

Syllabus of Research Methodology for Ph D in Political Science and Public Ad.

Section – A (Research Methodology)

UNIT I: Foundations of Research:

Meaning, Objectives, motivation, Utility.

Concept of theory, empiricism, deductive and inductive theory. Characteristics of Scientific Method and its importance.

Understanding the Language of Research- Concept, Construct, Variable.

Research Process.

The Idea of Social Science.

Problem of theory building.

Fact and Theory in Social Science Research.

Differences between Natural and Social Science Research.

Difference between Pure and Applied Research.

UNIT II: Nature of Social Science Research:

Types of Research.

Objectivity and Value Neutrality.

Interdisciplinary Research in Social Science, Importance and Use and Use Social Research, Concepts and Variables.

UNIT III: Empirical Research in Social Science

Problem Identification & Formulation of Research Question.

Review of Literature. Gap Analysis. Formulation of Hypothesis & its types.

Testing of hypothesis.

Application of Computer in Social Science Research

UNIT IV: Methods and Research Design

Research Design: Concept & Importance in Research.

Features of Good Research Design.

Exploratory Research Design- concepts, types & uses.

Descriptive Research Designs- concepts, types & uses.

Experimental Design: Concept of Independent & Dependent variables.

Measurement: Issues of Reliability, Validity and level of measurement.

Measures of central tendency (Averages): Concept & use, calculation of mean, mode & median, criteria for choice of average.

Measures of Dispersion: Range and Standard Deviation, Simple Correlation: Correlation and Causation; Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation Simple Regression: Use and Estimation of Regression Lines.

UNIT V: Qualitative & Quantitative Research

Techniques of Research.

Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview.

Sampling: Concepts of statistical population, Sample, Sampling Frame, Sampling Error, Sample Size, Characteristics of a good sample, Probability and Non-probability based samples & its Various types.

Determining size of the sample- Practical considerations in sampling & sample size.

Survey Research.

Types and Significance of Diagrams and Charts in Social Research.

Combining Quantitative and Qualitative methods.

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UNIT VI: Data Processing and Data Analysis-

Univariate analysis (frequency tables, bar charts, pie charts, percentages)

Bivariate analysis- Cross tabulations and Chi-square test including testing hypothesis of association.

Analysis of Data: Descriptive, Inferential, and Co-relational.

Factor Analysis. Regressional Models.

Qualitative Data Analysis: Case Studies, Ethnographic studies, Socio-metric studies.

Preparations of Research Report.

UNIT VII: Interpretation of Data & Paper Writing

Writing of Dissertation, Research Paper and Monograph.

Preparation of Bibliography and Uses of References.

Layout of a research paper.

Journals in computer science.

Impact factor of Journals.

Ethical issues related to publishing.

Plagiarism & Self-Plagiarism.

UNIT VIII: Use of Tools

Use of Encyclopedias, Research Guides, Handbook, Academic Databases, etc.

Internet as a research tool.

Methods to search required information effectively.

Reference Management Software like Zotero/ Mendeley.

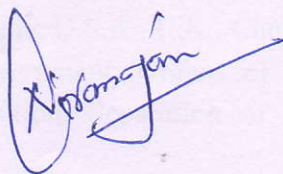
Software for paper formatting like La Tex/ MS Office.

Software for detection of plagiarism.

UNIT IX: Scientific Study of Political Science

Basic Assumptions, Behavioural revolution in Political Science and its characteristics.

Popper's Method, Kuhn's Method, Hermeneutics and Thesis Writing.

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Section – B (Concern Subject)

SYLLABUS FOR ENTRANCE EXAM OF PhD in POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

UNIT I: Political Theory and Thought:

- Manu, Kautilya, Shanti Parva.
- Plato, Aristotle.
- Saint Augustine, Thomas Aquinas.
- Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.
- Bodin, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green, Lenin, Mao, Gramsci, Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar, Sayed Ahmad Khan, Naroji, Tilak, Tarabhai Shinde, Gandhi, M.N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Jai Prakash Narayan, Ambedkar, V D Savarkar, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Hari Singh Gour, Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, M.A. Jinnah, M N Roy, Deen Dayal Upadhyay.
- Political Theory: Rights, Justice, Equality, Liberty, Property, Sovereignty, Democracy, Citizenship, Civil Society, State, Nation, Development.
- Main Concerns, Decline and Resurgence. Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism.
- Political Ideologies: Nationalism, Liberalism, Anarchism, Idealism, Fascism, Socialism, Marxism, Post Colonialism, Post Modernism, Feminism, Fundamentalism, Multiculturalism, Pluralism, Communitarianism and Environmentalism.
- Human Rights and Gender Studies.

UNIT II: Comparative Politics and Political Analysis:

- Comparative Politics as a Discipline: Nature, Scope and Evolution.
- Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics.
- Constitutionalism in theory and practice. Executive, Legislature & Judiciary with special reference to India, U.S.A., U.K., China, Canada, France and Switzerland.
- Forms of Government, Organs of Government, Party System and Pressure Groups, Media, Opposition, Separation of Powers, Rule of Law, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism.
- Political Development, Political Modernization, Political Communication, Political Socialization, Political Culture, Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Political Elite, Revolution, Dependency.

UNIT III: Government and Politics of India:

- National Movement, Indian Constitution, Parliament, President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislatures, Cabinet
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Committees, Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries and Departments, Chief Secretary.

- Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.
- Unitary and Federal features and practice.
- Local Governments: Rural and Urban. District Collector and District Level Agencies
- Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media, Subaltern and Peasant Movements.
- Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.
- Main issues- Class, Caste, Gender, Communalism, Dalit, Language, Region, Dynasty, Corruption, Terrorism, Kashmir. Problems of Nation Building, Integration and Development. Administrative Reforms in India.

UNIT IV: Public Administration:

- Administrative Thought and Thinkers: Kautilya, Woodrow Wilson, F.W. Taylor, Max Weber, Henry Fayol, Luther H. Gullick, Lyndall F. Urwick, Mary Parker Follett, George Elton Mayo, Chester I. Barnard, Fred W. Riggs Herbert A. Simon, Douglas McGregor, Abraham Maslow.
- Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance, Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline. Public and Private Administration. New Public Administration and New Public Management.
- Theories and Approaches: Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach; Behavioral Approach, Public Choice Approach, Comparative Approach, Policy Approach, Modern Theory or System's Theory, The Cybernetics Model.
- Evolution of Comparative Public Administration. Methods and Approaches to the Study of Comparative Public Administration. Administrative System of UK, U.S.A, France and Japan.
- Indian Administration.
- Organization : Meaning, Nature and Scope of Organization, Bases of Organization, Types of Organization (Formal Organization, Informal Organization). Administrative Organization. Organizational Principles.
- Management: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Management. Relationship among Administration, Organization and Management. Theories of Management: Scientific Management, Leadership theories, Behavioral theories, Motivational theories.
- Urban and Local Administration in India. Disaster Management in India.
- Civil Services in India: Meaning, Structure, Evolution, Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Issues and responsibilities. Decentralization and Local Self Government in India- Urban and Rural. E- Governance. Public-personnel Administration.

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- International organization and Administration. Financial Administration. Public Policy. Public Institutions in India.

UNIT V: International Relations and Foreign Policy:

- Theories, Perspectives and Approaches: Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication, Decision Making, Marxist, Post Modernist, Post Positivist, Constructivist Theory, Deconstructive theory, Green Theory, Frankfurt School (Neo-Marxist Approach), English School, Feminist Perspective.
- Discourses and Analysis in International Relations: Three Level of Analysis- Individual, State and System, Agency and Structure Discourse, Neo-liberal and Neo-Realist Debate, Normative and Positivist Discourse.
- Meaning, Scope and Evolution of International Relations, Elements of National Power, Changing Nature of Power, Instruments of National Interest, Power, Security, Polarity.
- Management of Power- Balance of Power, Collective Security, Cooperative Security, Changing Nature of National Security.
- Changing Contours of World Politics: World War II, Cold War, Alliances, Détente, End of Cold War, Developing Countries and NAM. North South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, New International Economic Order (NIEO), Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG).
- Contemporary Issues in World Politics: Colonialism, Neocolonialism, Fundamentalism, Terrorism, Disarmament, Human Rights, Gender, Environmental Protection, Globalization, Cosmopolitanism, Ideology, Wars, Disarmament, Peaceful settlement of Disputes, Conflict Resolution, Diplomacy, World Order, Rights & Duties of State, Intervention, Treaties.
- Political Economy of International Relations: WTO, IMF, World Bank etc.
- Regional and Sub-regional organizations especially EU, SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS, IBSA, BRICS. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- United Nations Organization.
- India and the world.
- Foreign Policy. Decision Making Models: Rational, Psychological and Neurological.
- Power, Soft Power, Emerging, Rising Power, Major Power, Super Power.
- Foreign Policy of USA, Russia, China, England, France, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan.

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P. Sampath
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