



Ph.D Entrance Test Syllabus Session: 2024-25 Political Science

Part A: Research Methodology

Part B: Political Science

Part-A Research Methodology

Unit – I : Social Research

Social Research: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Research Steps of

Scientific Method of Research: Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value, Ethics of Social Research.

Unit – II : Types of Research

Classification of Research on the Basis of Objectives, Outputs, Logic, Process, Investigation

Types of Experimental Research

Types of Hypothesis

Unit – III: Research Design

Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental.

Hypothesis and Sampling.

Unit – IV: Quantitative Techniques

Primary and Secondary sources of Data Collection, Tools and Techniques, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Observation, Survey method.

Unit – V: Qualitative Techniques

Field Work and participant observation, Ethnography: Case Study, Content Analysis, Life History, Oral history, informal and narrative interview.

Unit – VI: Statistics for Social Research

Use of statistics in social research Measures of Central Tendency : Mean, Median and Mode.

Unit – VII: Report Writing

Basic steps of Report Writing. Techniques of Report Writing.





Part-B Political Science

Unit – I: Political Traditions and Concepts:

- Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship.
- Political Tradition: Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Marxism, Feminism, Ecologism, Multiculturalism, Postmodernism.

Unit – II: Political Thinkers:

- Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, John Rawls, Lenin, Mao.
- Kautilya, Ziauddin Barani, Kabir, Pandita Rama Bai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K. Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N. Roy, V.D. Savarkar, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, J.L. Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyay.

Unit – III: Comparative Political Analysis:

- Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism: Comparative Methods.
- Nationalism: European and Non-European.
- State Theory: Debate over the Nature of State in Capitalist and Socialist Societies, Welfare State, Globalization and Nations-States.
- Political Regimes: Democratic and Non-democratic.
- Constitution and Constitutionalism: Form of Constitutions, Rule of Law, Judicial Independence and Liberal Constitutionalism, Emergency Power and Crisis of Constitutionalism.
- Structure of Power: Ruling Class, Power Elites, Democratic Elitism.
- Actor and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System, Interest groups, Social movements, new social movements, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns, Revolutions.

Unit – IV: International Relations:

- Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism.
- Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non-traditional.





- International Organisations: United Nations Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN, Peace and Development perspectives, Humanitarian intervention.
- Political Economy of International Relation: Globalization, Global Governance and Bretton Wood System, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.
- Regional Organization: European Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN.
- Contemporary challenges: International Terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refuges.

Unit – V: India's Foreign Policy:

- Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy.
- India's relations in Multipolar World: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China, India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council, SAARC, Gujaral doctrine, Look East/ Act East, Look West.
- Contemporary challenges: Maritime Security, Energy Security, Environmental Security, Migrants and Refugees, Water Resources, International Terrorism, Cyber Security.

Unit - VI: Indian Polity:

- Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism Heritage and the Contribution of the Indian National Movement to the Making of the Indian Constitution.
- Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates, Philosophy of the Constitution, Constitutionalism in India.
- Union Executive, Union Parliament, Judiciary, Executive and Legislature in the States, Local Government Institutions, Federalism in India, Constitutional and Statutory Bodies.
- State, Economy and Development, Identity Politics, Process of Globalisation, Public policy as an Instrument of Socio-Economic development, Institutional mechanisms for good governance.

Unit – VII: Public Administration:

 Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach, Scientific Management Theory, Rational Choice theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration, Comparative Public Administration, New Public





Management, changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalisation and Globalisation.

- Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relation Theory.
- Managing the Organization: Theories of leadership and motivation.
- Organisational Communication, Managing Conflict in the Organization, Management by Objectives.

