

INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Syllabus for Ph.D. (Sociology) Entrance Test Program
Subject: SOCIOLOGY

01. Basic Concepts

- Sociological Concepts - Social Structure, Culture, Network, Status and Role, Identity, Community, Association, Social Group, Culture, Diaspora, Values, Norms and Rules , Habitus and Agency, Bureaucracy, Power and Authority
- Social Institutions - Marriage, Family and Kinship, Economy, Polity, Religion, Education, Law and Customs
- Social Stratification- Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization , Caste and Class, Gender, Sexuality and Disability, Race, Tribe and Ethnicity
- Social Change and Processes - Evolution , Diffusion , Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Modernization and Development, Globalization, Social Mobility

02. Classical Sociological Theory

- The socio-historical and intellectual background of Sociology;
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Marx
- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber

03. Modern Sociological Theory

- Conflict Theory- Dahrendorf, Coser, Collins
- Functionalism- Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton, Radcliffe Brown, Malinowski
- Structuralism- L. Strauss and E. Leach, S. F. Nadel
- Neo-Marxism -Antonio Gramsci, Louis Althusser , Habermas
- Neo-Functionalism - Jefferey Alexander
- Symbolic Interactionism- G. H. Mead, Blumer
- Interpretative Sociology- G.H. Mead, Harold Garfinkel, Erving Goffman, Alfred Schutz, Peter Berger, Luckmann
- Sociology of knowledge - K. Mannheim and M. Scheler
- Agency and Structure - A. Giddens and P. Bourdieu.
- Post-structuralism and Post-modernism: J. Derrida, M. Foucault and J. Lyotard

04. Perspectives on Indian Society

- Indological / Textual - G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont and Irawati Karve
- Structural-Functional Approach - M. N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube
- Marxian Approach- D. P. Mukerji, A. R. Desai and Ramkrishna Mukherjee
- Civilizational View- N. K. Bose and Surjit Sinha
- Subaltern Perspective- B. R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman

05. Rural Society in India

- Approaches to Study Rural Society in India – Rural-urban Continuum, Peasant Society and Folk Culture
- Little Tradition and Great Tradition, Universalization and Parochialization
- Debates on the Mode of Production and Agrarian Relations.
- Indian Village - Self-sufficiency, Socio-cultural Dimensions
- Rural Social Structure- Caste, Jajmani system, Joint Family and Power Structure
- Rural Planning and Reconstruction in India- Land Reforms, Community Development Programme

- Green Revolution, Panchayati Raj, IRDP and other Planned Programmes
- Rural Poverty
- Pauperization and Depeasantization
- Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements
- Trends of Change in Village India – Impact of Urbanization, Rural Social Mobility, Technology and Globalization

06. Urban Sociology

- Nature and Scope
- Approaches to Study Urban Society- Weber, Mumford, Park, and Geddes
- Concept of City, Urbanism as a Way of Life, Urban Culture, Metropolis, Megalopolis and Global cities, Gentrification
- Types and Growth of Cities- Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory and Multiple Nuclei Theory
- Urbanization- History, Trends, Factors, and Social Consequences
- Urban Growth in India- Trends, Migration & Social Mobility
- Urban Renewal, Policy & Planning
- Caste and Class in Indian Cities
- Changing Aspects of Urban Family in India
- Urban Poverty, Social Structure of Urban Slums in India, Urban Violence, Problems of Housing, Pollution and Environment
- City Governance and Management

07. Sociology of Development

- Conceptual Perspectives- Economic, Human, Social, sustainable, Ecological Notions of development
- Theories of Underdevelopment- Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal, Frank, Samir Amin, Wallerstein
- Paths of Development- Modernization, Globalization, Socialist, Mixed, Gandhian
- Social Structure and Development
- Culture and Development

08. Social Demography

- Social Demography- Meaning, Scope and Relevance
- Demographic Concepts and Analysis- Rates and Ratio, Life Table
- Demographic Classical Theories- Malthus, Marx and Spencer
- Neo-classical Theories- Sadler, Doubleday, Dumont, Davis and Black
- Modern Theories- Lokta, Caldwell and Freeman.
- Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality and Migration- Concepts and Social Determinants
- Demographic Transition, Optimum Population, Population Development
- Population in India- Nature and Trends of Population since 1901, Census 2001
- Population Explosion, Population Policy, United Nations and the World Population.

09. Industrial Sociology

- Industrial Revolution, Industrial Society, Post-industrial Society, Industrial Division of Labour, Production Relations, Factory as a Social System
- Industrial Bureaucracy, Industrial Class Structure, Industrial Family, Power Structure, Social Organization of Work, Globalization and Industry
- Industrial Relations- Changing Profile of Labour, Human Resource Management Relations, Personnel Management, Trade Unions, Workers Participation in Management, Quality Circles

- Industrial Conflicts and Disputes, Strikes, Conciliation, Adjudication and Arbitration, Collective Bargaining, Automation, Alienation, Monotony and Fatigue, Social Consequences of Globalization in India.

10. Sociology of Gender

- Social Construction of Gender- Gender vs. Biology, Equality vs. Difference, Women in Family, Socialization and Gender, Culture vs. Gender, Gender roles, Sexual Division of Labour, Masculinity vs Femininity
- Perspectives on Women in Society- Liberal, Radical, Marxian, Socialist, and the Third Wave
- Approaches to Feminist Methodology- Criticism of 'Malestream' Research, Masculine vs. Feminine Models of Interviewing and Feminist Sociology of Knowledge.
- Women and Society in India- Demographic Profile, Economy, Polity, Education, and Health, Violence against Women and Women Empowerment

11. Sociology of Marginalized Communities

- Marginalization- Concept and Perspectives
- Socio-economic Indices of Marginalization – Poverty, Relative Isolation, Deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination, Exclusion, Educational Backwardness, and Inequality,
- A Critical View of the Caste System
- Untouchability- Historical & Social Roots and Dysfunctions.
- The Social Structure and Culture of Marginalized Communities, the Status of SC, ST , Nomadic Castes & Tribes and De-notified Tribes
- Problems, Social Mobility, Development and Identity Formation among the Marginalized Communities.
- Social Movements among Marginalized Communities- Protest, Reform, Nativism, Millenarianism
- Ideology and Marginalization – Views of Gandhi, Phule, Periyar, and Ambedkar
- Role of Christian Missionaries in Social Reform among Marginalized Groups, Role of NGOs.
- Marginalization and Affirmative Action-Constitutional Provisions, Implementation, Impact, Limitations, and Critical Review
- Other Bases of Marginalization- Gender, Class, Sex, Diseases and Physical Handicap.

12. Sociology of Globalization

- The Historical and Social Context of Globalization
- The Concept of Globalization, Distinctive Characteristics of Globalization, Global vs. Local, Modernization and Globalization
- Theoretical Perspectives- Robertson and Giddens
- Agencies of Globalization- Multinational Corporations, Nation-state, Media, Market, Non Governmental Organizations, International Agencies (International Monetary Fund & World Bank)
- Political Economy of Globalization
- Socio-economic Impact of Globalization
- Hegemony and Dominance-Globalization and the Resurgence of Ethnic Consciousness
- Culture of Globalization, the Ethos of Globalization–Unbridled Freedom, Individualism, Consumerism, Cultural Homogenization, Global Tourism, Diasporic Communities, Trans-national Ethnic and Religious Movements, Protest and Resistance to Globalization.



INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW

PhD ENTRANCE EXAM

SYLLABUS

PSYCHOLOGY

Unit - 1. Foundations of Psychology

Historical roots of psychology; Schools of psychology, Approaches to Psychology: Behaviouristic, Psychodynamic, Gestalt, Cognitive, & Humanistic, Methods of psychology: Experimental, Correlational, Survey, Longitudinal & Cross-sectional, and Case study.

Biological bases of Behaviour: Sensory systems: General and specific sensations, receptors and processes; Neurons: Structure, functions, types, neural impulse, synaptic transmission. Neurotransmitters; The Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems – Structure and functions. Neuro-physiological methods: EEG, PET, MRI, & fMRI.

Neuropsychological assessment: Approaches and popular neuropsychological assessment batteries: Luria-Nebraska, AIIMS neuropsychological assessment battery. Endocrine system and human behaviour.

Unit - 2. Life-span Human Development

Developmental processes: Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Stages of Development. Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behaviouristic, and Cognitive.

Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral. Piaget's cognitive development theory; Information processing and social learning theories; Kohlberg's theory of Moral development.

Unit - 3. Psychometrics & Psychological testing.

Classical Test Theory and Item Response Theory; Approaches of test construction: Rationale, empirical and factor analytic. Types of psychological tests Test construction: Item writing, item analysis.

Test standardization: Reliability, validity and Norms Areas of testing: Intelligence & Aptitude, Creativity, Personality, interest, Attitude. Applications of psychological testing in various

settings: Clinical, Organizational and business, Education, Counseling, Military. Career guidance.

Unit - 4. Attention and Perception

Attention: Concept, types- selective, divided, and sustained. Attentional automaticity, Theories of selective and sustained attention.

Perception: Approaches to the Study of Perception: Gestalt approach – Figure and Ground, Law of Perceptual Organization; information processing approach to perception-Pattern recognition and its models.

Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape, and Colour; Illusions Perception of Form, Depth and Movement Role of motivation and learning in perception Signal detection theory: Assumptions and applications Subliminal perception, culture and perception.

Unit - 5. Learning, Memory and Forgetting

Fundamental theories of learning: Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull, Tolman. Classical Conditioning: Procedure, phenomena, and related issues Instrumental learning: Procedure, phenomena, and theoretical issues; Reinforcement and reinforcement schedules.

Applications of classical and instrumental conditioning in behaviour modification. Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning. Verbal learning and Discrimination learning Biological bases of learning.

Memory processes: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Short-term memory (Working memory), Long-term Memory (Declarative – Episodic and Semantic; Procedural). Theories of Forgetting: Interference, Retrieval Failure, Decay, Motivated forgetting Biological bases of Memory

Unit - 6. Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity

Theoretical perspectives on thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing, Feature integration model Concept formation: Rules, Types, and Strategies; Role of concepts in thinking Types of Reasoning.

Language and thought. Problem solving: Type, Strategies, and Obstacles. Decision-making: Types and models. Intelligence: Concept; Theories: Spearman; Thurstone; Guilford; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Mayer & Salovey; Goleman; Das, Kar & Parrila.

Creativity: Concept; Theories: Torrance, Getzels & Jackson, Guilford, Wallach & Kogan. Relationship between Intelligence and Creativity

Unit - 7. Personality, Motivation and Emotion

Personality: Concept; Approaches: Trait and Type; Determinants: - Biological and Socio-cultural. Theories of personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential.

Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, Needs, Drives, Arousal, Incentives, Motivational Cycle. Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, Ethological, S-R Cognitive, Humanistic. Social motives: Achievement, Affiliation and Power Motivational Competence and Self-regulation. Biological bases of motivation.

Emotions: Concept and components; Physiological correlates Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer, Lazarus, Lindsley, Facial-feedback hypothesis of emotion. Emotion regulation. Biological bases of emotions.

Unit - 8. Social Psychology

Nature, scope and history of social psychology. Traditional theoretical perspectives: Field theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Socio-biological, Psychodynamic Approaches. Social cognition and person perception: Impression formation and its theories; attribution and its theories.

Social attitude: Nature and determinants; Theories of attitude formation and change Group and Social influence [Social Facilitation; Social loafing; Prosocial behaviour]; Social influence [Conformity, Peer Pressure, Persuasion, Compliance, Obedience, Social Power, Reactance].

Aggression. Group dynamics, leadership style and effectiveness. Theories of intergroup relations [Minimal Group Experiment and Social Identity Theory, Relative Deprivation Theory, Realistic Conflict Theory, Balance Theories, Equity Theory, Social Exchange Theory]

Unit - 9. Organizational Psychology:

Historical developments in OB, the organizational system; structural characteristics of organizations; organizational designs; challenges and opportunities for organizational behaviour.

Organizational culture: Nature and types; developing and maintaining organizational culture and customer responsive culture; promoting ethics in organizational culture.

Introduction to Organizational Development: Nature and scope of organizational development, Management of change. Meaning and process of organizational communication, perspectives; direction of communication flow, communication barriers, Communication for organizational effectiveness.

Unit-10. Applications of Psychology

Stress, health, and well-being: Conflicts: Sources and types; Stress and Coping: Concept, Models, Type A, B, C, D behaviours, Stress management strategies [Biofeedback, Music therapy, Breathing exercises, Progressive Muscular Relaxation, Guided Imagery, Mindfulness, Meditation, Yogasana, Stress Inoculation Training].

Wellbeing and self-growth: Types of wellbeing [Hedonic and Eudemonic], Character strengths, Resilience and Post-Traumatic Growth. Health: Health promoting and health compromising behaviors, Life style and Chronic diseases [Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Disease], Psychoneuroimmunology [Cancer, HIV/AIDS].

Clinical Psychology: Psychopathology: Concept, Classification (DSM-5 & ICD-11) and Causes; Mental Status Examination Psychotherapies: Psychoanalytic; Person-centered; Gestalt; Existential, Acceptance Commitment Therapy; Behaviour therapy; Cognitive therapy: REBT, CBT, MBCT; Play therapy; Transactional Analysis, Group and Family therapy. Guidance and counselling: Needs, organizational set up, and techniques of guidance and counselling; Counselling process and skills.

Syllabus (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

PhD Entrance test (Integral University, Lucknow)

1. Political Theory

Concepts and Issue – Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Nationalism,

Behaviouralism and Post- Behaviouralism

Multiculturalism, Cosmopolitanism, Neo – Liberalism, Post- Modernism, Feminism

2. Political Thinkers (Indian and Western)

Ancient Indian Political Thought: Manu, Kautilya and Shanti Parva (Mahabharata),

The Indian Renaissance

Greek Political Thought : Plato and Aristotle.

Western Political Thought–I : Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.

Western Political Thought – II : Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green and Mao

Contemporary Political Thought – I : Gramsci, Althusser, Hannah Arendt

Contemporary Political Thought – II : Rawls and Nozic.

Modern Indian Thought : Tilak, Jay Prakash Narayan, Gandhi and Ambedkar.

3. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; Nature and Scope.

Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics : Traditional, Structural – Functional,

Systems, Neo – Institutionalism, Political economy approach.

Constitutionalism : Concepts & forms.

Forms of Government : Unitary – Federal, Parliamentary – Presidential.

Organs of Government : Executive, Legislature, Executive – Legislative relationship in

Comparative perspective, models of State : Capitalist, Socialist, Developmental &

Welfare State.

Party Systems and Pressure Groups; Electoral Systems.

Political Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture and Political Socialization.

Revolution : Theories and Types.

Dependency : Development and Under Development.

4. Political Institutions in India

Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles, Constituent Assembly Debates. Constitutional Amendments and Review.

Structure and Process – I : President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System.

Structure and Process –II : Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature.

Judiciary : Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.

5. Political Processes in India

Panchayati Raj Institutions : Urban, Local self governments- their organization and functions.

Federalism : Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist

Movements; Emerging trends in Centre – State Relations.

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

Politics of Identity and Democratic upsurge : caste, gender & ethnicity. Demand of New States, Emerging Trends in Indian Politics

6. Theories of Public Administration

Nature, Scope and significance of Public Administration

Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline with a special focus on New Public

Administration and New Public Management

Classical Theory – Fayol, Luther Gullick, Marry Parker Follet

Scientific Management Theory- F.W. Taylor

Theory of Bureaucracy - Max Weber and its critics ,Ecological Theory- F.W. Riggs

7. Public Administration In India

Development and Welfare Administration.

Planning, Impact of liberalization on planning, Niti Ayog.

Personnel Administration : Recruitment, Training & Promotion, Role of UPSC and State PSC.

Bureaucracy – Its Characteristics, Civil servant – Minister relationship. Committed Bureaucracy.

Financial Administration : Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India.

8. International Relations

Theories and approaches to international relations

Realism, Neo-Realism

Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism

Idealism, Social Constructivism, Critical Theory

Concept of Nation-State, empire

National Interest

Power in International Relations

Peace and conflict analysis, approaches to peace, Perspectives on Conflict analysis and resolution , History of International relations .First and second world wars, Cold war, League of nations, United Nations ,Contemporary issues in International Relations

Globalization, Environmental issues, Climate Change negotiations, Civil Wars, Global Terrorism

Political economy in international relations

GATT, World Trade Organization, Regional Trade Organizations (ASEAN, NAFTA,

SAARC)- structures and functioning

9. Indian Foreign Policy

History, geography and economy factors as determinants of Indian Foreign Policy

History of India's relations with neighbors during Mauryan empire, Mughal Empire and British Empire

India's foreign policy since independence, Non-alignment, Wars in South Asia

India's Relations with Neighboring countries (with special reference to Pakistan,

China, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka, Bhutan, South East Asia)

Rise of European Union, Global Governance ,Globalization and Indian Foreign policy

Rise of China, Brazil, Russia and India in International Relation

BRICS, RIC, Shanghai, Cooperation Organization.

India's Security Concerns amidst Chinese Assertion, Pakistan support to cross border terrorism.

10. Public Policy in India

Good Governance; Governance, Good Governance and Democratic Governance

Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to

Information. Grievance Redressal Institutions : Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redressal system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning ,Monitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit. Major flagship programmes of the Government : MANREGA, NRHM, Ayushman ,Bharat, Ujjawala Yojana E-governance in India : National e-governance programme, Digital India Programme,



INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY , LUCKNOW

PHD. ECONOMICS ENTRANCE

SYLLABUS

ECONOMICS

Unit-1: Micro-Economic Analysis

- Demand Analysis - Marshallian, Hicksian and Revealed Preference Approach.
- Theory of Production and Cost Curves.
- Pricing and Output determination under Perfect, Monopoly, Monopolistic and Oligopoly Markets.
- General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics.
- Managerial Theories of the firm - Baumol, Marris and Williamson.

Unit-2: Macro-Economic Analysis

- Determination of Output and Employment - Classical approach, Keynesian & Post Keynesian approach, Consumption hypotheses.
- Phillips Curve Analysis.
- Business Cycle Models: Samuelson, Hicks and Kaldor.
- Fiscal and Monetary Policies and IS-LM Model.

Unit-3: Development and Planning

- Measurement of Development: Conventional, HDI and Quality of Life Indices.
- Theories of Development - Classical, Marx and Schumpeter;
- Approaches to development: Vicious circle of poverty, Circular Causation Theory of Myrdal, Balanced growth, Critical Minimum Effort, Big Push, Unlimited supply of labour, Unbalanced Growth, low income equilibrium trap.
- Choice of techniques and appropriate technology - Investment criteria - Elementary idea of cost-benefit analysis.
- Development Techniques of planning; Planning in a market-oriented economy.
- NITI Ayog: Objectives and Features

Unit-4: Growth Economics

- Economic Growth, Economic Development and Sustainable Development
- Models of Economic Growth - Harrod - Domar Model, Neoclassical Growth Model - Solow

Unit-5: Money and Banking

- Demand for Money - Fisher and Cambridge versions, Approaches of Keynesian, Friedman, Baumol and Tobin.
- Supply of Money, Determinants of Money Supply, High-powered money,

Money Multiplier.

- Money and banking - Concepts of Money Supply, Organisation of India's Money Market, Changing role of RBI, Inflation - Concept, Trends, Estimates, Consequences and Remedies; Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Reforms.

Unit-6: Public Finance

- Role of the Government in an Economy - Allocation, distribution and stabilization functions; Private, Public and Merit goods.
- Budget - Components of Budget, Kinds of Budgets, Zero - Base Budgeting, Concept of Deficit, Types and effects of Deficit; Budgets of the Union Government in India; Formulation and Enactment
Public Expenditure: Meaning and Scope, Theories of Public Expenditure.
- Public Revenue - Different approaches to the division of tax burden, incidence and effects of taxation; elasticity and buoyancy; taxable capacity
Public Debt - Objectives and Importance, Sources, Effects, Burden and its management.
- Fiscal Federalism - Concept, Theory and Problems; Problems of Centre-State Financial relations in India, Role of Finance Commission in India
- Fiscal Policy -
Objectives and Instruments of Fiscal Policy, Compensatory Fiscal Policy,
- Concept of Functional Finance; Role of Fiscal Policy in a Developing Economy like India.

Unit-7: International Economics

- Theories of International Trade: Neo-Classical (Haberler) and Modern Theory of Trade (Heckscher-Ohlin); Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade; Terms of Trade and Economic Growth; Factors Influencing Terms of Trade.
- Balance of Payment - Overview, Adjustment and Equilibrium in BOP, Elasticity, Absorption and Monetary Approaches for adjustment in the Balance of Payments; Exchange Rate.
- Impact of Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers, Partial and General Equilibrium Analysis of Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers.
- Theory of regionalism at Global level - Collapse of Bretton-Woods System - Recent.
- Role of Multilateral Development Bodies (MDBs) like WTO, IMF, World Bank in economic development.

Unit-8: Indian Economy - I

- Characteristics of a Developing Economy; Basic Economic Indicators - National income, Performance of different sectors; Concept of Energy - Renewable and Non-Renewable Sources of Energy.
- Agriculture -
Institutional and Technological Aspects, Agricultural Policy in India, Land Reforms in India, Rural Credit, Agricultural Price Policy, Public Distribution System (PDS) and Food Security in India.
- Population Growth - Characteristics of India's population through recent census.

Unit-9: Indian Economy - II

- Industry - Industrial Policy Reforms, Reservation Policy, Competition

Policy, MSME Act.

- Foreign Trade - Trends, Balance of payments and Trade Reforms in India, Foreign exchange rate reforms; Composition and Direction of India's Foreign Trade, India and WTO Requirements, Bilateral Trade Agreements, FDI.
- Poverty, Unemployment, and Human Development - Estimates of Inequality and Poverty measures for India, HDI and India's ranking in HDI.

Unit-10: Statistical Methods

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