

XXVI. SYLLABUS FOR JNU ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2022-23
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1. SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The pattern of JNUEE 2022-23 will be based on Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) through Computer Based Test (CBT)

Ph.D.

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Sub. Code & Sub. Code Number	Syllabus for Entrance Examination
	Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies (CCUS&LAS)		<p>The entrance exam will be divided into 2 sections of 50 % each: Research Methodology and Area Studies.</p> <p>Candidates applying for Ph.D. programmes are allowed to exercise only one option i.e., Canadian; or US; or Latin American Studies, and the option so exercised must be clearly mentioned in the appropriate column in the application form.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section I</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social science research vs. natural science research 2. Inter-disciplinary research 3. Variables in research 4. Types of research: descriptive; empirical; analytical; historical and doctrinal 5. Questionnaires and interviews; participant and non-participant observation 6. Survey research 7. Content analysis 8. Case study research 9. Managing and reviewing literature for research 10. Research proposal, research questions and hypothesis formulation 11. Primary and secondary sources; use of libraries and archives 12. Research ethics/ ethical practices in research

		<u>Section II</u>
1	Canadian Studies – CANH (826)	Canadian Studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiculturalism and Ethnicity in Canada 2. Immigration policies and Integration 3. Environmental issues 4. Contemporary political, social and economic issues in Canada 5. Party System and Electoral Politics 6. Political Culture 7. Federalism and Provincial Government 8. Quebec and issues of Regionalism 9. Foreign Policy approaches and trends 10. Canada and India relations 11. Regional Economic Integration 12. Inter-American relations 13. Canada and United Nations; Peace-keeping, Peace-building and Peace-enforcement 14. Canada and the Global Security: Arms Control and Disarmament 15. Nuclear Non-proliferation, Missile Control Regime
2	Latin American Studies –LAMH (828)	Latin American Studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government and politics in Latin America: executive, legislature, judiciary 2. Political Culture, Parties and movements 3. Role of labour, peasantry and middle class 4. Theories of development 5. Church 6. Military 7. Environmental issues 8. Indigenous communities 9. Independence movements and ideas 10. Social movements 11. Latin America in world affairs 12. Relations with US, Asia, Africa and Europe 13. India and Latin America 14. Latin American and Caribbean regionalism 15. Contemporary political, social and economic issues in major Latin American and Caribbean countries
3	United States Studies – USSH (827)	US Studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bill of Rights – American Constitution 2. Federalism 3. Media, political parties and elections 4. Congress, judiciary and judicial review 5. Power and role of the US President and domestic factors in Foreign Policy. 6. US Policy towards South Asian Countries 7. US Foreign policy during Cold War (Containment Policy, Marshall Plan, Alliance Building, Truman Doctrine) 8. Foreign Policy trends and patterns in Post-Cold War America (UN, West Asia, Europe, Asia, international institutions). 9. American ideals: liberty, equality, republicanism, individualism, democracy, faith-neutrality 10. Waves of immigration to America: old, new and newest 11. Ethnicity, race, religion and gender in America 12. Social problems: Gun violence, racism, abortion, teenage pregnancy, homelessness, drugs and alcoholism 13. Terrorism and counter terrorism strategy 14. US in the Post Pandemic Era

4	Centre for European Studies (CES)	European Studies – EUPH (829)	<p>The test is divided into two sections, research methodology and area studies.</p> <p>Section I - Meaning and importance of Research – Types of Research Concepts in Social Research: Data, Research Methods, Techniques, Concepts and Indicators, Variables, Sample, Research Designs, Selection and formulation of Research Problem, Hypothesis, Research Questions; Issues in social research: Subjectivity and Objectivity, Reliability and Validity,</p> <p>Section II - The syllabus will be on contemporary issues, discourses, debates and developments in politics, society, foreign policy, security and economy of European states/ European Union.</p>
5	Centre for International Legal Studies (CILS)	Int. Legal Studies – ILGH (830)	<p>The syllabus for the entrance examination will contain multiple choice questions covering two sections (50% each).</p> <p>Section A (Subject-specific knowledge):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) General Principles relating to International Law; history nature and subjects of international law; statehood and international legal personality; sources of international law; relationship between international law and municipal law; jurisdiction and state immunity; recognition of states; Diplomatic and Consular Immunities; 2) Functions and processes of International Law; public order, global justice; human rights; trade and sustainable development; global public goods and common heritage of mankind; Antarctica, Outer Space; Atmosphere and areas beyond national jurisdiction; 3) Law of International Organisations; United Nations, World Trade Organisation, UN Specialized Agencies; 4) Responsibility and Enforcement in International Law; peaceful settlement of disputes; world court and other international tribunals; 5) Law of the Sea; International Environmental Law; International Humanitarian Law; International Trade and Economic Law; <p>Section B (Research Methodology):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Meaning and scope of International Law Research; 2) Types of Research: Descriptive, Empirical, Analytical, Historical and Doctrinal; 3) Various approaches to study International Law; 4) Soft and Hard Law Norms in International Law; 5) Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources in International Law; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Customary International Law b. Treaties (multilateral and bilateral) c. General Principles of International Law; d. Declarations and Guidelines 6) Researching International Law through International Adjudicatory Institutions; 7) Survey Research in International Law; 8) Case Study Research in International Law; 9) Comparative Study Research in International Law; 10) Review of Literature and thematic survey of topics in International Law; 11) Research Proposal; Designing Research Questions; Formulation of Hypothesis;
6	Centre for International Trade & Development (CITD)	Int. Trade & Development – ITDH (831)	The entrance examination will contain multiple choice questions covering research methodology and subject-specific knowledge. The syllabus will include Mathematical Economics, Statistics, Econometrics, Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, International Trade, Development Economics <i>including advanced and applied topics in these subjects taught at the Master's level.</i>
7	Centre for East Asian Studies (CEAS)	Chinese Studies – CHIH (832)	The syllabus for the examination includes research methodology 50% and the rest 50% is tested on subjects related to broader East Asian/Global developments; China's Foreign, Economic, Political & Social Issues; Japan's Foreign, Economic, Political & Social Issues; Korea's Foreign, Economic, Political & Social Issues. Major developments in East Asia are highlighted to test the candidate's capabilities in conducting research in these areas.
8		Japanese –JPIH (833)	

9		Korean – KOIH (834)	
10	Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament (CIPOD)	International Politics – INPH (835)	<p><u>(A) International Politics (INP)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classical Realism 2. Non-Western Realism: Thucydides, Sun Tzu, Kautilya 3. Neorealism and the difference between Classical Realism and Neorealism 4. Variants of Neorealism: Defensive, Offensive, Neoclassical Realisms 5. Liberal International Theory including Complex Interdependence, Neoliberal Institutionalism, Democratic Peace Theory, Trade and Commercial Liberalism 6. Constructivist International Theory 7. Marxist and Gramscian International Political Theory 8. Theories of International Society, Especially the British School 9. Feminist International Theory 10. Modern Non-Western International Theory 11. Great Debates in International Theory 12. Theories of Nonalignment <p><u>(B) Political Geography (POG)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and scope of political geography 2. Political Geography Approaches: Functional, Unified Field theory, Laws of Spatial Growth of States 3. Political Geography Concepts: Space, Place, Scale, Region, Core Areas and Capital Cities, State, Sovereignty, Nation 4. Environment, Development and Geography 5. Geographical and Geopolitical Imaginations 6. Theories of geopolitics: traditional, critical, postmodern, feminist 7. Geo-strategy 8. Geopolitics Concepts: Territory, Border, Frontier, Boundaries, Empire 9. Issues and Concerns: Geopolitics of Resources; Geopolitics of Wars; Laws of the Sea; Cold War Geopolitics and multi-polar Geopolitics; Geopolitical hotspots; 10. Contemporary issues and concerns in Political Geography and Geopolitics 11. Research Methodology: GIS and its Applications 12. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in International Relations 13. Research Design <p><u>(C) International Organization (ORG)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept, definition and classification of international organization(s) 2. Roles, functions and powers of international organizations 3. Theoretical approaches to international organization 4. International organizations in world politics 5. Historical development of international organization during 19th and early 20th centuries 6. League of Nations 7. The second generation international organizations: The United Nations and its system - establishment, activities, problems 8. Global problems (like war and peace, development, human rights, environment) with reference to the role of the United Nations 9. Reform and restructuring of the United Nations including the Security Council 10. Economic and financial organizations - the IMF, the IBRD and the WTO 11. Regional organizations of Europe, Africa, Asia, Americas 12. India's role in various international organizations 13. Globalization, global governance and international organizations <p><u>(D) Diplomacy and Disarmament (DAD)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomacy: history, theory and practice 2. Diplomacy: bilateral, multilateral, regional and global 3. Economic and trade diplomacy 4. Paradiplomacy or constituent diplomacy
11		International Organisation – ORGH (837)	
12		Diplomacy and Disarmament – DADH (838)	
13		Political Geography – POGH (836)	

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Negotiations: theory and practice 6. Climate change and environmental negotiations 7. Nuclear politics including arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament 8. Theories of deterrence 9. Chemical and biological weapons 10. War: concept, theory and evolution 11. Peace: concept and theory in mainstream and critical-theoretical perspectives 12. Revolution in military affairs 13. Conflict management and resolution 14. Security: concept, theory and evolution 15. National security 16. Terrorism including nuclear terrorism and counter-terrorism 17. Non-traditional security including human security 18. Environmental security 19. Technology and global politics 20. Critical theory and Critical Security Studies including the Copenhagen, Paris and Aberystwyth schools of thought 21. Critical Terrorism Studies 22. Critical Military Studies <p><u>(E) Research Methodology (Common)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inductive and deductive reasoning 2. Ontology and epistemology 3. Philosophy of science especially the contribution of Bertrand Russell, Karl Popper, Thomas Kuhn, Imre Lakatos and Paul Feyerabend 4. Positivism, Interpretivism and Critical Social Science 5. Qualitative method: rationale, characteristics and applications 6. Case study research: single case study and multiple case studies 7. Comparative study 8. Content analysis 9. Sources in research: primary and secondary 10. Archival research: major archives for international research in India 11. Quantitative method: rationale, characteristics and applications 12. Basic statistical techniques 13. Sampling: concept, logic and types 14. Correlation and causation 15. Observation including participant and non-participant observation 16. Ethnography 17. Interviews 18. Mixed methods 19. Research puzzle 20. Hypothesis: rationale and characteristics, and variables, <i>i.e.</i> independent, dependent and intervening 21. Research ethics including plagiarism
14	Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies (CR&CAS)	Russian & Central Asian Studies – RCAH (839)	<p>The syllabus will cover an overview of the History, Culture, Politics, Foreign Policy, Economy and Sociology of the fifteen countries comprising the former Soviet Union, namely the Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The focus is on the following thematic areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparative Politics and Theories of International Relations.

			<p>2. Research Methods in Social Sciences.</p> <p>3. Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet Politics, Industrialization debates, Collectivization, Five-year plans, Soviet Economy, Social System and Foreign Policy.</p> <p>4. Glasnost, Perestroika, Nationalist Movements in the late 1980s, Disintegration of the USSR, End of Cold War</p> <p>5. Post-Soviet Transition: Socio-political, Economic Developments, Nation and State-building Processes in the former Soviet States.</p> <p>6. Impact of Globalisation and Liberalization on former Soviet States</p> <p>7. India's Relations with the post-Soviet States</p> <p>8. Geopolitics, Energy Security, Foreign Policy, and Strategic Culture in the post-Soviet Space/States</p> <p>9. Gender, Environment, Water, Migration, Human Security, Civil Society and Media in the post-Soviet Space/States.</p> <p>10. New Regionalism in the post-Soviet Space.</p>
15	Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS)	South Asian Studies – SASH (840)	<p>Questions for the Entrance Examination will be drawn from the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Society and social issues in South Asia 2. Modern history of South Asia 3. Contemporary international politics 4. Politics and political system in South Asian countries. 5. Foreign, security and economic policies of the South Asian States. 6. Economic growth and development of South Asian countries. 7. Environmental issues in South Asia 8. Regional cooperation and economic integration issues in South Asia. 9. Research methods in Social Sciences.
16	Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies (CIPS)	Indo-Pacific Studies –IPSH (841)	<p>The Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies broadly covers the areas of Southeast Asia and Southwest Pacific.</p> <p>The entrance will be based on a syllabus covering the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regional History of Southeast Asia and Southwest Pacific. 2) Government and Politics in the region. 3) Economic issues in the region. 4) Security issues in the region. 5) India's relations with the region of Southeast Asia and Southwest Pacific. 6) Regionalism multilateralism and institutional mechanisms.
17	Centre for Inner Asian Studies (CIAS)	Inner Asian Studies –IASH (842)	<p>The test will comprise both research methodology and area studies. The following components include the syllabus:</p> <p>Research Methodology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of Research: descriptive; empirical; analytical; historical and doctrinal 2. Survey research 3. Case study research 4. Comparative study research 5. Review of literature for research 6. Primary and secondary sources; use of libraries and archives 7. Inductive and deductive methods of reasoning 8. Qualitative and Quantitative methods: characteristics and application 9. Sampling: concept, logic and types 10. Observation including participant and non-participant 11. Research proposal and designing, research questions and hypothesis formulation 12. Research ethics <p>Area Studies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Dimensions and Geopolitics of Central Asia, Mongolia and Afghanistan 2. International relations of Central Asia, Afghanistan and Mongolia, 3. Ethnicity and Religion in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia

			<p>and Tibet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Religious Extremism and Terrorism in Afghanistan, Central Asia and Xinjiang. 5. Society, Culture and Politics in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet. 6. Human Security and Gender Issues. 7. China's Nationalities Policy in Xinjiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia. 8. Nation-building process in Central Asia, Mongolia and Afghanistan. 9. Social, Political and Economic Issues in Central Asia, Mongolia and Afghanistan 10. Energy Resources in Central Asia and Mongolia 11. Transportation Networks and trade linkages
18	Centre for African Studies (CAFS)	African Studies – AFSH (843)	<p>Geo-cultural Aspects: Land, People, Ecology, Environment, Languages and Culture</p> <p>Historical Aspects: Ancient African Empires Indigenous political systems Atlantic slave trade-its impact and implications Industrial Revolution and the elimination of slave trade</p> <p>Colonialism in Africa: European partition of Africa Asian (Indian) migration into Africa Patterns of Colonial rule in Africa Legacy of Colonialism Growth of nationalism and Liberation Movements in Africa</p> <p>Political Aspects: Political independence and Constitutional changes in Africa Growth of political parties and party-systems The role of military Democratisation process in Africa Rise and fall of Apartheid in South Africa Concepts of Pan-Africanism and African socialism</p> <p>Economic Aspects: Nature of African Economy Underdevelopment and Dependency patterns in Africa Neo-colonial penetration and problems of economic independence Development strategies in post-independence period Structural adjustment programmes in Africa-an evaluation Problem of poverty in Africa Africa's debt crisis Globalisation and its impact of Africa Regional economic cooperation and development (ECOWAS, SADC, COMESA, EAC and AEC)</p> <p>Social Aspects: Problems of nation-building in Africa Role of education State of Human Rights in Africa Role of civil society and women Problem of AIDS in Africa Ethnic conflicts in Africa Social change and structural transformation</p> <p>Africa and the World: Africa and the emerging International System Africa and European dominance Africa and the Cold War Post-Cold War scenario in Africa Africa and the New World Order Africa and the United Nations Inter-regional Cooperation</p>

			Role of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Africa and the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) The Role and Relevance of the African Union (AU) 2001 India-Africa Relations
19	Centre for West Asian Studies (CWAS)	West Asian Studies –WASH (844)	Syllabus for Entrance Examination covers research methodology and domain knowledge of West Asia and North Africa (WANA) region including its geographical area ; Political and Social Systems; Military and Politics; Arab Nationalism, Turkish Nationalism; Zionism; Islamism & Islamist Movement; Political Economy of GCC States, Rentier Economy, Inter and Intra-State Conflicts; Regional Conflicts; Intellectual Traditions in Arab World and Iran; Foreign Policy analysis of major regional powers of the area, notably Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran will be covered. In addition, the syllabus will also focus on the role of global powers in the region along with India's West Asia Policy, its interests and objectives.
20	Centre for Comparative Politics and Political Theory (CCPPT)	Comparative Politics and Political Theory –CPTH (845)	Questions are set keeping in mind the MA syllabi of disciplines in the Social Sciences and Humanities from which candidates may apply to the Centre. Questions are broad enough for candidates to apply their knowledge of the discipline in which they have their MA degree. It is expected that candidates are widely read in their respective disciplines.

Ph.D.

Sl. No.	Name of School	Sub. Code & Sub. Code Number	Syllabus for Entrance Examination
1	School of International Studies	Human Rights Studies Programme – HRSH (846)	1. Theories - Natural Law Theory, Political Theory 2. Concepts - Vulnerability, Dignity, Right, Duty 3. International Human Rights Law - Hard Law, Soft Law 4. Core Human Rights Treaties 5. Vulnerable Groups 6. Specific Rights – civil, political, economic, social, cultural 7. Universalism, Cultural Relativism 8. Role of the United Nations – Human Rights Council, Special Rapporteurs 9. Role of National Institutions – NHRI, Parliament, Judiciary 10. Human Rights and Foreign Policy Research Methodology 1. Social Science Research – Impact, Challenges 2. Methods – Qualitative, Quantitative, Mixed 3. Research Ethics/ Ethical Practices in Research
2		Energy Studies Programme – ESPH (847)	1) Energy Security: A Conceptual Study 2) Energy Security and International Relations 3) Political Economy of Energy Security 4) Energy and Geopolitics 5) India's Energy Security: Policies and Politics 6) Energy in Foreign policy 7) Energy Security and Energy Governance 8) Global energy trends and scenarios 9) Debating Energy Security Transition: Role of Renewable Energy 10) Energy Security and Global South 11) Energy and Environment 12) Energy Security and Cooperation: South Asia, Gulf, Central Asia and European Energy 13) Methodology of Energy Security Studies: Comparative, Historical and Mixed Method Research, quantitative and qualitative variable analysis in Energy Security.