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)

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 – MDGs 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

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