

Department of Political Science
Punjabi University, Patiala 147002
(Established under Punjab Act No. 35 of 1961)

Syllabus for Ph. D. Entrance Test for Session 2024-25

Section-A

(Research Methodology)

Research in Social Sciences, Scientific Study of Political Science, Type of Research, Hypothesis, Research Design, Tool and Techniques of Data Collection, Observation, Questionnaire and Interview, Sampling: Meaning and Kinds, Report Writing, Thesis Writing, Ethics in Research, Plagiarism.

Section-B

(Subject)

1. Political Theory

Concepts – Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship, Political Traditions– Liberalism, Post Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Marxism, Feminism, Ecologism, Multiculturalism, Postmodernism, Communitarianism, Elite.

2. Political Thought

Plato, Aristotle, Saint Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, T.H. Green, Lenin, Mao, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt, John Rawls, Nozick.

3. Indian Political Thought

Kautilya, Bhagat Kabir, Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Gobind Singh, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekanand, Lala Lajpat Rai, M.K Gandhi, Muhammad Iqbal, V D Savarkar, M.N.Roy, J L Nehru, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, Pandita Ramabai, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Ram Manohar Lohia.

4. Comparative Political Analysis

Modern Political Analysis: Meaning, Nature, Assumptions and Major Concerns.

Approaches : Behaviouralism, Post Behaviouralism, Political Culture.

Colonialism and Decolonization, Forms of Colonialism, Anti-Colonial Struggle and Decolonization.

Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

Political Socialization, Political Development and Modernization, Under-Development, Dependency Theory.

Structures of Power: Ruling Class, Power Elites, Democratic Elitism.

5. International Relations

Idealism, Realism, Neo-liberalism, Neo-realism, Critical Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism, Social Constructivism and World System Analysis.

Global Politics: International to Global, Role of Non State Actors in Global Politics.

Concepts: State, State System, Power, Sovereignty.

Security: Traditional and Non- Traditional.

Cold War and Post Cold War, Disarmament and Arms Control, Balance of Power, Collective Security, NIEO, Geopolitics in International Relations.

Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Deterrence, Conflict Resolution.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure.

Evaluation of the Working of UN: Peace and Development Perspectives, Humanitarian Intervention, International Law, International Criminal Court.

Regional Organizations: European Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN, SAARC.

Globalization, Global Governance, North-South Dialogue, WTO, IMF, G-20.

International Terrorism, Climate Change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees, Role of Ethnicity, Culture and Identity Politics, Multiculturalism, Human Security, Gender Issues in International Politics.

6. India's Foreign Policy

Continuity and Change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and Determinants.

India's Relations with Major Powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China and Japan and European Union.

Non-Alignment Movement, India's Nuclear Policy, India's Policy towards Terrorism and Environment.

India's Engagement with Multi-polar World: India's Relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Gulf Cooperation Council.

India's Relations with Neighborhood: SAARC, Gujral Doctrine, Look East/Act East, Look West.

Contemporary Challenges: Maritime Security, Energy Security, Environmental Security, Migrants and Refugees, International Terrorism, Cyber Security.

7. Political Institutions in India

Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonial Heritage and the Contribution of Indian National Movement in the making of the Indian Constitution.

Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates.

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles.

Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments.

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees.

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature.

Federalism in India: Strong Center Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaptation, Role of Inter-governmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.

Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.

Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms.

Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities.

8. Political Process in India

Nature and Structure of Indian Democracy, Authoritarianism as a Challenge to Democracy.

Party System, Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.

Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, Labour, Trade Unions, Pressure Groups.

Regionalization of Indian Politics: Reorganization of Indian States, Regional Disparities, Center State Relations and State Autonomy.

Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.

Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties and State Parties.

Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging Trends, Parliamentary vs Presidential System.

9. Public Administration

Public Administration: Meaning and Evolution, Public and Private Administration.

Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach.

Public Administration Theories and Concepts: 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 Liberalization and Globalization.

Governance, Good Governance and Democratic Governance, Role of State, Civil Society and Individuals.

Accountability and Control: Institutional Mechanism for Checks and Balances, Legislative Control over Executive, Administrative and Budgetary Control, Control through Parliamentary Committees, Judicial Control over Legislature and Executive, Administrative Culture, Corruption and Administrative Reforms.

Institutional Mechanisms for Good Governance: Right to Information, Citizen Charter, Ombudsman, Lokpal, and Lokayukta.

Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their Functioning.

Planning and Development: Decentralized Planning, Planning for Development, Sustainable Development, Participatory Development, E-Governance, NITI Aayog.

Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory.

Managing the Organization: Theories of Leadership and Motivation.

Organizational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the Organization.

Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker.

10. Punjab Politics

Socio-Economic Bases of Punjab Politics.

Reorganization of Punjab on Linguistic Basis and Its Impact on Punjab Politics.

Ideology, Organization, Support Base and Electoral Performance of Political Parties in Punjab: SAD, Congress, BJP, BSP, AAP.

Nature and Impact of Sikh Militant Movement in Punjab.

Demand for State Autonomy, Anandpur Sahib Resolution, Akali Government's Memorandum to Sarkaria Commission and Its Recommendations.

Working of Coalition Governments in Punjab.

Issues in Punjab Politics: Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Suicide, Drug Abuse and Migration.

Recent Farmers Movement and Its Socio-Political Implications.

Emerging Trends in Punjab Politics.