

**Jadavpur University**  
**Department of International relations**  
**B.A. Admission Test, 2018**  
**Political Science (Honours)**  
**Time: 2 Hours**

**Test Date:**

**Full Marks: 100**

**1. Write an essay (within 800 words) on any of the following:**

**40×1=40**

- a. Social Media and Post-truth
- b. Football and the Third World
- c. Coalition Politics in India
- d. Refugee crisis in present-day Europe

**2. Write short notes on any four of the following (in about 200 words):**

**4×5=20**

- a. Briefly point out the main contents of the Wuhan Consensus.
- b. Discuss the main features of the three-tier Panchayat system in India.
- c. Write a short note on the Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- d. How did Thomas Hobbes describe the State of Nature?
- e. Briefly narrate the importance of Article 21 of Indian Constitution.
- f. Comment on the debt and European Union (EU) crisis.
- g. Write in brief about the current crisis in Nicaragua.
- h. Briefly discuss the Teesta river water sharing dispute.

**3. Read the following passage and answer in your own words:**

**5×4=20**

In March 2011, Syria's government, led by President Bashar al-Assad, faced an unprecedented challenge to its authority when pro-democracy protests erupted throughout the country. It was seen by commentators as a part of the protest-waves, popular as 'Arab Spring' that had already flooded Egypt and Tunisia. Protesters demanded an end to the authoritarian practices of the Assad regime, in place since Assad's father, Hafiz al-Assad, became president in 1971.

When Assad succeeded his father in 2000, he came to the presidency with a reputation as a modernizer and a reformer. The hopes that were raised by Assad's presidency went largely unfulfilled. On the eve of the uprising, the Syrian society remained highly repressive, with increasingly conspicuous inequalities in wealth and privilege. Environmental crisis also played a role in Syria's uprising. Between 2006 and 2010, Syria experienced the worst drought in the country's modern history. Hundreds of thousands of farming families were reduced to poverty, causing a mass migration of rural people to urban shanty towns.

It was in the impoverished drought-stricken rural province of Dar'ā, in southern Syria, that the first major protests occurred in March 2011. A group of children had been arrested and tortured by the authorities for writing anti-regime graffiti; incensed local people took to the

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street to demonstrate for political and economic reforms. Videos of security forces beating and firing at protesters—captured by witnesses on mobile phones—were circulated around the country and smuggled out to foreign media outlets.

From early on, the uprising and the regime's response had a sectarian dimension. Many of the protesters belonged to the country's Sunni majority, while the ruling Assad family were members of the country's 'Alawite minority. 'Alawites also dominated the security forces and the irregular militias that carried out some of the worst violence against protesters and suspected opponents of the regime. As the conflict progressed, however, sectarian divisions hardened.

In his public statements, Assad sought to portray the opposition as Sunni Islamic extremists in the mould of al-Qaeda and as participants in foreign conspiracies against Syria. As the protests increased in strength and size, the regime responded with heavier force. In some cases this meant encircling cities or neighbourhoods with tanks, artillery, and attack helicopters and cutting off utilities and communications. In response, some groups of protesters began to take up arms against the security forces. In June, Syrian troops and tanks moved into the northern town of Jisr al-Shugūr, sending a stream of thousands of refugees fleeing into Turkey.

By the summer of 2011, Syria's regional neighbours and the global powers had both begun to split into pro and anti-Assad camps. The United States and the European Union were increasingly critical of Assad as his crackdown continued. An anti-Assad bloc consisting of Qatar, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia formed in the last half of 2011. The United States, the EU, and the Arab League soon introduced sanctions targeting senior members of the Assad regime. Meanwhile, Syria's long-standing allies Iran and Russia continued their support.

**Questions: 5x4=20**

- a. When did the civil war in Syria break out?
- b. What are the main causes behind the Syrian civil war?
- c. How did the government respond to the anti-regime protests?
- d. What were the responses of the international community?

**4. Choose the correct answer.**

**20×1=20**

1. India is holding talks with ASEAN to extend which highway to Vietnam?  
A. India-Myanmar-Thailand; B. India-Myanmar-Korea; C. India-Myanmar-Bangladesh; D. India-Myanmar-China
2. Who is the author of *Politics Among Nations*?  
A. Machiavelli; B. Carr; c) Morgenthau; D. None of them
3. India has signed a Bilateral Agreement for Navy Cooperation with which country?  
A. Sri Lanka; B. Thailand; C. Indonesia; D. Singapore
4. Which word does not go with the others?  
A. Parsley; B. Basil; C. Dill; D. Mayonnaise
5. Who is associated with Black Feminism?

- A. Judith Butler; B. Alice Walker; C. Nancy Fraser; D. None of them
6. Assertion (A): Bangladesh imports jute from India.  
Reason (R): Bangladesh has most of the jute mills.  
A. Both (A) and (R) are true.  
B. Both (A) and (R) are false.  
C. (A) is true but (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false but R is true.
7. Which Indian scientist received Bharat Ratna Award in the same year besides Sachin Tendulkar?  
A. Ashoke Sen; B. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam; C. Raja Ramanna; D. C.N.R. Rao
8. Which is the Human Rights Day?  
A. 25 December; B. 10 December; C. 31 December; D. 1 January
9. Which of the following is Dadasaheb Phalke's debut feature film?  
A. Raja Harishchandra; B. Satyavan Savitri; C. Lanka Dahan; D. None of these
10. Point out the personality who did not receive the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.  
A. Debika Rani; B. Pankaj Mullick; Raj Kapoor; D. Utpal Dutta
11. The Jnanpith is the highest award in the following creative field:  
A. Cinema; B. Singing; C. Literature; D. Fine Arts
12. Who delivered the speech, popularly known as "Tryst with Destiny"?  
A. Patel; B. Mountbatten; C. Nehru; D. Gandhi.
13. Originally the word Diaspora was associated with the dispersion of:  
A. Hindus; B. Jews; C. Buddhists; D. Christians
14. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was adopted on:  
A. National Self Determination; B. Women, Peace and Security; C. Refugee Rights; D. None of these
15. The UNHCR Guiding Principles of IDPs were adopted in:  
A. 1998; B. 2001; C. 1990; 2011.
16. Who wrote *A Brief History of Time*?  
A. Newton; B. Einstein; C. Hawking; D. Bhabha
17. Who is associated with WikiLeaks?  
A. Bill Gates; B. Steve Jobs; C. Mark Zuckerberg; D. Julian Assange
18. The 'K.' In Gandhi's middle name stands for:  
A. Kabir; B. Karamchand; C. Kedarnath; D. None of these
19. Hima Das has won the Gold Medal in:  
A. Asian Games; B. Commonwealth Games; C. World Junior Athletics Championships; D. Olympics.
20. Who won the Golden Boot in World Cup (Football) Championship in 2018?  
A. Harry Kane; B. Luka Modric; C. Mbappe; D. None of them