

# Tantia University

Sri Ganganagar

Ph.D. Course Work Syllabus (2016-17)

Political Science

Maximum Marks-100

Minimum Marks-55

## PART-A

Part A- 40 Marks

Total Credits = 4

Total Hours=4x45= 180 Hours

### Introduction to Research

Introduction of Research, Research methodology, Defining Research problem and formulation of hypothesis, research design, sampling design, measuring and scaling techniques, methods of data collection.

Pure and Applied Research, Exploring or Formulative Research, Descriptive Research, Diagnostic Research/Study, Evaluation Research/Studies, Action Research, Experimental Research, Historical Research, Surveys, Case Study, Field Studies  
Research Ethics: Characteristics and format of research paper, article, thesis writing, review of Related Literature, Purpose of the review, Identification of the related literature. Organizing the related literature.

### Statistics

Concept of statistics, relevance in research, parametric and non-parametric data; graphical representation of data: histogram, frequency polygon, ogive and pie chart; Measures of Central Tendency, Correlation, t-test chi square test

### Computer Application

Basic and fundamental knowledge of Computer and its Applications. Introduction, Application Area, Operating System, Windows, Office, Internet.

## PART-B

Part B- 60 Marks (Subject based)

Total Credits = 6

Total Hours=6x45= 270 Hours

### 1. Political Theory and thought

Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya arid Shanti Parva. Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle.

European Thought - I : Machiavelli, Hobbes; Locke, Rousseau. European Thought - II : Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Green. Contemporary Political Thought - I : Lenin, Mao, Gramsci. Contemporary Political Thought II : Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians. Modern Indian Thought : Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash Ambedkar, Savarkar.

Concepts and Issue - I : Medieval Political Thought: Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.

Concepts and Issue - II: Behaviouralism and Post- Behaviouralism. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory. Democracy, Liberty and quality.

## 2. **Comparative Politics and Political Analysis**

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

Approaches to the study of comparative politics : Traditional, Structural- Functional, Systems and Marxist.

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 Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.

Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy. Revolution ; Theories and Types.

Dependency: Development and Under Development.

## 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 of the Parliamentary System.

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 trends 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, Media; Subaltern and Peasant Movements.' Elections, "Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

#### 4. 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; Elements of Power: Acquisition, use and limitations of power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations.

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

Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution; Diplomacy, World order and Peace studies. Cold war, Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization ..

Rights and Duties of states 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 organisations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, AAS.

United Nations : Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

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