

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Ph.D Entrance Examination – 2020

Model Paper

Subject: Environmental/Ecological Economics/Natural Resource Economics

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions

Please do not write your name anywhere in the answer sheets.
Write only your roll number.

The Entrance Examination will consist of three parts - Part A, Part B and Part C.

Part A will have Objective Questions (Total Marks: 40)

Part B will have Short Answers or Short Essay Questions and Essay Type Questions (Total Marks: 60)

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The model of the questions that may be asked are indicated below:

Part-A

Objective Questions – Attempt All Questions

Tick (✓) the correct answer (1 mark each)

1. Open Access Resource is
 - A. Non-excludable
 - B. Non-rival
 - C. Not Managed
 - D. All the above

2. The valuation approach adopted in Travel cost method is
 - A. Revealed preference
 - B. Stated preference
 - C. Both revealed and stated preference
 - D. None of the above

Part-B

**Answer any FIVE questions
(Six marks each)**

1. Critically evaluate the Forest Policies in Post Independent India.

Part-C

**Answer any FOUR questions
(Ten marks each)**

1. Discuss the various approaches for tackling environmental degradation? Discuss this with reference to the Indian experience?

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE,

Pre-Ph.D. Entrance Examination Model Question Paper – 2020

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

Instructions:

**Please do not write your name anywhere in the answer sheets.
Write only your register number**

Part A

Thirty (40) Objective Type Questions: Each one Carries 01 Marks

1. In a projected state of society, it was said that a person could be a doctor in the morning, peasant in the noon and a lawyer in the evening. With whom could this projection be associated?
 - a) Swami Vivekananda
 - b) Herbert Spencer
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

2. With which term would you label the method in which “members of a community make sense of their social world”?
 - a) Participant Observation
 - b) Participatory Rural Appraisal
 - c) Ethnomethodology
 - d) Rapid Rural Appraisal
 - e)

4. Who wrote the book "History of Castes in India"
 - a) Ketkar
 - b) M S Gore
 - c) G S Ghure
 - d) None of the above

5. Holistic tradition in sociology and social anthropology stresses the need for society to
 - a) Standardise the socialization of individuals
 - b) Restrict individual behaviour in accordance with its norms
 - c) Impose itself over individuals

- d) Designate an individual an ascribed character

Part B:

Eight (6) Short Questions: Each one Carries 5 Marks (30 Marks)

1. 'Superstitious beliefs have strong say in the growth of population in India'. Describe.
2. Discuss Pareto's theory of circulation of elites.

Part C

Answer any one of the following three questions: 30 Marks

1. How do you situate traditional features of Indian society in the context where the modernity has made deeper roads in the life styles of the people? Bring in also an element of caste making a case for its relevance and irrelevance.

Roll No:

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE - BANGALORE

Ph.D Entrance Examination Question Paper - 2020

Model Paper

Subject: Agricultural Economics / Rural Development

Duration: Three hours

Max. Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

Please do not write your name anywhere in the answer sheets. Write only your roll number.

Part A

Tick mark the correct answer, each question carries TWO MARKS

1. Which of the following is not true about traditional farming?
 - a. The staple crop is the chief source of food.
 - b. Labor is underutilized except for planting and harvesting seasons.
 - c. On the traditional farm, output is always greater than consumption.
 - d. Cultivators farm only as much land as their families can work without hired labor.

2. Which of the following is not a consequence of growing agricultural commercialization?
 - a. An increase in the number of landless labourers.
 - b. An increase in rural poverty.
 - c. Women gain in decision making power.
 - d. Workers' nutrition is reduced.

Part B

**Write Short note on FOUR of the following
(Each Question Carries 5 MARKS)**

1. Dry land farming in India.

Part C

**Attempt any FOUR of the following essay type questions
(Each Question carries 10 MARKS)**

1. Describe the importance and role of Mechanization in Indian Agriculture and indicate its limitations?

**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
BANGALORE**

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

Model Question Paper - 2020

Duration: Three hours

Max. Marks: 100

General Instructions :

PART - A (40 Marks)

[Note: Answer all the 40 questions. Each question carries 1 mark].

1. A firm under perfect competition faces for its product
 - a. A horizontal demand curve
 - b. A downward sloping demand curve
 - c. An upward rising demand curve
 - d. A vertical demand curve

2. The Engel curve passes through the tangency point of
 - a. Budget line and indifference curve
 - b. Price line and iso-cost curve
 - c. Iso-quant and budget line
 - d. None of these

3. Price increases from 10 to 12 rupees and the price elasticity of demand is -0.5. The quantity demanded was 500 units. What will it be now?
 - a. 550 units
 - b. 500 units
 - c. 450 units
 - d. 490 units

4. An outward shift of the production possibility frontier may be caused by :
 - a. An increase in demand
 - b. More government spending
 - c. Better training of employees
 - d. Productive inefficiency

5. In monopolistic competition firms profit maximise where:

- a. Marginal revenue = Average revenue
 - b. Marginal revenue = Marginal cost
 - c. Marginal revenue = Average cost
 - d. Marginal revenue = Total cost
6. If the cross price elasticity of demand is positive between two goods, they are called
- a. complements
 - b. substitutes
 - c. normal goods
 - d. inferior goods
7. Inverse demand function expresses
- a. Quantities as a function of prices
 - b. Quantities as a function of prices and income
 - c. Prices as a function of quantities
 - d. Price ratios as a function of quantity ratios
8. A social welfare function defined by the sum of utilities of every member of society is called
- a. Benthamite social welfare function
 - b. Rawlsian social welfare function
 - c. Millian social welfare function
 - d. Sen's social welfare function
9. Okun's law postulates a –
- a. Positive relationship between unemployment and real gross domestic product
 - b. Negative relationship between unemployment and real gross domestic product
 - c. Positive relationship between money supply and price level
 - d. Negative relationship between money supply and rate of interest
10. The aggregate demand curves slopes downwards because an increase in price level leads to
- a. Reduction in real balances and increase in interest rate
 - b. Increase in the interest rate and reduction in aggregate spending
 - c. Reduction in real balances alone
 - d. Reduction in real balances, increase in interest rate and reduction in aggregate spending

PART - B (60 Marks)

Note: Answer any four of the following questions - each question carries equal 5 marks.

[Note: All answers must be technical by using appropriate diagrams and/or equations].

1. Distinguish the profit maximizing condition of a competitive firm between short and long run ?
2. Explain the derivation of ordinary demand curve from the price consumption curve by using the technique of indifference curves?
3. What do mean by returns to scale in production? Explain under what conditions a Cobb-Douglas production exhibits those returns to scale?
4. The graph below shows the perfectly competitive market for Cement in Country India. In the graph the letters correspond to points, not areas. MPC denotes marginal private cost and MSB denotes marginal social benefit.

(a) Using the labeling on the graph, identify the area representing each of the following at the market equilibrium.

- (i) The consumer surplus
- (ii) The producer surplus

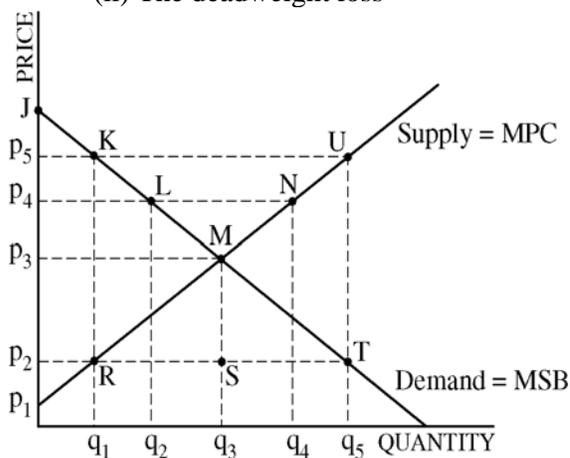
(b) Assume that the production of each unit of Cement bag creates a negative externality equal to $(p_5 - p_2)$.

Using the labeling on the graph, identify the socially optimal quantity.

(c) Assume that the government imposes a per-unit tax of $(p_5 - p_2)$ to correct for the negative externality.

Using the labeling on the graph, identify the area representing each of the following.

- (i) The consumer surplus
- (ii) The deadweight loss



5. Write a note on Baumol's sales revenue maximization models?
6. Suppose the market demand for pizza is given by $Qd = 300 - 20P$ and the market supply for pizza is given by $Qs = 20P - 100$, where P = price (per pizza).
 - a. Graph the supply and demand schedules for pizza using \$5 through \$15 as the value of P.
 - b. In equilibrium, how many pizzas would be sold and at what price?
 - c. What would happen if suppliers set the price of pizza at \$15?
 - d. Find the new equilibrium price and quantity of pizza.

[Note: Answer any four of the following questions - each question carries equal 5 marks].

1. Write the equation of a simple aggregate demand curve (required to draw the IS curve) and show diagrammatically. What happens in case of a aggregate demand curve if the marginal propensity to consume is greater than unity? Explain if we are going to face any problem. How a change in interest rate is going to affect the aggregate demand curve? 2+ 2+ 1
2. Consider a simple standard Mundell-Fleming model (open economy) :

IS- Curve relation: $Y = C (Y-T) + I (r) + G + NX (e)$
 LM Curve relation : $M/P = L (r, Y)$
 $r = r^*$, fixed at the level of world interest rate.
 Y aggregate income, C: Consumption, I: investment, G: Govt. Purchases, NX net exports, e: exchange rate, i.e, amount of foreign currency per unit of Indian rupee.
 Net export depends negatively on exchange rate; Investment depends negatively on interest rate.

 - a) For the above economy show the IS and LM curves (Y against e) . Explain their shapes clearly. 3
 - b) If there is a tax cut what happens to income and exchange rate. 2
3. What is liquidity trap? How output changes if central bank increases money supply in a liquidity trap situation. Explain clearly using IS-LM framework and diagram. 1+4
4. What is crowding out effect? Explain (with IS-LM model) a situation when fiscal policy has full crowding out effect.
5. Discuss the circumstances under which change in government expenditure will have zero multiplier effect on income. Explain in words why this can happen and how likely you think this is.

PART-C

6. Suppose we have an economy described by the following functions:

$$C = 50 + 0.8YD$$

$$\bar{I} = 70, \quad \bar{G} = 200, \quad \bar{TR} = 100, \quad t = 0.20$$

- Calculate the equilibrium level of income and the multiplier in this model
- Calculate also the budget surplus
- Suppose that t increases to 0.25, what is the new equilibrium income? The new multiplier?
- Calculate the change in budget surplus. Would you expect the change in the surplus to be more or less if $MPC = 0.9$ rather than 0.8?

PART - D

[Note: Answer any three of the following questions - each question carries equal 5 marks].

- What does a contingency table actually depict? You can give an example to explain this. Explain in words what the null and alternative hypotheses are when you organize information in a contingency table. What is the name of the test statistic that you use to test the hypothesis?
- How do you find out the marginal contribution of adding new variable in the regression model ?
- Where does the Central Limit Theorem figure into hypothesis testing in regression models?
- What are the consequences of Multicollinearity? Explain Klien's rule of thumb procedure for detecting Multicollinearity.
- Consider the following modified Keynesian model of income determination:

$$C_t = \beta_{10} + \beta_{11}Y_t + u_{1t}$$

$$I_t = \beta_{20} + \beta_{21}Y_t + \beta_{22}Y_{t-1} + u_{2t}$$

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$$

Where, C = consumption expenditure

I = investment expenditure

Y = income

G = government expenditure

G_t and Y_{t-1} are assumed predetermined

- Obtain the reduced form equations and determine which of the preceding equations are identified (either just or over)
- Which method will you use to estimate the parameters of the over identified equation?

PART - E

[Note: Answer any two of the following questions - each question carries equal 7.5 marks].

1. Discuss the expansionary fiscal policy measures initiated by Government of India during the recent global recession and how beneficial these measures have been in reviving the economy?
2. What is your understanding of the public sector disinvestment policy in India? Discuss the broad measures and their implications?
3. IT sector has contributed significantly to India's economic growth. Do you agree with this statement, justify?
4. Discuss the recent concerns on the official estimates of poverty in India. Analytically discuss the salient features of the expert group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty (Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009)?



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
BANGALORE**

Subject: URBAN STUDIES

Ph.D. Admission Test – 2020

Duration: Three Hours

Max Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

Please **do not write** your name anywhere in the answer sheets. Write only your Roll Number on every page.

Part- A

Marks: 40

Objective Questions

Tick () the correct answer (1 mark each)

1. Urban Economics is the study of
 - A. Urban spatial structure and location of households and firms
 - B. Economic study of urban areas involving tools of economics to analyze urban problems
 - C. Both
 - D. None of the above
2. As per the Census 2011, how many cities in India are there with million-plus population?
 - A. 35
 - B. 53
 - C. 65
 - D. None of the above

PART-B

**Answer any FOUR questions 30 Marks
(Ten marks each)**

1. How are urban areas defined by the Census of India? Explain.
2. Short notes **Any Two** (Five marks each)
 - a. Smart cities
 - b. Solid Waste Management in urban areas
 - c. Public services in urban areas

PART –C
Answer any THREE questions 30 Marks
(Ten marks each)

1. What are the most important programs that you know exist currently with regard to urban development in the country? Explain each of them briefly.

2. Short notes **Any Two** (Five marks each)
 - a. Migration into cities
 - b. Sanitation in urban areas
 - c. Agglomeration



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
BANGALORE**

Subject: DECENTRALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ph.D. Admission Test – 2020

Duration: Three Hours

Max Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

Please **do not write** your name anywhere in the answer sheets. Write only your Roll Number on every page.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (Marks: 40)

- 1) Under whose Prime Ministership the 73rd and 74th Amendments were passed
 - a. I K Gujral
 - b. V.P Singh
 - c. P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - d. Rajiv Gandhi

 - 2) What is the sex ratio in India according 2011 census?
 - a) 940
 - b) 933
 - c) 866
 - d) 968

 - 3) The Grama Sabha consist of:
 - a) All people of the village
 - b) All adult people of the village
 - c) All the people listed in the village voter's list
 - d) None of the above

 - 4) The most important features of caste are: _____
-

PART B (30 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS

Part B consists of questions requiring short essays. Answer any **Four** Questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Cite relevant literature where necessary.

Your answers are expected to depict your scholarly understanding of the subject, and not your General Knowledge. Please cite relevant literature where necessary.

1. What is administrative decentralisation? How can this be brought about?
2. Discuss the main features of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PART C

(30 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS

Part C consists of questions requiring long essays. Answer any **one** question.

Your answers are expected to depict your scholarly understanding of the subject, and not your General Knowledge. Please cite relevant literature where necessary.

1. One of the reasons attributed to the reluctance of policy makers to devolve powers to the panchayats has been the belief that it would see the manifestation of what Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said many years ago, that villages were a “sink of localism” and “a den of narrow minded-ness”. Do you think this view (of Dr. Ambedkar) reflects a true likeness of village India?
2. Imagine that you are studying economic empowerment of women through group formation as a research project. Develop a questionnaire to collect information on the changes that group formation have brought in the lives of women.

Roll No:

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Institute for Social and Economic Change

Pre-Ph.D Entrance Examination Model Question Paper - 2020

SUBJECT: POPULATION STUDIES

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

Section A :

All questions carry equal marks (40 X 1 = 40).

Maximum Marks 40

1. Crude Death rate is defined as
 - a. Number of deaths divided by total population
 - b. Number of deaths divided by mid year population
 - c. Number of births divided by mid year population
 - d. Number of deaths divided by number of births

2. Percentage of urban population between 1991 and 2001 in India has been
 - a. Increased over 5 per cent
 - b. Increased less than 5 per cent
 - c. Remained nearly the same
 - d. Declined over the period

Section B Answer any three questions

All questions carry equal marks (10 X 3 = 30).

Maximum marks: 30

1. Marxian views on population growth
2. The role of family in fertility regulation

Section C

Answer any two (all questions carry equal marks (2 X 15 =30) Maximum marks: 30

1. The sex ratio trend in India is a vivid description of the low status of women in the country. Justify.
2. Examine the inter-relationship between population growth and environment

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Pre-Ph.D Entrance Examination Model Question Paper - 2020
SUBJECT: DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

Part "A": Multiple Choice Questions (Marks: 40)

1. Which among the following is not an environmental movement?
 - a. Jharkhand Mukti
 - b. Sardar Sarovar
 - c. Chipco
 - d. Silent Valley

2. Who drafted the report that led to formation of WTO
 - a. Albert Dunkel
 - b. Arnold Dunkel
 - c. Arthur Dunkel
 - d. Arbour Dunkel

3. Under whose Prime Ministership the 73rd and 74th Amendments were passed
 - a) I K Gujral
 - b) V.P Singh
 - c) P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - d) Rajiv Gandhi

4. What is the percentage of seats reserved for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions?
 - a) 25
 - b) 30
 - c) 33
 - d) 50

Part-B (30 Marks)

Instructions

Part B consists of questions requiring short essays. Answer any **Eight** Questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Cite relevant literature where necessary.

Your answers are expected to depict your scholarly understanding of the subject, and not your General Knowledge. Please cite relevant literature where necessary.

1. Illustrate the circumstances that led to the macro-economic crisis of early nineties.
2. 'Trade is an engine of growth.' Where, how and under which conditions, this statement could be relied upon.
3. Explain the need for and importance of State Finance Commission

Part C

(30 marks)

Presented below is a table containing the data from a study of a sample of households (HHs) in a few rural settings across the state of Orissa. Five sets of information pertaining to five categories of households are presented in the table. Study the data and give a suitable title to the table. Answer any four questions listed beneath it.

Size of Land Owned	Assets Created with Borrowed Money	Incidence of Child Labour	Incidence of Dowry Death	Monthly Health Expenditure	Average Age of HH Members
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(Rs,)	(Years)
Landless	12	2	6	65	48
Below 2.5 Acres	17	2	4	72	51
2.5 to 5 Acres	22	8	4	75	69
5 to 10 Acres	26	36	4	23	32
10 Acres or More	32	72	0	14	31

1. State at least two generalizations in regard to the pattern of asset creation by the rural households?
2. How would you describe the relationship between the incidence of dowry death and asset creation? What is the basis of your analysis?
3. Looking at the data, formulate one hypothesis for future research pertaining to the nature of relationship between the incidence of child labour and asset creation.
4. Looking at the expenses on health, do you think it is more determined by the size of landownership or average size of the household? Why do you think it is so? A student had generalized that child labour does not result in ill health and expenses for health care. Do you agree with the student? Explain.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE,

Pre-Ph.D Entrance Examination Model Question Paper -2020

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION**

Duration: Three hours

Max. Marks: 100

Part A: Objective Type Questions:

Answer any 20 questions; each question carries 2 marks (20 x 2=40)

1. Which is not a local-self government?
 - a) Zilla panchayat
 - b) Taluk panchayat
 - c) Village panchayat
 - d) Village development council

2. Which is not a civil society?
 - a) Village panchayat
 - b) Voluntary organisation
 - c) Media
 - d) Religious organisation

Part B: Brief Answer Questions:

Answer any four questions: Each question carries five marks (4 x 5= 20)

- 1) Write a short note on 'Women's Reservation Bill'.
- 2) Comment on the role of gender in administration.

Part C: Essay type questions:

Attempt any four questions and all questions carry equal marks.

4 X 10=40

1. What are the changes in Indian party-system since Independence?

2. Developmental politics/state (strong autonomous state with vision and competent bureaucracy) is partly responsible for development in China and South East Asia. Apply this idea to analyze development in any two Indian states (West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, Orissa etc).