

## 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 Political Science for the programme*

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:-

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.



#### 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.