

**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur**  
**Department of Political Science Syllabus Ph.D. Entrance**  
**Examination, 2023-24**  
**Part - A: Research Methodology**

1.	<p><b>Research Methodology :</b> Nature of Scientific Research, importance of Social Science Research, Scientific Research in Political Science, Selecting a Problem, Review of Literature, Hypothesis formulation and Methods of Data Collection, Graph Analysis, Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, Writing of Thesis, Research Paper and Preparation of Monograph, Preparation of Bibliography and uses of references, Definition, Characteristics of Computer, Evolution of Computer, Generations of Computer, Classification of Computer, Applications of Computers, Computer System and its Components, Computer Memory, memory Capacity, Input and Output Devices, Software and Hardware, system software and Application Software, Operating System Definition and Functions, Working with Windows, File Management in Windows, System Utilities in Windows, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): an introduction; IP as a global indicator of innovations, Role of IPR in economic and cultural developments, Types of IPR, Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Trade Secrets, Semiconductor Integrated Circuits and Layout Designs, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&amp; RF), Industrial Designs.</p>
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## Syllabus Ph.D. Entrance Examination, 2024

### Part - B

#### (Political Science)

#### Syllabus

1.	<b>Political Thought</b> : Plato, Aristotle, Epicureans and the Stoics, Cicero, Mannu and Kautilya, Features of Medieval political theory, Augustine, Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua, Issues and stages of the Church State controversy., Features of Medieval political theory, Augustine, Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua, Issues and stages of the Church State controversy., Thomas Hobbs, John Locke, J.J Rousseau., Montesquie, Edmund Burke., Utilitarian School : Bentham, J.S. Mill, Idealist School: Hegel, Green, Bosanquet, Socialist School: Marx, Lenin, Mao, Socialist School : Bernstein, Gramski, Existentialism: G.P. Sartre, Radical Humanist: M.N. Roy, New Left and Critical Theory : Herbert Marcuse and Habermas, Humanist and Sarvodayist : Mahatma Gandhi, Jai Prakash Narayan, Revivalist : Leo Strauss, Hannah Arendt, Mechael Oakeshott, Value Pluralism and Open Society, I. Berlin and Karl Popper, Contemporary Liberalism : John Rawls and Robert Nozick.
2.	<b>Comparative Politics</b> : Comparative Politics : Meaning, Nature and Importance, Approaches: Formal Legal Approach, System Approach, Structural-Functional Approach., Political Culture, Political Socialization, Social Movements, Bureaucracy: Electoral System, Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Political Conflict, Public Opinion, Political Development, Political Modernization.
3.	<b>Public Administration</b> : Meaning, nature, Scope and Significance of Public Administration. Evolution Of Public Administration As A Discipline, Public And Private Administration, Role Of Public Administration In Modern State, Types, Bases and Principles of Organization, Theories of Organization : Scientific Management, Classical theory, Max Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy, Human Relations Theory, Decision Making Theory, Ecological Theory, Chief Executive :Types and Function, Line, Staff, Auxiliary agencies, Departments, Public Corporation, Boards and commissions Independent Regulatory Commissions, Delegated legislation, Concept of Budget,Formation &Execution of Budget, Account and Audit, Administrative Law,Delegated Legislation,Administrative Tribunals, New public administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach, Good Governance, Public Policy Formulation, Development administration, Concept of Administrative Development,Relationship Between Political And Permanent Executive.
4.	<b>Indian Government and Politics</b> : Historical Background of the present Constitutions System, role of B.R. Ambedkar in Constitution making, Nature and Salient

	<p>features of Indian Constitution, Indian Federalism, Union-State Relations., Fundamental Rights and duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Chief Executive : President, Cabinet, Prime Minister, Parliament, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and Speaker of Lok Sabha, Judicial System – Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Party System, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Electoral System, Election Commission, Electoral Reforms, Voting Behavior, Dynamics of Politics – Language, Caste, Religion, Politics of defection, Minorities, Political Agitation, Secularism, National Integration, Problem of Terrorism, Politics of Amendment, Politics of President Rule, Problem of environmental Pollution, State Politics : Governor, Chief Minister, Party Politics, with reference to U.P.</p>
5.	<p><b>International Politics</b> : Meaning, Nature and Scope, Concept of Post- International Politics, State and Non- State Actors, Theories: Idealist Theory, Marxist Theory, Pluralist theory and World State theory, Realist Theory, Decision-making theory Systems Analysis, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Ideology, National Interest, Third World: Concept and Problems, Cold War, (New Cold War) Second Cold War, Détente, Nonaligned Movement, Crises : Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War (1991) , Crises : Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War (1991), Issues : Disarmament L N.P.T., New International Economic Order, North South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, Foreign Policy : Determinants, Formulation and Execution, Foreign Policies of India, U.S.A., U.K., France, Russia and People's Republic of China, The World in the Twenty First Century : Post Cold War development in International Politics, Emerging Power Structure., Institutions and Organizations, United Nations, World Trade Organization.</p>