an engine of economic growth; The Theory of Interventions (Tariffs, Quota and non – tariff barriers); Economic effects of tariffs and quotas; The political economy of non-tariff barriers and the implications; nominal, effective and optimum rates of tariffs – their measurement, impact and welfare implications; Trade under imperfectly competitive market.

Meaning and components of balance of payments; Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments; The process of adjustment under systems of gold standard, fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates; Expenditure – reducing and expenditure – switching policies and direct controls for adjustment; Policies for achieving internal and external equilibrium simultaneously under alternative exchange rate regimes. A critical review of the monetary approach to the theory of balance of payments adjustment; Foreign trade multiplier with and without foreign repercussions and determination of

national income and output; Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rate in the context of growth and development in developing countries.

Forms of economic cooperation: Reforms for the emergence of trading blocks at the global level; Static and Dynamic effects of a customs union and free trade areas; Rationale and economic progress of SAARC/SAPTA and ASEAN regions. Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian region. Regionalism (EU, NAFTA); Multilateralism and WTO; Rise and fall of Gold Standard and Bretton-woods system. International Monetary System, India and developing countries; Theory of short-term capital movements and East – Asian Crisis and lessons for developing countries; International trade and financial institutions – Functions of WTO ( TRIPS, TRIMS) UNCTAD, IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Trade problems and trade policies in India during the last five decades; Recent changes in the direction and composition of trade and their implications; Impact of trade reforms since 1991 on balance of payments and growth; Problems of India's International debt; Working and regulations of MNCs in India; Instruments of export promotion and recent import and export policies.

#### ***BASIC READING LIST***

- Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge, University Press, Massachusetts.
- Carbough, R.J. (1999), International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York.
- Chacholiades, M. (1990), International Trade : Theory and Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Japan.
- Dana, M.S. (2000), International Economics : Study, Guide and Work Book, (5<sup>th</sup> Edition). Routledge Publishers, London.
- Dunn, R.M. and J.H. Mutti (2000), International Economics, Routledge, London.
- Kenen, P.B. (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press London.
- Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
- King, P.G. (1995), International Economics and International Economic Policy : A Reader, McGraw Hill International, Singapore.
- Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994), International Economics : Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.
- Sodersten, Bo International Economics.
- Salvatore, International Economics, Schaun Series.

#### **ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Adam Smith, David Richardo, Malthus, Karl Marx and Josph Schumpeter. R.F. Harrod and E. Domar, Joan Robinson, Kaldor, Solow, Romer's Endogenous Growth model, Role of Technical Progress in Economic Growth – Hicks and Harrod.

Rosenstein Rodan, W.A. Lewis, Fei-Ranis Dual Economy Model, Raul Prebisch, W. Rostow's stages of economic Development. The Role of International Trade in economic development in the context of globalisation process. Static and Dynamic gains from trade. Export-led growth, growth led exports, dual gap analysis.

Balanced and unbalanced growth strategies, wage good strategy of Vakil and Brahmananada. Gautam Mathur's strategies of economic development. Export promotion and import substitution policies. Role of Agriculture in economic development. Efficiency and productivity in agriculture, New technology and sustainable agricultural development, globalization and agriculture growth. Food security, Rationale and pattern of industrialization in developing countries. Inter-relationship between agriculture and industry, implication for development.

Types of planning- Indicative, Micro and Macro level planning, shadow pricing, input-output analysis, cost benefit analysis, Indian plan models – Mahalanobis, Raj-Sen and Chakravarthy Models. Investment criteria – Choice of Goods and Techniques, Investment criteria in developing countries, Present v/s Future, Alternative Investment criteria.

The Role of monetary and fiscal policies in Economic Development. Trade Policies, technology policy, policy on financial structure – internal and external resources – implications for development. Policy of host countries towards activities of MNC's in developing countries. Economic Development and institutions – education, health and nutrition, markets, state. Population and human resource development. Human development index and physical quality of life index.

#### **Basic Reading List:**

**A K Sen (Ed):** Growth Economics, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 1970

**A K Sen (Ed):** Choice of Techniques, Oxford University Press

**Thirlwall, A.P :** Economic Development Growth & Development, 1999. Macmillan Press Ltd., Houndmills.

**A Rudra:** Indian Plan Models, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 1975.

**Adelman, I :** Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Stanford.

**Behrman, S., and T.N. Srinivasan:** Handbook of development Economics, Vol. 1 to 3, Elsevire, Amsterdam.

**C D Wadhwa:** Some problems of India's Economic Policy, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 1985.

**Chakravarty and Bhagawathi:** Contributions to Indian Economic Analysis, A Survey, Lalvani Publishing House, Bombay,

**Diana Hunt:** Economic Theories of Development

**F J Khan and R C C Mathews:** Survey's in Economic Theory, Vol. 2, Macmillan, London, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 1965.

**G Meier:** Leading issues in Economic Development, Oxford University Press, New York, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2000

**G Myrdal:** Asian Drama, Vol. III, Appendices I and II, Penguin, London, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 1968.

**Gautam Mathur:** Planning for Steady Growth, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 1965

**Gautam Mathur:** Relevance of Growth Model, World Development, 1978.

**Ghosh and Ghosh:** Planning Techniques and Indian Plans, A.H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 1983

**Hayami, Y.** Development Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2003

**Hymel G. Jones:** An introduction to Modern Theories of Economic Growth, Mc. Graw Hill, New York, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed., 1976.

**M P Todaro:** Development Planning Models and Methods, Oxford University Press, Nairobi, 1<sup>st</sup> 1983

**Myint, Hla:** The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries, Preager. Survey's in Economic Theory, Vol. 2, Macmillan, London, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 1965.

## **INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY**

Indian Economy during British rule, Commercialisation of Agriculture, Process of Industrialisation, Composition of foreign Trade, GNP and Occupation. Trends in National Income, Growth and structure and changes there in, Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI), Problems of Regional Development, Balanced Regional Development and Regional Inequalities.

Agricultural Sector – Institutional structure, Land reforms in India, Technological change, Pricing policy of agricultural products, Terms of trade between agriculture and industry, Agricultural Finance, Agricultural marketing, Issues in food security. Industrial Sector – Industrial policy – Public Sector and its performance, Problems of Industrial Sickness; Growth and pattern of Industrialisation, Small Scale Sector; Privatisation, Disinvestment and Exit policy.

Nature and Magnitude of workforce, Problem of unemployment, unlimited supply of labour, Human capital inequalities in income and poverty. Planning in India – Objectives and Strategy of planning, Achievements and failures of Plans, Over – view of Indian Economy, Liberalisation policy, Changing role of State, Role of Private Sector in Indian Economy and Problems, National Agenda for good Governance.

Fiscal Federalism – Central – State Financial Relations, Finances of Central Government; finances of State Governments, Parallel Economy, Fiscal Sector Reforms in India. Money, Banking and Prices – Analysis of Price Behaviour in India, Financial Sector Reforms; Interest Rate Policy, Monetary and Credit Policy of RBI, Money and Capital Markets, Working of SEBI in India.

External Sector – Structure and Direction of foreign trade, Balance of payments, Issues in Export – Import policy and Foreign Exchange and Management Act (FEMA), Exchange rate policy, Foreign Capital and MNCs in India, Trade Reforms in India. Economic Reforms – Globalisation of Indian Economy – WTO and its impact.

### **Basic Reading List:**

1. uwalia, I. J. and I.M.D. little (1<sup>st</sup> Edn.) (1999) India's Economic Reforms and Development (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Bardhan, P.K. (5<sup>th</sup> Edn) (2004), The political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Bawa, R.S. and P.S. Raikhy (Edn.) (1997) Structural Changes in Indian Economy, Guru Nanak Dev, University Press, Amritsar.
4. Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchamukhi (Edn.) (2001), Development Experience in the Indian Economy: Inter-State Perspectives, Bookwell Publishers, Delhi.
5. Chakravarty, S (1<sup>st</sup> Edn.) (1993), Development Planning: The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Dantwala, M.L. (1<sup>st</sup> Edn.) (1986) : Dilemmas of Growth: The Indian Experience, Sage

Publications, New Delhi.

7. Ruddar Dutt and Sundharam, K.P.M. (2009), Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.
8. Misra and Puri (2009), Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

**MODEL PAPER FOR Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST**

**Subject: Economics**

Time: **3 Hours**

Max. Marks: **100**

SECTION – A (10x 6 =60 Marks)

(Short Type Questions )

1. What are the main characteristic features of Rostow's Take-off stage of Growth.
2. What is Consumption Function.
3. Distinguish between risk neutral, risk averse and risk loving behaviour of consumers.
4. What are the motives of demand for Money.
5. Explain the similarities and differences between correlation and regression with examples from Economics.
6. Discuss Alternative Fiscal Measures.
7. Write a note on TRIPS
8. What is NAFTA.
9. How do you estimate Human Development Index
10. What is Philips Curve.

SECTION – B ( 4x10=40 Marks)

(Essay Type Questions)

1. Discuss the rationale and main elements of Unbalanced Growth Theory.
2. What are the limitations of Pareto Optimal conditions as an index of Welfare and Efficiency?
3. Critically examine the factor price equalization theory of trade.
4. Discuss the importance of balanced regional development.

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

**SYLLABUS FOR Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST**

1. HISTORY OF INDIA (EARLIEST TIMES TO 1947).

Unit-I Introduction – Sources of Ancient Indian History – Geographical Factors in Indian History – Indus Valley Civilization – Early and Later Vedic periods – Origin and Functions of the State – Monarchies and Republics – Mahajanpadas – Mauryan Polity – Gupta Polity – Local Self Government under the Cholas.

Unit-II Social Conditions – Varnashrama System – Evolution – Caste – Merits and Demerits – Position of Women – Education and Educational Institutions in Ancient India. Economic Conditions – Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Guild System; Philosophy and Religion – Jainism and Buddhism.

Unit-III Advent of Islam, Establishment of Delhi Sultanate – Reforms of Allauddin Khilji and Mohammad Bin Tughlaq – Administration, Literature, Art, Architecture - Sufi and Bhakti Movements.

Unit-IV Establishment of Mughal Rule, Reforms of Akbar - Society and Economy, Art and Architecture, Culture contribution of Mughals Causes for the Decline – Rise of Marathas.

Unit-V Advent of Europeans – Establishment and Consolidation of British Power - 1857 Mutiny - Origin of Nationalism – INC – Various Phases of Freedom Struggle – Communal Politics – Partition and Independence.

2. HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD (1453-1964).

Unit-I Renaissance and Reformation – Geographical Discoveries, Emergence of National States – Enlightened Despotism and Emergence of Feudalism and Colonialism.

Unit-II French Revolution – Napoleon Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism – Industrial Revolution and its impact – Unification of Italy and Germany.

Unit-III Conditions of Europe on the eve of the First World War – First world War – Paris Peace Conference – League of Nations. Russian Revolution – Rise of Communist China – Rise of Mao.

Unit-IV The Great Depression 1929-30 Fascism in Italy – Nazism in Germany and Militarism in Japan. Causes and Results of the Second World War – Decolonization in Asia and Africa – The UNO – Structure and Functions – UNO in Operation.

Unit-V Cold War – Its Causes and Impact on International Relations – Non-Alignment Movement – Origin, Development and its relevance to the Modern World.

### 3. HISTORY OF ANDHRA

Unit-I Kakatiyas – Ganapati Deva, Rudrama Devi, Prataparudra II, Turkish Invasion Socio-Economic Conditions – Outline History of Reddi Kingdom.

Unit-II Rise and Fall of Vijayanagara - A Survey of the Four Dynasties and their achievements territorial and Military matters with special reference to Devaraya I, Devaraya II, Saluva Narasimha, Krishnadevaraya and Venkata-II, Breaking of the Empire – Socio-Economic Conditions.

Unit-III Outb Shahi Kingdom of Golconda – A Survey of the Achievements of the kings in Political and Economic spheres – Progress in Cultural spheres – The Mughal Conquests.

Unit-IV Establishment of Hyderabad State under Asaf Jahis – 1724 – The coming of the Europeans – Anglo – French Rivalry – The battle of Chandurti 1759 – Subsidiary alliance 1800 – Chandulal – Nizam's army – Treaty of Berar 1852 – Andhra under the East India Company Rule – Company's administration, Revenue – Irrigation – Handicrafts – Education – Sir Thomas Munroe – Ryotwari system 1857-1858 – Andhra under the Crown – Queen's proclamation – The discrimination – The petitions 1859, 1861 – Famines – Rampa Rebellion – Reforms of Salarjung in Hyderabad State – Awakening in Hyderabad – Kandukuri Veereshalingam and his contribution – Political Awakening in Telangana.

Unit-V Freedom Movement – Vandemataram Movement in Andhra – The Andhra Movement – Andhra Mahasabha – The Home Rule Movement – Reform of 1919 – Non-Cooperation Movement – Chirala – Freedom struggle Satyagraha of Palnadu – Pedanandipalem no-tax Campaign. Alluri Sitaramaraju – Rebellion – Simon Commission and aftermath – Civil Disobedience Movement – Quit India Movement Intensification of the Movement for Andhra Province Martydom of Potti Sree Ramulu Birth of Andhra State 19 53 – Political Awakening in Telangana –

Nizam Andhra Mahasabha – Police Action in Hyderabad State – S.R.C. (State Re-organisation Committee) Gentlemen’s Agreement – Armed Struggle in Telangana Movement for Integration - - Emergence of Andhra Pradesh 1956.

#### 4. HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHODS.

Unit-I Introduction – Writing of History a brief survey – Greece – Roman Historiography – Herodotus – Thucydides – Characteristics of Christian Historiography St. Augustine – Medieval Western Historical Tradition – Arab Historical Tradition – Ibn Khaldun. History and the Enlightenment – The Idea of Progress – Vide Hegel, Marx, Ranke – Gibbon, Spangler, Toynbee.

Unit-II Indian Historiography – A Brief Survey of the Tradition of Writing History in the Ancient and Medieval Periods – Manu’s Arthashastra, Kalhana’s Rajatarangini, Ziauddin Barani Abul Fazal – J.N. Sarkar. Modern Indian Historiography – With Reference to V.A. Smith – Tarachand – R.C. Majumdar – K.A. Nilakanta Sastri – Bipin Chandra and Different Schools i.e., Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern Schools.

Unit-III Definition, Scope and Nature of History – History, Art or Science – History and Its Relation with Other Social Sciences – Historical Fact and Interpretation – Generalisation, Causation and Objectivity in History.

Unit-IV The Choice of Topic for Research of Draft Formulation and Development of Hypothesis Collection of Source Material and the Classification of Data – Types of Sources – External and Internal Criticism.

Unit-V Planning of the Thesis – Chapterisation – Chronological and/or Thematic Arrangement – References and Footnotes – Bibliography, Charts – Maps, Appendices.

**MODEL PAPER FOR Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST**

**Subject : HISTORY**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**SECTION – A (Short answer type)**

**Marks: 10 x 6 = 60**

**Answer All Questions**

1. Impact of Geographical Factors on Indian History.
2. Nalanda University.
3. Rajput Policy of Akbar.
4. Vira Saiva Movement in Medieval Andhradesa.
5. Contribution of Qutbshahis to Telugu Literature, Art and Architecture.
6. Impact of the Godavari and the Krishna Barrages on the Economy of Modern Andhra.
7. Scramble for Power in Africa.
8. Unification of Germany.
9. Scope of History
10. Subaltern School.

**SECTION – B (Essay type)**

**Marks: 4 x 10 = 40**

**Answer All Questions**

1. Examine the Evolution of Profession/Craft and Caste System in Ancient India.
2. Discuss the relevance of Non-Alignment Movement in a Uni-Polar World.
3. Do you consider that the Nayankara System is responsible for the decline of Vijayanagara Empire.
4. Write an essay on the development of Marxist Historiography in Modern India.

# Department of Library and Information Science

## Osmania University

### Syllabus for Ph.D. Eligibility Test

#### **1. LIBRARY, INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT**

Philosophy and Ethics of Librarianship.

Library as a Social Institution: Functions of the Library. Role of the Library in Formal and Informal Education.

Professional Education and Librarianship. Library Education in India.

Five Laws of Library Science.

Types of Libraries : National, Public, Academic, and Special. National Library, Kolkata;

Resource sharing: Resource sharing programmes.

Library Consortia in India.

Library Legislation – Need, Purpose and Advantages.

Library Legislation in India. Detailed Study of A. P. Public Library Act.

Intellectual Property Rights(IPR). Copyright Act.

Delivery of Books Act. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto.

#### **Nature of Information:**

Data, Information & Knowledge. Information : Nature, Types, Characteristics, Properties. Information Explosion. Information Society. Information Science. Information Industry.

#### **Information Communication:**

Information Cycle. Types of Communication, Communication Models (Theories). Scientific Communication. Formal and Informal Channels of Communication. Barriers of Communication of Information. Information Literacy. Marketing of Information. Knowledge Management & Digital Libraries and Institutional Repositories

#### **Informetrics:**

Citation: Citation Analysis. Librametry, Bibliometrics and Scientometrics, Webometrics. Bibliometric Laws. Zipf's Law, Bradford's Law, Lotka's Law.

Library Management

Management: Functions and Principles of Management and their applications in Libraries. Scientific Management.

Routine & workflow in different libraries / sections. Principles and theories of book selection.

Selection and Acquisition. Book Selection Tools. Online Bookshops.

Serials Management. Methods of Recording. Problems in Serials Acquisition.

Methods of Stock verification.

Schools of management. Management Styles.

Planning Library and Information Centres: Planning process, SWOT Analysis.

Performance Evaluation of Library and Information Centres.

Management Information Systems (MIS).

Management by Objectives: (MbO):

Human Resource Management: H R Planning, staffing, job analysis, job description, job evaluation, staff recruitment; selection, training and development. Inter personal relations.

Motivation : Concept, Theories.

Management of Change: Impact, Strategies, Organisation Culture.

Financial Management: Resource Mobilisation.

Budgeting Methods: PPBS and Zero-based. Budgetary Control.

Outsourcing.

Quality Management: ISO-9000. TQM its Application in Libraries.

## **2. INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS (LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION, CATALOGUING, INDEXING SYSTEMS, ETC.)**

Library Classification – Meaning, Need and purpose of classification.

Formation, Structure and Development of Subjects

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC); Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).  
General Theory of Classification. Ranganathan's contribution.

Five Fundamental Categories : PMEST.

Isolates -- -- Common Isolates – Kinds of Common Isolates, Special Isolates, Auxiliary Schedules.  
Principles of Helpful Sequence . Notation: Types. Call Number -- Class Number, Book Number –  
Types of Book Numbers, Collection Number.

### **Library Cataloguing**

Library Catalogue: Objectives and functions.

Types of Library Catalogues: Physical and Inner Forms

Subject Cataloguing: Lists of Subject Headings – LCSH and SLSH

OPAC. Web Based Catalogues.

Use of Internet in Cataloguing. OCLC and WorldCat.

Standardization in Cataloguing. Standards -- ISBD (M), ISBD (S) and ISBD (G).

### **Indexing Systems**

Indexing Languages, Types, Characteristics.

Thesaurus: Structure and functions.

Pre and post-coordinate indexing.

Chain Indexing, PRECIS. Uniterm, Keyword and Citation Indexing.

Computer based indexing systems.

Standards for Bibliographic Description: MARC, CCF and MARC 21.

Metadata: Features of MARC, Dublin Core.

Data Mining, Data Warehousing.

Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Information Retrieval: Methods – manual and automated. Search processes and strategies. Boolean Logic. Preparation of query.

Computerized Information Services: Machine Translation. Computerized Abstracting. Natural Language Processing.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Basic and applied research, Team Research, Relay Research.

Scientific method. LIS Research in India.

Research Design: Problem identification, formulation.

Hypothesis: Formulation, Types, Verification of Hypothesis.

Methods of Research: Survey, descriptive, comparative, historical, experimental, case study and Delphi technique.

Data Collection Methods: Questionnaire, Interview and Observation.

Sampling methods and techniques

Methods and Tools of Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics – Measures of Central Tendency : Mean, Median, Mode. Measure of Central distendency : Standard Deviation. Graphical Presentation of data : Bar diagrams, Pie-chart, Line Graphics, Histograms

Testing of Hypothesis : Chi-square test & T-test.

Writing research report: Contents of report, presentation of findings. Style Sheets

### **4. INFORMATION SYSTEMS, REFERENCE & INFORMATION SOURCES AND SERVICES**

Reference Service: Types of reference service – Ready Reference Service and Long Range Reference Service. Reference Process. Reference service vis-à-vis Information Service.

Current Awareness Service, SDI and Referral service.

Information Sources. Evaluation of reference sources.

Reference Sources: Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Almanacs, Yearbooks, Directories, Handbooks, Manuals, News-Summaries, Concordances, Biographical, Geographical Information Sources, Electronic Resources

Bibliographies: General, Special, National (INB and BNB), Trade, subject.

### **Information Systems and Programmes**

Types, Characteristics of an Information System.

Kinds of Information Systems: Libraries, Documentation Centres, Information Centres, Data Banks, Information Analysis Centres, Referral Centres, Clearing Houses, Archives, Reprographic and Translation Centres: their functions and services.

Planning and Design of a National Information System:

NAPLIS (National Policy on Library & Information Systems), NATIS, National Information Policy (NIP). Planning Design of National Information System (NATIS).

Global Information Systems: UNESCO-PGI, INIS, AGRIS, INSPEC, MEDLARS.

Information Products and Services: Types with examples.

Information Products Vs Services.

Information Services – Bibliographic, Document Delivery, Alert.

Information Providers (Vendors): DIALOG, STN, Derwent, UMI, BLDSC, ISI.

## **5. LIBRARY AUTOMATION, NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Computers: Functions, and how a computer works.

Types of Computers. Generations of computers.

Components of Computers: Hardware – Input – Output devices. Storage devices, Ports. Types of software, Program, Algorithm, Flow Charting.

Optical Storage Devices: CD and DVD. Multimedia.

Data Processing – Batch, Online and Time Sharing.

Programming Languages : Machine, Assembly and Higher level.

Algorithm, Program. Flow Charting

Computers in Library & Information Centres.

Library Automation: Areas of Automation.

Hardware and Software selection and Implementation.

Barcode Technology.: Types of barcodes : Dumb / Generic barcode and smart barcode – their application. Code 39.

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification)

Networking: Concept, need and advantages. Basic components of network.

Network Topologies – Star, Ring, Bus, Hierarchical, Tree and Complete. Wireless Networking.

Types of Networks – LAN, MAN, WAN.

Networks: General – ERNET, NICNET, INFONET. Library Networks: OCLC, INFLIBNET.

Internet: Concept, Features, Services. Search Engines and Meta Search Engines. Web Browsers. Internet Security.

Internet Reference Resources

Hypertext, Hypermedia. Markup Languages – HTML, XML.

Web Content Development / Content Creation for Web. Web Design - Concept, Software.

### **Information Technology**

Information Technology: Components of IT, Hardware – Developments. Software – Operating Systems – Single User, Multi User. Types of Application Software. Electronic Information: Electronic / Digital Information. Digital Collection, Digital Rights Management. Digitization. Software & hardware used for digitization. e-documents. Preservation and archiving of e-resources. Weblogs. Wikis, Wikipedia.

Communication Tools and Techniques: Fax, E-mail, Tele Conferencing, Video Conferencing, Voice Mail. Hyper Text and Hyper Media. List Serve / Electronic groups. Open Source and Proprietary Software. Wireless Communication: Networking, WAP / Wireless Internet, WLL, Cellular Communication.

**MODEL PAPER**

**Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST**

**SUBJECT: LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

Section – A (Short Answer Questions)

10 X 6 = 60 Marks

1. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto
2. Call Number
3. OPAC
4. SWOT Analysis
5. SDI Service
6. Wikipedia
7. Boolean Logic
8. Graphical Presentation of Data
9. Information Analysis Centres
10. RFID

Section – B (Essay Type Questions)

4 X 10 = 40 Marks

1. Define pre-and-post Coordinate Indexing and explain the method of deriving subject indexes through Chain Indexing
2. What are the Different methods of research? Explain the Survey method in Detail
3. Discuss the criteria involved in selection of software for libraries.
4. State the communication models and explain the Shaannon-Weaver's Communication model in detail.

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD**

**Syllabus for Ph.D. Eligibility Test**

UNIT – 1: POLITICAL THOUGHT

Western Political Thought:

Hobbes, John Locke, J.J. Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, Robert Nozick and John Rawls

Indian Political Thought:

Buddha, Kautilya, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Joti Rao Phule, Gandhi and Ambedkar

UNIT – II : INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Theories of International Relations : Realist, Neo-Realists, Marxist and Feminist

Concept of Power and Security, Geopolitics, Geo-economics and Multipolarity

The United Nations. Arms Control and Disarmament

Globalization, Centre-Periphery, Development and Underdevelopment

India's Foreign Policy: Past and Present

UNIT – III INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Liberal and Marxist Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics

Philosophical Foundations of Indian Constitution

Indian Federalism and Centre-State Relations

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in India

Challenges to the Indian Political System

Major Issues in the Politics of Andhra Pradesh

UNIT – IV: PUBLIC POLICY & POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Political Science as Policy Science

Systems Analysis, Structural-Functionalism, Group Theory, Elite Theory

Policy Formation and Process: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and

Bureaucracy, Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Mass Media

Analysis of Policies of Reservation, Education and Health

UNIT – V: COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Gender, Political Modernization, Culture, Communication and Participation, Constitutionalism, Role of Military, Comparative Federalism, Comparative Political Processes of Western and Non-Western Societies, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism

MODEL PAPER

Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

SECTION – A (Short Type Questions)

10 X 6 = 60 Marks

Note: Answer ALL the Questions in about 50 words each.

1. Explain the Marxian Concept of Class Struggle.
2. 'Kautilya's State Craft separates political achievements from ethics.' Do you agree?
3. In the present world what is the role of Geo-Economics in determining International Power?
4. Discuss the directions of India's Foreign Policy in the first decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
5. Explain how liberalization of the Indian Economy has impacted on Centre-State
6. What are the disadvantages of Directive Principles of State Policy being non-Justifiable?
7. What is the relevance of Comparative Government in the understanding the role of a government of a specific country?
8. What are the grounds on which Political Science can be called a Policy Science?
9. Discuss the significance of land reforms in the developmental process of India.
10. What are the various perspectives from which politics of Andhra Pradesh can be analysed?

SECTION – B (Essay Type Questions)

4 X 10 = 40 Marks

Note: Answer ALL the Questions in about 150 words each.

# Department of Psychology, Osmania University

## Syllabus for Ph.D. Eligibility Test

### 1. Statistics in Psychology

Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion; Characteristics of a Distribution-Skewness and Kurtosis; Meaning of Probability; Normal Distribution-Characteristics and Applications; Methods of Sampling-Probabilistic and Non Probabilistic sampling; Sampling Distribution; Sampling error and non-sampling error; Hypothesis-meaning and types; Type I and Type II errors; Procedure for testing of Hypothesis; Test of Significance (large sample and small sample) - for single mean and differences of mean; Test of Significance for single proportion and differences of proportion. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) one way ANOVA and two way ANOVA; Linear Correlation – Product moment and Rank correlation. Special correlations - Biserial Correlation, and Point Biserial correlation; Partial correlation and Multiple correlation. Simple Regression and Multiple regression. Interpretation of regression coefficients. Non Parametric Statistics – Chi Square test, Sign test, and Median test. Analysis of Covariance.

### 2. Social Psychology

Nature and scope of Social Psychology, levels of social behaviour, mechanisms of social and interaction. Brief introduction to concepts and application of S-R theory, field theory and role theory. Social perception, theories of attribution social attitudes, their formation and development. Theories of attitude changes. Prejudice and methods of reducing prejudice. Types of group processes - cohesiveness conformities dynamic, Prosocial behaviour, Leadership, leadership styles and effectiveness. Decision making. Emotional intelligence and interpersonal relations. Applications of Social Psychology - Rural development - human factors in rural development attitudinal basis of rural development factors in acceptance of innovative practices. Social Psychological basis of education. Social factors in academic achievement, Cognitive functioning and intelligence Psychological basis of poverty and Deprivation, studies of Disadvantaged groups, method of alleviating poverty, Educational problems of students from Disadvantaged sectors. Environmental Psychology- Concepts and issues of attitudes, awareness and information of environmental pollution. Steps in protecting environment and reducing less pollution.

### 3. Cognitive Psychology

Historical origin of cognitive psychology, methods in cognitive psychology, paradigm of cognitive psychology, attention, models of attention, models of memory, Retrieval failure, Retrieval through ministrations, models of semantic memory, problem solving in reasoning, application of cognitive psychology.

### 4. Personality

Eriksson, Big-Five factor theory, Rogers self theory, projective techniques

## 5. Psychological Testing

Meaning of raw score, true score, error score and z score; Meaning of Measurement, Scales of measurement; Meaning of Psychological test, Classification of Psychological test. Applications of Psychological testing; Steps in the construction and Standardization of a Psychological test. Requisites of a good Psychological test. Characteristics of a speed test and power test. Item Analysis – meaning and purpose of Item analysis, Item difficulty, Item discriminative Index, Problems of Item Analysis. Item characteristics curve; Reliability Method of establishing reliability- Internal consistency and Temporal consistency. Factors influencing reliability of test scores. Methods of improving reliability of test scores; Validity: types of validity - content validity, Criterion related validity and Construct validity; Methods for calculating validity, Factors influencing validity, Relationship between reliability and validity; Norms: types of norms and methods of establishing norms.

## 6. Experimental Design

Meaning of Experiment, and Experimental Design; Advantages and disadvantages of experimental designs, Types of Experimental design: Completely randomized design, Randomized Block design, Factorial design, Latin square design; Internal validity and external validity of experimental designs, factors that influence the internal validity and external validity of experimental designs; Meaning of confounding, Types of confounding, Methods of controlling extraneous variables in Experimental design. Concomitant Variation; Single case experimental designs; Ex-post-facto research designs; Non experimental designs; Advantages and Disadvantages of Experimental designs over Non Experimental designs; Types of Non experimental designs – Quasi experimental designs, Co relational designs, Contrast designs, and Case study designs

## 7. Experimental Psychology:

Different concepts used in Experimental Psychology(including variables & operational definitions); Lab Report writing as per APA Guidelines(including Citations); Introduction to other Guidelines and style Manuals; Techniques of Experimental Control; Application of Research Designs and interpretation of research problems/studies .

## 8. Counselling Psychology:

Nature and definition of Counselling, characteristics of an effective counsellor, Goals of Counselling. Theoretical Approaches to Counselling- Psychoanalytic, behavioristic, humanistic and RET

Counsellor Skills- Stage I, Stage II and Stage III.

## 9. Life Span Development

Life span perspective of Human Development, Genetic & environment influences, Hazards of Development, Development of language – Chomsky, Cognitive Development in Childhood & Adolescent, Moral Development – Kohlberg, Piaget, Adjustment in Adolescence, Challenges of Social life, Juvenile Delinquency – Alcohol & Drug abuse, AIDS, Role overload, gender role conflicts, Decliner in cognitive functioning – Fluid vs Crystallized Intelligence, Decline in memory, Dimensions of Personality changes in the Aged.

## Model Paper for Ph.D. Eligibility Test in Psychology

### **Section: A (Short Answers)**

**10 Q x 6m=60 marks**

1. Type I and Type II errors with examples.
2. Psychological studies on disadvantaged groups related Intelligence
3. Case against Filter Model of Attention
4. Problems of Item Analysis
5. Ex Post Facto research design
6. APA guidelines of Report writing
7. Explain Intimacy vs Isolation stage of personality development
8. Explain about gender role conflict
9. Explain the skills of “Stage” I counseling
10. Explain the various barriers of communication

### **Section: B (Essay Type)**

**4 Q x 10m=40 marks**

1. What is correlation? Explain the various types of correlation measures in statistics with suitable examples.
2. Environment pollution is one of the major global concerns; Discuss the steps taken to control, in India.
3. Describe how cognitive psychology is applicable to “Law”.
4. What is HIV / AIDS? Describe the challenges faced in controlling HIV / AIDS.

## Department of Public Administration, Osmania University

### Syllabus for Ph.D. Eligibility Test

#### Unit-1: ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY

Administrative Theory: a) Significance, b) Evolution and Emerging Trends, c) Oriental Thought: Kautilya

Classical Thought: Bureaucracy: a) Max Weber – Bureaucracy b) Karl Marx - Critique on Bureaucracy, Samuel Krislov – Representative Bureaucracy

Administrative Structure and Process: a) Luther Gulick, b) Lyndall Urwick

Social System Thought: a) Mary Parker Follett – Constructive Conflict and Giving Orders, b) Chester Barnard – Theory of Authority and Functions of Executive

Behaviouralism: a) Elton Mayo: Human Relations Movement, b) Herbert Simon: Behaviouralism and Decision-Making, c) Warren Bennis: Changing Organizations

Organizational Humanism : a) Abraham Maslow: Needs Hierarchy, b) Victor Vroom: Motivation, c) Douglas McGregor: Theory X and Theory Y d) Frederick Herzberg: Hygiene and Motivation Factors, e) Chris Argyris: Integrating the Individual and the Organization, f) Rensis Likert: Systems Management

Market Theories: a) Vincent Ostrom: Public Choice, b) Charles E. Lindblom: Incrementalism c) Fredrick Thayer: Hierarchy, Democracy and Alienation

Writers on Administration: a) Robert Dahl, b) Dwight Waldo, c) Golembiewski

Emerging Trends: a) Public Management Approach, b) Jurgen Habermas: Critical Theory, c) Administrative Theory: A Critical Review

#### Unit – II: MANAGEMENT (Science & Techniques)

Introduction: 1). Meaning, Scope and Importance of Management; 2). Evolution of Management; 3). Contribution of Henry Fayol and Taylor

Schools of Management: 1) Classical, Human Relations and Behavioural Schools; 2) Systems Approach and Contingency Approach; 3) Change Management, Disaster Management

Principles of Management: 1) Authority & Responsibility, Decentralization; 2) Decision-making, Communication, Leadership; 3) Planning, Division of Work and Coordination

Techniques: 1) O & M; 2) Work Study, Work Measurement and Work Simplification; 3) MBO, MBE and MIS 4) PERT & CPM

Advanced Techniques: 1) Cost-Benefit Analysis; 2) Operations Research; 3) Organizational Change and Organization Development; 4) Time Management

### Unit – III: COMPARATIVE and DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Introduction: 1) Nature, Scope, Characteristics and Importance of Comparative Public Administration; 2) Evolution of Comparative Public Administration; 3) Critique of Comparative Public Administration

Approaches: 1) Bureaucratic Approach 2) General Systems Approach; 3) Decision Making Approach

CPA: Contributions of F. W. Riggs: 1) Structural-Functional Approach; 2) Theory of Prismatic Society – A Critical Evaluation; 3) Development Models

Administrative Systems: 1) Classical Administrative System – France; 2) Developing Administrative System – India; 3) Developed Administrative Systems – USA, UK; 4) Modern Administrative Systems – Japan, Korea

Development Administration: 1) Nature, Scope and Elements of Development Administration;

2) Goals and Challenges of Development Administration; 3) Models of Development Administration: Sustainable Development, Human Development & Inclusive Development.

### Unit IV: INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

a) Central Administration

Evolution of Indian Administration: a) Ancient, b) Moghul, c) British, 2. Socio Economic, Political and Cultural Context of Indian Administration

Constitutional Context of Indian Administration: a) Parliament, b) President and Vice-President, c) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, d) Cabinet and Cabinet Committees

Organization of Central Ministries and Departments: a) Ministry of Home Affairs, b) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Central Secretariat: a) Cabinet Secretariat, b) Prime Minister's Office

Constitutional Authorities: a) Election Commission, b) Finance Commission, c) UPSC, d) C&AG, e) Commission for SC's&ST's

Statutory and Non-Statutory Authorities: a) Planning Commission, b) National Development Council, c) National Commission on Human Rights, d) National Commission on Minorities, e) Vigilance Commission.

## b) State Administration

Constitutional Profile of State Administration: a) Central-State Relations, b) Role of Governor, c) State Legislature and Council of Ministers, d) Role of Chief Minister

State Administration: a) Secretariat: Position and Role, b) Chief Secretary and GAD, c) Directorate: Relationship between Secretariat and Directorate

State Services: a) Components of Civil Service: All India Services, State Services, Inter-relationship and Inter Linkages, b) Classification of State Services, c) Recruitment of State Civil Services, d) Composition, Functions and role of State Service Commission

Administration at Local Level: a) District Administration and District Collector, b) Mandal Administration (Revenue and Development), c) Village Administration (Revenue and Development), d) Decentralization Debate

Emerging Issues: a) State Finances, b) Permanent and Political Executives, c) Generalist and Specialists, d) Pressure Groups, e) Citizen Grievances: Corruption

## c) Public Policy

Introduction: a) Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy, b) Factors influencing Public Policy Making, c) Public Policy as Policy Sciences, d) Public Policy and Public Administration

Participants in Public Policy Making: a) Establishment of Public Policy, b) Public Opinions and Sources, c) Public Interests and Public Participation, d) Impact and Limitations of Public Participation

Theories and Processes of Public Policy: a) Theories of Policy Making, b) Perspectives of Policy Making Process, c) Institutions of Policy Making, d) Approaches and Instruments for Implementation

## Unit V: DECENTRALIZATION

### a) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Introduction: a) Nature and Scope of Local Government, b) Philosophy and Significance of Local Government in the context of Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization, c) Land Marks in the growth of Local Government

Theory of Decentralization: a) Decentralization, Delegation: Deconcentration and Devolution, b) Elements of Decentralization, c) Hurdles for Decentralization

Organization Structure: a) Rural Local Government, b) Urban Local Government, c) Special Agencies for Rural and Urban Areas: UDAS and DRDA

Managerial Processes: a) Decision making, Programme formulation, b) Programme Management and Control, c) Executive and Public Interface

Issue Areas: a) Functional and Financial Imbalance, b) Autonomy and Control, c) Official and Non-Official Relationship, d) Reforms Process: Retrospect and Prospect

#### b) RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYAT RAJ

Introduction: a) Rural Development: Third World Perspective, b) Rural Policies and Strategies in India

Rural Institutions - Panchayat Raj: a) Panchayat Raj in India – An Evaluation, b) Reforms in Panchayat Raj (73<sup>rd</sup> CAA and after), c) Panchayat Raj in Andhra Pradesh

Resources and Development: a) Rural Credit and Cooperatives, b) Self – Help Groups, c) Technical Assistance in Rural Governance

Rural Development Programmes and Agencies: a) Rural Development Programmes: IRDP & SJRY, b) Governance in Tribal Areas, c) Village Administration: Stake Holder Committees

Issues in Rural Governance: a) Land Reforms, b) Rural Unrest: Caste, Class and Gender, c) Governing Elite and Rural Social Change, d) Bureaucracy

#### Unit – VI: PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Introduction: a) Personnel Administration: Importance and Scope, b) Public Service: Concept and Role in Modern State

Classification and Recruitment: a) Man Power Planning, Classification of Services, b) Recruitment: Principles, Methods, Selection Process, and Personnel Agencies

Training and Development: a) Training: Objectives, Types, methods, Techniques and Training needs Assessment, b) Performance Evaluation: Promotion, Principles and Practices

Pay and Conditions of Services: a) Pay-Principles of Pay Determination; Pay Commission, b) Conduct and Discipline, Superannuation

Concepts and Emerging Trends: a) Neutrality, Anonymity and Integrity, b) Participative Management, c) Emerging Trends in Personnel Administration.

#### Unit – VII: FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Nature, Scope and Importance of Financial Administration a) Source of Public Revenue: Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, b) Public Borrowing and Deficit Financing, c) Public Debt Management

Principles of Taxation a) Tax Administration, b) Finance Ministry, c) Expenditure Control, d) Reserve Bank of India

Fiscal Federalism a) Central-State Financial Relations, b) Distribution of Resources, c) Finance Commission – Composition, Powers and Functions

Concept and Principles of Budget a) Preparation, Enactment and Execution of Budget, b) Performance Budgeting, c) Zero based budgeting

Parliamentary Financial Control – a)Parliamentary Committees, b) Financial Accountability – Accounting and Audit, c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

#### Unit - VIII: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Introduction: a) Public Administration and Information Technology, b) Information Technology: Evolution and Signification, c) IT Policies, Acts and Programmes: Indian Perspective

IT and Administration: a) Information Systems: Issues in Centralization and Decentralization, b) IT Systems and Inter Governmental Coordination, c) Computer Net working and Citizen Participation

IT in Administration: a) IT Techniques in Administration, b) Training for IT, c) E-Governance: Opportunities and Challenges

IT Administration at State Level (with special reference to AP): a) Computerization of Mandal Revenue Administration, b) Computer – Aided Administration of Registration Department (CARD), c) Twin Cities Net Work Service (TWINS)

IT and Development: a) Technology, Social Progress and Empowerment, b) Human Factors and Information Technology, c) Cybernetic State and Digital Governance: Perspectives

#### Unit – IX: Research Methods

Introduction: a) relevance of Social research, b) Types of Research, c) Social Research in India

Scientific Method in Social Research: a) Scientific Method, b) Formulation Problem and Hypothesis, c) Preparation of Research Design

Data Collection: a) Case Study, b) Survey Method: Issues in Field Studies, c) Content Analysis and Processing Data

Sampling: a) Sampling: Methods, b) Mean, Mode and Median c) Measure of Central Tendency

Research Report: a) Book Review, b) Report Writing, c) References and Bibliography

## Model Paper for Ph.D. Eligibility Test

SUBJECT : Public Administration

Time: Three Hours

Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions. This paper consists of two sections of A & B. Section A consists of 10 Short Answer questions of 6 Marks each. Section B Consists of 4 Essay Answer questions of 10 marks each.

Section – A

10x6 = 60 Marks

1. Identify the evolutionary land marks of CPA
2. Comment on Representative Bureaucracy of Samuel Krislov
3. What do you mean by Management by Objectives
4. Explain the importance of Human Rights Commission
5. List out the important functions of Lokayukta
6. Elucidate the factors influencing the Public Policy making
7. Explicate the Rural Development Strategies of India
8. What are the sources of Public Revenue? Give suggestions to improve them.
9. Write the important features of Position Classification
10. Critically comment on the functioning of Electronic Citizen Services

Section – B

4x10= 40 Marks

1. Evaluate the status of classical school in administrative theory
2. Comment on the role of technology in transforming the administration with illustrations
3. Write an essay on the preparation, enactment and execution of the budget
4. Explain the 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA and comment on its implementation.

## Department of Sociology, Osmania University

### Syllabus for Ph.D. Eligibility Test

#### I. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

**UNIT-I:** What is Sociology? (Definition, Nature, Scope, Emergence of Sociology, Methods of Sociology). Why Sociology? (Importance and Applications of Sociology). Sociology and other social Sciences (Social Anthropology, Political Science, Economics, History, Psychology).

**UNIT-II:** Basic concepts

Society - Its Nature, Characteristics, Functions and Theories, Types of Society - Tribal Agrarian, - Rural-Urban industrial and post industrial. Influence of heredity and environment on Personality Development Community - Association - Culture, Social Groups - Classification of social groups - Elements of social structure and social system - Role, Status, Values, Norms.

**UNIT-III:** Socialization - Significant, Theories and Agencies.

Social Control - Conformity and Deviance - Means and agencies of Social Control.

Social Interaction - Social Process - Associative and Disassociative.

**UNIT-IV:** Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Education and Religion. Economy – Concept of property, Economic Systems of simple and complex societies, free market and planned economy.

Polity - power, Authority and Legitimacy, Political Socialization and Modernization; pressure groups.

**UNIT –V:** Social Stratification and Mobility - Forms and Functions - Caste, Class, and Estate - Theories of Social stratification .

Social Change - Theories and Factors of Social Change.

#### II. CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

**UNIT-I:** August Comte - Sociology and Social Sciences, Law of Three Stages, Social Change, Industrial Society - Positivism.

Herbert Spencer - Evolution and Organismic Theory of Society. Typology of Societies - Functionalism.

**UNIT-II:** Vilfredo Pareto - Logical and non-logical action. Residues and derivatives. Elements of society. General form of society. Cycles of change: Circulation of Elites; Political and Economic.

**UNIT-III:** Karl Marx - Nature of Social Reality, Materialist Conception of history and society. Society, Social Relations and Economic Structure, Modes of Production and Types. Marx's Concept of Alienation, Capitalism, Ideology, Social Classes, Class domination, Class consciousness, Class conflict.

**UNIT-IV:** Emile Durkheim - Rules of Sociological Method: Social Facts, Objectivity, normal and Pathological, Sociological explanation and proof. Division of Labour; Dynamic density, Law, Anomie, Social solidarity; Mechanical and Organic. Collective consciousness Forms of Division of labour. Elementary forms of Religious life: Nature of Religion, Sacred and Profane.

Totemism; Beliefs, Rites. Suicide; Types and Causes; Suicide and Social Structure.

**UNIT –V:** Max Weber - Social Action, Types of meaningful action Verstehen causality Ideal type. Values; Value relevance, Value reference, Value judgment, Social Action - Typology of Social Action - Power-; ~Domination, Authority, Legitimacy - Types of Domination, Class Status, Party and Market life styles, Life chances Capitalism; Weber's Protestant Ethic thesis and world religious History Rationalization Disenchantment.

### **III. MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

**UNIT-I:** Karl Mannheim - The Sociology of Knowledge, Sociology and its Methodology: The Process of Democratization - Planned Reconstruction of Society, Demographic Planning.  
George Simmel-Methodology, Group Conflict, Philosophy of Money.

**UNIT-II:** Talcott Parsons - General Theory of Action, Functional Imperatives, Pattern Variables, Social System. Robert K. Merton - Theory and Empiricism, Functional Analysis, Middle Range Theories, Social Structure and Anomie.

**UNIT-III:** C.W.Mills - Sociological Imagination, Stratification, Class, Power Elite Anthony Giddens-Structure, Agency, Structuration Theory and Modernity.

**UNIT-IV:** Social Exchange Theory-Homans, Blau  
Symbolic Interactionism - G.H.Mead, Blumer, Kuhn

**UNIT –V:** Ethnomethodology & Phenomenology - Goffman, Garfinkel, Husserl, Schütz..

### **IV. CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

**UNIT-I:** Power and Social Relations  
Gramsci on Hegemony, State and civil society; Althusser and Poulantzas on Power, Classes, Ideology and Ideological State Apparatus.  
Sociology of Culture- Eric Olin Wright on Classes and class counts and communications.

**UNIT-II:** Culture and its Representations  
Adorno and Horkheimer writings on culture, modernity, civilization.  
Individual existence Constructions of Nationalism.

**UNIT-III:** Benedict Anderson – Nations – Nationalism – Edward and Culture  
Imperialism; Archaeology of knowledge, Discipline and punishment.

**UNIT-IV:** Critique of Modernity: Critical Theory, Adorno, Horkheimer, Michele Foucault: Archaeology of knowledge, Discipline and punishment.

**UNIT-V:** Idea and condition of Post Modernity: Daniel Bell: Post Industrial Societies;  
David Harvey: Conditions of post Modernity; Derrida on Post  
Modernity – Critique of Post Modernism: Habermas.  
Concept of Communicative Action.

### **V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

**Unit I:** Sociology as a science and Social research - Theory and Research - Hypothesis

Concepts - Construct values - Major steps in Social Research - Data collection - Analysis - Report Writing.

**Unit II:** Quantitative and Qualitative Research - Research Design - Aims and Importance - Types of Research Design - Exploratory Design - Descriptive Design - Experimental design.

**Unit III:** Sampling - Sample Design - Probability and Non - Probability Sampling Sampling Errors- Methods of Data Collection - Observation - Interview Schedule - Questionnaire - Social survey - Case Study.

**Unit IV:** Importance of Statistics - Grouping of Data - Formation of frequency Distribution Tables - Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation - Measures of central tendency Arithmetic mean - Median - Mode - Measures of Dispersion - Standard Deviation.

**Unit V:** Measures of association Coefficient of Correlation & Chi-square.

## **VI. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY**

**Unit I:** Social Differentiation and Social Stratification-Attributes of Social Stratification-Dimensions of Stratification.

(c) Perspectives and Concepts in the study of Social Stratification and Social Mobility. Social inequality in historical and contemporary contexts-indices of inequality-life chances and life styles.

(d) Principal types of stratification systems: Caste, Class, Estate and Gender.

**Unit II:** Theoretical Perspectives:

(a) Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber to the understanding of Social Stratification

(b) Functional theory of stratification (Davis-Moor's theories)

(c) Parson's theory of stratification

(d) Lenski' s theory of stratification.

**Unit III:** (a) Caste system in India. Present situation of caste in rural and urban areas.

(b) Class-definition of class-classes in industrial and economically developing societies.

**Unit IV:** Relationship between social stratification and mobility. Types of social mobility-Social and Occupational Mobility, Gender and Social MobilityFactors of mobility.

**Unit V:** Reference Group Theory and Mobility

Sanskritization and De-sanskritization, Modernization, Westernization and Islamization .

Elites in India-Social Mobility trends in rural and urban India. Constraints to Mobility in India.

## **VII. RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**Unit I:** Nature and scope of rural and urban sociology - Rural and Urban Society Characteristics - Rural Urban differences and continuum - Notion of village -City - Agriculture and Industrial Revolution-Causes of Urbanization and Relation between urbanization and Industrialization.

**Unit II:** Social structure of rural Communities-Caste and Jati-Caste in contemporary India - Jati -Inter and intra caste relationship -Major theoretical perspectives in urban sociology- Patterns of Urban growth Urban ecology-Concentric Zone theory- Hoyt's sector theory Multiple nuclei theory -Central place theory - Urbanism as way of life.

**Unit III:** Rural economy in India-Jajmani system-Rural development programmes in India- Rural unrest-Green Revolution-Sustainable and non-sustainable development-Urbanization and migration-Urbanization and development-the cultural role of cities- Social consequences of urbanization-Changes in urban social life in the context of Globalization.

**Unit IV** Village governance pre and post independence - Panchayati Raj P.R.Institutions and their impact on rural India-Land Reforms in India Social change in Village India.

**Unit V:** City planning-practices and problems-Urban Problems-Education -health - Unemployment-environment-pollution-National urbanization policy in India

Ph.D. ELIGIBILITY TEST IN SOCIOLOGY

MODEL PAPER

TIME: 3 HOURS

MAX.MARKS: 100

Section-A (Short Answer type Questions)

10x6=60 marks

Answer all Questions in 10 to 15 lines each.

1. Define Sociology and discuss the scope of Sociology?
2. Briefly explain the Auguste Comte's Law of three stages?
3. Explain the Durkheim's typology of suicide?
4. Discuss the Karl Manheim's Sociology of knowledge?
5. Discuss the Mead's symbolic interactionism?
6. What is meant by Social research?
7. Explain the merits of Interview schedule?
8. Explain the characteristics of Social stratification?
9. Describe the rural-urban differences?
10. What are the important features of Jajmani system?

Section-B (Essay type Questions)

4x10=40 marks

Answer all Questions.

1. Define Social control and discuss its means and agencies?
2. Critically examine the Karl Marx's theory of class conflict and class struggle?
3. Critically examine the functional theory of Social stratification?
4. Critically examine the implementation of Rural development programmes in India?