

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
BA ADMISSION TEST – 2022
POLITICAL SCIENCE (HONOURS)
TIME – 2 HOURS

Test Date: 18.08.2022

Full Marks – 100

(Answers must be written only in English or in Bengali)

1. **Write an essay (within 800 words) on any one of the following:** **40x1=40**
 1. Good governance in West Bengal
 2. Environment and Social Justice
 3. Centralising tendencies in Indian federalism
 4. India and the United Nations

2. **Answer any four of the following (in about 200 words each):** **5x4=20**
 - (a) In brief, mention the various functions of political parties in a democracy
 - (b) What is the Right to Information Act?
 - (c) Briefly explain any two factors behind the India China conflict
 - (d) Highlight the important issues related to migrant labourers in contemporary India.
 - (e) How would you explain the significance of India's recent presidential elections?
 - (f) What do you mean by constitutional *writs*?
 - (g) Point out the significance of Non-alignment as an important principle of Indian foreign policy.
 - (h) What are the major characteristic features of 74th Constitution Amendment Act in India?

3. **Read the following passage and answer all the questions in your own words: 5x4=20**

The unfolding of modern natural science has had a uniform effect on all societies that have experienced it, for two reasons. In the first place, technology confers decisive military advantages on those countries that possess it, and given the continuing possibility of war in the international system of states, no state that values its independence can ignore the need for defensive modernization. Second, modern natural science establishes a uniform horizon of economic production possibilities. Technology makes possible the limitless accumulation of wealth, and thus the satisfaction of an ever-expanding set of human desires. This process guarantees an increasing homogenization of all human societies, regardless of their historical origins or cultural inheritances. All countries undergoing economic modernization must increasingly resemble one another: they must unify nationally on the basis of a centralized state, urbanize, replace traditional forms of social organization like tribe, sect, and family with economically rational ones based on function and efficiency, and provide for the universal education of their citizens. Such societies have become increasingly linked with one another through global markets and the spread of a universal consumer culture. Moreover, the logic of modern natural science would seem to dictate a universal evolution in the direction of capitalism. The experiences of the Soviet Union, China, and

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other socialist countries indicate that while highly centralized economies are sufficient to reach the level of industrialization represented by Europe in the 1950s, they are woefully inadequate in creating what have been termed complex "post-industrial" economies in which information and technological innovation play a much larger role.

But while the historical mechanism represented by modern natural science is sufficient to explain a great deal about the character of historical change and the growing uniformity of modern societies, it is not sufficient to account for the phenomenon of democracy. There is no question but that the world's most developed countries are also its most successful democracies. But while modern natural science guides us to the gates of the Promised Land of liberal democracy, it does not deliver us to the Promised Land itself, for there is no economically necessary reason why advanced industrialization should produce political liberty. Stable democracy has at times emerged in pre-industrial societies, as it did in the United States in 1776. On the other hand, there are many historical and contemporary examples of technologically advanced capitalism coexisting with political authoritarianism, from Meiji Japan and Bismarckian Germany to present-day Singapore and Thailand. In many cases, authoritarian states are capable of producing rates of economic growth unachievable in democratic societies.

Our first effort to establish the basis for a directional history is thus only partly successful. What we have called the "logic of modern natural science" is in effect an economic interpretation of historical change, but one which (unlike its Marxist variant) leads to capitalism rather than socialism as its final result. The logic of modern science can explain a great deal about our world: why we residents of developed democracies are office workers rather than peasants eking out a living on the land, why we are members of labor unions or professional organizations rather than tribes or clans, why we obey the authority of a bureaucratic superior rather than a priest, why we are literate and speak a common national language. But economic interpretations of history are incomplete and unsatisfying, because man is not simply an economic animal. In particular, such interpretations cannot really explain why we are democrats, that is, proponents of the principle of popular sovereignty and the guarantee of basic rights under a rule of law.

Questions on Comprehension:

1. Discuss in brief, how science has a uniform developmental impact on societies.
2. Does science facilitate the onset of capitalism? Explain
3. What is the relationship between modern natural science and democracy?
4. "What we have called the "logic of modern natural science" is in effect an economic interpretation of historical change,...." Elucidate.

4. Choose the correct answer:

1x20=20

1. What does NRC stand for?
 - i. National Register of Citizens
 - ii. National Record for Citizens
 - iii. Non-Refugee Children
 - iv. National Registry for Citizenship
2. COP21 is related to
 - i. Nuclear Energy
 - ii. Ozone Depletion
 - iii. Climate Change
 - iv. Hazardous Waste

3. Which of the following are members of the QUAD
 - i. India, USA, China, Brazil
 - ii. India, USA, Russia, China
 - iii. USA, India, Japan, Australia
 - iv. Australia, India, Japan, Singapore

4. Choose the odd one from the list:
 - i. Ajit Doval
 - ii. Shivshankar Menon
 - iii. Yashwant Sinha
 - iv. Brajesh Mishra

5. Which of the following is *not* a feature of Indian foreign policy:
 - i. Anti-imperialism
 - ii. Strategic autonomy
 - iii. Peaceful co-existence
 - iv. Military pacts

6. Who coined the term "Congress System"?
 - i. Zoya Hassan
 - ii. Gopal Guru
 - iii. Christophe Jaffrelot
 - iv. Rajni Kothari

7. RAMSAR convention is associated with
 - i. Wetlands conservation
 - ii. Urbanisation
 - iii. Population control
 - iv. Renewable energy

8. Durand Line is the border between
 - i. India and Pakistan
 - ii. Bangladesh and India
 - iii. India and Myanmar
 - iv. Afghanistan and Pakistan

9. The Sunda Strait is in
 - i. Malaysia
 - ii. Singapore
 - iii. Indonesia
 - iv. Thailand

10. The International Court of Justice is located in
 - i. Brussels
 - ii. Hague
 - iii. Nuremberg
 - iv. Geneva

11. RCEP means
 - i. Regional Cooperation in Economic Partnership
 - ii. Regional Coordinated Economic Programme
 - iii. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
 - iv. Regional Common Economic Programme

12. The current President of European Commission is
 - i. Sanna Marin
 - ii. Ursula von der Leyen
 - iii. Magdalena Andersson
 - iv. Katrin Jakobsdottir

13. Constitutional Provisions relating to the administration and control of the scheduled areas and scheduled tribes are found in the
 - i. First Schedule
 - ii. Fifth Schedule
 - iii. Eighth Schedule
 - iv. Tenth Schedule

14. Pokhran II experiment took place in
 - i. May 1998
 - ii. June 1998
 - iii. May 1997
 - iv. June 1997

15. Who among the following can be removed by the President without a Parliament resolution?
 - i. Governor of a State
 - ii. Chief Election Commissioner
 - iii. Comptroller and Auditor General
 - iv. Judge of a High Court

16. If 'WATER' is written as 'YCVGT' then what is written as 'HKTG'?
 - i. IRFE
 - ii. FIRE
 - iii. REFI
 - iv. ERIF

17. The Belt and Road Initiative comprises of:
 - i. Five economic corridors
 - ii. Six economic corridors
 - iii. Seven economic corridors
 - iv. Eight economic corridors

18. The headquarters of BIMSTEC is situated in
 - i. Nepal
 - ii. Bangladesh
 - iii. Bhutan
 - iv. Myanmar

19. The International Monetary Fund was established in the year

- i. 1944
- ii. 1945
- iii. 1946
- iv. 1947

20. The author of *Politics in India* is

- i. Paul Brass
- ii. Christophe Jaffrelot
- iii. Amartya Sen
- iv. Rajni Kothari