

Bismil-Allah hir Al-Rehman nir Al-Rahim

As-Salam-o-Alykum

Dear Applicant for Admission in PhD Program at IAS

Thank you very much for showing your interest in our PhD Program. IAS is amongst the pioneers in Social Science at University of the Punjab to have initiated the PhD Program back in 2001. The broad area of research is management science and our doctoral faculty gives top priority to areas of research that address issues facing humanity in governance, public policy, management, and organizations.

We also encourage cross-disciplinary research in allied areas from political science, law, sociology, psychology, business, commerce, international development, marketing, human resource management, environment and many more.

The idea is to concentrate on the burning issues being faced by professionals in managing governmental, business, non-governmental and civil society organizations. Consequently we encourage scholars to pursue research for answering domestic, regional and global challenges in the field of management.

Remember the **test date is Wednesday, 9th of December 2020** and the time is **10:00 AM** the **venue is Institute of Administrative Sciences**, University of the Punjab. The entry test will be on-campus In-sha-Allah.

Please note that applicants successful in the entry-test will be required to provide the HEC approval of the MS/MPhil program of the respective post-graduate degree Program.

If you have any queries, please contact:

Mr. Maqsood Shafi

On IAS Nos.: 042 99231810, 99231811 Ext. 117

Regards

Director In-Charge

Institute of Administrative Sciences

University of the Punjab

Sample Test

The entry test is designed to evaluate the following three areas:

1) Subject related evaluation

Expect questions (mostly subjective) that may require application of classical theories, concepts or traditional questions pertaining to public administration, management, governance and public policy.

Example:

Change in organizations is inevitable today, however it is generally viewed that structural change is easier to implement than cultural change. Discuss the above with reference to the recent governance and administrative reforms introduced in public sector organizations with examples.

OR

Discuss the role and implications of an open systems model in theorizing and understanding of formal organizations?

2) Subject and Research related evaluation

Expect to be inquired about developing a research proposal that concentrates on current issues in public administration, management, governance and public policy. It is not mere awareness but an application of research designs, approaches methodologies, tools and techniques being used in addressing the subject area.

Example:

Corruption in planning and development of government projects is the main hurdle in providing relief to public at large. Reducing the possibilities of corruption in government departments can be addressed through many angles. We can address corruption in government through developing a better understanding regarding human psychology, recruitment policy, organizational theory pertaining to procedures laws and rules, employee benefit and reward policy, judicial processes, sociological trends and values, etc. Choose an angle of your interest to develop a proposal that may address corrupt practices in government organizations. Please show familiarity with subject related theories, concepts and also suggest the appropriate, research approaches, methodologies, sampling, instruments, analytical techniques after defining the problem, questions, and objectives pertaining to your research proposal.

3) English comprehension and critical reasoning

Expect passages (with mostly multiple choice questions) for evaluating comprehension and critical reasoning. Example:

Questions 1-2 are based on the following passage.

Obesity results when a person consumes significantly more calories than energy burned over a long period of time, though at this point scientists cannot point to a single cause of obesity. In a large majority of obesity cases, the causes are related to genetic factors that influence the metabolism of fat and that regulate the hormones and proteins that control appetite. A person's appetite is determined by different processes that occur both in the brain and the digestive system. **During digestion, carbohydrates break down into different types of sugar molecules, including glucose.** Immediately after eating, blood glucose levels rise, which triggers the release of insulin, a hormone that helps change glucose into energy. As the insulin pours into the bloodstream, it pushes the glucose into cells. Insulin is a significant factor in terms of obesity because it helps determine which nutrients will be burned for energy and which will be stored in cells for future use. Recent studies have found that the faster a cell processes insulin, the more fat it stores. This might be one cause of obesity, though there may be other factors to consider, and to date no one theory has been determined to be conclusive.

1. What function might a medication perform to decrease the obesity of the user?
 - A. It could help the user process insulin more quickly.
 - B. It could cause the user to produce more insulin.
 - C. It could slow the rate at which cells process insulin.

2. Which of the following best characterizes the function of the boldfaced sentence in lines 6–7 of the passage?
 - A. It provides evidence on which a theory is based.
 - B. It summarizes a theory with which the author agrees.
 - C. It restates a point made earlier in the passage.
 - D. It disproves a commonly accepted theory.
 - E. It presents a specific application of a general concept.

Question 3 is based on the following passage.

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious, accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price – fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that requires, modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-markets economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price cutting, because price cutting would be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not. More over those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non-socialist countries other than the United States. These economies employ intentional price-fixing usually in an overt fashion. Formal price fixing by cartel and informal price fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common place. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have. Socialist industry also works within a frame work of controlled prices. In early 1970’s, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by free market over which they exercise little influenced than are capitalist firms.

3. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies
 - B. suggest methods by which economist and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms
 - C. explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix in order to stabilize the free market
 - D. argue that price-fixing, in one form or another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society
 - E. analysis of free markets in different economies

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