

## Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Test (International Relations) 2018-19

**Topic 1: International Relations: theories and ideologies**

**Topic 2: International Security**

**Topic 3: Diplomacy and India's Foreign Policy**

**Topic 4: Global Political Economy**

**Topic 5: Global Commons**

**Topic 6: International Law**

Duration – 3 hours, Maximum Marks – 100; 100 Multiple choice (No Negative Marking)

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### **Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Test (International Relations)**

#### **1. International Relations: theories and ideologies**

Realist Approach ;Neo-Realist Approach; Idealist Approach; Eclecticism; Classical Liberalism ;Institutional Approach; English School Theory;Neo-Liberalism;Critical Theory; Marxist and Neo Marxist Theories; Fascism; Systems Approach; The Behavioral Approach and Post-Behavioral Approach; Game Theory; Bargaining Theory; Communication Approach; Decision Making Approach; World System Theory; Post-Colonialism; Post Structuralism; Feminist Approach; Social Constructivism

#### **2. International Security**

Mandala Theory; Anarchy and Balance of Power Theory; Alliance Theory; Collective Security; Arms Race Theory; Deterrence Theory; Disarmament Theory; Gandhian Theory; Theories of Wars – Just war; Interventions; Human rights; Causes of Wars; Types of War; Major wars and conflicts; Nuclear proliferation; Terrorism; Security – food, environment, energy, cyber, maritime and social; UNSC and UN peacekeeping forces; Multilateral and regional organizations.

#### **3. Diplomacy and India's Foreign Policy**

What is diplomacy; Evolution of the concept of diplomacy-The Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations --Paris Peace Conference and the New Diplomacy; Key contributors to the concept of 'diplomacy' (Kautilya, Machiavelli); Types of diplomacy – bilateral, multilateral, open and secret, public diplomacy etc. ; Styles of diplomacy – shopkeeper, military etc.; Role of soft power in diplomacy; National interest; Determinants of India's Foreign Policy; Phases of Indian Foreign Policy; Non-Alignment; India's bilateral ties; India and its Diaspora; India's Nuclear Policy.

#### **4. Global Political Economy**

Introduction of key approaches and concepts of contemporary political economy (demand, supply, market equilibrium, crisis, inflation etc.); Political and economic systems (Capitalist/ free market, Socialist, Mixed); Principal theoretical approaches (Classical, Marxian, Keynesian); Theories of international trade including Sen – Bhagwati debate; Institutions and their role in the global economy (new institutions and agreements); Multilateral and Regional trade blocks ; India's Political Economy; Global Economic Governance and Policy -International monetary and financial integration; International production - mobility of labour in the global economy.

#### **5. Global Commons**

Idea of the global commons; The Tragedy of the Commons; Sustainable Development – MDG s and SDGs; Governing the Commons; Contested Commodities – Land, Water, Space, Health, Climate, Education, Cyberspace and Energy.

#### **6. International Law**

States and International Law; International Organizations and International Law; Individuals and International Law ;Non-State Actors and International Law ; International responsibility (invocation of responsibility and diplomatic protection); Diplomatic Means of Dispute Settlement (Negotiation, Good Offices, Mediation, Inquiry, Conciliation) ; Legal Means of Dispute Settlement (Arbitration and Permanent Courts); R2P(Responsibility to Protect); International Humanitarian Law, the Hague Law and the Geneva Law; International Environmental Law; International Trade Law (IPR); Maritime Jurisdiction and Law of the Sea; International Perspective on Cyber Laws ( Cyber Laws of Major Countries- Territorial jurisdiction, Extra Territorial jurisdiction, Cyber-Space jurisdiction ) ; International Space Law

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#### **Sample MCQs**

1. The main proponent of the Realist Theory is:

- a. K.J. Holsti
- b. Hans Morgenthau
- c. Frederick Hartman
- d. E.H.Carr

2. The term Détente implies:

- a. An alliance
- b. Relaxation of tensions
- c. Cooperation between states
- d. Heightening of tensions

3. The Monroe Doctrine was proposed to:

- a. Safeguard peace in Europe
- b. Enforce freedom of navigation on the High Seas
- c. Safeguard American interests
- d. To aid western Europe

4. What is common among CENTO, RIO PACT and SEATO?

- a. They are regional economic arrangements
- b. They are environment associations
- c. They are military alliances
- d. They are human rights associations

5. Which of the following rights do foreign warships enjoy?

- a. The right of free passage in the territorial waters
- b. The right of innocent passage in the territorial waters
- c. To stay in the territorial waters
- d. None of these

6. Monetary payments made to industries to enable their products to become internationally competitive are called:

- a. Tariffs
  - b. Quotas
  - c. Subsidies
  - d. Voluntary Export Restraints
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