



Department of Economics (997, 859, 65)

Syllabus for Vishwavidyalaya Research Entrance Test (VRET) for Economics

Syllabus of both the sections divided in 5 units, each section contains 50 marks, and each unit 830 (A) contains 10 marks

Section A: Research Methodology

Unit-I; Meaning of Research, Objectives of Research, Types of Research, Research Approaches, Significance of Research, Research Methods versus Methodology, Research Process, Criteria of Good Research, Defining the Research Problem, What is a Research Problem?, Selecting the Problem, Necessity of Defining the Problem, Technique Involved in Defining a Problem.

Unit-II; Meaning of Research Design, Need for Research Design, and Research Methodology Features of a Good Design.Sampling Design-Census and Sample Survey, Implications of a Sample Design, Steps in Sampling Design, Criteria of Selecting a Sampling Procedure, Characteristics of a Good Sample Design, Different Types of Sample Designs, How to Select a Random Sample? Random Sample from an Infinite Universe, Complex Random Sampling Designs.

Unit -III; Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Measures of Asymmetry (Skewness)

Unit - IV; Simple Correlation and Regression Analysis, Multiple Correlation and Regression, Partial Correlation, Association in Case of Attributes, Summary Chart Concerning Analysis of

Unit-V; Testing of Hypotheses-I (t-test, f-test, Z-test) What is a Hypothesis? Basic Concepts Concerning Testing of Hypotheses, Procedure for Hypothesis Testing, Tests of Hypotheses, Important Parametric Tests, Hypothesis Testing of Means, Hypothesis Testing for Differences between Means, Hypothesis Testing for Comparing Two Related Samples, Limitations of the Tests of Hypotheses.

Section B: Economics

\$30 (B).

Theory of Demand- Demand functions, Consumer behaviour under conditions of uncertainty.

Theory of production.

• Different models of objectives of the firm - Baumol, Morris and Williamson. • Collusive and non - collusive oligopolies.

· Factor pricing.

• General equilibrium and Welfare Economics

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Unit II:

· Keynesian and post - Keynesian approaches to theory of output and employment; concept of investment multiplier; consumption hypotheses Theories of investment and accelerator.

Theories of demand for money – Keynesian and post – Keynesian.

• Different approaches to money supply; money supply; components and determinants; money multiplier.

• Output - price determination (aggregate supply and aggregate demand curve analysis).

• Fleming - Mundell open economy model.

Unit III;

• Development and Growth - Role of institutions.

· 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, Schumpeter and structural analysis of development - Imperfect market paradigm, Lewis model of development, Ranis - Fei model, Dependency

theory of development.

• Factors in economy development - natural resources, population, capital, Human Resource Development and infrastructure.

Unit IV

• Theories of taxation, types, incidence and effects.

- Theories of public expenditure effects on savings, investment and growth Burden of public
- Union Finance Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India.

• State finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the State Governments.

• Public Debt - India's Public debt since 1951 - growth composition, ownership pattern and debt management.

• Union - State Financial Relations - Horizontal and vertical imbalances; the Finance

Commissions.

• Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Reforms in India

Unit V;

- Monetary approach' and adjustment in the balance of payments.
- Regional blocs multilateralism and world trading system.

• The Political Economy of imposition of non - tariff barriers.

International trade under conditions of imperfect competition in goods market.

• Theory of International reserves.

• Optimum Currency Areas - Theory and impact in the developed and developing countries.

WTO and its impact on the different sectors of the economy.

· Components of money supply.

· Role, constituents and functions of money and capital markets.

RBI – recent monetary and credit policies.

• Commercial banks and co - operative banks.

Specialized financial and investment institutions.

Non – Bank financial institutions and Regional Rural Banks