## Department of Political Science University of Rajshahi Syllabus for M.Phil./ Ph.D. Programme Session: 2015-2016

The M.Phil/Ph.D. programme in the Department of Political Science comprises Course Work and a Dissertation. The syllabus for the Course Work contains two hundred marks. It consists of six courses. Course No. 1 is compulsory. Students will have to take three more courses out of the remaining five. Each course carries 50 marks. 45% marks will qualify a student in each course. If a candidate fails to secure the qualifying marks in any course/courses, he/she may be allowed to appear for the second time with/after sixth months. The Course Work does not apply to a teacher of this University who has three years teaching experience. The normal duration of this Course Work is one year. It may be relaxed, if needed in any case, however by the Academic Committee of the Department. A candidate will require to offer at least one seminar for M.Phil. Degree and two for Ph.D. On the successful completion of the Course Work, a candidate will be placed under an authorized supervisor for his/her dissertation work and he/she will continue and complete the work as per university rules.

### Course of the M.Phil/Ph.D. Programme

#### **COURSE NO.1**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**50 MARKS** 

- i. Writing a Research Proposal.
- ii. Testing hypothesis.
- iii. Writing footnotes and endnotes.
- iv. Preparing annotated Bibliography and index.
- v. Reviewing literature.
- vi. Defining and presenting concepts.
- vii. Using theoretical framework and preparing a questionnaire.
- viii. Collecting Data and interviewing people for data collection.
- ix. Data analysis.
- x. Using Computer techniques in data analysis.
- xi. Report writing.
- xii. Writing a thesis.
- xiii. Presenting a paper.
- xiv. Defending a thesis.

#### COURSE NO.2

#### **COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**50 MARKS** 

- 1) Introduction to Comparative Politics.
- 2) Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics.
  - (i) Behaviorism. (ii) Functional Analysis (iii) System theory
  - (iv) Group theory.

#### 3) Tradition Vs Modernity.

- a) Traditional Society.
- b) Transitional Society.
- c) Modern Society.

### 4) Development and Under Development

Concepts Political Development, Economic Development, Under Development, Mal Development.

5) Governance

Good Governance, Pussy Governance, Problems of Governance.

## Theories of Development and Under Development

(i) Rostow's Theory (ii) Huntington Theory (iii) Neo-Marxist's Theory.

# COURSE NO.3 THEORIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE 50 MARKS.

- 1. Marxist theory. (a) Marx (b) Lenin and Mao Tsetung. (c) Trotsky.
- 2. Theories of Federation and Confederation.
- 3. Max Weber-Theory of Bureaucracy.
- 4. Militarism. Johson, C.V. Cluasewitz, Morris Jaronitz, Huntington.
- 5. Elite theory- Mosca, Pareto and Michel.
- 6. Feminism: Gender inequalities, Gender violence, Empowerment.

# COURSE NO. 4POLITICS OF GLOBALIZATION50 MARKS

- 1. Concept of Globalization; Foundation of Globalization; Economic, Political and Cultural aspects of Globalization.
- 2. Globalization and marginalization of poor states and nation states; Bangladesh in the global system; Needs and imperatives.
- 3. Bangladesh Foreign Policy and Economic Diplomacy; Geopolitics and Security; Resource Management; Technology and Development.

COURSE NO. 5 BANGLADESH POLITICS

## **50 MARKS**

- (a) Emergence of Bangladesh.
- (b) Constitutional Development in Bangladesh.
- (c) Cont. of 1972.
- (d) Military role in Bangladesh.
- (e) Party Politics in Bangladesh.
- (f) Pressure groups and its impact on Bangladesh Politics.
- (g) Functioning of Parliamentary Govt. in Bangladesh.

## COURSE NO. 6 LOCAL GOVT. AND RURAL 50 MARKS DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

- (a) Theories and Meaning.
- (b) Evolution of Local Govt. in Bangladesh.
- (c) Tiers of Local Govt. Institution in Bangladesh.
- (d) Its finance, govt. Control and Accountability and Resource Allocation of Local govt. Judicial control over Local Govt. Institutions.
- (e) Problems of Local Govt. Institutions.
- (f) Rural Govt. Agencies of Rural Development. (i) Govt. & Non-Govt. bodies
- (g) Problems and Prospects.