

Research Methodology syllabus for Ph.D. entrance test

Research: Meaning, Characteristics, Types, Significance and Research process. Social Research: Meaning, nature and types. Scientific Method: Features and stages/steps.

Research Problem: Selection, Definition and Statement of the Problem. criteria and techniques involved in Defining the problem and evaluation of the problem. The Hypothesis: Meaning, Significance, Sources, Features, types and Limitations and Criteria of a Good Hypothesis.

Review of the Related Literature: Purpose, exploring the Sources of relevant literature in libraries, Research Periodicals, Theses, Dissertations, Newspapers, Government Reports and Internet. Organising and Analysing the reviewed literature. Research Design: Meaning, Need, features and types of Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental.

Data Collection-Primary Data and Secondary Data, Tools and Techniques of Data Collection: Questionnaire, Interview, Interview Schedule and Observation. Criteria to Select appropriate tools for Data Collection.

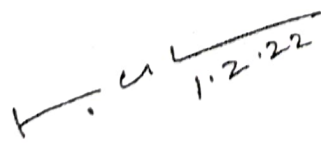
The Processing and Analysis of Data- Editing: Meaning and objectives, features and problems Classification: meaning, objectives, features, types and methods. Coding; meaning and Objectives. Tabulation: meaning, objectives, merits, types and limitations.

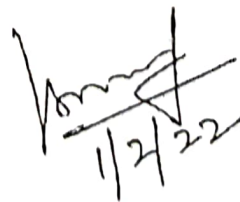
The Data Analysis and Presentation: Diagrams; types of Diagrams, General Rules for Constructing Diagrams, limitations and choice. Graphs: Techniques of Constructing Graphs. types and limitations of Graphs. Measures of Central Tendency: Use, merits and Calculation of Mean, Median and Mode.

Interpretation of Data and Thesis/Dissertation/ Report Writing: Need of interpretation and techniques of interpretation, Documentation Citation and style of Thesis/Dissertation writing: Footnotes, References, Appendices, Bibliography and Rules for Citation of Dissertation/Theses. Research Report: Outline/Layout of Research Report, Steps, and Criteria used for writing the Report.

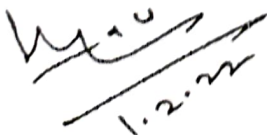
Using Internet Services and SPSS in Research: Internet Services: Search Engines, online Journals and texts, Statistical Reference Sites, Data Sources and e-mail. Using SPSS for Data Analysis Contents: Starting, exiting creating data file, Univariate Analysis, Bivariate Analysis and Multivariate Analysis and Tests of Significance. Research Project Assignments: Preparation, Stages, Submission and evaluation of Research Project.




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Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak

Department of Political Science

Syllabi for Entrance Test in the Subject of M.Phil & Ph.D. The Entrance Exam Test would be comprise of 100 objective type questions with multiple choice. A candidate must secure 50% marks to qualify the same (47.5% for SC/ST candidates). There will be no negative marking. Syllabi is as under:-

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1. **Political Theory and Thought**

Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya

Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle

European Thought: Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green.

Contemporary Political Thought: Lenin, Mao.

Modern Indian Thought: Gandhi, M.N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash, Ambedkar.

Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

2. **Comparative Politics and Political Analysis**

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope.

Constitutionalism: Concepts, Problems and Limitations.

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

Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary- their interrelationship in comparative perspective.

Party Systems and Pressure Groups: Electoral Systems.

Bureaucracy- Types and roles.

Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

3. **Indian Government and Politics**

National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution.

Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles.

Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic change, Constitutional Amendments and Review.

Structure and Process-I: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working Legislature.

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

Panchayati Raj Institutions; Rural and Urban, their working.

Federalism: Theory and Practice In India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist movements;

Emerging trend in Centre-State Relations.

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

Political Parties, Pressure groups, Public Opinion.

Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

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4. Public Administration

Development of Public Administration as a discipline; Approaches to the study of Public Administration : Decision-making & Systems; Development Administration.

Theories of organization

Principles of organization: Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of control, centralization and decentralization.

Chief Executive: Types, functions and roles.

Personnel administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale; Employee-Employer Relations.

Bureaucracy: Theories, Types and Roles; Max Weber and his critics. Civil servant-Minister relationship.

Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with social reference to India and UK.

Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.

Grievance Redressal Institution: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

5. International Relations

Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision-making.

Power, Interest and Ideology in International Relations

Arms and Wars: Nature, causes and types of wars/ conflicts including ethnic disputes; conventional wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms control and Disarmament.

Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy

Cold war, Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization.

Rights and Duties of state in international law, intervention, Treaty law, prevention and abolition of war.

Political Economy of International Relations; New International Economic Order, North-South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, WTO, Neo-colonialism and Dependency.

Regional and sub-regional organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives.

India's Role in International affairs: India's relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediator Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

Political Science PhD Entrance Syllabus, 2018

BASIC COURSES

Unit I: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: Key Ideas and Thinkers

- Ancient Greek Thought: Plato and Aristotle
- Renaissance and Machiavelli
- Contractualists: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau
- Utilitarians: Jeremy Bentham and J.S. Mill
- Idealists: Hegel, Kant
- Revolutionaries: Karl Marx, Lenin & Gramsci

Unit II: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS


- Introduction: Diversity and Disciplinarity in International Relations Theory. Debates over Scientific Methodology in the Discipline of IR.
- System Theory of International Relations with Special reference to K. N. Waltz.
- Explanatory International Theories: Realism and Neo-realism. Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism Marxism and Neo-Marxism
- Constitutive International Theories: Critical Theory, Social Constructivism, Feminism
- International Ethics: Cosmopolitanism Human Security and Post Colonialism

UNIT III: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

- Comparative Method: An Overview of the field of comparative analysis; Approaches to Comparative Political analysis-- Political Systems and Structural Functional Approach and Political Economy.
- State in Comparative Framework: Liberal and Welfare State; Authoritarian State; Post-colonial state
- Comparative Development Experience: Issues of modernization; Underdevelopment and Dependency; Development and Democracy
- Democracy and Democratization: Class and Elite—Elitist Theory of Democracy; Electoral Systems, Parties and Representation; State and Civil Society; Evolving Patterns

Unit IV: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

- Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics: Institutional, Political, Economy, and Human-Governance Approach, Ideological Basis of Indian Constitution; State in India: Democratic, Developmental.
- Changing Nature of Indian Federalism; Demands for State Autonomy; Creation of New States. The Parliamentary System: Functioning, and Challenges.
- Judicial System: Judicial Activism and Judicial Reforms; Affirmative Actions and Forms of New Assertions: Caste, Religion, and Ethnicity.
- Parties and Politics: Evolving Nature of Indian Party System, Breakdown of one Dominant Party System and Emergence of Regional Parties; Coalition Politics and Electoral Reforms; Liberalization of Indian Economy, and Regional and Social Disparities; Working of Indian Democracy, An Assessment.


HEAD
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University of Kashmir
Srinagar

ADVANCED COURSES

Unit I: Research Methods In Social Sciences

- The Idea of Social Science: Approaching the Difference between Natural and Social Science; Conceptions of Science: From Verification to Falsification; Objectivity and Value-neutrality
- Empirical Research in Social Sciences: Identification of Research Problem, Formulation of Hypothesis, Use of Concepts, Operationalization of Variables; Quantitative and Qualitative Methods; Research Design
- Quantitative Research Method: Measurement: Issues of Reliability, Validity and Levels of Measurement; Data Collection: Methods of Data-collection, Observation, Questionnaires and Interviews; Sampling Techniques: Probability and Non-probability Techniques; Data Processing: Establishing Categories and Coding Data; Data Interpretation: Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics; Preparation of Research Report
- Qualitative Research: In-depth Interviews; Ethnography; Content Analysis

Unit II: Contemporary Political Theory

- Contemporary Political Theory: Nature, Shifts and Issues. Contemporary Liberalism: Rawls on Justice, Dworkin on Equality, and Amartya Sen: Development and Freedom
- Libertarianism: Robert Nozick; Communitarianism: Michael Sandel, Michael Walzer; Multiculturalism: Will Kymlicka, Bhikhu Parekh
- Feminism: Liberal, Radical and Postmodern trends; Post-Colonialism: Edward Said, Frantz Fanon; Post-Modernism: Michel Foucault, Lyotard
- Neo-Marxism: Gramsci, and Habermas; Nationalism: Anderson, Partha Chatterjee

Unit III: South Asia: State and Society

- The Contemporary Significance of South Asia as a Region; Colonialism and Growth of Nationalism; Nature and impact of colonialism: Growth of Nationalism: India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Pattern of Politics and Political Processes: Evolving Pattern of Democracy, Role of Military, Violence
- South Asian Political Economy: Poverty and Human Development in South Asia, Globalization and Liberalization in South Asia, Famine, Hunger and Food Security.
- Development and People's Movements People's Movements with reference to Environment, Human Rights and Globalization; Politics of Identities: Ethnicity, Regional and Gender Peace and Conflict Resolution in South Asia. Regional Cooperation and Challenges to South Asia

Unit IV: State Politics in India with focus on Jammu and Kashmir

- State Politics in India: A theoretical frame work; Federalization of India; Class Formation in Indian States
- Problems of Uneven Economic Development and Regional Disparities; Impact of Liberalization and Globalization on Developmental Pattern in Indian States.
- Naxalite Movement and its Impact on Politics of, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa. Agrarian Crisis and its Impact on State Politics.
- Jammu and Kashmir: Article 370 of the Constitution of India. (a) Special Status for the state (b) Politics of Autonomy; Erosion; Current Debates for its Restoration
- Political of Land Reform and its Impact; Changing Nature of Party system; Coalition Politics.
- Regionalism, and politicization of regional identity in Jammu and Kashmir

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