

**NIRMA UNIVERSITY**  
**INSTITUTE OF LAW**  
**All India level Ph.D. Entrance Exam**  
**Syllabus for Ph.D. in Law / Economics (w.e.f August, 2022)**

**PART – I (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)**  
**[Common for Law and Economics Subjects]**  
**[Common for Political Science, Law & Economics Subjects]**

Unit 1 Research Methodology

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Steps in research Process: Formulating the Research Problem, Literature Survey, Definition of Variables Aim Objective and Development of Working Hypotheses, The Research Design (Observational and Analytical): the Sampling Design, Collection of Data, Analysis of Data, Hypothesis Testing, Generalization and Interpretation, Preparation of the Report.

Unit 2 Types and Sources of Data

Objective Description vs. Storytelling, Primary vs. Secondary Data, Methods of Primary Data: Observation, Interview and Questionnaire/ Schedule; Structured vs. Unstructured and Participatory vs. Non-Participatory, The Pilot Survey, Reliability and Validity.

Unit 3 Sampling and Survey Data

Population and sample, Census Enquiry and Sampling, Purposive and non Purposive Sampling, Sample Size, Sampling Procedure: SRS (WR and WOR), Stratified, Systematic, Repeated Systematic, Cluster and Multi Stage cluster, Quota Sampling and Sequential Sampling, Sample Weights and Choice of Sampling Design.

Unit 4 Computer Application and Research.

Introduction, Jurimetrics, Role of Computers in the field of Research, Computer software and applications



## **PART – II (LAW)**

### **Unit 1 – Jurisprudence**

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Nature and scope, Source of law, Schools of law, Concept of Justice  
Rights, Wrongs and Duties, Legal Concepts, Property, Possession, ownership and title, Person,  
Liabilities

### **Unit 2 – Constitution of India (full Constitution including judicial interpretation)**

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Constitutional history, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, DPSP and Fundamental duties  
President, union including judiciary, Governor, State and judiciary, Centre-State Relationship  
Amendments to the constitution, Emergencies, Environmental Jurisprudence in Indian  
Constitution.

## **Part – II (ECONOMICS)**

### **Unit 1 Macroeconomics**

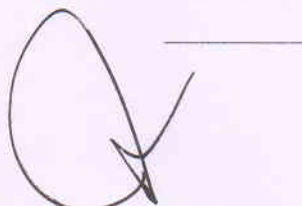
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Keynesian Theory of Income and employment, Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply,  
The Influence of Monetary and Fiscal Policy on Aggregate Demand, The Short-Run Trade-off  
between Inflation and Unemployment, Measuring a Nation's Income, Measuring the Cost of  
Living, Production and Growth, Saving, Investment, and the Financial System, The Basic  
Tools of Finance, Unemployment

### **Unit 2 Microeconomics**

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The Market Forces of Supply and Demand, Elasticity and Its Application, Supply, Demand,  
and Government Policies, Consumers, Producers, Efficiency of Markets, Externalities, Public  
Goods and Common Resources, The Design of the Tax System, The Costs of Production, Firms  
in Competitive Markets, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly, Economics of  
Labour markets, Markets of factors of Production, Costs of production, Revenue and Cost  
Analysis



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Syllabus for Ph D Entrance Exam (Political Science)-2024

**Unit 1 Political Theory**

- Concepts: Liberty, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power
- Political Traditions: Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Feminism, Ecologism, Multiculturalism, Postmodernism

**Unit 2 Political Thought**

- Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, John Rawls

**Unit 3: Indian Political Thought**

- Kautilya, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Swami Vivekanand, M.K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya

**Unit 4: Comparative Political Analysis**

- Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism
- Colonialism and decolonization: Forms of colonialism, anti-colonial struggles
- State theory: post-colonial state, welfare state, globalization and nation-states
- Constitutions and Constitutionalism: Forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism,
- Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy

**Unit 5: International Relations**

- Approaches to the study of International Relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism
- Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non-traditional

**Unit 6: India's Foreign Policy**

- Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy
- India's relations with the neighbourhood: SAARC, Look East/ Act East, Look West

- Contemporary Challenges: Maritime security, energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cyber security

### **Unit 7: Political Institutions in India**

- Making of the Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles
- Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments
- Union Parliament: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- 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 Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption.
- Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms
- Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms

### **Unit 8: Political Processes in India**

- State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development
- Process of globalization: social and economic implications
- Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labour
- Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation

### **Unit 9: Public Administration**

- Public Administration: Meaning and evolution, public and private administration Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach

### **Unit 10: Governance and Public Policy in India**

- Governance: Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals
- Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter, Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukt